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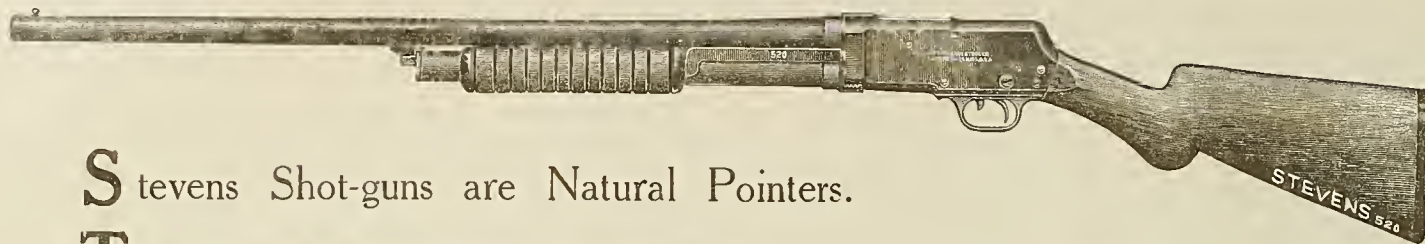


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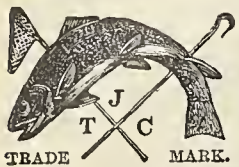
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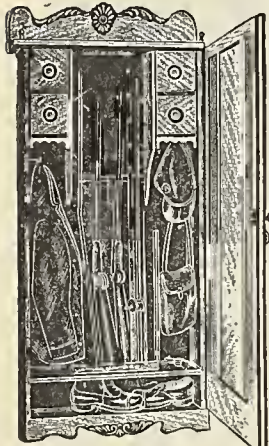
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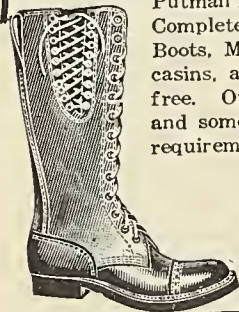
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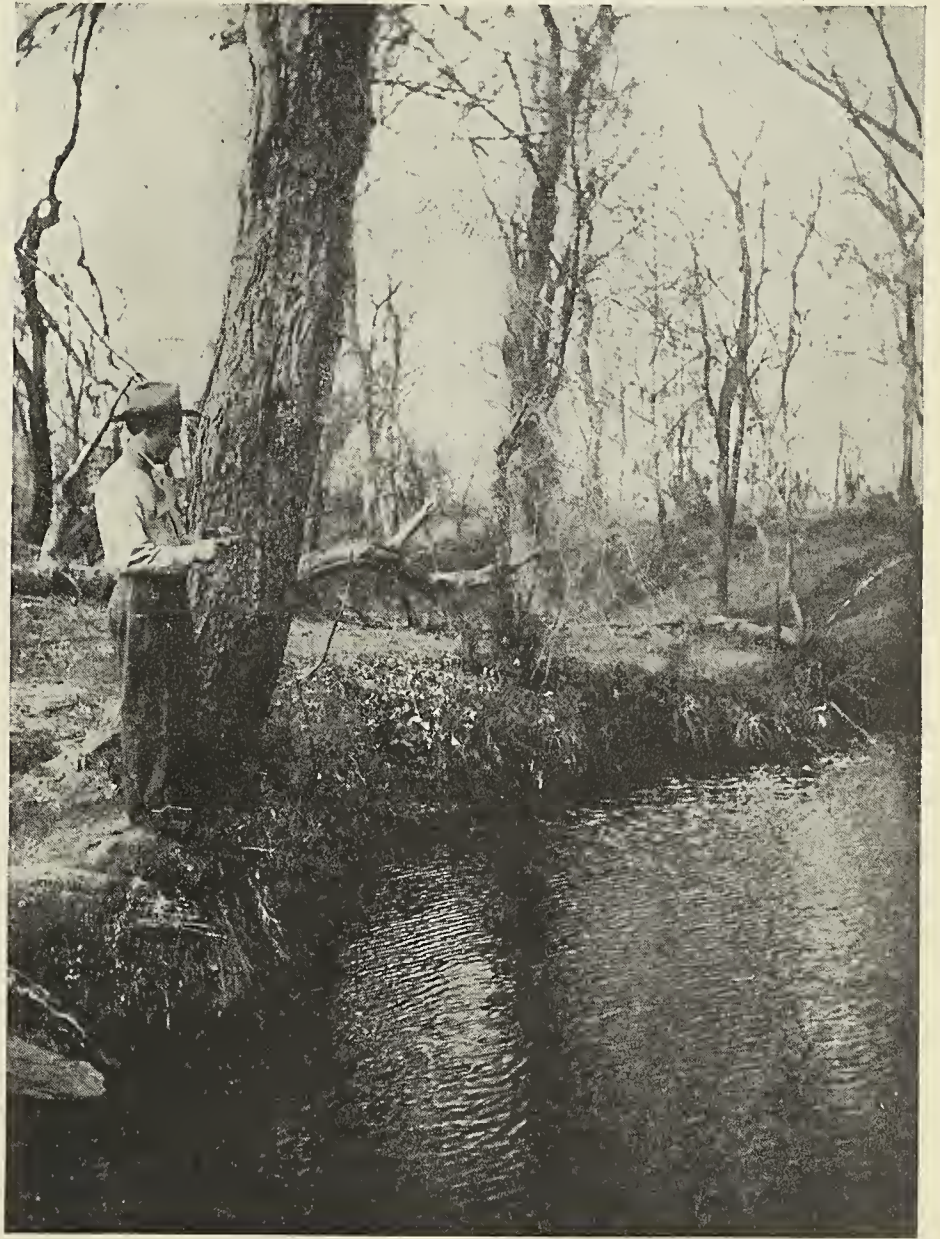
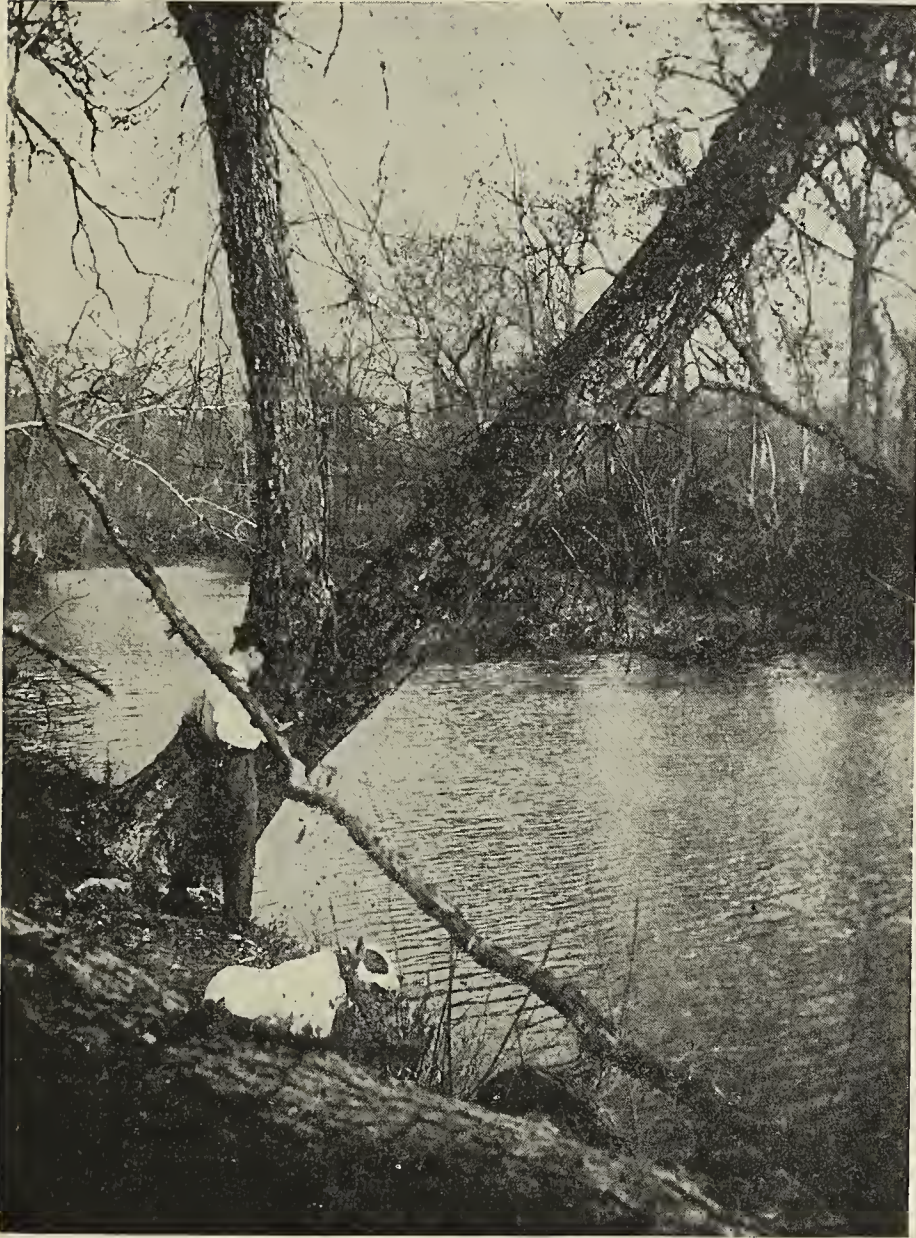
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BASS FISHING IN MAYNARD BAYOU.

Oklahoma Bass Pioneering

By PAUL H. BYRD

THE joys of pioneering are mostly retrospect. The performance shows mostly the shadows, while the high lights are developed afterward in the telling. If mental pictures failed in the soft tones, Boone and Crocket could not have injected that large element of humor in the recital of their wonderful adventures. A modern pioeer, a fish pioneer, I might say, may get an impression of this truth by assiduously devoting himself to seeking waters where fish are rumored to be. Fish means bass and black perch, but mostly bass. I say "rumored" advisedly, which

reminds me, why is the word rumor of the feminine gender, it or "she" being referred to as a dame? Do not answer me; I know the facts in the case. With me it is axiomatic, and I do not want an argument. Besides, as regards the gender, readers of FOREST AND STREAM are not discriminated against. Also besides, this copy will receive an unofficial, pre-editorial perusal, and let us avoid these short-range arguments.

But let me cite a relevant case wherein this unreliable dame brought to me a report concerning a Cloud Creek, which is near Boynton,

Okla. A sense of the appropriate dictated the name Cloud, I found later. I repeated the rumor to my friend Adams: Clear running stream; six-pound bass caught two weeks previous y. Arrived on the scene I realized that even Davy could not have found humor in the situation. True, there was a likely looking place for a creek, but the farmers, mostly Creek Indians and Creek negro freedmen, had displayed their confidence in the indefinite continuance of the then protracted drouth by grading in places the dry bed, thereby converting it into an excellent

wagon road. Thinking at the time that wagon of the individual was not noted, and he was of traffic might interfere with navigation further a dark, somber hue somewhat resembling char-down near the mouth, we proceeded toward the coal on a dark night, in which case the edible Arkansas River, at which point we were more string was acquired through those mysterious than glad that we had not brought the canvastactics involving cabalistically treated grub worms folding boat. And this omission was the only and rabbit liver, or powerful incantations said



A GROUP OF BLUE RIDGE BEAR HUNTERS.

Photograph by Frank H. Bicknell.

consolation we had, as we bucked a thirty-five-mile wind across six miles of open prairie back to Boynton. A story of the six-round go I had with Dame Rumor will not be told here. It belongs on the sporting page.

Another element which renders this sort of pioneering more or less precarious is the very broad definition of the word fish. In Colorado it is localized to mean trout; in Wisconsin, bass, pike, pickerel and others of a like murderous tribe; in Florida, bass, perch, pike, etc.; in the East—I have never fished there. But in Oklahoma it may mean yellow-bellied catfish, pretty but mushy hickory shad, the Kaiser's favorite, carp, or half brothers to the royal delicacy, drum and buffa'o. Through some universally recognized telepathic sense of fact of animate life the disgusting gar, he with the rhombic coat-of-mail, is never included. I have found on rare occasions that it also means bass. Now, this is annoying but logical, because the country is a new one. Many streams have never been fished with artificial bait, and others but rarely and incidentally by infrequent hunting parties. Excursions into the isolated parts are never made for fishing exclusively, and information concerning those streams is to be had only after tedious inquiry, and positive knowledge only after going there and pioneering with modern tackle.

"I seen a feller comin' from there with a string o' fish" may mean that the "feller" was an Indian, in which case he gum-shoed on overhanging logs, and with a dexterousness born of generations of practice threw a fourteen-foot spear into the backs of unsuspecting catfish hog-suckers and occasionally a bass. And it may mean that in the hasty glance bestowed the color

over the cooking of doughballs with cotton, or which is more easily understood, and yet equally shrouded in occultism, expectation placed on writhing, white-ringed earthworms.

An entire Sunday is devoted to the investigation of one of these rumors. The "clear running stream" proves to be a succession of mud-holes in which a few sluggish catfish are almost domesticated through long fraternizing with the hogs. This is discouraging, albeit one recovers during the following week and is ready to pioneer some more; that is, some of us are ready. Roy Nabers, of Pryor, and A. B. Randle, of Oklahoma City, are immune from discouragement. Roy and I broke the spell when we tried Choteau Creek a year ago. It was one of the exceptions and produced large numbers of fine bass until the refuse from recently drilled oil wells near it killed or drove away the fish. We also tried Big Cabin Creek and found it unfit for bait-casting, although other than game fish were caught in it by still-fishermen.

Pryor Creek is still another that was tested by Roy and myself. A pretty stream, long, deep holes that look like ideal water for bass, and probably are, but the bass evidently do not appreciate them. Bass are not a noted salt water fish and there flows into Pryor a number of salt water wells. The day on Pryor Creek was saved from utter failure by discovering a very small tributary named Sulphur Creek, scarcely a damp spot where it empties into Pryor, and the uninitiated would not suspect a sizeable stream further up. As I have said before, it is characteristic of the streams in Oklahoma to be larger a distance from their mouths. It seems that this fact is caused by the heavy rains

bringing down soil and depositing it in the creek bed at and near the mouth through which the water seeps. Sulphur is one of them and a typical prairie creek. For miles not a tree nor a bush. Naturally following the draws of the rolling prairie, it is free from any ornamentation except the original grass which grows to its brink. Here was fine casting, and we brought away as many bass and black perch as we wanted. Nabers has gone there since and taken out bass weighing three and four pounds.

Of course we know the streams in which it is a certainty that bass will be caught provided the angler has a certain degree of proficiency. There is Barren Fork and the Illinois River, on which are located fishing clubs, but who wants a certainty? Who shall you blame if unsuccessful on a stream of established reputation? Think of the excuse, the most satisfactory and satisfying excuse, if failure is the result on one unknown. Well, it is nearly always so, but in the case of Brushy Creek my reputation received a jolt. I located Brushy about twenty-five miles north of Muskogee and selected Bob Jones as a victim. In July, I think it was, and we both want to forget the terrific heat of that day. We covered the entire length of the creek, walking a total distance of about eighteen miles, carrying packs, and were deprived of drinking water from 4:30 A. M. until 7 P. M. The creek water was covered with a green scum, and any fish in it must have taken its liquid refreshment through a filter. However, one or two bass made a feeble roll toward Bob's minnow, which was a good enough basis for telling it more interestingly. Among those who heard and remembered was Felix Gast, and Felix is slightly imbued with the pioneer spirit, too. After the late fall rains Felix went to Brushy alone, found the creek flushed cleanly, and took out a four-pounder and two three-pounders. Then of course I had to explain in detail the condition of the water when Bob and I were there.

Nabers and I could not get accurate information concerning Spavinaw Creek, yet we took our chances and went there for a week. I wrote the story for FOREST AND STREAM about the wonderful fishing we had, and received many inquiries about it. Since then numerous parties have gone there and all have had great success. That is one of the high lights of pioneering.

More recently the disappointments were offset again. Randle shared with me in this triumph. I discovered it on the map and traced it for fifteen miles from where it flows into the Arkansas at a point four miles below the historic town of Fort Gibson, to the Cherokee Insane Asylum, several miles from a railroad. I shall tell you the name because I always do that, and anyway you can easily locate it on a map of the commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, Maynard Bayou, though why it is called a bayou I cannot say. It is very much a creek, and a pretty one. In places its earth and slate banks are a hundred feet high; at another point on one side is a rock cliff 150 feet high, and it was there that Randle saw a wolf. There are pretty falls about one hundred feet long with a total drop of twenty-five feet. Above these falls the best fishing is to be had.

The interurban placed us in Fort Gibson before the ghosts of Jefferson Davis and other celebrities, who made the place their stamping ground in the early days, had retired from re-

viewing the ruins. A three-mile walk brought us to the bayou, and we found it covered with half an inch of ice. Only at the riffles could we cast until nearly noon when the sun had thawed the western half. From then on we had some unique bait-casting. Standing on the west bank we cast toward the edge of the ice, and Randle was the first to yell. You know the kind of a yell I mean; it sounds like nothing else and is never employed for any other purpose. Although a quarter of a mile away one may hear it and know the other fellow has caught one. I am not selfish, and my heart beats faster when I hear that yell. I know then that I have a chance. My turn came next; a small-mouth ten and a half inches long. We alternated until I had five and Randle four, the largest fifteen inches long. That was enough, but we would have caught more had the ice not prevented casting during the forenoon. I used a home-made wooden minnow painted a bright yellow with a single hook on each side and one tail hook, fastened with a device all my own, which is not patented. The water was very clear, and when we stood on the bank every movement of the fish could be seen from the time it appeared out of the deep blue until it made the fatal error of trying to kill a piece of painted cedar. All the bass we caught were extremely undershot, and as they lay on the dead sycamore leaves with dorsal fin belligerently erect, a moment before receiving the death blow, I was forcibly reminded of my bull terrier, Rowdy, when his ire was roused.

I think you will be interested in the wooden minnow mentioned. I find it far superior to the manufactured article, especially in regard to the hooks. Three treble hooks are barbarous and admittedly unsportsmanlike, which feature, as a concession to those who disagree or do not care, we will term the least. Everyone that uses them knows they exercise a magnetic influence over old logs, limbs and even rocks. Cast one within two feet of a sunken log and the latter will roll from its muddy bed toward the hooks. Reduce the hooks to three in all and many times one may feel the minnow sliding over obstructions instead of remaining fast. I have not found that the chances for landing the fish are reduced. I have found, however, that because but one hook is struck, the fish has greater freedom of natural movement, and more action is had during the fight. A manufactured minnow may be converted into a three-in-all. Break off two hooks from the treble, leaving the one which is soldered, or the one the point of which curves directly toward the open eye. Remove the screw hook from its metal well and use instead a round or flat head brass screw, putting it through the eye of the now single hook and screwing it down tight. The screw head will force the eye into the well in such manner that the shank of the hook will form an acute angle with the body of the minnow, presenting itself obtrusively to the fish. To reduce to a minimum snagging on obstacles under the minnow, rake the side hooks slightly upward. Put on the tail hook, barb pointing upward, and its shank will then glide smoothly over rock or log. I have a scheme better than this for the minnows I make myself, and if some manufacturer does not provide the article by the time your present supply of reconstructed ones are exhausted, I shall tell it to you.

Edgar's Bears

By FRANK W. BICKNELL

THE hardiness and self-reliance of the Blue Ridge Mountain boy were never better tried or proved than in the case of Edgar Burleson in his first bear fight. Edgar was thirteen years old then, son of the most famous bear hunter of this region, Mitchell Burleson. Everyone for many miles around knows "Mitch," and so do the visitors who have followed him and his older son, Commodore, as guides on successful bear hunts. These Burlesons are spare of flesh, built like a race horse, for speed and endurance, especially endurance. They succeed where others fail, because they are able to follow the hounds on their wild chase after bear, up and down mountains, over cliffs and ridges, across tangled hollows, through brush, briers and down timber at a pace that soon puts all but the very hardest-muscled and most determined hunters out of the game. On such hunts the visitor, who can no more keep up with these men than he could fly with his arms, is stationed

on some likely runway where the bear is expected to pass. They tell a story here about an Ohio man who was given a good stand and told to stay there till someone came after him, so he would not get lost. He was on a rock in the sunshine, and after waiting some time, fell asleep. Some sound awoke him, and looking about he saw five bears across the hollow, not 150 yards away. Seizing his rifle, he began to pump its contents in the direction of the bears, and while he hit one of them, as blood on the trail showed, the bullet did not land in the right place. "What wouldn't I give for such a chance as that!" is the exclamation of every man who hears the story.

These races sometimes last two or three days, but here again the Burleson hunt is usually ahead of others because they maintain a pack of hounds that soon brings Brother Ephraim to close quarters and holds him till the hunters catch up and put an end to the fight. Indifferent bear hounds



EDGAR, UNCLE ADEE, AND THE CUBS.

make a long, hard race and are usually badly punished, while the hounds that know their business tree the bear quickly, and while worrying him constantly manage to get in and out without being badly hurt. It is usually when the bear is shot that harm comes to the pack. If the quarry falls out of a tree, it takes several stout men with clubs or ropes to keep the dogs off him, and as the bear is rarely shot dead, he generally injures a dog or two unless there are men enough to keep the fighting brutes away from him.

"Mitch" and his boys—for he likes best to hunt with his three boys and his son-in-law—had started out Linville Mountain early one April morning, thinking it was time for the hungry black bears to be coming out of their dens in the gorge of Linville River, and that they might start one.

"Edgar, you go down the grub trail with old Bill and the pups," commanded his father, "and drive down the gorge to the Babel Tower ridge, and Commodore and I'll meet you there."

"All right, daddy, I'll be there and maybe I'll start one up past you." And off he went, fearlessly and alone into that wild and almost impenetrable cañon that has been the despair of so many ambitious hunters and fishermen. But he was older than his years, and trained as all these mountain boys are to take care of himself under all circumstances. He faced an undertaking that would have disheartened any boy but one brought up among rocks and hills, and who knew work as a daily companion. The cañon of the Linville River, usually called the gorge, is fifteen miles long from the main Linville Falls to the foot of the mountains, where the river emerges between Linville and Shortoff Mountains, to the comparatively level country below. With many winds and loops, frequently interspersed with beautiful cascades and narrow, impassable chasms, it falls more than 2000 feet in these fifteen miles, and for six miles at the rate of 200 feet to the mile. On neither side is there a human habitation, nor is there any outlet the smallest pony could travel. It is one of the wildest places in eastern America, and one of the least known. Edgar was one of the few boys in the neighborhood who had learned to know the gorge so well that it had no longer any terrors for him. He had inherited his father's love for the chase, and they knew this would be the last chance, for they are farmers before they are hunters, and the warm days that were bringing the bears out of their long sleep were urging the beginning of spring work.

Hurrying on at a pace that would have left a less experienced climber far behind, Edgar climbed, crawled, twisted and slid down into the dark tangle of laurel, grown over crooked rocks, hiding yawning holes, and promising fatal falls to the unwary. But the mountain boy is careful and is rarely badly hurt. No trail he had or needed, the occasional bark of the dogs being his only guide, and the quick, sharp yelp from the old dog told him a fresh bear track had been found. The younger dogs took it up, and reported frequently. In a short time there came to the boy the familiar and unmistakable series of barks by which the hound tells his distant master that he has come up with the bear, and that there is a fight.

Edgar's delight will be understood by every

man who remembers when he achieved for the first time his greatest hunting ambition. He had secretly hoped that he might overtake a bear before it should reach his father and brother, but he had hardly dared to think it might come so. Now here was more than the wildest dream had pictured, for he felt sure he knew what the short "race" meant. It was the season for cubs, and this must be an old mother bear, cornered with her little ones and refusing to run, so the boy tore through the bushes, over rocks and fallen trees until he came to a point where he could get a glimpse of the fight, eighty or ninety feet below. He had guessed right. There was the old bear fighting the dogs off and keeping her babies behind her while she backed toward a stout hemlock tree. Edgar carried a cheap single-barreled shotgun and he could not see well enough through the brush to shoot at that point, so he waited, and was soon relieved and amused to see the old bear drive her babies up the tree. She cuffed them right and left and made them mind, though they did not want to leave her. Then she turned to the dogs.

"Now," thought Edgar, "is my chance." He started, dropping his length and more over rocky ledges, letting himself down by roots and branches until he was directly over dogs and bear, but could not see them. A shelf of rock projected. Finally he found a place where he thought he could make it. Lowering himself as far as he could by roots and crevices, seizing the last root in one hand and his gun in the other, he let go, dropping ten feet to the next shelf and within twenty feet of the bear. But pain drove everything else out of the boy's mind for the instant, for he had struck upon a rock and had sprained his ankle. Sharp as the pain was, it did not hold his attention long, for he "just had to have that bear."

Edgar's sudden arrival had inspired in the old beast a desire for flight, and off she started, leaving her cubs safely lodged in the tree. Edgar gave no thought to the fact that he was alone in a hole with a sprained ankle, shooting a little shotgun at a bear with cubs. Fortunately for him probably the wound inflicted was slight, so the old one escaped into the fastness below. There were the three cubs clinging to branches twenty-five feet from the ground and looking down with comical solemnity.

To climb the tree for them was too much for the lamed boy, and he had no way to carry the cubs if he caught them. The cubs he knew were worth much more alive than dead, so it would not do to shoot them. He knew the cubs would not come down till their mother came for them, and she would be occupied with the dogs for some hours. He took the precaution of tying his coat around the tree, for no bear or 'coon, his father had taught him, would come down past that dreaded man-smell for at least twenty-four hours. To overtake his father and brother would be impossible, for they were several miles out on the mountain, so he had to go back to the settlement for help to bag his game.

It was a long and painful climb out of the gorge and along the trail to the home of his Uncle Adee. Excitement kept him up, however, and no time was lost getting back to the tree, to which the boy took his uncle as easily and directly as a dog finds its way home, so true is the instinct of the woodsman for direction and location. The lonesome little cubs were still

holding fast, waiting for permission to come down. Taking a stout sack—he called it a "poke"—Adee climbed the tree, and after scratching and scrambling, the cubs were at last stuffed, whimpering and fighting, into the sack and brought to the ground, to be carried away into captivity, later to amuse summer hotel guests.

Great was the joy and pride of father and brother in Edgar's success on his first bear hunt. The cubs brought them a good price, though they nearly lost them after getting them home. Little Hobart Burleson, aged four, declared he would turn them loose because they kept calling: "Mamma, Mamma." "I didn't know bears could talk," he said, "but they keep crying for their mamma just as plain." There was no denying it; their plaintive cries sounded very much like mamma. They were most amusing and frolicsome little rascals, always ready to stand up and eat out of hand. To avoid unnecessary quarrels, however, a separate dish was given to each one. They would not eat from a common dish in peace.

In the four years since this exciting event, Edgar has participated in many a bear hunt and got in his shot first on several bears, but none has given him the satisfaction that first one did. And what man will not agree with him that the first great trophy of the boy hunter is never equaled by any subsequent achievement?

At the risk of dimming the luster of the boy's courage a bit, I will say that no mountaineer who knows anything about black bears is afraid of them. He feels sure, from experience, that they will always run from a man. I have heard of but one exception, and that may have been because the bear was crazed by a shot and did not know where it was going. After a rifle shot at about 200 yards, this bear, a very large male, turned almost a right angle and made directly for the hunter who fired five shots from a heavy rifle into him and he stopped only about twenty feet from the man, a dead bear, but coming straight on, mouth open.

THE TOP RAIL.

IN England it is said that a kingfisher now and then chokes to death in attempting to swallow a bullhead; in fact, one such was photographed from life, or rather death, for the Fishing Gazette not long ago. Over here we have no such luck. Our kingfishers may be immune from death by the bullhead route, or they may avoid him altogether. And there is no bag limit in their fishing. I remember one old fellow that did his fishing from a willow tree nearby one of my camps. He always perched on the same limb, and we saw him there several times daily. His activities lasted a long time, but were closed suddenly, as befits aerial and other pirates. He did not choke on a bullhead; his digestion was not equal to a lead pill.

* * *

"IN the course of four years," says a thoughtful writer, "one pair of rabbits may be at the head of a family of 1,278,840." Maybe, yes, but not in a region where dogs and cats hunt throughout the year, and hunters beat every possible hiding place for a month or six weeks in autumn.

GRIZZLY KING.

A Day With Tennessee Quail

By LEWIS HOPKINS

"THE weather is too uncertain. Too much exposure, and really, there are too few birds left to make it worth while" I was saying to my wife, who had remarked on the fact that I had not been out yet when the telephone rang.

"You talk like you had been wearing slippers, smoking too many black cigars and sitting by the fire too much; me, too. Get your togs together and let's go after the birds to-morrow. I've got everything arranged; all you have to do is to come along."

"Um! Why, I'm busy, and I did not expect to—"

"Yes, I know all that. Consider it said and save time. Six o'clock train in the morning. Bring what shells you have on hand. I have the lunch put up."

"But, Charlie, my dog is not here."

"That's all right. Man across the street from me has a dog. Fine old pointer, too fat, and he wants me to hunt him. I'll bring the dog. You will go?"

"Well, yes—I'll be there."

Oh—e, e, e! That cold tub was snappy at 5 A. M. next morning, but when corduroys were donned, and a bit of rosy dawn began to show through the east window, that happy glow of anticipated sport set the blood to tingling from tip to toe.

Charlie was waiting at the train. He had the dog, and it was no slander to call him fat. He looked like a big brown dirigible.

"He weigh much as a keg of spikes," said a darkey who lifted the dog into the baggage car.

It was too early for birds to be stirring when we reached our destination, so we concluded to follow a stream on the southern boundary of our hunting grounds in hopes of finding a duck or belated jacksnipe.

I took one bank, leaving Charlie and the brown dog on the other. It was no trouble to make the dog heel, where he ambled along apparently half asleep. He impressed me, even this early in our acquaintance, as being a dog possessing great repose of manner.

Only a single jacksnipe rewarded our quest. We both warmed up our guns on it, but failed to score.

"I hate to miss the first flush," called my companion, as the jack flitted away untouched, "but if it is a 'scape' I generally do."

A little further along I recrossed the stream and we started the real hunt. It was a perfect

day. Clear, cold and still. There was a sheen on the frost-covered stubble that looked like rays scintillating from countless gems. The air was pure ozone, and I wondered why I had been so foolish as to miss the many such days I had let pass.

A sharp whistle turned my attention to the business in hand, and I saw the dog on a beautiful point near my friend. Hurrying down, we took position, side by side, and moved up.

"Nice work," said Charlie, nodding to the dog. "Must be covey on roost, not moved yet."

Slowly we closed in, one on each side of the dog, all three tense as bow strings. Inch by inch we moved forward, expecting a covey of birds to flush any moment, passed beyond the



AFTER SOUTHERN QUAIL.
Photograph by L. R. Foster.

dog, ranged back and forth and found nothing. Returning to the dog we followed the line of his point and found it focused on a mouse hole, "Get along, there," said my indignant companion, and quietly the dog relaxed and ambled off, while I returned to my former position.

We had gone but a short distance when the dog pointed again near me. Hope springs eternal, as the poet says, and forgetting our disappointment and doubts we hurried to position again. It was another mouse hole.

The "Get along, there" this time was reinforced by the rather vigorous application of a well-shod foot.

"More mice," said Charlie, a moment later, as the fat dog steadied down. We approached with our guns on shoulder, and hands in pockets Charlie strode on by the dog and right into a fine covey of birds that hurtled out, scattering in every direction. In frantic haste we unlimbered, shooting wildly and without effect, ex-

cept with the last barrel of my companion's gun, which stopped one bird out of bounds. I fired wildly at a pair that flew right in my face, but do not think they ever knew I was shooting at them.

"Now what do you think of that," said my disgusted friend as the smoke cleared away. "I wouldn't have been more surprised if a flock of mouse holes had flown up. I am glad to see he knows we are hunting birds, too. I had about concluded he was only a ratter."

The covey had scattered in every direction, but the birds marked down went into a bit of woods on a steep hillside, and these we followed. It was a stiff climb, but we persevered. Getting about half way up, we stopped to regain breath and found the dog missing. We finally discovered him, sitting quietly at the foot of the hill, and no amount of persuasion or commanding would cause him to attempt the steep ascent.

"Shall I shoot him?" said my friend, when we had worn ourselves out commanding and entreating in vain.

"Not my dog, nor my friend's dog. You probably know the consequences better than I," I replied, but hoped he would. Finally Charlie concluded to spare him and as we started down a bird flushed at my feet, which I dropped under the dog's nose. He never moved.

Half way down my companion slipped, grabbed at a bush, missed, lost his gun and made the remainder of the descent—about fifty feet—flat on his back and fairly flying in a cloud of leaves, brush and debris.

"My hair white?" he inquired, snatching off his cap as soon as I reached his side. "Never did believe that fool theory of sudden fright turning hair white, and if mine is not like snow,

I've exploded it right now. See that old gun of mine? Came every foot of the way three feet in the lead, safety off, both barrels loaded and pointing right straight at me. Struck rocks, tangled up in brush and had forty good chances to go off, and why it did not I can't see. Believe I would have enjoyed the trip if it had been pointing at the dog," said he with a black look at that patient animal sitting calmly at his side.

"Another beautiful point on a mouse hole causing Charlie to run half across the field and mutter dire threats against our patient best friend.

Nothing further happened until we reached the next field, then after a little careful work the dog pointed again. I felt confident it was game.

"Another mouse, or is he asleep?" said Charlie as he came striding up. "Mouse I guess; I don't hear him snore."

I was right. It was a covey of birds, and we got into them in good shape. Charlie got the two first birds up crossing, and one with his

left. I got a pair, and then Charlie got another that flushed late, six birds.

"Nice shooting, that," said my companion, as we gathered up the game. "Old Jumbo is some dog after all."

We followed the covey to where they had scattered in a bit of sedge grass, dotted with small growth, and there we had what my companion called our Christmas tree. The fat dog won back his lost reputation and made us—for the time being—forget that he had a fault.

One by one, without an error, he picked up those single birds in heavy cover, until he had given us fourteen shots, netting nine birds. Only one double, mine, and only one eye wiped, mine also. A big strong-flying cock bird ripped out at my feet and swung round left. I tried him twice, missed, and after he had passed beyond ordinary range Charlie dropped him, clean killed.

"Spring down there in the hollow; let's go eat," said Charlie, after we had gathered in our birds. "If we were home I'd give Jumbo a porterhouse steak with mushrooms for his beautiful work on those birds, but as he has to walk some yet, I'm afraid to feed him at all."

After lunch we found a covey of birds and followed them on to the adjoining farm. A belligerent looking farmer came hurrying toward us at the sound of the first shot.

"Don't know whether I know him or not," said Charlie. "Be shocked, mortified and grieved if he tells us we are over on his land, for he may cut up rough."

"I don't 'low no shootin' here," shouted the old man, as he drew near. "Got stock in all these fields."

Charlie explained that we had been invited to shoot on the adjoining land, and had followed the birds over without really knowing that we were trespassing, and—and—but I paid no further attention to the conversation. When any one listens to Charlie for the first half dozen words he will continue to do so as long as Charlie wants him to. He could talk a bulldog with a gumboil into a good humor, so I was entirely prepared for the usual result.

"Well, don't shoot near the house, an' you are welcome. Yes, thank ye, I do smoke sometimes. That's a nice fat dog. Well, good-bye, come again when you like."

We got only three of the birds, not enough, Charlie said, to pay for placating the farmer.

Back on our old grounds we found another covey, and scattered them in the woods, where the shooting was hard. The dog did well, but could not find the birds as he had those in the open.

We got seven up and five down when I came to grief. Climbing over a brush pile a bird flushed behind me. Turning quickly I fired, and at the same moment slipped and fell, striking my head on a log. Fortunately the log was decayed and my cap heavy, but the whole milky way passed rapidly in review before I collected my scattered wits.

"If that log had not been rotten," said Charlie, "you would have solved the ancient problem of 'when an irresistible force meets an immovable object, what's the result?' I think it would have been a busted crust in this case."

With my head singing like a beehive I sat on a stump and watched Charlie finish working out the cover. He and the dog broke even, each find-

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Deer Shooting in North Carolina

By H. H. BRIMLEY

THE deer shooting areas in North Carolina cover two entirely different types of territory. These are the mountain region in the western part of the State and the low-lying lands of the East. In the former, deer are not plentiful, except in a few closely protected areas, and the open hunting is an almost negligible quantity. In the eastern section, however, deer are quite common in many localities and are pretty well able to take care of themselves, the natural conditions under which they live making for their preservation. This section, roughly speaking, covers the whole of the State coast line and fifty miles inland from the coast, and may embrace nearly a third of the State's area.

This is the land of the open sounds, the broad estuaries; of creeks, rivers and lakes. The uncultivated areas—of which there is an abundance—are long-leaf pine forests, cut-over pine lands, open savannahs, pocosons, scruboak lands and gum and cypress swamps, with all sorts of variations and modifications of them all.

The hunting is mostly by means of dogs, with the gunners taking stands in places where the deer may possibly run. Some still-hunting is carried on, but the character of the country almost prohibits any other form of this type of hunting than waiting around late in the afternoon for a chance deer to come along. I have tried this method scores of times, but never saw any animal larger than a 'coon.

In running with dogs the chances are all with the deer, my personal experience being that not more than one in seven or eight chased are even shot at by the hunters. Very soon after the season opens they learn the game and exert all their native cunning in outwitting both dogs and men. And one seldom kills a fat deer after the first week or two of the open season. They seem to soon train down fine, and then are able to give any pack of dogs a'l they want in the running line.

When first jumped the deer usually makes for the nearest thick pocoson, and once in that he will give the dogs a hot time for an hour or two. These pocosons are characteristic of this section and are often miles across. The tree growth consists of scattering pines, usually of dwarf habit, with an undergrowth of gallberry and bay bushes of varying height, but the barbed wire entanglement of bamboo brier (smilax) is always present. Some of the more open, or "light" pocosons, where the growth is low—averaging waist high or less—make good deer stands, though a light ladder propped against a pine is often used to enable one to see further across the bushes. Where the growth is thicker and higher no shooting is possible, and as long as the deer chooses to remain in this kind he is perfectly safe from both dogs and men. What a deer can leap lightly over the hounds have to force a way through, and the work is very hard on the dogs. But sooner or later the deer, as a usual thing, takes to the water, and once there he is safe for that day.

The great element in conserving the supply of deer on our hunting grounds is the glorious uncertainty as to what they will do and where they

will go when in front of dogs. At the camp from which I hunt—which is typical of the whole region in the character of the hunting—we frequently have as many as three deer running at once with all the dogs within hearing distance, and yet, with four or five guns posted in the most likely places, the proportion of the hunted deer that come within rifle range of any of the gunners is quite small. It is usual, though, that one or more of them are seen, sometimes out on the marshy border of one of the lakes, sometimes in the open swamp, or out in the pocoson.

Of course, camp ethics prohibit catching or killing deer in the water, and shotguns are not looked on with favor, where fifteen years ago they were almost universally used. But the shotgun is still the weapon of the old timer, though I am glad to say that the rifle is steadily gaining ground.

Perhaps the description of a hunt that took place just three days before last Thanksgiving Day, in which "tenderfoot luck" was largely in evidence, may impart more information than mere generalizing.

It was arranged that two of the party should take stands along a path between the lakes, taking a couple of dogs to be turned loose just before reaching their stands. Two others were to go out in the low pocoson three-quarters of a mile from the first pair, while the remaining three were to take four dogs and go down the road northeast of camp for about a mile, where one was to put out a coup'e of the dogs in the thickets nearby and then drop back and cover the camp road. The remaining two men were to move on a mile further, then turn into the woods for a half mile or so before putting out the remaining couple of dogs. The tenderfoot and I happened to have this last assignment, and we went in.

Now, the tenderfoot, whom I will call A., is by no means green to the woods or to a gun; but he had never seen a wild deer, let alone shot one.

We turned our dogs loose and moved on. The dogs began trailing immediately, and we moved deeper into the woods, which here consisted of logged-over long-leaf pine ridges. (In this country a ridge means land dry enough to grow long-leaf pine and wire grass, but may be only a foot or two higher ground than the swamps and bottoms.)

Becoming rather warm from the walk and the heavy clothing worn, we sat down on a log to rest and listen to the dogs. I had taken off my coat and was preparing to tie it up in blanket-roll shape, for greater ease in carrying, and had my hand in my pocket searching for string when a movement in front caught my eye, and there was a deer leaping lightly across not more than forty yards away. "There's one," I said, and came to my feet, rifle in hand. A. did the same, but hesitated, waiting for me to shoot first. "Shoot!" said I, "shoot!" and he fired—and missed clean. Then I got the .25 auto going and his second shot and my first sounded almost as one, and the deer was down. We walked over and A. was jubilant on finding that both his bullet and mine had taken effect.

I dipped my finger in the deer's blood, made the hunter's mark on his forehead, and congratulated him on his first deer. Just then a second leaped out of the thickets a hundred yards away and headed diagonally across our front. "There's another," said I. "Shall I shoot?" asked A. "No, I think he's coming nearer," I replied. Then the deer stopped, right behind some thick bushes and completely out of sight. "There's another," I called, and a third appeared about a hundred yards more to the right and 125 yards away. "Shall I shoot?" again asked A. "Yes," I replied; "give it to him," and A's .32 auto spoke five times in succession, the deer all the time heading away until, at the last shot, he was swallowed up in the dense and high pocoson 150 yards below us. Turning to our left we caught a fleeting glimpse of deer number two heading away in bushes too thick to allow of any successful shooting, so we held our fire on him. "Guess you didn't get

Hunting Turkeys in the Sunken Lands

By J. B. THOMPSON

GOVERNOR S. wrote that he would be at C. in Southeast Missouri on a date we had agreed upon. My train was late and I thought that the possibility of missing the Easterner was likely, but when the train pulled in he grasped my hand as I descended the coach steps and assisted me with my burdensome luggage. Evidently an acquaintance of mine had pointed me out to him, for it was the first sight I had ever had of his jovial round face. Before we had even dined together I felt an intimacy rapidly grow that necessarily uplifted the barriers which conventions place upon the newly-acquainted.

He was a tall man, over six feet in height,

think I'm too beefy to stand roughing it. Well, you just set the pace, and when I feel like quitting, I'll inform you."

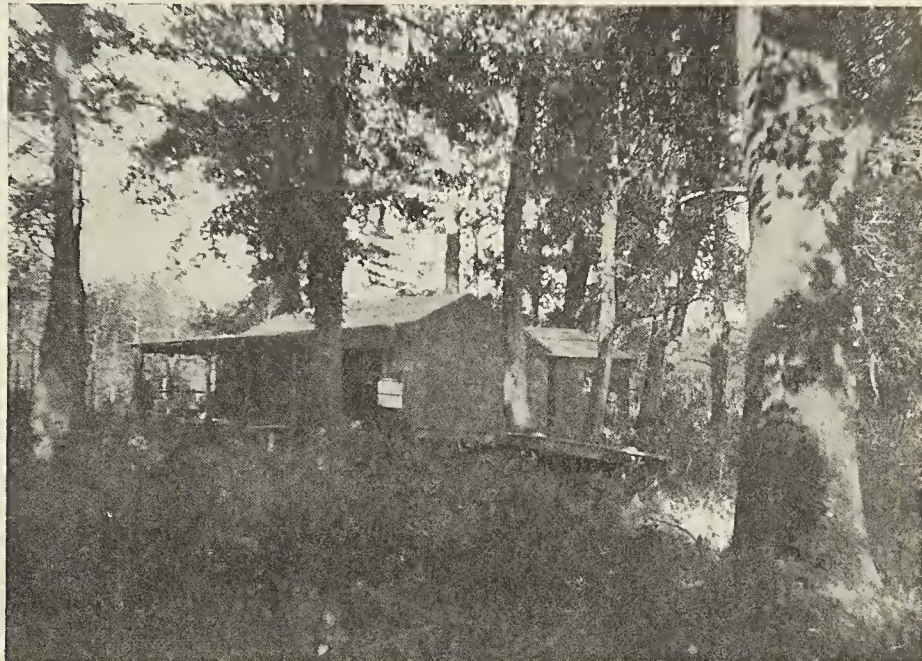
It is to his credit to say that so far I have failed to hear an expression from him indicating a desire to slacken the pace in the hardest kind of traveling.

We arrived at our camping grounds the following afternoon by an uncertain train route, a disreputable tramway, and at last, over a blind trail which seemed to lead to nowhere. The cook, a city black, complained: "Didn't think I wuz going to have tuh do all dis toting and walking or I'd shore never come."

I settled the black's complaints by giving him



AN OPEN GUM SWAMP.



THE MAIN CAMP.

Photographs by H. H. Brimley.

yours," I remarked. "I believe I hit him all the same," replied A., and so we left it for the present.

Meanwhile one of the dogs we had turned loose had struck the trail of the one at which we had not shot and carried it off to the north. The other dog came out to us, but not running any trail. We put him on to number three and he soon found the deer two or three hundred yards from where he had disappeared from our view. And it was awful work cutting a path through that devilish pocoson with our bush knives and getting the deer out to where number one was lying. But we got them together all right, cleaned them, and then I went for help to get them to camp while A. stayed and gloated over his good fortune.

The other two couple of dogs each ran a deer, making five in all up that morning, but none of the others were even seen by any of the hunters. And in three more drives that same week, with two or three deer going each day, not one came within shooting range of anybody, though several of them were seen. It was "tenderfoot's luck" all right on that first day.

round of face, and carried an amount of surplus flesh which I thought would be quite a handicap in the tangles of the swamps. However, he had the air and poise of one who would attempt anything, and better still, carry it out. Naturally it added to my increasing admiration of him.

Late dinner over, I turned to him and asked: "What kind of game do you want to hunt? There's plenty of deer, some black bear, and"—

He interposed before I could finish: "Been against all that; it don't interest me in the least. All I want is a turkey—a wild turkey. I have killed nearly all kinds of big game, but I have never killed, nor even seen alive, a wild turkey. I don't mind if I only get one, but I want one very badly, even if it's only a little fellow, just so it's a wild turkey."

I could hardly repress an astonished laugh at this man who had traveled over 1,200 miles merely to come up with a turkey, so I was not long in telling him that he would get his turkey. I was somewhat startled when he appreciated my deprecatory glance at his figure, and in his soft agreeable voice said: "Now, I believe you

a verbal picture of what the natives of the swamps would do to a talkative negro, and the illustration, though tingling with expletives and exaggeration, had its good effects. I had some fear of his deserting us after going through a mile of canebrakes, but after I had him two hours in the woods I knew from his ignorance of woodcraft that he could not have deserted us had he wished to. And it may be well to state that during the remainder of his stay in the big timber, he never strayed over thirty yards from camp, uttered no words of disgust, only disturbed the far-reaching howl of the timber wolf at night by loud prayers to the Master, promising all kinds of future good conduct if He would only carry him safely "outen dis one mess."

Two hours before sunset the Governor and I left camp, first cautioning our black against wandering toward Little River, for I had some fear about what would happen to a negro if he strolled into a mill town without some white person to explain the reason of his being there. Our camp was pitched on a small knoll, four huge pecan trees guarding it, and a break of small ash trees promised an available supply of fuel.

We proceeded through the great forest of ash, cottonwood, pecan, hickory, oak and the ever present cypress. Here and there we saw signs of turkeys working in the willow oak flats, but not one of the wary fellows was within our scope of vision. We must have gone over an hour without seeing game, when the sun became obscured behind a nebulous blanket of gray, and the extensive timber area became all alike; the trees and slashes almost indistinguishable one from the other.

I motioned to the Governor and said: "It's going to be dark soon, and we don't want to be caught in these swamps. See this long depression? It's Sand Slough and if followed will lead us to within 200 yards of camp." He consented to bear homeward, though I could see he was chagrined at his failure to see game, but he made no comment. The slough had been a dense canebrake a year previous, but fire had killed its growth. It had fallen and lay lapped in tiers, rotting in the humid atmosphere. It crackled like the noise of many rifles as we floundered knee-deep in it.

"Well, of all the noise," exclaimed my companion, "this beats anything I ever saw. Why, a fellow couldn't get within a mile of game with this racket going on." Just then a series of "Put-put-puts," and the thundering beat of pinions disturbed the serenity of the swamp as a large flock of turkeys that had already sensed the graying signs of evening, pitched from their roost in a big pecan tree and scattered at random in the dense tangles of switch cane. It was almost too dark to shoot, and too dark to try any experiments in getting turned away from camp.

"What a gang of them," my friend said; "let's go after them."

I disliked very much to hasten him to camp, but knew the necessity of it and answered: "No, it's too late; you can't do anything but get lost. Still, you can consider one of those turkeys yours. They are scattered well and we will get here just before daybreak and call them together."

He hated to give up pursuit, though he saw the wisdom of the course, but he could not refrain from asking, "They won't get away, will they?"

"No, they will be crazy to get together in the morning. It's such a big flock and has never been shot into, that they will come to call easily."

Deliberately he drew his small axe and made a deep cut in the trunk of a broken-topped cottonwood to remind him where the birds had gone. Would he see the hack in the dark of morn, I mused? I think his anxiety to get among the turkeys robbed him of the thought.

We came back to camp empty-handed, but the signs of game everywhere keyed us up for the next day. A hot supper awaited us, and our negro by a short stay in the wilds had developed into a model servant, and if my suggestions had not had a calming effect, the dismal hoot of the great horned owl and the continuous flight of the mallards overhead in the clear moonlight air, intimations of invisible spirits hovering over the camp, would have alone effected it.

"Do you know," said the Governor after supper, as he stared into the soft bright radiance of the heaped sweet gum logs, "that I have never seen a case of buck fever and never had that peculiar sensation myself."

"It's not the buck fever that is so exasperat-

ing when taking the novice in the woods; there's nothing dangerous about that. It's over-anxiety that's the worst bother. A fellow so afflicted wants to kill game at unseemly distances, can't keep in the cover, wants to do it all himself, and generally gets only a glimpse of the game instead of a good opportunity to kill."

"He agreed with me and continued incessantly to surmise whether the turkeys would be there in the morning.

I had a hard time awaking him at 4 o'clock in the morning, but finally succeeded and we wended our way to our chosen place of observation, awaiting the first streak of day to appear in the east. I placed the Governor in a nice cover of switch cane from which he could view the open area of woods for 200 yards. We felt the smarting bite of early frost and shivered in our hiding place. Finally light broke in the east and the spreading tops of the hardwoods rustled in the warm glow of their crimson bath. Then came the shrill staccato of the pileated woodpecker, as it shrieked maledictions at an unusually tough shaft of rotting ash. Gray and fox squirrels began their morning play and food-seeking. Occasionally one spied us, ran in haste to the fork of a tree, peering with mouse-like little eyes at us, and failing to conceive the reason of our inaction, entertained us with his muffled bark which soon turned to a defiant chatter. It was time to give our attention to the turkeys.

I admonished the Governor: "Don't stir; don't shoot until the game is near, and you will surely get several." I drew from my pocket a small frail cedar box with an opening at one end. I saw the Governor watching my every action and drew the vibrant cedar with short strokes against my rifle barrel. "Keouk, keouk," went through the woods, the sound apparently subdued in the density of cane. I desisted; no answer.

Again I began the appealing call. Far off to the northeast, modestly at first, but still distinguishable, came a faint response. The cold tang of morn had lost its power of chilling, the first answer had warmed the Governor's blood, and beads of perspiration peeped from his cap band.

I repeated the call and two well-defined responses came from the opposite direction. I cautioned, "Keep in the cane; don't move until they get to this side of that big black oak log." I began calling again, but anxiously added: "For the Lord's sake keep down. They won't eat you; you can see them well from where you are."

He was trembling and afterward confessed that no game had ever affected him as his first turkey. Straight ahead I saw five coming deliberately to our hiding place. They were young, but full grown lusty mast-fed rascals. They stopped an instant, trying to locate the call. Feebly the box emitted the enticing "Keouk, keouk." The Governor was stirring uneasily in the cane. I whispered, "Keep cool and let them get fifty yards closer."

As I spoke a huge gobbler parted the frost-stricken growth of ironweed at our left and posed in the slough. I began to take on some of the sensations of my companion, but the box nerved me to duty, and I wailed plaintively again the gathering call. The big fellow gave a leap and landed in the center of the slough. Another jump, keen-eyed, alert, but unapprehensive of danger, he mounted the monster dead log. What a magnificent fellow he was. His long beard, rounded chest, gorgeous plumage, illumined with a bronze metallic sheen as the sun centered him on the log, held us spell bound. His sudden appearance amazed us, but only for a second.

I turned as slowly as I could, as I saw the gobbler trying to descry something out of the ordinary in our patch of cane, and said: "Now's your chance; get him!"

Then came the sharp crack of my friend's .25, and the fall of the king from the log.

"Sit down," I commanded, as he started for his prize. "Sit still, and you'll get the others"

"But he'll get away!"

"The others will get away," I returned, "if you don't keep silent. If you keep perfectly quiet they will surely come."

But pleadings were useless, the flapping of the turkey goaded him on. He rushed for the bird. Though I tried ineffectively to hold him, he seized it, but not before the other five had seen him and waddled away ungracefully in the cover of cane and elbow brush.

He held his turkey high, so I could see it in all its immensity, and with a pride I never expected to see in the eyes of a big-game hunter.

"You got him," I said sarcastically, "and let the main bunch get away."

He looked at me for an instant, thinking of an excuse to condone his fault, then laughed and responded with ready good humor. "Can't you, for goodness sake, make exceptions for a big boy and his first turkey?"

Fly-Fishing in North Carolina

By ERNEST L. EWBANK

MY fishing for trout, both brook and rainbow, has been confined to the streams of Western North Carolina. I can, however, conceive of no more beautiful trout streams than this favored mountain country abounds with. There are many of them, all beautiful, all as clear as crystal, bounding over rocks and through deep gorges, here and there occasional stretches through fields cultivated or abandoned, then again through the forests. Remember, too, that Western North Carolina has a greater variety of flowers and plants than any part of

the United States, the ferns in great variety and profusion among the very many, and this plant covers varieties, including the Hartford and the walking fern; rhododendrons of several kinds and then the kalmia with blooms from white to pink; the famous pink beds in the George W. Vanderbilt estate below Mount Pisgah, being named after this kalmia, which covers the little valley of its name.

Imagine, then, a stream of clear transparent water rushing through a forest of trees of greater variety than in any other part of our

country; with masses of evergreens covered with flowers; with ferns of many sorts growing even to the water's edge; immense masses of rocks strewn everywhere; with pebbles of every shape and of varied colors; and the flowery kingdom well represented from March to December, and then do not forget the trout that are waiting for the angler in every pool and every riffle.

It is only the lover of the woods, fields and streams that can fully appreciate a trout stream with all its beauty and all its possibilities. Some say it is too rough; others, "How can you bury yourself all day in such a wild place and wade all alone miles from anyone? And for what?"

After all, to the true sportsman with rod or gun, it is not all in killing game or fish, still we want to be able on our return from our angling trip or from partridge or quail or deer hunting to have trout in our creels or birds in our hunting coats, or deer as the case may be. In Western North Carolina we always feel when we go "fishing for fish" that we can count on catching some. Personally, trout is my fish, and the killing of the trout with the artificial fly. Two years ago I discontinued the fly tied on barbed hooks and see no reason now after two seasons' fishing to return to it. Every trout that can escape from my barbless flies is certainly welcome to its liberty.

It is common practice in fishing in our waters with artificial flies to place upon the point of the hook a "stick bait," the caddis fly before it emerges from its little covering. These are found in any quantity in nearly all our streams—strange to say not in Green River for miles—and picked up at almost any point in the stream. They say trout hold the hook better when stick bait is used. I reply that once the trout gets on, it is then the angler who must keep it on. Some years ago I was following this practice in brook trout fishing on a beautiful little stream in Haywood county. I used three flies, all of

different patterns. I had a tin bait box strapped to my waist in which I carried my stick bait. It was very apparent that the trout preferred one of the three flies to the other two, though there was a stick bait on each of the three. So I put stick bait on the "other two" and none on the favorite fly. Results, exactly the same. I

I find, too, a difference of opinion as to flies. The royal coachman I have found my most killing fly for both brook and rainbow trout, and that, too, in every month from March to November; yet I know a fly-fisherman, one who casts a fly with the greatest ease and as light as a thistle, who says the royal coachman does not

kill trout for him.

I have often tried to learn the art of casting the fly with my left arm and can cast with it, but try as I may I cannot make it "do" as I wish it, and as my right arm does. There is much, I think, in the movement of the flies after they drop on the water. Trout do not always strike a fly just as soon as it touches the water, so I say the manipulating of the flies after they drop on the water has much to do with results.

This, the above, then is what I have experienced in my "trips for trout" in our mountain streams.

There are quite a number of fine trout streams in the Sapphire country, reached by passing through this place. There is hardly a more beautiful mountain country or more beautiful trout streams than can be reached from Lake Toxaway. There are something like fifty waterfalls of great beauty within ten or fifteen miles of Lake Toxaway. The lake itself covers some sixteen or eighteen hundred acres of beautiful water which is completely surrounded by mountains, the highest of which, Mount Toxaway, is 5,000 feet. The Toxaway River is a dark mountain stream, rising up under the mountain. The

lake and streams are full of rainbow and brook trout.

To go in another direction, there is the Linville Falls country that Mr. Bicknell writes so interestingly about. No better rainbow trout fishing anywhere in the Eastern or Southern States than there. Then there is the famous Pigeon River country. The best of this is controlled by a club of Waynesville sportsmen of

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LOOKING GLASS FALL, IN NORTH CAROLINA.

called a boy and handed him the box of stick bait and have never used one since. I took more trout on that trip than all the others did put together, and did away with the trouble of stick bait hunting, and opening each to get at the grub, which I often lost in the opening. What a queer idea this, that a trout will hold on better if a stick bait be used. Certain it is that he can be more securely hooked with the bare fly.

The Sandbar Honkers

By AMOS BURHANS

"WHEN you get below Cairo," said the old shantyboat man, "you will see nothin' but a bend an' a sandbar—a sandbar an' a bend." With this final mite of information he went into his floating domicile and poked up the fire, for it was frosty almost every night during the early part of the fall.

We rather liked the bends and the sandbars. They were not so much alike that one might say they looked the same. Of course, in cruising we are eager to get as much change of scenery as possible, and generally we could see the differences in the country we were in, and those we had passed. Above Cairo we had come to the first big bends and sandbars in our cruise down the Mississippi. Unless one consulted the charts of the river assiduously, he was apt to become lost as to his correct location on them.

And it was above Cairo, too, that we saw the first phalanx of honkers, long-necked and strong-winged, making a great fuss over alighting on this point of a certain sandbar or that, each seeming to pay no regard to the leader of the once regular wedge-shaped band. We were following one of the Government steamers that was towing a pair of large barges loaded with stone to within a few inches of their tops. This seemed to be the easiest way of navigating certain waters where the men on the tows had to heave the lead constantly in order that the pilot might keep in the ever-changing channel.

Off ahead, something like a mile, we could see with the glasses a great number of Canada geese flapping about in the little gale that was blowing, apparently looking for a resting place for the night, as it was mid afternoon or later. From the way they played in the air it looked to the pilot of the Wanderlust that one might get a shot worth taking if we could but get ahead of the steamer and her tow.

Putting a couple more notches of speed on at the engine we passed the steamer and drew down on the honkers with their long black necks and the streak of white across the throat. They were swinging easily here and there, not seeming to care whether they alighted at all. When we approached they swung higher, settled down to a line of flight, rose higher and let a cautious gander lead the way. We had not even come within gunshot of them. The water was beginning to come into our mouths at the anticipation of goose and cranberry sauce, but we had to retrieve it.

When we arrived at the next bend below there sat the cautious gander on a bar as white and clean as sand could be, his flock drawn out about him, resting and preparing to make another getaway in case we approached too close. We tried a shot with a rifle and missed. One could not hit a cow at that distance to say nothing of a goose. The boat vibrated some, and moving made it still harder. After the shot they rose like a scattered legion makes it retreat—in disorder, honking and defying us to bother them again.

At the next bend and sandbar there they were squatted about ready for us, but this time in-

stead of waiting for our shot into them, they all made their little trot of a few strides, goose fashion, flapped their long wings and went into the air. With the aid of the glasses we saw that their number had been augmented by some old woman's white goose which had at some stage of his career been a home-loving rascal of rather smaller caliber than the honkers he had taken up with. And by this white goose, more of a waddler than the rest, smaller and more reluctant to fly, we marked this same bunch of honkers from one point to another.

As we sauntered southward at the rate of sixty to a hundred miles per day, motoring and hunting and fishing as we fancied, the numbers of wildfowl increased, being added to by others of their kind that came down each little tributary of the Mississippi. All were southward bent for the winter to eat of the stray heads of grain that had been left in the fields, delve in the pools and pockets of the river and bask in the sunshine on the warm sandbars after they had fed in the morning, and to roost there at night after pilgrimages into unshucked cornfields along the bottoms.

At one place I stopped for a day or two to pursue the keen wild turkey. The nature of the hunting was such that I thought moccasins would make less noise among the twigs and brush than hunting boots. I carried glasses, gun and patience. It was dense with stalks and weeds, and geese were feeding in it. They must have had their outposts well trained, for 200 yards was the nearest they would allow one to approach them.

Dropping down the river further we stopped at the immense work the Government is doing at bend of Island No. 35. In the river sat a few dozen honkers, sporting themselves during the evening on a small bar that had just shown up owing to the falling river. They had taken this location during the night seemingly to be harder to approach, even if it was closer to the hundreds of men at work along the river front opposite them. One member of the party got a river man to brush his boat and went ahead of the little bar, thinking to drop down on the geese in the dusk and perhaps get a shot at them. They sat for his approach to within a hundred yards, rose in the air and stayed there until he had rowed back to the cruiser and then they came back to their sandbar.

We stopped at Pushmataha Landing for a couple of days. The chance had come to reckon with our friend the white goose and his gang again. They sat serenely content on the white sand of a bar that separated a chute or cut-off from the main swing of the channel to the outside of the bend. We went to the bar and up they flew. Hiding the boat, we dug pits and crept into them. And it was well we had patience. The geese returned and dropped on the bar near the boat. From the pits it looked as if they were roosting on it. Discouraged in the darkening night, we shooed them up and departed for the cheery boat's cabins.

The further we went south the more geese we saw. When one bunch took to the air, an-

other heard their prattlings and honkings, and up they went, too. They sat along the bars during our trip past them, easily within rifle shot, though it seemed they knew we could not hit them. Often the rifle would fail to make them rise. Ducks by the thousands were among them, more often than not taking to the air first if fired into. Plainly our meat was not to be goose, but duck, shot from the boat while traveling. But we persevered. We had set our teeth into goose, mentally speaking, and literally meant to accomplish the same feat.

One evening we consulted the charts. They told us that a long sandbar would be found at the foot of a certain bend on the Mississippi side of the river. We halted at four. Making the cruiser fast was but the work of a moment or two. Then equipped for some wading, mud and soft sand going, we hied away down the gravelly bar and through the driftwood, wreckage, logs and old skiffs for a point where a few of the real old-fashioned rail-splitting pigs were rooting among the wild artichokes. Geese are wont to follow stock. We had seen none there, but it was a likely looking spot.

Just as we made for a clump of willows to hide a portion of our approach, we saw a fine lot of geese making across the river and for the spot where the pigs had been feeding. We dropped to the ground and remained motionless for a few minutes, watching the while just where the geese dropped to the sand and cackleburs; then, screened by the weeds, we crawled, walked, kneed it, ran, till we had found their place of alighting.

Their tracks showed them to have waddled off further down the shore and probably settled among the pigs where warning of danger would be given first by the "woofers." Darkness was drawing over the sky. We crawled further. Every moment we expected them to get up further ahead than the guns would carry. Experience had told us before that it was useless to shoot unless you had a goose practically cleaning the gun barrel with his long neck and knob-like head.

The pigs had disappeared, it seemed. We crept further. Suddenly we heard a beating of the air with those gigantic wings, a few honkings and the entire bunch, cautious gander in the lead, with the old white goose close up rose well ahead of us and swung off to the left.

Lying still as death, those fool geese circled around us, swung a little higher, then gracefully came right over and we rose. The guns spat out two charges of shot each, both charges being aimed at a certain goose. Two thuds answered the summons of the buckshot and we shook hands like a pair of men who alone have put down a revolution in Central America.

"There's a dinner for the crew and the captain bold," partner shouted.

"But we didn't get the white one!" I called back, reaching over for that big, fourteen-pound goose that had scarce flopped after he came to sand.

"We'll have to let him go for another time," answered partner, and we did.

The FOREST AND STREAM may be obtained from any newsdealer on order. Ask your dealer to supply you regularly.

Wildfowl in Currituck Sound

By OLD MAN

FIFTY years ago there was no shooting of wildfowl on Currituck Sound, always one of the most important winter resorts for ducks, geese and swans. The Civil War had just begun, and most of the men of the South were in the Confederate ranks, fighting for the principles which for four long years they so splendidly upheld. Yet a few men still lived along the shore in Virginia and North Carolina, supporting themselves and their families chiefly by what they raised from the ground or drew

non-resident sportsmen. There is a non-resident license fee. In Currituck county, North Carolina, the non-resident is not permitted to shoot afloat. Such laws are not to be complained of by those whom they chiefly affect. It is, of course, wholly within the police powers of any State to make such regulations as it pleases with relation to the game within its borders.

In most places the local gunners may shoot from batteries, or build bush blinds into which a boat can be shoved, the decoys being scat-

teresting to the naturalist and irritating to the gunner, but is most effective in keeping up the duck supply. The North Carolina law provides that shooting must end at sunset and may not begin before sunrise. The ducks appear to understand this law, and are likely to come into their feeding grounds very soon after sunset, when they know they are safe. All night they feed there undisturbed, and in mild weather rise about daylight in the morning in a dense mass and fly eastward, passing over the quiet waters of the Sound out to sea and alighting there to remain during the whole day. Thus, on warm bright days, one may sit in the blind or sail up and down the Sound all day long and hardly see a bird moving, but if he is on the feeding grounds fifteen or twenty



IN A DUCK BLIND.

From a photograph by H. W. Isaacs.

out of the waters, and from time to time these men with their muzzleloading—and sometimes flintlock—guns killed a few waterfowl, but not enough to make the slightest impression on the vast hordes which each autumn came down from the North and spent the winter, and in spring again took their flight toward the pole.

One of the earliest of Northern gunners to go down to this country was William Wade, who, perhaps in 1865 or 1866, joined with a few gunning friends and established the Currituck Club on the outer beach, where they had—and their successors still have—wonderful shooting.

It was not until between 1880 and 1890 that the gunning attractions of Currituck Sound began to be understood by Northern sportsmen generally, but from that time on more and more of the marsh land was bought up for shooting purposes, until now there is little or no free land left there.

The States of Virginia and North Carolina have passed more or less stringent laws against

tered about the bush blind, and often bringing down the high-flying trading birds within shot of the gun.

Sometimes a local gunner, if he finds a flock of ducks or geese feeding near some point, or in some little bay, close to a marsh, will build his blind there and shoot from it. The blind may stand within four feet of the marsh, and the gunner shooting from his boat shoved into the blind is quite within his rights. Even though the marsh may belong to someone who had intended to shoot from the shore close to where the blind was built, the owner is powerless to remedy the matter.

Although for many years past the wildfowl have been growing more and more scarce in Currituck Sound, there are still vast numbers there, and with the proper weather, club members who go there, or non-residents who arrange with landowners to shoot on their properties, may have splendid shooting.

In recent years, however, the wildfowl have adopted a protective habit which is not only in-

minutes after sunset he will see the ducks and geese coming in flocks and flying about him, utterly fearless.

For the non-resident—and in North Carolina this commonly means the Northern gunner—point shooting is the only method by which wildfowl may be taken in Currituck Sound. This has often been described. If the weather happens to be fair, mild and bright, he will have no occupation in his blind except to sleep, to talk to his boatman, or to read. Under such conditions the days seem long. One runs out of conversation after a time, and get tired of reading, while to sleep is wholly profitless. When the weather is fine, boatman and gunner alike become tired and dull; they cease to watch sharply for the birds, and if an occasional pair or single bird happens to be flying about, they are certain to choose such a time to cut in from behind and pass over the decoys, to be out of reach almost before they are seen. Moreover, in quiet weather, when the water is glassy, the reflection of the decoys makes the stools look

twice as big as they naturally are, and the ducks detect the deception at a distance.

It is very different when the sky is gray, the wind blowing strongly enough to kick up a good sea on the ocean, so that the birds cannot comfortably rest there. Then they are obliged to resort to the Sound and seek more sheltered waters, passing about from one pond or bay to another, frequent'y shot at and generally kept on the move.

Many of the boatmen are remarkably skillful in imitating the cry of the various birds, the honk of geese, quack of mallard or black-duck, whistle of widgeon and sprig, growling whine of canvasback or croak of redhead. Often a flock of birds that passed without noticing the decoys may be turned and brought over them by a judicious uttering of the duck's call.

In recent years it has become more and more

Through the South with Gun and Rod

THE Persian monarch's desire—a new pleasure—manifests itself in a shooting or fishing trip made to order. There are those who write guide books, who claim that half the pleasure of a trip is in the planning thereof—generally this half of the pleasure exists only before the start, the other half takes place while you are living in bad hotels and looking for game that exists only in hotel booklets; the "third half" is enjoyed the balance of the year while you regret your foolishness in not getting authentic information before you started. The object, therefore, of this paper is not to do the thing by halves, but to lay out a complete route through the South, so that you may select your favorite

you a dollar a day for your keep and the use of a dog—such as it is. For the man with more fastidious notions, Chase City offers better accommodations but no better shooting.

Bagley Mills is probably the best shooting ground in Virginia. Quail and woodcock are very plentiful, while turkeys may be had any day. Deer and 'possums live here almost undisturbed.

When one realizes the possibility of getting on the train at 9:30 in the evening and being on the field shooting at 11:30 the following morning, it is remarkable that there are any birds left at Crowells, N. C., and yet with its proximity to New York, it abounds in quail, and the prospect of a wild turkey is not too remote. Every county in Florida and many in North Carolina demand a special \$10 license, good only in issuing county. This makes it important that you land in a county where birds are plentiful. Probably the best known shooting resort in North Carolina is Pinehurst, where Leonard Tufts has a well stocked preserve of several thousand acres, exceptionally good dogs and accommodations for the fastidious as well as for the unostentatious sportsman. In the northwestern part of the State, Mockville and Barber, famous for field trials; Greensboro, Kernersville, where are located extensive preserves of the Southern railway, and those of a number of prominent New Yorkers, offer particularly good quail shooting. A little further west in the mountains is Linville Falls, one of the most inexpensive places in the country. Here mountain trout offer surpassing sport to the angler; deer, bears and 'possums are plentiful for the rifleman, while bobwhite is troubled but little by local gunners, and is ever present for the visiting sportsman.

In Southern North Carolina, Buies offers about as good quail shooting as does any place in the State. The country is flat and easy to hunt, while perfectly broken dogs are to be had. In this section is an excellent opportunity for a club to establish itself. A few miles from Buies is Rockingham, where first-class accommodations are reasonable and quail plentiful with dogs well trained.

While South Carolina does not offer as certain shooting as her sister State, still Blacksburg and Rockhill in the north, Camden in the central and Grahamville in the southern part are plentifully supplied with quail and an occasional deer. Grahamville is reached from Ridgeland, one hour from Savannah, Ga. It lies on Broad River, where drum fishing is excellent. Aiken offers well stocked preserves and high class accommodations.

In Georgia, Tennille in the central part is abundant in quail, wild turkey and deer, while Brunswick on the coast is well equipped for the wildfowl as well as the quail hunter. In the country outlying Augusta and in Thomasville and Washington the quail hunter will get his fill.

Florida offers various kinds of shooting and fishing, and is one of the few States where wild turkeys are at all plentiful. Starting at Jacksonville, which is twenty-four hours from New York city by rail, we come first to Green Cove Springs on the picturesque St. John's River.



LINING UP FOR A TURKEY SHOOT ON A HOLIDAY IN KENTUCKY.

the custom to take out with the wooden decoys a few live ducks which are tethered at opposite ends of the stand of wooden decoys. For such live ducks a stool is prepared—a long, sharp-pointed upright to be shoved into the muddy bottom—with a little circular stool or table three or four inches in diameter, which fits on the upper end of the stake, and is pushed down until it is an inch or two under the water. A long string from the upright terminates in two loops of leather, each a running noose, which are slipped over the live duck's two feet, and it is placed in the water. For a time it swims about and feeds, and then comes to the table and mounts that, where it stands dressing its feathers, or looking up at the sky hour after hour. These live ducks call to each other and also to any birds that may be flying over. Often they will call as readily to a blackbird, a buzzard or a heron, as to a blackduck or a mallard. Usually when they speak to wild ducks, unless these have recently been alarmed, the birds put aside all suspicion and at once come down.

During a recent visit to Currituck Sound in
Continued on page 24.

State and know in just what section of it game is abundant.

From New York city to the furthest end of the Florida Keys is a distance of 1,538 miles, the running time by rail being forty-eight hours, and practically every mile of this distance, after reaching the Virginia line, is abundant in its game and fish supply.

The first shooting place touched is Old Point Comfort, nine hours out. Here is good duck shooting, and a fair bag of quail may be made on the hotel preserve. If you are ducking bent, keep along the coast to Currituck and Pamlico Sounds, which year after year justify their reputation as the best ground east of Texas for ducks, geese, brant and swans. Ocracoke, Beacon Island, Roanoke Island are places where duck rigs and guides are to be found. Close by Beaufort lies Morehead City, where the fisherman has a chance at drum, sheepshead, Spanish mackerel and sea trout.

If not interested in fishing or fowling, take a short run back into Virginia to Clarksville, where farmers welcome you to little-shot-over country pretty well stocked with quail and charge

Almost every sort of sub-tropical game stirs about here—quail, turkeys, ducks, deer—while almost the only variety of the finny tribe found in the waters is the catfish, large and gamy, while at Mayport, at the mouth of the river, there is fair sheepshead fishing. In the central part, in and around Weirsdale and Leesburg, there are a number of clear water lakes in which bass are plentiful, while birds of all kinds await the scatter gun.

Across to the west coast at Clearwater, near Tampa, at Sarasota, south to Englewood, Punta Gorda, Fort Myers and Naples, the quail, deer and turkey shooting is good, but the great feature is fishing—tarpon, kingfish and jewfish being found in great numbers, while in the Caloosahatchee River large-mouth black bass from two to eight pounds are caught. Over on the east coast the Indian River has the call. New Smyrna, Titusville, Cocoa and Fort Pierce offer wonderful quail, turkey, deer and duck shooting and such fishing as to make the most particular angler take notice—channel bass, mangrove and red-snapper, sheepshead, grouper, cavalli, sea trout, ladyfish and bonefish, and occasionally a tarpon.

Back north again to Tishabee, Ala., the home of bear; and deer, quail and turkey, too, are here to a considerable extent, though not as plentiful as in Florida. In Mississippi, turkey, bear and deer furnish good sport about New Albany, Scorba and Arcoola.

Tennessee has a close season on deer until 1915, but bear are impudent around Hickory Valley, Campbell and Anderson counties, as well as along the slope of the Great Smoky Mountains. A tremendous variety of feathered game, including quail, grouse, pheasants, turkeys, doves, snipe, woodcock, swans, geese, brant, abound.

Louisiana and Texas are probably the greatest game centers in America to-day. The entire gulf coast teems with tarpon, kingfish, mackerel, jewfish and ladyfish, the latter being a relative of the tarpon and rightfully is called the gamiest fish in the South. Ducks, swans, brant and other species of waterfowl may be killed to your heart's content. Louisiana protects pheasants, prairie chickens and wild turkey hens to 1916, while Texas protects until 1915 pheasants, prairie chickens, antelope and mountain sheep. In Louisiana the likely places are Covington, Lake Charles, Pearl River and Athens.

It seems almost impossible of belief, and yet it is true that within a few miles of Houston, Tex., a city of nearly 100,000 inhabitants, deer are abundant in the bottomlands, and wild turkeys are bagged daily in season. Wild geese, cranes, canvasback ducks, redheads, widgeons, pintails, black mallard, blue-wing teal and the common variety of mallard are found on the bays and on every inland lake and stream. Jack-snipe and woodcock are plentiful, plover by the thousands, and every field has its covey of quail. Wildfowl shooting, the best months for which are September, October, November, December, January, February and March, is mostly done from blinds and over decoys. The nearest and most preferred shooting grounds are Port Lavaca, Robstown, Palacois, Brazoria, this neighborhood being particularly prolific in bear and deer. For javelin hunting, than which there is no more exciting sport, Kingsville and the surrounding cacti, mesquite and chaparral offer abundant opportunity. Mountain lion, wild cats, bears and deer are frequenters of this section.

The Old Kentucky Turkey Shoot

By WILLIAM BRENT ALTSHELER

THANK goodness not all the interesting customs of the dear old frontier days are dead. There is one which is very live just now, and that is the turkey shoot. In colonial days, before the Revolution, one may recall traditions

of frequent matches in the straggling communities of the backwoods country now incorporated in Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee. The tall lanky hunters attended then with their long flint-lock rifles, and, used to the pursuit of the buffalo, elk, whitetail deer, black bear, wild turkey, panther and smaller mammals and birds, accurate shooting was second nature to them. From the Atlantic to the Pacific, marksmanship is now practiced in new and different ways, the only notable exception perhaps being in Kentucky where the turkey shoot with its unique features survives. The firearms only have changed. Little different are the people. They are mostly thin and wiry, many from the farms and shops, a few from the professions and business callings.

There are various kinds of turkey shooting matches, but the one that carries the stamp of approval is where the live turkey is the target and the shooter, paying five or ten cents a shot, gets the turkey if he draws blood, and then it is immediately decapitated, so that it is not the cruel sport that one might suppose it is without due consideration.

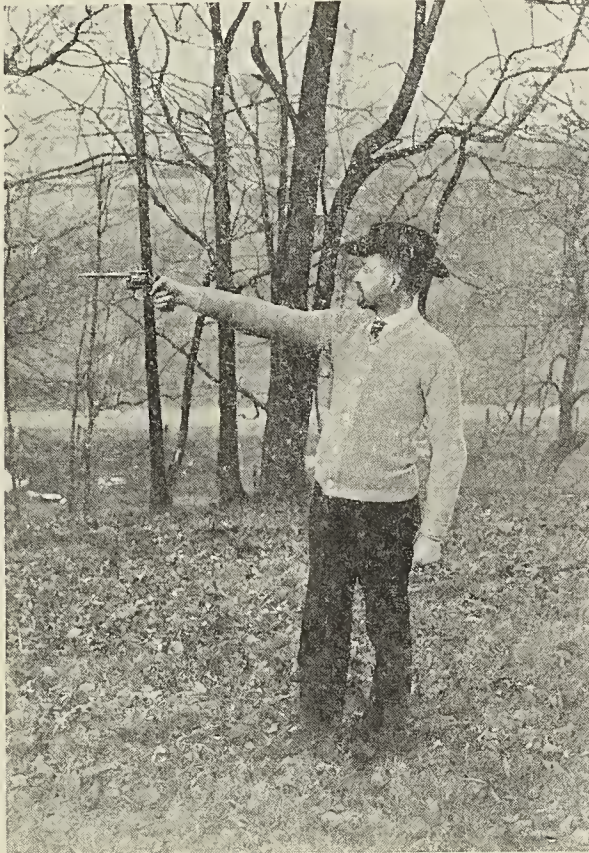
The length of the range is regulated by the skill of the marksmen, the size of the turkey, the color and topography of the background and the conditions of light and atmosphere. It is a business proposition between the shooter and gamekeeper. If it is a losing game, the keeper will extend the range, pick out a small hen, and of a color to harmonize with the background, require shooting against a quartering wind or toward a bright blinding light, or, under the most aggravating conditions of all, on a dead flat range where one cannot gauge his elevation and windage.

I have seen the gamekeeper push his advantage in the selection of range conditions to an injudicious extreme, and the shooters case their rifles, jump the game and go home in disgust. The wise keeper will refrain from shutting out his patrons and even help them to win enough to keep up their interest and enthusiasm in the pastime. It is a poor sportsman who will not stay by the game as long as he has a fair show to win.

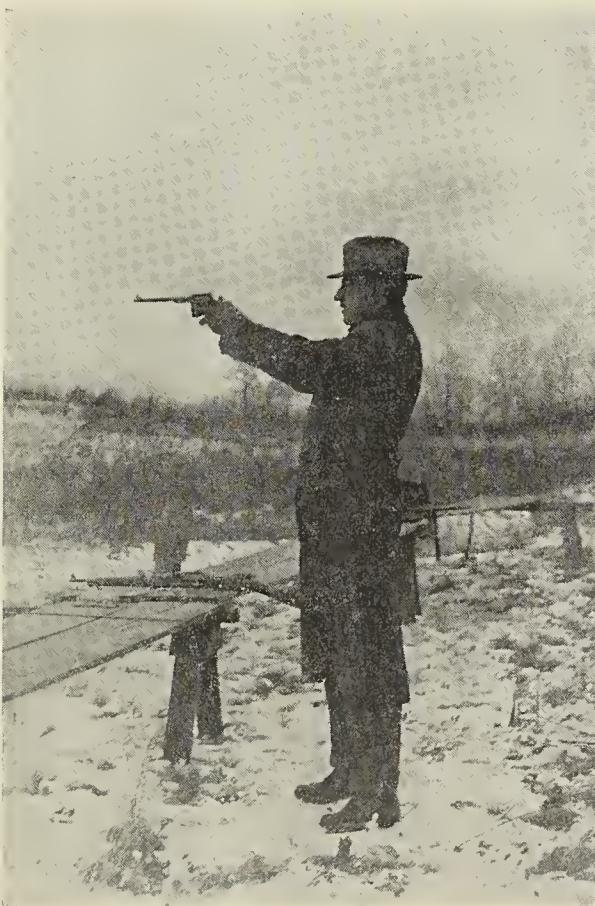
A few years ago I could rely upon a choice of several turkey shoots in easy reach on Thanksgiving day, Christmas and New Years. The ranges then were about as follows: Shotgun, 75 to 100 yards; pistol and revolver, 75 to 125; .22 caliber rifle up to 350 yards, and big rifles from 400 to 500 yards. Old shooters will recall when the ranges were not so long, especially for the short guns. Then a turkey was safe from pistol and revolver at a distance of 100 yards, and often the keeper won out on the fifty-yard range.

The development of arms and ammunition has changed this greatly. Strange to say, however, the rifle range has not increased in proportion; in fact, the rifleman from time unrecorded has been willing to spend his money on the shoot as long as he could draw, with the naked eye, a bead on the bird, and that cannot be much further than 500 or 600 yards.

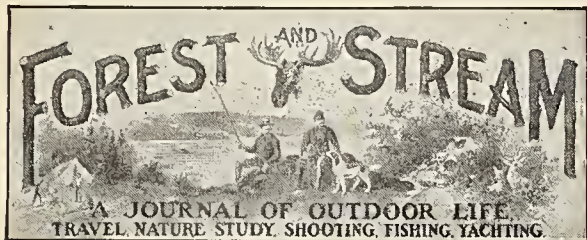
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SINGLE-HAND LONG RANGE REVOLVER SHOOTING AT TURKEYS.



TWO-HANDED REVOLVER SHOOTING AT A LONG RANGE TURKEY MATCH.



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THE OBJECT OF THIS JOURNAL

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

—FOREST AND STREAM, Aug. 14, 1873.

NINETEEN ELEVEN.

THE year which has just closed was an average one, from the sportsman's viewpoint, that is. The winter weather was severe at times, but not for long, and the game did not suffer for want of food as in other years; an exception was found in Wyoming, where a good many elk, hemmed in by the advance of civilization, starved before hay was provided by the authorities.

In the northern tier of States where deer are most abundant in the wooded districts, and where deep snows often prove fatal to them in the late winter, conditions were about normal, with exceptions here and there. Further south the grouse and quail wintered fairly well.

The spring opened abnormally dry, with a low average rainfall for April. Early fishing was unsatisfactory in the main, and it was not until after the long delayed but heavy rains that trout fishing was even fair for a time. The summer throughout was extremely dry, the streams low, hence the fishing season was more or less of a disappointment. On the other hand, that great army of men and women that went into the woods on vacation journeys was greatly favored, one fair day following another in a delightful fashion seldom experienced. It is probable that more people enjoyed outdoor life last season than in any other year, and it is certain that they went further afield than ever before.

While 1911 was "an off year" for fishing, game birds were favored, especially in the more southerly sections, where big strong birds were found later on.

The autumn was very wet, and in place of drouth and disastrous forest fires, early hunters found full streams and moist skies; ideal conditions for deer hunting, but the bag was small, due largely, in some States at least, to the new laws against the sale of game. And this had marked effect on the wildfowl shooting along the coast, which was delayed beyond the usual time by the mildness of late autumn.

December was marked by flurries of snow and short periods of cold here and there, but in the main it was not wintry. Migrating ducks continued to fly over at times, southward bound, weeks later than usual. Robins were seen on fair days, and bluebirds were in evidence on the last day of the year.

Taken by and large, as seamen say, it was a year noteworthy for the vast number of people who spread over the known and half-wild regions in search of recreation. They went by way of the usual channels; they sought new routes. In motor cars and motor boats and canoes they went wherever it was possible to go—camping, idling, hurrying, as suited their individual tastes or the time at their disposal. But they returned healthier and happier than the stay-at-homes, and present indications are that they will go again this year, but in increased numbers.

THE WELCH CASE.

THE Supreme Court of California has written the final chapter in the now famous case of Welch vs. Ware. The record has been given from time to time in these columns, but a brief review of the case will explain the long fight made by a game warden who knew his claim was fair.

In June, 1909, Walter R. Welch was fish, game and fire warden of Santa Cruz county. While he was absent on duty the county supervisors removed him and appointed another man in his stead. Mr. Welch brought suit in the superior court against the county auditor and won. The supervisors got a reversal of the decision in the appellate court, and Mr. Welch has finally secured a favorable decision in the Supreme Court. During the litigation the supervisors who removed the warden were themselves removed by the people in the 1910 election, and the new board reinstated him as warden. Under the recent decision he will receive his salary for the full time he was out of office, but must recover the costs himself.

That Warden Welch is popular in Santa Cruz county is proved by the activities of sportsmen in his behalf. At different times the papers printed columns of matter on the subject, and the fight now and then was bitter. Mr. Welch was formerly deputy game and fish commissioner of the State, and was summarily discharged because, it is alleged, he would not wink at petty but not wholly honest practices favorable to violators. Following his dismissal he was employed by his home county, and in the long fight it was alleged that official pressure was brought to bear on the county commissioners, and his removal followed.

We congratulate Warden Welch and the sportsmen of Santa Cruz county on their victory.

In our issue of Dec. 16, Charles C. Worthington mentioned the killing, by a weasel, of a number of English pheasants in one night "last

summer." In the picture the weasel appears in winter pelage. We asked Mr. Worthington if his use of the word "summer" was not made hurriedly or as referring to the warm season in the general way often employed. He now informs us that this was not the case, but that he had in mind at the moment of writing a killing similar to the one reported, and which also took place at his pheasantries. At that time seventy-two birds were killed in one night. The weasel, and the pheasants it killed, shown in our issue of Dec. 23, were photographed in December. The birds were killed one night and the weasel was trapped the following night.

THERE is an active and increasing demand for wire fences in New Zealand. Timber is growing so scarce that it cannot be used economically in fence building. Scotch gorse hedges were tried, and while these are conceded to be very attractive and picturesque because of their bright yellow flowers, the plants spread rapidly and both the low scrub formed in this way in waste places and the hedges themselves harbor too many rabbits, hence the call for wire instead. So abundant are rabbits that on one branch of the Government railway which is maintained at a loss, the chief revenue is the freight paid on bundles of rabbit skins for export.

SIR JOSEPH DALTON HOOKER died recently at his home in London, aged ninety-four years. He was surgeon and naturalist on the British ship Erebus in the Antarctic expedition under Sir James Ross in 1839-43. He visited as a naturalist the Himalaya Mountains, Syria and Palestine, Morocco and the Greater Atlas. He was in the Rocky Mountains and California in 1877 and was president of the Royal Society, 1872-77. He wrote many books.

ON the following page we print an article of great importance to sportsmen who are seeking all available data related to the propagation of our native game birds. This is Herbert K. Job's paper on the experiments conducted during the past year with bobwhite at the Connecticut Agricultural College. The work will be continued this year.

IN Memphis arrangements are being made to drain a large portion of the sunken lands in Northeastern Arkansas and utilize them for agricultural purposes. The contract calls for about 200 miles of drainage ditches. A wide area will eventually be affected, and the shooting and fishing, now equalled in few other sections, will become a thing of the past.

SMITH'S ISLAND, off the mouth of the Potomac River in Chesapeake Bay, has been sold by the Lee family to Oliver Campbell, of New York city, who, it is said, will make a wildfowl preserve of it. The island, which is about seven miles long and half as wide, lies largely in Maryland, the southern end being in Virginia.

THE past autumn was the most successful one in the history of the Newfoundland cod fisheries, as the salmon fishing inland was the best of its kind in recent years. Perhaps the outside as well as the fresh water fishing was influenced by the improved methods laid down and enforced by the new fisheries board of the island.

The Connecticut Quail Propagation Experiment

By HERBERT K. JOB

BELIEVING that an account of the quail propagation experiment, which was conducted at the Connecticut Agricultural College last summer from the standpoint of those who actually did the work and of the resident college officials will be of interest, the following statement is issued for the public and the sportsmen of Connecticut.

The measure of success or failure of the experiment depends upon the point of view. It did not succeed, this first season, in raising a stock of young quail for distribution. On the other hand, despite various handicaps, every stage of the process of propagation worked out successfully, until a disease broke out among the numerous young birds when they were almost matured. Through the results of careful scientific work done, and still being done upon the problem, those who are in the best position to judge feel that a foundation has been laid which makes the prospect of final success far greater than ever before. Following is a brief summary of the facts in the case.

The experiment was conducted with an average of thirty pairs of our bobwhite quail. The first result was the perfecting of the details of a successful breeding system, by which even the wildest stock will breed abundantly in confinement. Most of our birds were thoroughly wild. Though we lost the best part of the breeding season through a late start, these thirty pairs produced 693 eggs. Our banner quail laid 73 eggs, the next 50. Only one hen quail failed to lay. The average was 23 eggs per pair. The fertility was 90 per cent. The system is simple and practicable.

The second result of the experiment is a successful hatching system. After preliminary tests the hatches were usually over 80 per cent. and ran as high as 95 per cent, which poultrymen will agree is not bad.

A third result is that an immense amount of detail as to the care and handling of quail has been quite thoroughly mastered. We wish to continue an elaborate series of scientific feeding tests, with a view to forestalling disease. We have worked out a promising system for game preserves which we are anxious to test out in detail this coming season. The quail chicks are beautiful and docile, and seem amenable to artificial conditions and management.

A fourth series of results, of most fundamental importance, is in the line of experimental work on quail diseases. Prof. L. F. Rettger, the bacteriologist of Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University, has been carrying on co-operative investigation in connection with poultry diseases during his vacation seasons at the Storrs Agricultural Experiment Station. He was allowed to give part of his time to the quail disease problem in conjunction with the ornithologist who is a member of the faculty of the Connecticut Agricultural College. Dr. Rettger has discovered the causative organism of at least one deadly epidemic disease of quail. He first

found it in a specimen from a Connecticut gun club from a batch newly shipped in, which had nearly all died. An inoculation test with healthy quail proved it the cause of the disease. Dr. Rettger is now keeping it in cultures, and if further specimens from various quarters prove it to be a widespread scourge of quail shipping, he proposes to attempt a vaccine or serum to render quail in captivity immune. He has also recently isolated another organism, first found in the young quail. Though there has not yet been time to demonstrate that this is surely the main cause of their death, this view received remarkable confirmation from the recent discovery by English scientists of a very similar organism in grouse, which they believe to be the cause of the grouse disease in England. If the above organism proves, through further investigation, to be the cause of the quail disease, from its nature it is believed that it can probably be eradicated or prevented by simple medicinal treatment. Moreover, it may give light upon the matter of the disease of the ruffed grouse and other game birds.

The work being conducted on the grounds of the Connecticut Agricultural College, and the bacteriological part being contributed by the Storrs Agricultural Experiment Station, received the interest and attention of President Beach, of Prof. Clinton, the director of the experiment station, of Prof. Stoneburn, who is head of the poultry department of the college, and others, and is fully approved by them. The experiment station is under the Federal Government and has regular Government inspection. The quail experiment, being connected as above with the station, received Government inspection and was approved. The work was also done in close co-operation with the poultry department, owing to which no accidents occurred. Unremitting care was given to the work, as those mentioned above will testify. The work with the young quail lasted each day till late evening, with night watches additional, involving sleeping outdoors by the brooders in a hammock.

The college and the experiment station officials, together with other important interests, believing that this work is of value and economic importance, and that it gives promise of solving a problem which would be worth a large amount of money to the State and the public, urge that it be continued for at least another year. To stop midway in a promising scientific quest already productive of useful results, on the ground that the final goal was not reached in a few months, appears to them an amazing proposition. The station's investigation of the white diarrhoea of chicks has already taken three years, and a proposed cattle disease investigation is liable to extend over five years. Yet the Government considers money thus used well expended.

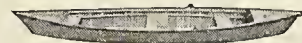
The ornithologist is now completing a report on quail propagation, embodying the results of this experiment at Storrs and of another quail

experiment in Connecticut carried on privately in co-operation with him. It is the most thorough treatment of the subject that has ever been prepared. The director of the experiment station has examined the material, and considering it valuable, has asked permission to publish it for the experiment station as a Government bulletin in co-operation with the commission at the expense of the Government. Many persons who are experimenting with quail are asking for the report, so as to have the benefit of the new information for the approaching season.

Until the diseases, feeding and handling of quail are thoroughly worked out in a scientific manner, the whole problem of the artificial increase of quail will remain at a standstill. The depletion of the quail in one State for the benefit of another will never solve the problem. Just so long as shipments of quail are tried without understanding the disease problem, large numbers of them are practically sure to be swept off with the dreaded epidemic with grave danger of spreading it among the native quail and grouse. A small fraction of the game fund would continue this fundamental work. It may be remarked that the expense was not as large as stated in some of the papers. This whole matter naturally rests with the sportsmen of Connecticut, and it is for them to decide as they believe it most for the public good.

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TRAP SHOOTING



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Fixtures.

REGISTERED TOURNAMENTS.

- Jan. 12.—Columbus (O.) G. C. L. Fisher, Sec'y.
- Jan. 24-27.—Pinchurst (N. C.) Country Club. Leonard Tufts, Mgr.
- Feb. 22-23.—Columbus (O.) G. C. L. Fisher, Sec'y.
- March 14-15.—Holmesburg Junction, Pa.—Keystone S. L. of Philadelphia. H. L. David, Mgr.
- March 21.—Columbus (O.) G. C. L. Fisher, Sec'y.
- April 9-10.—Moberly (Mo.) G. C. L. R. Hulen, Sec'y.
- April 11.—Atglen (Pa.) G. C. L. R. Lewis, Mgr.
- April 17-19.—Wichita, Kans.—Kansas State tournament, under the auspices of the Interurban G. C. C. W. Jones, Sec'y, 209 N. Main St., Wichita, Kans.
- April 18.—Columbus (O.) G. C. L. Fisher, Sec'y.
- May 15-16.—Columbus (O.) G. C. L. Fisher, Sec'y.
- June 4-6.—Mexico, Mo.—Fifth annual State tournament of the Missouri State Trapshooters' Association, under the auspices of the Audrain Country Gun Club, of Farber, Mo. Russell Glynn, Sec'y.

DRIVERS AND TWISTERS.

The field shooter or the casual "going South young man," who hasn't tried the gameless game, had better chance it on this trip, after which he will become a devotee, winter and summer.

Don't overlook the fifth midwinter handicap tournament at Pinchurst, N. C., Jan. 24, 25, 26, and 27. This will be the first big trapshooting event of the new year, and indications augur well for a brilliant 1912, among the make-believe birds, if the events to follow live up to the standard set by Leonard Tufts, H. L. Jillson and the able board of governors of the Pinchurst Country Club.

As we turn over the new leaf, we find, tucked away among trapshooters' pledges to never again, Lester German's resolve to win the E. C. cup. As the ink on the new page dries it reads: "Not on your Ballistite, if I see you first," signed George Lyon. And so we see the new year begin with a resolve to and a resolve not to, and both in the shadow of the world's biggest trapshooting honor, the E. C. trophy.

There is one thing we all have to be thankful for during the past year, and that is, the accuracy with which our compositors have set up the scores that to any one but a printer were unintelligible. Our star linotyper once said: "Scores are easier to make than to set. I wonder if traps are as hard to set for shooters as is type?" But then tradition murmurs that printers are especially good at "setting 'em up," particularly T—cold Tea. Let's hope all scorers will resolve to send us legible scores for the year 1912.

The spread of the trapshooting habit is interesting. It has now reached into the realm of the winter resort to such an extent that one of the first questions the sportsman asks our Information Department concerning a place he has recommended is: "Have they clay pigeon traps?" I have noticed all through the South that hotels and camps have installed at least one trap, and the proprietors tell me that they are greatly surprised at the popularity of the game.

Trapshooting at hotels in the game country answers a manifold purpose. On rainy days, when it is impossible to go afield, the gunner can keep his hand in by breaking a hundred targets, which he can do without going from under cover. Many bird hunters like to "tune up" on a dozen clays before starting out on the day's hunt, thereby getting the "jump" on the other fellow.

Gunners going south from New York into the upper Southern States, generally arrive at the lodge or hotel early in the afternoon. They don't feel capable of getting "rigged" for the field after the railway trip. It is no uncommon occurrence, however, to find a half dozen of them making "a book" on the train for a match at the traps during the afternoon.

Sunday generally is a long day to the sportsman. He kills a great part of it roaming through the cover, "locating" beavies for the morrow. Where there are traps, he pleasantly whiles away the balance of the day

"picking up a bit of change" at the clay disks. Speaking of clay disks, the proprietor of one of the big shooting resorts in North Carolina told me that the clay disk has superseded the celluloid or ivory disk; in other words, on rainy days poker used to be the game; now it is trapshooting. Sky limit has given way to 40yd. limit.

The fifth annual tournament of the Keystone Shooting League of Philadelphia will be held at the club grounds, Holmesburg Junction, Pa., on March 14-15. The office will be under the management of Lloyd R. Lewis, of Atglen, Pa., while Charles North, of Cleveland, will be in charge of the traps. The general management of the tournament will be in the hands of Harry L. David, of Philadelphia. The club grounds have been greatly improved since the last annual tournament. The high board fence at No. 1 and 2 traps has been removed, and an 8-foot wire fence put in its place. Along nearly one-half mile of water front on the Delaware River, the trees, stumps and boulders have been almost entirely removed. This was done by the experts of the Du Pont Co., who made a practical demonstration of the uses of explosives in clearing up land and "putting the farm in shape." The roadway entering the grounds has also been rebuilt. In the regular program events the less experienced shots will be taken care of by the Squier money-back system. In addition to the regular program will be several extra events, carrying optional sweepstake conditions, entrance from \$1 to \$5, and money divided high guns. It is expected that this program will interest both the novice and expert marksmen as well, and a large attendance is anticipated. Lunch will be served on the grounds both days. Full program will be issued later.

New York Athletic Club.

PELHAM MANOR, N. Y., Dec. 30.—This was take-home day at Travers Island, cups shot for during November and December being handed to the winners, the men with the most winning numbers to their credit. The committee cup for scratch contestants finally went to B. M. Higginson, whose six best selected scores in two months netted him 141 out of a possible 150. For the handicap committee cup, D. F. McMahon led with 139. By virtue of having gained the greatest number of victories in the events since early November, R. L. Spotts was awarded the distance handicap cup. Dr. E. R. De Wolfe, the double-target cup and F. H. Schauflier the Christmas trophy.

For the second time in a week, C. W. Billings, chairman of the Olympic trapshooting committee, proved to be high gun for the day. He broke 88 targets out of 100. From scratch he led for the president's cup, and finished second in the other events. The summaries:

December cup, 25 targets, handicap:

Dr D L Culver.....	1 25	A E Ranney.....	1 19
G J Corbett.....	1 24	O C Grinnell.....	1 19
B M Higginson.....	0 22	G Lembeck.....	1 18
G L Lyon.....	0 22	D F McMahon.....	0 18
J M Jones.....	5 21	R R Debacher.....	4 17
R L Spotts.....	0 21	F H Schauflier.....	0 17
C W Billings.....	0 20	J D Chapman.....	0 15
J W Hessian.....	0 20	W B Ogden.....	1 14

Shoot-off among leg winners:

Dr D L Culver.....	0 21	G J Corbett.....	0 15
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Committee cup, 25 targets, handicap:

O C Grinnell.....	1 24	W B Ogden.....	1 21
Dr D L Culver.....	0 23	G Lembeck.....	1 20
G L Lyon.....	0 23	R R Debacher.....	1 19
D F McMahon.....	0 23	R L Spotts.....	0 19
C W Billings.....	0 22	J D Chapman.....	0 18
B M Higginson.....	0 21	J W Hessian.....	0 18
G J Corbett.....	1 21	F H Schauflier.....	0 18
A E Ranney.....	1 21	J M Jones.....	5 18

Committee cup, scratch: Won by B. M. Higginson with 141 out of 150, best selected scores during November and December.

Committee cup, handicap: Won by D. F. McMahon with 130.

President's cup, handicap, 25 targets:

C W Billings.....	0 23	R R Debacher.....	4 20
D F McMahon.....	0 22	G Lembeck.....	1 19
R L Spotts.....	0 21	J W Hessian.....	0 18
W B Ogden.....	1 21	F H Schauflier.....	0 18
A E Ranney.....	1 21	J M Jones.....	5 18
B M Higginson.....	0 20	E N Huggins.....	5 17
G J Corbett.....	1 20	O C Grinnell.....	0 17
Dr D L Culver.....	0 19	J D Chapman.....	0 17

Christmas cup, handicap:

W B Ogden.....	2 24	Dr D L Culver.....	1 21
G L Lyon.....	0 24	G Lembeck.....	1 21
O C Grinnell.....	1 23	E N Huggins.....	5 21
C W Billings.....	0 23	B M Higginson.....	0 20
A E Ranney.....	1 23	G J Corbett.....	1 19
F H Schauflier.....	1 23	J M Jones.....	5 19
R R Debacher.....	4 23	J W Hessian.....	0 17
R L Spotts.....	0 22	J D Chapman.....	0 16
D F McMahon.....	1 22		

Distance handicap, 25 targets, handicap:

O C Grinnell.....	20	17	J Chapman.....	21	14
C W Billings.....	21	17	R R Debacher.....	17	14
A E Ranney.....	20	17	B Higginson.....	21	13
W B Ogden.....	20	17	G Lembeck.....	20	13
R L Spotts.....	21	17	F H Schauflier.....	20	13
G J Corbett.....	20	15	D F McMahon.....	20	13
J M Jones.....	16	15	Dr D L Culver.....	21	11
E N Huggins.....	16	15	J W Hessian.....	21	11

Shoot-off:

R L Spotts.....	21	20	A E Ranney.....	21	14
O C Grinnell.....	20	19	W B Ogden.....	20	12
C W Billings.....	21	18			

High score cup, 100 targets, scratch:

C W Billings.....	88	A E Ranney.....	80
Dr D L Culver.....	86	O C Grinnell.....	79
D F McMahon.....	84	F H Schauflier.....	75
R L Spotts.....	83	W B Ogden.....	75
B M Higginson.....	80	R R Debacher.....	63
G J Corbett.....	80	J M Jones.....	55

High score, cup, handicap, 100 targets:

C W Billings.....	0 88	O C Grinnell.....	3 82
D L Culver.....	2 88	W B Ogden.....	5 80
D F McMahon.....	1 85	R R Debacher.....	16 79
G J Corbett.....	4 84	G Lembeck.....	4 78
A E Ranney.....	4 84	F H Schauflier.....	1 76
R L Spotts.....	0 83	J M Jones.....	20 75
B M Higginson.....	0 83		

Jan. 1.—A long program was disposed of here to-day with the help of twenty-six shooters, one of whom was C. H. Newcomb, of Philadelphia.

Special event No. 1, 100 targets, handicap:

W J Elias.....	16 98	S Scott.....	6 88
A E Ranney.....	12 97	W S Silkworth.....	8 87
Dr Culver.....	8 96	W B Ogden.....	12 87
R L Spotts.....	6 95	R R Debacher.....	24 86
C W Billings.....	8 94	M K waters.....	10 85
G Lyons.....	6 93	D Lindquist.....	10 85
G J Corbett.....	8 93	W D Hinds.....	12 83
F H Schauflier.....	8 92	G F Pelham.....	12 83
B M Higginson.....	6 91	D F McMahon.....	10 81
O C Grinnell.....	10 91	C H Newcomb.....	6 80
J M Jones.....	24 90	G Meyer.....	24 74
J G S Dey.....	18 90	C W Brainard.....	20 73

Special event No. 2, 100 birds, handicap:

D F McMahon.....	15 103	Gus Lembeck.....	12 93
J G S Dey.....	22 101	G F Pelham.....	15 93
R L Spotts.....	88 99	W D Hinds.....	15 92
C W Billings.....	10 98	B M Higginson.....	8 91
G J Corbett.....	10 97	W S Silkworth.....	10 92
Dr Culver.....	10 97	W J Elias.....	14 89
O C Grinnell.....	10 97	F H Schauflier.....	10 84
G Lyons.....	6 96	W B Ogden.....	10 86
A E Ranney.....	12 96	M K Water.....	12 85
J M Jones.....	24 94	D Lindquist.....	12 86
C W Brainard.....	25 94	R R Debacher.....	25 85
C H Newcomb.....	8 94	S M Thomson.....	8 80
S Scott.....	8 93	G Meyer.....	25 73

Shoot-off, 25 targets, handicap:

J G S Dey.....	0 21	D F McMahon.....	0 19
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January cup, 25 targets, handicap:

D F McMahon.....	2 24	M K Water.....	0 15
J M Jones.....	5 21	W J Elias.....	2 23
G J Corbett.....	1 23	C W Brainard.....	0 14
S Scott.....	0 23	W D Hinds.....	0 18
C W Billings.....	0 20	C H Newcomb.....	0 22
J G S Dey.....	2 20	G Lyons.....	0 22
W S Silkworth.....	0 17	R L Spotts.....	0 22
Dr Culver.....	1 21	D Lindquist.....	2 22
B M Higginson.....	0 19	G F Pelham.....	2 23
O C Grinnell.....	1 22	R R Debacher.....	5 15
W B Ogden.....	2 21	G Meyer.....	0 19
A E Ranney.....	1 22	Gus Lembeck.....	1 20
F H Schauflier.....	1 18	S M Thomson.....	2 18

Shoot-off, 25 targets, handicap:

D F McMahon.....	1 23	J M Jones.....	5 19
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Committee cup, 25 targets, handicap:

G J Corbett.....	0 24	J M Jones.....	5 19
O C Grinnell.....	1 24	C W Brainard.....	0 17
S Scott.....	0 24	W D Hinds.....	0 20
J G S Dey.....	2 23	C H Newcomb.....	0 22
C W Billings.....	0 22	G Lyon.....	0 24
W Silkworth.....	0 21	R L Spotts.....	0 23
Dr Culver.....	1 22	D F McMahon.....	1 23
B M Higginson.....	0 21	D Lindquist.....	2 21
W B Ogden.....	2 18	G F Pelham.....	2 23
A E Ranney.....	1 22	R R Debacher.....	5 19
F H Schauflier.....	1 21	G M Thomson.....	5 20
M K Water.....	0 20	Gus Lembeck.....	1 21
W J Elias.....	2 21	G Meyer.....	0 15

Shoot-off, 25 targets, handicap:

G J Corbett.....	1 24	S Scott.....	1 21
O C Grinnell.....	1 22		

President's cup, 25 targets, handicap:

Dr Culver.....	1 25	F H Schauflier.....	1 20
C W Billings.....	0 23	M K Water.....	0 18
J G S Dey.....	2 23	W J Elias.....	2 19
J M Jones.....	5 23	C W Brainard.....	0 18
G Lyon.....	0 23	W D Hinds.....	0 20
R L Spotts.....	0 23	C H Newcomb.....	0 21
G J Corbett.....	0 19	D F McMahon.....	1 22
S Scott.....	0 17	D Lindquist.....	2 19
W S Silkworth.....	0 22	G F Pelham.....	2 19
B M Higginson.....	0 22	R R Debacher.....	5 20
O C Grinnell.....	1 20	G Meyer.....	0 17
W B Ogden.....	2 17	Gus Lembeck.....	1 22
A E Ranney.....	1 22	G M Thomson.....	2 21

New Year's cup, 25 targets, handicap:

R R Debacher.....	5 25	A E Ranney.....	1 22
D F McMahon.....	1 24	F H Schauflier.....	1 19
R L Spotts.....	0 23	M K Water.....	0 20
J M Jones.....	5 23	W J Elias.....	2 20
W B Ogden.....	2 23	C W Brainard.....	0 20
O C Grinnell.....	1 23	W D Hinds.....	0 19
C W Billings.....	0 23	C H Newcomb.....	0 21
G J Corbett.....	0 23	G Lyon.....	0 21
S Scott.....	0 21	D Lindquist.....	2 20
J G S Dey.....	2 21	G F Pelham.....	2 21

W S Silkworth..... 0 22 Gus Lembeck 1 22
Dr Culver 0 22 G M Thomson..... 2 21
B M Higginson..... 0 21 G Meyer 0 17
Distance handicap, 25 targets, handicap:
Yds. Tl. Yds. Tl.
D F McMahon. 20 20 W S Silkworth... 21 17
W B Ogden..... 19 19 B M Higginson 21 14
R L Spotts..... 21 19 O C Grinnell... 20 17
R R Debacher.. 16 19 A E Ranney... 21 17
D Lindquist ... 19 18 F H Schaffler. 20 15
C W Billings... 21 17 J M Jones..... 16 11
G J Corbett... 21 16 G F Pelham... 19 16
S Scott 21 17 Gus Lembeck... 20 16
J G S Dey..... 19 15 G M Thomson.. 19 16

Crescent Athletic Club.

BAY RIDGE, Dec. 30.—Good shooting and large attendance ushered out the old year at Bay Ridge to-day. F. S. Hyatt, by taking the leg on December cup, also became possessor of the cup. He made 93 out of 100 in the four shoots in the month. Take-home trophy was transported as per title by H. T. Spooner, with 88. W. W. Marshall, with 5 and C. R. Adams with 1 tied at 25 for leg on C. R. James trophy. The trophy went to J. P. Fairchild on a monthly score of 119. Stake trophy, handicap, was won by C. R. James, (1) 25. The summaries:

Take-home trophy, 100 targets:
H T Spooner..... 88 W W Marshall..... 71
F S Hyatt..... 85 J P Lamson..... 74
J F James..... 84 C Blake 74
C R James..... 81 R L Estabrook 72
*W D Hinds..... 80 A Bryant 71
J P Fairchild..... 80 A Blake 68
F Weilbacher 80 George Brower 84
*Guest.

December cup, 25 targets, handicap:
F S Hyatt..... 1 23 C Blake 2 17
J F James..... 0 22 A Blake 3 16
C R James..... 1 20 F Weilbacher 5 15
J S Lamson..... 5 19 G Brower 4 14
R L Estabrook... 5 18 A Bryant 4 13
W W Marshall.... 5 18 T W Hinds..... 0 22
J P Fairchild..... 2 17

Four best scores for month:
Hyatt 93 A Bryant 83
James 89 C R James..... 81

C. R. James trophy, 25 targets, handicap:
W W Marshall.... 5 25 J F James..... 0 21
C R Adams..... 1 25 C Blake 2 21
R L Estabrook... 5 24 T W D Hinds... 0 19
J S Lamson..... 5 23 F Weilbacher 5 18
F S Hyatt..... 1 23 A Blake 3 18
J P Fairchild.... 2 23 A Bryant 4 21
G Brower 4 22

Won by J. P. Fairchild. His best scores for the month were: 25, 25, 22, 24, 23; total 110.

Stake trophy, 25 targets, handicap:
C R James..... 1 25 W W Marshall.... 5 17
J F James..... 0 21 R L Estabrook... 5 16
F S Hyatt..... 1 21 A Blake 3 13
J S Lamson..... 5 21 G Brower 4 11
J P Fairchild.... 2 18 A Bryant 4 9
C Blake 2 18

Team shoot, 25 targets, handicap:
A Blake 3 24 J F James..... 0 19
C Blake 2 22-46 A Bryant 4 23-42
C R James..... 1 23
F S Hyatt..... 1 21-44

Jan. 1.—J. S. Lawson won a 20-pound turkey in the event at 25 targets, shooting with a handicap of 5; his score was 24. He offered a trophy, the first leg on which was decided yesterday by A. Bryant winning on a full score of 25.

J. F. James won the take-home trophy with a total of 95. He also won the J. P. Fairchild's trophy. The event was at 100 targets, 50 being trapped on Christmas Day. F. S. Hyatt led the field yesterday, and although Mr. James finished a poor fourth, his score on Christmas Day gave him the event with a total of 93. H. M. Brigham, the club champion took a leg on the Stake prize, and several trophy shoots were won by F. S. Hyatt. The scores:

Turkey shoot, 25 targets, handicap:
J S Lawson..... 5 24 C A Lockwood.... 2 20
J F James..... 1 23 A Bryant 5 19
G G Stephenson... 2 22 F S Hyatt..... 1 19
J E Murray..... 5 21 A E Edwards.... 3 18
M Stiner 1 21 J W Hessian..... 0 17
C R James..... 1 20

Stage trophy, 25 targets, handicap:
H M Brigham 0 21 A E Edwards.... 3 18
J F James..... 1 20 G G Stephenson, Jr 2 15
C R James..... 1 20 J E Murray..... 5 14
M Stiner 0 20 C A Lockwood.... 2 13
F S Hyatt..... 1 19 J W Hessian.... 0 12
A Bryant 5 18 W W Marshall.... 5 9

J. S. Lawson trophy, 25 targets, handicap:
A Bryant 5 25 M Stiner 0 23
C R James..... 1 24 H M Brigham.... 0 23
A E Edwards.... 3 24 J W Hessian.... 0 23
F S Hyatt..... 1 23 J S Adams..... 5 22
G G Stephenson, Jr 2 23 C A Lockwood.... 2 19
J F James..... 1 23 W W Marshall.... 5 17
J E Murray..... 5 23

Trophy shoot, 25 targets, handicap:
F S Hyatt..... 1 25 J S Lawson..... 5 21
G G Stephenson, Jr 2 23 A Bryant 5 21
J F James..... 1 22 C R James..... 1 19
J E Murray..... 5 22

Trophy shoot, 25 targets, handicap:
F S Hyatt..... 1 25 J F James..... 1 21
A Bryant 5 24 J W Hessian.... 0 21
J E Murray..... 5 22 G G Stephenson, Jr 2 19
J S Lawson..... 5 22 C R James..... 1 16

Take-home trophy, 100 targets:
J F James..... 95 H M Brigham..... 82
J S Lawson..... 91 A E Edwards.... 80
J E Murray..... 87 J W Hessian.... 79
M Stiner 85 F S Hyatt..... 76
A Bryant 85 W W Marshall.... 76
C R James..... 83 C A Lockwood.... 78
G G Stephenson, Jr.. 82

Fairchild trophy, 50 targets:
F S Hyatt..... 48 A E Edwards.... 42
M Stiner 45 J E Murray..... 41
J F James..... 44 G G Stephenson, Jr.. 40
H M Brigham..... 43 C R James..... 44
A Bryant 42

Totals for Fairchild trophy:
J F James..... 93 H M Brigham..... 89
F S Hyatt..... 92 A Bryant 88
G G Stephenson, Jr.. 89 M Stiner 88

Trophy shoot, 25 targets, handicap:
C R James..... 1 22 A Bryant 5 18
J F James..... 1 20 J E Manley..... 5 17
G G Stephenson, Jr 2 20 J S Lawson..... 5 17
F S Hyatt 1 19

World's Doubles Shoot in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Jan. 1.—The first leg in the series for the world's title shoot in doubles was won yesterday afternoon by Fred Bills and Jesse Young with a grand total of 143. Jay Graham and E. W. Clancey, present champions, were the losers with a total of 142. Graham made the best individual score with 76 out of a possible 100 birds. The match is to be decided by the best two out of three. The marksmen were handicapped by a blizzard, driving directly across the traps. Graham won the 200-bird match, breaking 186 targets. The meet was the holiday event under the auspices of the Chicago Gun Club.

Indianapolis Gun Club.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 30.—Edmonson had all the best of it to-day, breaking the only straight—the best average—and won the spoon by beating Lewis in the shoot-off of a tie.

Shot at. Broke Shot at. Broke
Edmonson 120 110 Appel 100 65
Lewis 120 97 Neighbors 100 54
Dixon 100 79

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Tournament at Johnstown, Pa.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., Dec. 30.—On Saturday last one of the largest and most successful trapshooting events ever had in the neighborhood of Johnstown, Pa., was held on the grounds of the Johnstown Gun Club, at Kelso Station, under the auspices of the Johnstown Gun Club and Camp No. 76 of the United Sportsmen of Pennsylvania.

Camp 76 of the United Sportsmen of Pennsylvania is principally composed of ardent fishermen, but among the number are about twenty trapshooters, who have had a small range in Dale Borough, part of Johnstown, Pa.

There is a movement on foot, however, for a consolidation of the trapshooters of Camp 76 of the United Sportsmen of Pennsylvania and the Johnstown Gun Club, which will possibly be consummated in the near future, and Johnstown will then have one of the largest and most enthusiastic trapshooting clubs in that part of the country.

There were thirteen competitions during the early part of the day for the prizes above mentioned, the summary of the day's shooting being as follows:

Table with columns: Name, Shot at, Broke, Per C't. Lists names like H M Rogers, E C Long, Wm Snyder, etc.

In addition to the above events there was a special competition at 25 birds, with six prizes, mentioned above, with results as follows: Long 22, Rogers 22, Snyder 21, Hill 20, Sliter 20, Smith 20, Bowman 19, Nycum 18, Hershberger 18, Barnhart 17, E. Ott 17, Boyer 17, Freidhoff 17, Sargent 17, Matthews 16, Strayer 14, R. Boring 13, C. Ott 13, Keiper 12, Doyle 12, Constable 11, Reiman 6.

In the shoot-off Long captured first prize, a carving set; Snyder took second prize, a hunting coat. The three-cornered tie for the third prize was won by Hill, who took down a fine cut-glass dish. Fourth prize, a safety razor, went to Bowman. Fifth, a tie between Hershberger and Nycum, was won by Hershberger, who received a jewel case, and sixth, also a jewel case, was won by Freidhoff in a five-cornered tie with Boyer, Earl, Ott, Barnhart and Sargent.

Larchmont Y. C.

LARCHMONT, N. Y., Dec. 31.—Ten men took the kink out of the targets as they flew like one possessed of delirium tremens, driven and checked by the high wind from across Hen and Chickens Reef. The feature of the Larchmont shoot last Sunday was the accumulation cup, which was won by Stuart Scott with 42 out of 50. Scott also took a leg on the vice-commodore's cup, the Alley trophy, a special scratch match at 15 birds, of which he shattered 14, and was high gun for the day. W. D. Hinds broke 9 in the 10-live bird scratch shoot, while D. F. McMahon made a full score with a 16 handicap in the 100-bird match.

The last limb for the December cup brought out the closest competition. E. G. Unitt, R. Johnson, W. J. Elias and R. L. Spotts had each won one of the coveted appendages, so that a shoot-off was necessary. Unitt with a handicap of 5, won the tie and cup. Dr. Culver didn't win anything, but he shot well, getting 93 in the 100-bird match. Scores:

Table for Special shoot, 10 targets, scratch. Lists names like W D Hinds, Stuart Scott, B M Higginson, etc.

Table for Special shoot, 15 targets, scratch. Lists names like Stuart Scott, B S Noyle, B M Higginson, etc.

Table for December cup, 25 targets, handicap. Lists names like Dr Culver, B S Noyle, B M Higginson, etc.

Shoot-off for permanent possession of December cup, 25 targets, handicap: R L Spotts 0 20, R J Johnson 1 19, W J Elias 1 19, E G Unitt 5 18.

Table for Alley trophy, 25 targets, handicap. Lists names like Dr D L Culver, R L Spotts, B S Noyle, etc.

Table with names and scores: B M Higginson 1 22, R J Johnson 1 16, D F McMahon 4 21, E G Unitt 5 15, S Scott 1 19, W D Hinds 0 14.

Table for Vice-Commodore's trophy, 25 targets, handicap. Lists names like D F McMahon, Dr D L Culver, B S Noyle, etc.

Table for Accumulation cup, 50 targets, handicap. Lists names like Dr D L Culver, S Scott, B S Noyle, etc.

Table for Day trophy, 100 targets, handicap. Lists names like D F McMahon, Dr D L Culver, B S Noyle, etc.

Table for High gun trophy, 125 targets, scratch. Lists names like B S Noyle, Dr D L Culver, B M Higginson, etc.

Queens Club.

QUEENS, L. I., Dec. 30.—Inauguration day at the Queens Club was staged here to-day with a decidedly successful trapshoot, at which three trophies were calendered. Seven upper-class professionals added their efforts to the success of the day and shot as they usually do when they have to do a demonstration act.

W. Simonson won the trophy shoot from scratch at 25 targets with 22 dead. He also took precedence in the 25-target handicap trophy match, getting 23. The Moonlight handicap went to W. Hyland with 24 from a 2-rock handicap. H. Welles was high professional, getting a straight 25 in the first event, 24 in the second and 23 in the gloaming.

We wish the Queens club a successful New Year.

Table for Trophy shoot, 25 targets, scratch. Lists names like H Welles, W Sharpe, W Simonson, etc.

Table for Trophy shoot, 25 targets, handicap. Lists names like H Welles, W Simonson, N Apgar, etc.

Table for Moonlight handicap, 25 targets, handicap. Lists names like W Hyland, H Welles, R Chapman, etc.

Highland Gun Club.

EDGE HILL, Pa., Dec. 30.—In an interesting 100-bird match here to-day, C. H. Newcomb broke 97 birds, running 74 without a miss. He won Class B cup and spoon. He won also the protection race. Thomas Tansey shot well, finishing second, and making two straights of 25 each. Scores:

Table for Highland Gun Club with columns: Name, No. 2 was the year cup, No. 3 was for spoon, Events, Class A, Class B, Class C, Class D, Protection race.

The Du Pont Gun Club.

WILMINGTON, Del., Dec. 30.—Fifty-seven marksmen took part in the weekly shoot of the Du Pont Club yesterday afternoon. Among the participants were: Alden B. Richardson, of Dover, Del., ex-amateur State champion, and son of Senator Richardson, and Linn Worthington, professional, of Rising Sun, Md. Straight scores of 25 were made by J. B. McHugh, ex-amateur State champion, and W. A. Joslyn, both of Wilmington. The attendance was good, and the sport did not end until stopped by darkness.

W. S. Colfax, Jr., of this city, the present amateur State champion, was defeated by McHugh, for the Class A challenge cup. Colfax was the holder. This is not the State championship trophy. The men shot at 50 targets, the scores by rounds being: Colfax, 23 and 19; total 42. McHugh 21 and 25; total 46.

H. B. Smith, Jr., defeated O. V. Ort, the holder, for the Class D challenge cup. Both are Wilmington men. The scores were: Ort 27, Smith 35.

In a team race, nine men on each side, between the Sales Department and Operating Department of the Du Pont Powder Company, the Sales Department won—167 to 151. Amateur champion Colfax shot for the losing team and made a score of 24 out of 25. He was high man of the match.

The winners in the Coleman du Pont merchandise events were: Class A—Tie between L. D. Willis and William M. Foord, both former amateur State champions, 24 out of 25. Class B—W. M. Hammond, 22. Class C—Tie between L. C. Lyon and H. C. McClane, 21. Class D—William M. Francis, 19.

Table for Sales Department and Operating Department. Lists names like E du Pont, J T Skelly, Edward Banks, etc.

Individual scores: A. B. Richardson, 21 out of 25, W. Hammond 22, W. A. Joslyn 22, L. R. Lewis 21, J. A. Macmullen 15, H. W. Bush, 22, Edward Banks 22, J. B. McHugh 24, J. T. Skelly 21, L. Worthington 23, I. T. Roberson 23, E. P. Ewing 19, E. W. Crossan 16, Wm. Coyne 16, H. D. Betts 13, T. W. Keithley 20, T. Martin 22, O. V. Ort 14, J. W. Mathews 17, N. K. Smith 21, A. H. Lobb 18, E. H. Ford 9, L. C. Lyon 21, W. S. Gavan 18, H. W. Winchester 23, W. Tomlinson 20, Guy Lambert 7, A. J. Curley 11, C. D. Prickett 18, C. V. Ferriday 12, Eugene du Pont 22, Peyton 17, C. H. Simon 20, W. A. Jordan 15, F. A. Wardenburg 13, J. R. Bailey 17, D. S. Wood 10, G. S. Marshall 13, W. B. Smith, Jr., 16, Clyde Leedom 18, H. P. Carlon 20, C. C. Geron 18, H. C. McClane 21, W. S. Colfax, Jr., 24, E. A. W. Everitt 17, W. Edmonson 20, G. H. Mitchell 17, S. G. David 12, R. C. McArdle 17, J. H. Minnick 18, W. G. Wood 18, T. W. Mathews 13, William Francis 19, L. D. Willis 24, L. Turner 21, William Foord 24, Dr. Betts 15.

Bergen Beach Gun Club.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—About the biggest bunch of the season showed up to-day, twenty gunners calling pull. The usual 100-target distance handicap was the event. G. S. K. Remsen was the man of the hour, getting 90 birds and the trophy. J. von Boeckman missed one bird too many, and took second. The scores:

Table for Bergen Beach Gun Club. Lists names like G S K Remsen, J von Boeckman, J Martin, etc.

The New Year's Day shoot brought out a goodly bunch of trap enthusiasts. The scores, 50 targets, scratch:

Table for New Year's Day shoot. Lists names like M A Kelsey, S Van Allen, J Voorhees, etc.

New Rochelle—Stamford—Lakewood.

TRAPSHOOTING was begun last Saturday in the three places above titled, but complete scores are not at hand. At the New Rochelle Yacht Club, B. R. Stoddard got away with the big effort by winning both events programmed. He made 79 in the 100-bird handicap, and 43 in the 50-target New Year's handicap.

At the Stamford Rod and Gun Club the long handicap man, M. B. Foster, tied E. L. Match, shooting from scratch, was finally drubbed in the shoot-off for the president's cup. Mr. Hatch purloined also the turkey shoot with 24 out of 25.

At Lakewood, H. W. Hayden, of New York, packed off the cup in the 100-bird sweepstakes.

Meadow Springs Gun Club.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30.—Wiley, Renner and Murdock were the three high men in to-day's shoot of the Meadow Springs Gun Club.

Murdock came within one target of tying Wiley for the Class A spoon. Wiley totaled 24, breaking 21 of his 25, and having a dead bird added handicap of 3 tacked to his total.

Renner clearly won the Class B honors. His clean score of 20 was the best made in that class, Emrey finished second with a score of 19.

Out of his 100 bluerocks, Murdock broke 89, his nearest competitors being Pratt and Soley, who broke 74.

Table with columns for names, scores, and Total. Includes Class A and Class B categories.

Essex County Country Club.

ORANGE, N. J., Dec. 30.—B. M. Shanley, Jr., broke 24 out of 25 targets and won the championship trophy here to-day.

Table for Championship trophy, 25 targets. Lists names and scores.

Table for Saturday trophy, 25 targets. Lists names and scores.

Table for Shanley cup, 10 doubles. Lists names and scores.

Table for Heller trophy, 25 targets. Lists names and scores.

Smith Gun Club.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 30.—Good weather generally produces good scores among good shooters. So far so good. Scores follow:

Table listing names and scores for Smith Gun Club.

Speedway Gun Club.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 28.—Louis Colquitt was high gun at the regular weekly shoot held Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 26, at the Speedway Gun Club, with a score of 161 "kills" out of a possible 175.

Table listing names and scores for Speedway Gun Club.

Marine and Field Club.

BATH BEACH, Dec. 30.—Paul R. Towne and E. H. Lott took all the prizes to-day. President Towne won the leg on December trophy, which also made the emblem permanently his, with a total score of 268 out of 300.

Bennett Gun Club.

GLOUCESTER CITY, Dec. 30.—Vicious weather put a damper on good scores here to-day. The pig event was the feature. Eight ties resulted. In the shoot-off Wm. Shimp took the crackle. Stokes Pickett put away Frank Bennett in the special shoot for ten beans.

Weekly shoot for 50-pound pig, at 15 bluerocks each: Martel 13, Shimp 13, Buck 13, Monohan 13, Brennen 12, Prickett 13, M. Monohan 13, Gibbons 13, Murray 12, Black 11, Burrows 11, Gibbons 11, Taylor 11, T. Monohan 11, Grater 11, Martel 11, J. Prince 10, Hargesheimer 10, Haley 10.

Shoot-off, miss-and-out: Shimp 3, B. Monohan 2, Buck 2, Martel 1, M. Monohan 1, Martel 0, Gibbons 0, Brennen 1.

Special shoot, \$10 a side, 25 bluerocks: Prickett 19, Bennett 17.

Special shoot, \$10 a side, 25 bluerocks: B. Martel 19, Grater 17.

Glenwood Country Club.

GLEN HEAD, L. I., Dec. 30.—It hasn't taken trapshooting many days to grow popular at the new Glenwood Country Club, and although W. S. Silkworth gets away with most of the silverware, he is being pushed harder each week.

Table listing names and scores for Glenwood Country Club.

Rifle and Revolver

Military School Rifle Shooting League.

The list of schools represented, the club secretary, and the N. R. A. judge follow:

Columbia (Tenn.) Military Academy—R. L. Garner, Sec'y; Lieut. W. H. Westmorland, U.S.A., Judge. Harvard Military School, Los Angeles, Cal.—H. M. Fletcher, Sec'y, and Judge. Hitchcock Military Academy, San Rafael, Cal.—W. H. Edmonds, Sec'y; Maj. S. J. Halley, Judge. Marist College, Atlanta, Ga.—L. Bramen, Sec'y; Maj. E. R. Schmidt, Judge. Miami Military Institute, Germantown, O.—E. J. Moterman, Sec'y; Lieut. C. R. Street, U.S.A. ret., Judge. Mt. Tamalpais Military Academy, San Rafael, Cal.—Maj. N. F. Vanderbilt, C. N. G., Judge. N. Y. Military Academy, Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y.—Douglas Leslie, Sec'y; Geo. S. Clark, Judge. Northwestern Military Academy, Highland Park, Ill.—W. Thode, Sec'y; Maj. R. P. Davidson, I. N. G., Judge. St. John's Military Academy, Delafield, Wis.—John Saunders, Sec'y; Lieut. C. F. Severson, U.S.A., Judge. Wentworth Military Academy, Lexington, Mo.—Warren E. Dewey, Sec'y; Capt. G. B. Pritchard, Jr., U.S.A., Judge.

The schedule of matches is arranged as follows:

Jan. 13.—Columbia vs. Harvard, Hitchcock vs. St. Johns, Marist vs. Northwestern, Miami vs. N. Y. Military, Mt. Tamalpais vs. Wentworth. Jan. 20.—Columbia vs. Hitchcock, Harvard vs. Wentworth, Marist vs. St. John's, Miami vs. Northwestern, Mt. Tamalpais vs. N. Y. Military. Jan. 27.—Columbia vs. Marist, Harvard vs. Hitchcock, Miami vs. St. John's, Mt. Tamalpais vs. Northwestern, Wentworth vs. N. Y. Military. Feb. 3.—Columbia vs. Miami, Harvard vs. Marist, Hitchcock vs. Wentworth, Mt. Tamalpais vs. St. John's, N. Y. Military vs. Northwestern. Feb. 10.—Columbia vs. Mt. Tamalpais, Harvard vs. Miami, Hitchcock vs. Marist, N. Y. Military vs. St. John's, Northwestern vs. Wentworth. Feb. 17.—Columbia vs. N. Y. Military, Harvard vs. Mt. Tamalpais, Hitchcock vs. Miami, Northwestern vs. St. John's, Wentworth vs. Marist. Feb. 24.—Columbia vs. Northwestern, Harvard vs. N. Y. Military, Hitchcock vs. Mt. Tamalpais, Marist vs. Miami, St. John's vs. Wentworth. March 2.—Columbia vs. St. John's, Harvard vs. Northwestern, Hitchcock vs. N. Y. Military, Marist vs. Mt. Tamalpais, Miami vs. Wentworth. March 9.—Columbia vs. Wentworth, Harvard vs. St. John's, Hitchcock vs. Northwestern, Marist vs. N. Y. Military, Miami vs. Mt. Tamalpais.

The conditions governing the competitions are:

Eligibility.—Open to teams from rifle clubs representing a military school or a private school having a military department, affiliated with the National Rifle Association, and in good standing. Any number of club members up to ten may shoot on the team, the best five scores to count for the team's record score.

Distance.—Fifty feet from end of rifle to target. Number of Shots.—Twenty for record. Ten standing and ten prone, ten shots on a target; no sighting shots. Target.—The N. R. A. gallery targets, furnished by the N. R. A., must be used. No other targets will be received for record. Used targets will be held subject to call by the N. R. A.

Position.—Standing: Body and rifle must be free from all artificial support. Prone: Head toward target, rifle, forearm and hand must be free from all artificial support. Use of strap not allowed in either position.

Rifle.—Any .22cal., weighing not over 10lbs. Sights.—Any, in front of the firing pin, not containing glass. Trigger Pull.—Not to be less than 3lbs. Ammunition.—Twenty-two caliber short. Time Allowance.—Ten minutes will be allowed for each string of ten shots.

Judges.—A judge appointed by the N. R. A., or his representative, will supervise the shooting of all matches and certify to the scores made. He will see that all conditions are adhered to, determine the score and report same to the N. R. A. by mail on the official blank at the completion of each match. He will take charge of the official targets before and after the match.

Matches, when Shot.—Harvard School, Hitchcock Military Academy, Mt. Tamalpais Military Academy, and St. John's Military Academy will shoot on Monday of each week or the Saturday preceding if preferred; Wentworth Military Academy, Miami Military Institute, and Northwestern Military Academy on Tuesday, and Columbia Military Academy, Marist College and N. Y. Military Academy on Wednesday or before.

Entrance Fee.—Three dollars per team. Prize.—To the team winning the most number of matches a plaque emblematic of the military school rifle shooting team championship and five silver medals to the individual members of the team.

The Interscholastic Indoor Championship Team Match for the Astor cup for 1912 will be held during the week ending April 20.

Seventh Regiment Rifles.

THE first perfect score of the season on the Seventh Regiment range was made on Dec. 29, by Lance Corporal J. K. Boles, Company I. In sharpshooters' Class Pvt. D. S. Steele, Company G, was top with 66 and 65.

Novice Class went to Pvt. A. R. Ten Eick, Company G, with 68 and 64. Ten men qualified as sharpshooters.

First entry prize winners were: Expert, Pvt. P. E. Grannis, Co. K; sharpshooter, Lieut. Fred Nicoll, Company L; novice, Pvt. A. R. Ten Eick, Company G.

Table listing names and scores for Seventh Regiment Rifles.

Table listing names and scores for Sharpshooter Class.

Table listing names and scores for Novice Class.

First entry prize winners; expert Class, 200 and 500yds.: Pvt P E Grannis, Co. K..... 31 35—66

Table listing names and scores for Sharpshooter Class.

Table listing names and scores for Novice Class.

Table listing names and scores for Sharpshooter qualifications.

U. S. R. A. Indoor League.

THE Manhattan Revolver Association, of New York city, won Match 3 in the United States Revolver Association League tournament, official scores of which have just been received from Secretary-Treasurer J. B. Crabtree. If the unofficial score from Bay City is verified, Match No. 4 goes to that team. Manhattan thus far has won three out of four of the matches. Their scores were: Nos. 1 and 2, 1110; No. 3, 1111; No. 4, 1103, as against 1108 for Bay Cities. Official scores:

Table listing names and scores for Match No. 3.

Table listing names and scores for Match No. 4.

*Unofficial.

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A DAY WITH TENNESSEE QUAIL.

Continued from page 10.

ing two birds, but the man traveled ten feet to the dog's one.

A hawk pitched out of a thicket on which we doubled and were not sorry to find it a very dead bird. A little further on we found a small covey, getting three birds on the flush. They swung round and went back to the woods, and we did not follow them.

In the next field the dog pointed, and we hurried to position. Just as we reached him he sighed heavily and lay down with his nose at a mouse hole.

"Blown up," said Charlie, in disgust. "Run himself right off his feet. We will strike for the station; I don't want to have to carry him."

We took it easy, strolling along with the dog ambling a few feet ahead. We had to lift him over every fence. Getting a little lead, when we stopped to rest at a fence, he pointed again.

"Bet he is asleep before we get there," said Charlie, as we dropped off the fence and leisurely approached.

"Don't even see the mouse hole, this time," said he, as we ranged alongside the dog. I was about to advise him to look close, when the finest covey of birds we had yet seen burst out of the weeds at our feet. They caught us napping, but we got into action with very little lost time, and no lost motion. Charlie's first barrel cut down a single, swinging to his right; I got one straight away, feathering another badly that happened to be in line, and we each scored with the second barrel. I marked down my wounded bird, and following got it, making five birds on the flush.

The covey divided, some going in the direction we were taking, and of these we found three

more, getting two of them. The last bird I killed fell in thick cover and I tried to get the dog to help hunt it; in fact, went at him rather rough when he did not respond to repeated "Seek dead."

"Let him alone, please," said Charlie. "I will hunt the bird. He is about all in, and I have got to get him home."

Arrived at the railroad, the dog dropped down and fell asleep, and he never stirred when we pitched him into the baggage car.

It was a fine hunt, and I agreed with Charlie, who said: "Taking it all in all, it has been a day full of the unexpected."

FLY-FISHING IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Continued from page 13.

which Drs. Abell and Stringfield are members, and always ready to extend the hand of good fellowship to true sportsmen. George W. Vanderbilt has some of the finest trout water in these mountains including Davidson River, Mills River and North Fork of the French Broad River. Beyond Waynesville there are streams all the way to Murphy; some far back in the forest, others quite near.

Dr. Daniel Bryson, of Bryson City, or his brother, Thad Bryson, would give intending anglers desired information at Bryson City, sixty-five miles west of Asheville.

My rods have been put carefully away till next spring when, if a kind Providence wills it, I hope again to wade the clear waters of our streams for the shy, but beautiful inhabitants thereof. I have now taken up my gun, and with my little Irish setter bitch Nellie, Jr., bagged thirty partridges last Saturday in an adjoining county.

Partridges (quail) are plentiful this season, it seems, all over the State.

WILDFOWL IN CURRITUCK SOUND.

Continued from page 16.

search of gunning, I had one day of very moderate shooting, followed by ten days of mild summer weather, during which no fowl were to be seen in the daylight hours, though at night they were constantly heard going and coming to and from their feeding grounds.

The first day of my visit I went to a little pond perhaps 200 yards wide and twice as long. The sky was gray, there was a brisk northeasterly wind which during the day increased until it assumed almost the proportions of a gale.

The club watehman who met us as we went into the pond said that a fair number of birds, from fifty to seventy-five, fed there nightly, but usually left in the very early morning. But we were hopeful that the wind and the threatening weather might bring a number of them back before the day was far spent. It did not take long to put out our stand of decoys, using for this pond shooting chiefly blackducks, mallard and widgeon decoys, since canvasbacks and redheads rarely enter these ponds unless they are birds that have been wounded by gunners in the open waters. Because we had with us a young dog whose education was being looked after, we had brought no live decoys.

It was not very long after we had finished tying out that we had our first excitement, a duck appearing far to the eastward and gradually coming nearer and nearer, until it could be recognized as a blackduck. Would this first duck come into our stools; would he go into a long and narrow pond 500 or 600 yards south

of us, or would he go to the decoys of some friends who were tied out in a little bay less than half a mile distant? They had gone there especially for geese and had eight or ten live goose decoys, besides a good number of wooden geese and some ducks, the whole making an imposing show. The point where they had tied was commonly used at night by a flock of 100 or 200 geese and was also directly on a flyway between two large channels of Currituck Sound.

The blackduck that was approaching, with true blackduck wisdom, steered a middle course, avoiding the party of goose shooters on the one hand and our blind on the other, and passing between the two, flew straight to the little long pond and disappeared in the cane that surrounded it. Only a little later, however, a pair of mallards came over the marsh high up and directly toward us, and seeing the decoys, lowered their flight to inspect them, but showed no signs of stopping. I fired both barrels at the pair, but ingloriously missed the drake and killed the duck. A little later a single blackduck came in absolutely unsuspecting, lowering its flight as it approached the decoys, until with down-curved wings and outstretched neck he hovered almost over them, standing quite still in the air, so that I succeeded in killing him.

Now followed a long wait, broken at last by the rising of a large swarm of geese in the southeast, disturbed no doubt by the passage of a boat. These geese extended north and south, I should think, for half a mile, and most of them flew north on the east side of the Sound. Several small bunches, however, turned northwest and approached our blind with apparently slow but really rapid flight.

It was not to be supposed that they would come near enough to us to be shot at, but there was a prospect that they might go down to the goose shooters. Presently, as the distant birds approached, we could hear the clamor of their honking, and a little later, and much more distinctly, the call of the boatman with the goose shooters, and then an outbreak of cries from their decoys. Slowly the foremost bunch of wild geese swung off in the wind, and gradually lowering their flight turned toward the geese decoys, but apparently too high in air to alight to them without swinging once more. A moment later, however, I saw three geese tumble earthward from the flock, while the remaining birds laboriously climbed and flew away toward safety. Because of the wind I had not heard the shots that brought the geese down. The cane was of course so tall that the gunners were wholly concealed from us.

There was another long wait. We had watched the horizon until our eyes were tired, and I was sitting down and beginning to doze when suddenly in the air immediately above us sounded the loud hissing noise which the duck shooter recognizes as made by a bird dropping from high up in the air, and looking up I saw over the decoys and swinging away at lightning speed a widgeon that had dropped earthward, while away to the left were two others also going on, the three evidently having passed within shot during the period of careless relaxation. Certainly eternal vigilance is the price of getting shots from a blind in fair mild weather.

It must have been near noon when a pair of mallards came in, and after making the circle

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of the pond, always out of shot, alighted in the further end of it, and sat there with heads up, looking about. When they had first been seen, my boatman and I had sunk out of sight, and now we watched them through the cane, wondering whether by any chance they might swim up to our decoys. I made up my mind that if they did so, I would slaughter them on the water without benefit of the clergy.

For a little while they swam about alarmed, and more or less suspicious, and then the female began to feed, while the drake scratched his head with his foot, preened his feathers, and lowering his beautiful head, began to move slowly toward us. The two came on very deliberately and in time would possibly have reached the decoys, but fate had arranged that they should not be shot at on this occasion, for a pintail coming from the southeast had lowered to our decoys, and though he showed no disposition to stop with them, he was within shot just before he passed over the blind, and I was lucky enough to kill him by one of those shots which are perhaps easy enough for those who know how to make them, but always difficult for me. The discharge of the gun of course sent the two mallards off with frightened quackings, and after the pintail had been retrieved, matters settled down to dullness again. Lunch was eaten, and while this was going on there was a little stir among the fowl. I have often noticed that between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock there is frequently a small movement of birds, though what causes it I do not know, nor do I know whether gunners generally have observed the same thing. I think it takes place oftener than not, though I confess to a lack of definite observation on the point.

The afternoon wore away, a bird or two being killed occasionally. The weather conditions were admirable for gunning, and it was hard to say why more birds were not moving about. About the middle of the afternoon a large flock of geese, flying rather low on account of the north-

erly wind, were seen coming toward us. As they passed near the blind of the goose shooters they were vociferous in their replies to the calls of the decoy geese, but did not approach them, although they lowered their flight very considerably as they passed them to the eastward.

My boatman and I were crouched out of sight and I had put into my big gun some cartridges of B shot. On and on the birds came directly toward us, and as they were passing a little to the west, and just about a gunshot off, I gave them both barrels and two geese dropped out of the flock and fell on the water with a resounding splash. This was the last interesting shot of the day; in fact, I may say the last interesting shot of the trip. After this day came the tropical weather and at last I returned home feeling that my excursion had been a failure.

The passage of the Bayne bill, which prohibits the sale of game in New York, promises to inflict much hardship on these market gunners of North Carolina—and of course of other localities—who have always heretofore depended for a winter income on the shooting of wildfowl.

It is true that Philadelphia, Baltimore and Chicago are still large markets for wildfowl, but after all it was on the markets of New York city that the gunners chiefly depended, and the agents who purchase ducks from the individual collectors have either ceased to buy altogether, or else offer prices very much below those which usually apply in the markets along the shore.

These local gunners believe that Northern sportsmen are in some degree responsible for the passage of this law, and this has created much bitterness of feeling. As is natural, these men consider only the hardship to themselves. They do not know that on Long Island there is a large population of market gunners that have to endure the same hardships as the North Carolinians. They do not consider that the New York market men complain, that hotels and restaurants are affected, nor do they consider the possible far-reaching consequences of the law. They

recognize only that their income from gunning is reduced or cut off.

The people who feel bitterly about this are for the most part quite ignorant of conditions beyond the limits of their own small community. There is another and much larger portion of the population along Currituck Sound that takes a broader view of the matter.

It was twenty-five or thirty years ago that a veteran gunner, who still lives, declared that twenty years would see the end of wildfowl shooting in Currituck Sound, and that then the blue peter would be the game bird of those waters. Needless to say the prediction has not come true. There are not as many wildfowl as once there were, but they still exist in vast numbers, and since the passage of laws prohibiting spring shooting, they have begun to increase again. We shall long have good shooting in Currituck, but it will come only with proper duck shooting weather. As the years go by the ducks are certain to become wiser and wiser and better able to protect themselves against attacks by man. Moreover, the time is coming when, in this country as is now done in Great Britain, great numbers of ducks will be hand reared and turned loose. There will be shooting for all hands for many generations to come.

THE OLD KENTUCKY TURKEY SHOOT.

Continued from page 17.

The history of the revolver on the turkey range correctly recorded reads like a chapter from a volume of romance; in fact, recently published authenticated records of long distance revolver shooting at Kentucky turkey matches have been pronounced hot-air reports, and even experts at first accepted them with strong misgivings. The development of the long range possibilities of the revolver was a graded act and covers a period of several years. It is the logical result of the friendly rivalry between shooters to beat the keeper at his own game. In States where turkey shooting is under the ban, silhouette or shadow turkeys have been cut from black cardboard and fixed on white background and expert revolver shots tested out the distances recorded at the Kentucky shoots and surprised themselves at the good results; in fact, matches at the shadow turkey have become a distinct sport. They are quite popular at Denver and other points in the West, which is the great training ground for good all-round marksmen, but strange to relate, is unfamiliar with the turkey shoot.

During the past decade the revolver jumped into great favor with the Kentucky shooters. It was about the time the weapon was perfected in the officer's models in .38 and .44 calibers, swing out cylinder, adjustable rear U sight, symmetrical in form, beautiful workmanship and perfect balance. It is a handy weapon and soon wins the owner's lasting attachment. It can be dropped into the overcoat pocket, swung under the arm or at the belt in a holster, consequently the Kentuckians got in the habit of taking it along, and leaving the rifle behind when inconvenient to carry and handle, especially in a rain or snow storm. The attendance on the revolver range increased, the shooters displayed marked proficiency, and as the turkeys were won more frequently, the stake was moved out. A turn of the screw raised the rear sight, and a little

more care was displayed by the shooter.

Beginning at 100 or 125 yards, the ranges were increased from year to year by the addition of twenty-five to fifty yards till in the course of a few years they were at a distance unheard of for revolvers elsewhere.

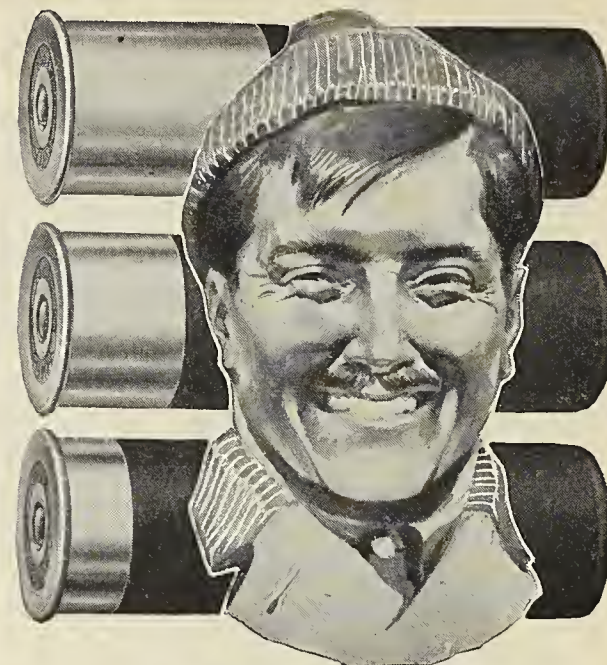
It was at Pewee Valley, Ky., a suburban town connected by trolley with Louisville, that the culmination was reached. The occasion was the New Year, 1910, turkey shoot and burgoo, conducted by Richard Schultze, a riding master, thoroughbred trainer and a sportsman of the first water. Somehow the conditions all favored the revolver. The rifle range had to be abandoned on account of the steel bullets of the small-bore high-power rifles missing the embankment, and striking a house among the hills. The crack shooters all were then confined to the revolver. It was a cloudy day with the light strong enough, however, and diffused perfectly. There were no shadows nor annoying glare. The range was in an apple orchard across a shallow depression with a sharply contrasted background made by the far rise.

The turkeys were generously large, and starting at the 200-yard stake, were moved out twenty-five yards at a time to save the marks till the shooters, with their rear sights screwed up on the last thread, were shooting over a paced range of 300 yards. All dropped out except the four luckiest and best shooters, who, after they had gotten their hands in, averaged a turkey every fourth or fifth shot, the last ten or a dozen turkeys going to the 300-yard stake.

This now famous incident is not referred to as typical of the Kentucky turkey shoot, but as an extraordinary and unusual occurrence. However, the revolver range for the Pewee shooters and their friends has for the past two years been established regularly at 300 yards, and the shooters are always ready and eager to buy tickets all day at ten cents each to shoot revolvers at turkeys at 300 yards, provided they are of average size or larger, with favorable light and background.

It should be remembered that factors other than distance are very potent in turkey shooting. The wise old keeper can tie out a small turkey on a selected adverse range of 175 yards or less that will puzzle the best revolver shot, and the same will hold good with rifles. Subsequently one of the Pewee quartette made four straights on the last four turkeys exposed on the 300-yard revolver range. He may never do as good again.

A few years ago one could attend one of these shoots and have a good opportunity to study rifles of antique types, but recently the modern rifle has supplanted the old ones. The most popular now is the new Springfield army rifle of flat trajectory and accurately adjusted sights, or well known sporting models of the same calibers with peep sights, using the hard sharp-pointed bullet and smokeless powder. The turkey shooter, however, prefers black powder for the



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revolver, as being more uniform and reliable. Some matches are at the heads of turkeys over short ranges. Others are at dinner plates or at targets or other marks, turkeys being awarded to the winners. But no mark nor target, except the real game itself, excites the interest and enthusiasm of the shooter as the live turkey fully exposed to view. It is a virile manly sport and long may it survive.

BIG GAME AND HOUNDS.

"Pow, pow; pow, pow; boom, crash, bang!" It sounds like a sham battle in the stillness of a crisp and frosty morning. The sharp and unmistakable crack of the high-power rifle rattles through brake and wood and echoes as it meets the distant hills. The dull roar of a heavily charged shotgun, shooting a single ball, mingles with the falsetto of the rifle and reverberates through the valley. The crash of guns fades away, melting into the silence. The rich notes of the deep-throated hound are hushed. Then clear and mellow a hunter's horn awakes the stillness. Huntsmen draw rein and stand in their stirrups, immovable as statuary, as three clear blasts break the news to a listening, expectant camp.

It is the signal—three blasts—a bear has been killed. There will be "ba'r meat" in camp to-night. As the news is flashed on the morning's breeze horsemen put spurs to their steeds and a dash is made for the direction of the hunter's horn. One by one they crash through the heavy Mississippi cane brake, through tangled vines, jumping fallen logs, and boggy places and draw rein with the silent company gathered there.

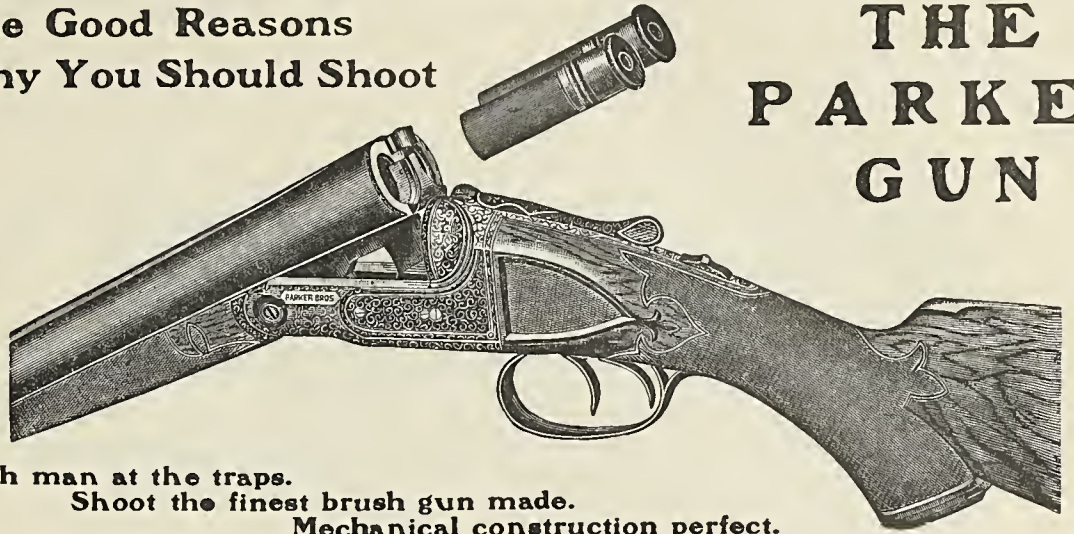
It's a bear, a great shaggy fellow, a monarch of the forest, and he's dead. Standing sentinel-like over the great carcass, are the bear dogs, pulling at the fallen king, and growing savagely. Right on top of the monster hulk, proudly surveying the rest of the pack stands a giant hound, rough and shaggy, tall and rangy, his great fangs grinning defiance to all intruders of canine persuasion. He is the king of the fighting dogs, and he was "in at the death." When the battle came, he was at Bruin's throat, and the hunters were fast and furious with their fire to save him. Old Shag cared not for that, however, for fear is no part of his makeup. Half hound, half terrier, he is a fighting dog of rarest courage and quality. His nose has not the keenness of the "strike" dogs, his deep notes were not heard throughout the exciting chase until near the finish and the time to fight, but Shag was there at the end and when the rest of the pack snapped at the shanks and the hocks of the bear at bay, Shag was at his throat with a hold that knew no loosening, till death brought the parting.

Did you ever see a bear ahead of the hounds, going through a cane brake or a thick scope of forest and underbrush? Did you ever hear one, then, if you haven't seen him? Strange as it may seem, a big bear can outrun a pack of dogs at first through thick cover. Shaped like a wedge, with his nose the edge or point, the bear tapers out until he reaches his full bulk at the rump. Strong as an ox, it is no wonder this strength enables his wedge-shaped bulk to part brake and undergrowth with ease. Again, a big bear coming at full speed is calculated to make one very nervous, to put it mildly, for the noise is not unlike the rushing of a heavy freight train. Nothing stops a black bear in flight.

But presently the great fellow begins to tire. Black bears are always fat, for they are hearty feeders. As he slows down, the baying pack narrows the space between them. The music of the hounds increases in volume, and suddenly it is augmented by the cavernous notes of old Shag and the other fighting dogs. They had been trailing the pack, unable to keep up, but have now seen the bear and here is where they get into the game.

The music changes. There are new sounds, discordant notes in the melody. It is broken up. The regular tonguing has hushed and in its stead is heard the short sharp yelps of fighting dogs. Deep growls and snarls from bear

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and fighting dogs alike join in the bedlam and now and then a hound gives a yelp of pain. It is unmistakable. The chase has stopped abruptly. Old Bruin, tired, weary of parting the brake and tangled vines, has stopped to fight and the medley of snarling, growling and yelping tells the hunters around that the fight is on.

They must hurry. Every moment counts, for the bear is mauling the dogs, and good bear dogs are hard to get. Each rider puts spurs to his horse and makes for the scene of the fight as rapidly as the heavy cover will permit. It is a free-for-all, and the lucky man wins. No ceremony in this. The first one there gets the shot, for delay is fatal—to bear dogs—when the fight is in progress. Two or three are lucky and reach an overflow about the same time. There, in full view is old Bruin, backed near a giant tree, reared on his haunches and fighting savagely. All about are the hounds, snarling and snapping, and Bruin, watching his chances, is mauling the more venturesome ones, sending them spinning with vicious cuffs from his ponderous paws.

It is over in a moment for what chance has any living thing against modern high power rifles when shooting the soft-nose or mushroom bullet? The sham battle is brief and exciting, and bleeding and torn, a great bear lies dead in the leaves. The bear dogs fight each other now in arguing hound supremacy.

But there is another moment for the hunter who follows the hounds that causes the heart to beat fast and every fiber of his being to thrill. This time the deer pack is out, a drive is being made, and a long line of deer hunters has been stationed across the forest along the accustomed "run." Miles and miles the master of hounds piloted the pack before cutting them loose, away to the south, for the "drive" was to be to the north.

Throughout all times poets and historians have told of the stag and the hounds, and from earliest times to hunt the deer was to hunt with hounds. A hound would rather run a deer than any other animal, as a matter of fact, for a fresh and hot deer scent nearly runs a hound crazy. A deer gives off two kinds of scent, a strong body scent, and a breath scent as well, the latter resulting from its browsing on bushes and shrubbery. To-day, as in the long ago, the real deer hunt is with the hounds.

As the hunters on the stands wait in silence, the stillness of the forest is broken. There is a roar, for old Jo has struck the scent and opens up. It is fresh and hot, and the others take it up. It is one chorus of exultant, ringing music, sweeping through the bottom and on and on to the hills—a grand anthem in the great tabernacle of the wild!

Louder and clearer grows the baying of the hounds. Each man on the stands feels his heart beat quicker, and more firmly he grips his rifle or shotgun and hastily examines the weapon to see if it is in shape. Each one searches the woods to the south for the first trace of a speeding deer. On comes the race. Each moment the music gathers volume.

The deer must be very near, and is, for about two hundred yards to the south a splendid buck, jumping bushes and logs with ease, is galloping gracefully ahead of the hounds. It is time to act. The rifle goes to the shoulder, a swift glance down the barrel, the eye takes in the vision of a passing deer, and the hunter fires. Then it is the deer seems another animal. Straight up over his back goes the buck's white tail, he gives a great bound, straightens out and starts a great bound, straightens out and starts away with the speed of the wind. But the hunter does better this time. The next shot cuts right behind the quarry, the third causes the buck to spring high into the air. He gallops on another hundred yards—then down he goes, and the proudest man in the world is the man who had that stand and made that shot at a running buck.

In many of the States it is lawful to hunt deer with hounds, and such laws have been enacted for the protection of the game, on the theory that the hound not infrequently runs deer clear out of the country. But be this as it may, the chase that thrills is undoubtedly the one that

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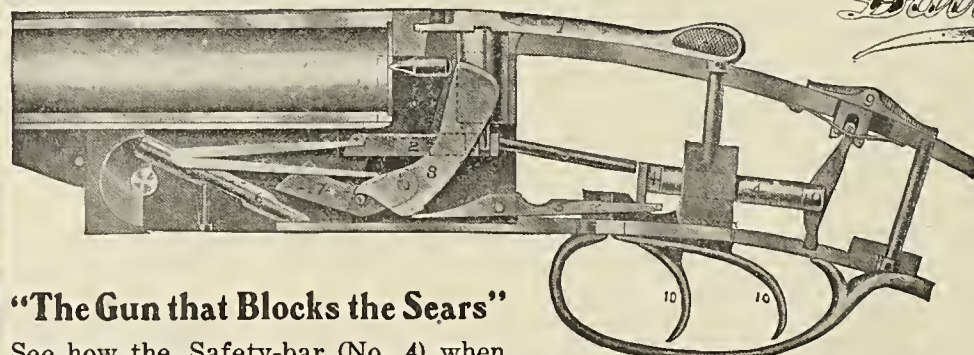
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brings the game sweeping majestically along ahead of a pack in full cry, and he who kills under such circumstances must shoot fast and true. Naturally in those States which do not permit the use of the hound, the still hunt is all that is left. This simply means the hunter must tip through the woods and watch and wait and listen for sight or sound of a deer. Probably the best woodsman is the man who gets the game on the theory that he is most apt to see it, but not necessarily so.

Not only is still-hunting less spectacular and much less thrilling, but it is much more dangerous. Each year the accidents in States that prohibit the use of hounds are appalling. Hundreds of men flock to the woods on or near the opening of the big-game season, and hunt about through the dense undergrowth. Each season many men are mistaken for deer, by novice hunters and are shot down by high power guns in such hands. The still-hunter, unfortunately, and all too often fires at the first thing he thinks looks like a deer, and time and again the brown target is the khaki suit of a fellow-man.

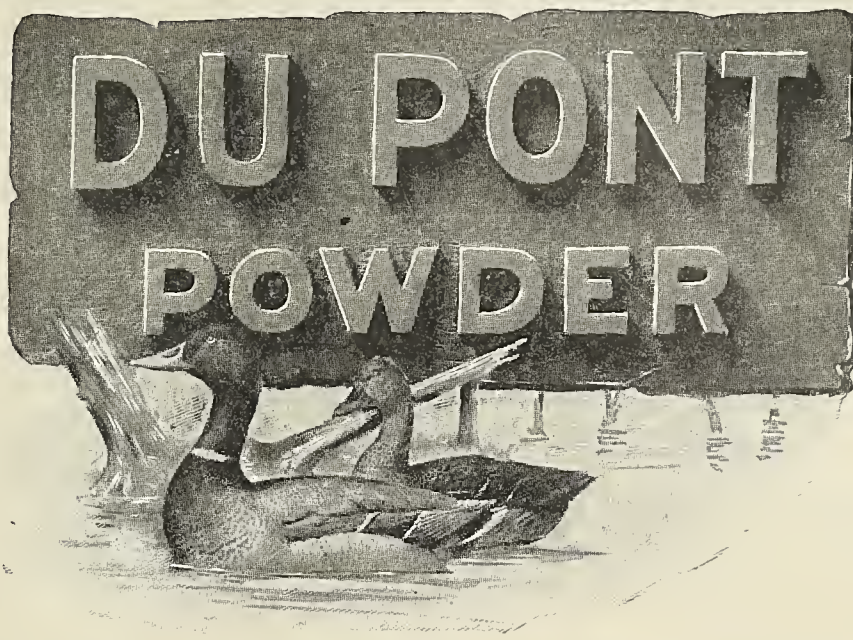
More exciting than the ordinary still-hunt, however, is the quest of the lordly moose in Maine and other eastern woods. At certain seasons of the year the great fellow is lured to his death by calling him up, the hunter using a short instrument somewhat resembling a small megaphone for the purpose. As in turkey hunting, it is the skilful caller that gets the answer, and finally gets the shot. A bellowing bull moose coming toward a hunter is an inspiring, tremendous sight, one not soon forgotten and there is little danger of mistaking that monarch for a stalking hunter. A wounded moose is likewise one of the worst animals a hunter might meet, and is scarcely less dangerous than the great silver-tip or grizzly of the Rocky Mountain country.—Indianapolis News.

"THE FISHES' PHYSICIAN."

TENCH fishing is synonymous with summertime and hot sultry weather, says Arthur Sharp, in the Angler's News. At times we hear of tench being caught during the winter; but these cases are exceptional. Invariably the best baskets of Tinca Vulgaris are made during those days when "the face of the earth is bronzed by a withering sun," when it is too hot even for thinking very much, and the angler is only too ready to yield to the narcotic influence of drowsy days, to the charm of flowers and the song of birds. Hence tench fishing is an excuse for loitering in pleasant waterside places these "mud-grovellers" is not to be disdained by the general fisher, being at all times a welcome interlude between roach and bream fishing. At the same time, the tench does not appeal to every angler, for the simple reason that they frequent ponds and lakes rather than rivers, and still-water fishing is ever somewhat tame and apt to become irksome. Although tench are met with in a few sluggish rivers and drains, weedy and muddy ponds appear to be their natural habitat, and in these places the angler should seek them during the hot months. The tench, albeit that he is somewhat of a sluggish nature and of little value as food, has always been held in high esteem. We are told that "olive-sides" is possessed of marvelous healing powers and in the past was used for curing certain diseases. It is also averred that "the tench is the physician of fishes, for the pike especially, and that the pike, being either sick or hurt, is cured by the touch of the tench." Whether there is any real foundation for this assertion we know not. Certain it is that the tench exudes a very thick slime, which must have been given to it for some purpose. Walton, "the Father of Anglers," states that this fish "carries a natural balsam in him to cure both himself and others," and other writers before his time held that same opinion. However that may be, the olive-colored fish has been termed "the fishes' physician" for centuries, and there might be some wisdom in it, for great are the wonders of nature.

July is about the best month for coming to grips with the tench. During the cold weather they do not stir much, preferring to burrow

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among the thick mud in the deepest part of the pond. In early summer they awake from their lethargy and are often to be seen on very hot days disporting themselves among the weeds, their great black fins protruding out of the water as they roll to and fro. When tench are observed behaving in this fashion it is next to useless fishing for them, at least that is our experience.

Tinca Vulgaris is very fickle in his feeding habits. One may wait hours, nay, even days, without getting a nibble; or one might fish several hours and obtain just a solitary bite. On another occasion, under precisely the same conditions, the basket may be filled to overflowing. There is no accounting for their ways nor the vagaries which govern their feeding. We have had the privilege of fishing for tench in a well-stocked but extremely weedy pond for many years, and in the whole of our experience we

have never found them alike on two occasions, their time of feeding being dissimilar on every occasion. Generally speaking, very early morning and late evening are the most likely times to catch them in the humor, although we have caught them at noon on a scorching hot day when our most persevering efforts have failed at daybreak. Small open spaces between weed beds are good places to fish in, but the angler should see that an open channel communicates with the shore; otherwise a well-hooked tench may be left floundering among the tenacious weeds, with a foot or two of gut sticking in his leathery jaws as a memento of his indiscretion. The nearer one fishes to the weeds the better, though care should be taken to prevent the fish gaining their welcome shelter at his first plunge. The first two or three rushes are the most critical moments, for the tench soon loses heart in the contest. When hooked the fish will en-

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deavor to bury itself in the weeds around the little pool of open water. By putting on a little extra strain the fisherman will be able to check these tactics, and while the tench "plays" deep and stubbornly there is no dash or spirited plunging about it. He is a cautious biter, and it is just as well not to "strike" until the float is moving off fairly well. In fact, we usually wait until the red tip is about disappearing under the surface; then he is certain to be well-hooked. We have known tench to play with the bait for full five minutes ere taking.

To watch the float jiggling during this process is nerve-trying to say the least.

For tench fishing a fairly long rod is essential—twenty feet is not too long—as it enables one to reach well over the weeds at the margin; the reel line should be light but strong, with a medium cast of undrawn gut, preferably stained a light green or brown. A No. 7 hook is the best size to use, and a small bullet to cock the red-tipped float completes the tench-fisher's armament. A small lob worm is a good bait, but for our own use we like a well-soured branding or medium-sized red worm. Wasp grubs are equally effective at times, as are gentles; but the worm takes some beating. Ground bait with a few garden worms, chopped up finely (the drawback to this is that it savors of cruelty and is an unpleasant task at best), and fish close to the ground. While the tench sometimes attains the weight of seven or eight pounds, these large fish are rare indeed. Fish of two or three pounds are, however, fairly common. They are rather handsome fish, being very shapely, of a golden-bronze color, with large, dark fins. The eye is golden, ornamented by a bright red circle, and at either side of his leathery jaws hangs a little barb.

A few brace of tench reclining upon the grass is a pleasing spectacle to an angler's eye.

On an early summer morning, when the rosy light of dawn is shedding a soft subdued hue over the gray woods and darkening waters, it is extremely pleasant to listen to the kissing sound so characteristic of the feeding tench; watching patiently the gaily-tipped float (personally we like a red-tipped float, it is such a delightful contrast to the sober greens of the trees and weeds) until it moves slowly but surely. Then comes the thrill of contrast; of bending rod, such pulling fish; of alternating hopes and fears, until a bonnie fish is brought to bank. Certainly there are worse sports than tench fishing.

One last word. On no account be tempted to have tench for your fish course at dinner. Worthy Izaak Walton would have us believe that "he eats pleasantly." Perhaps we are too exacting in our tastes. We have tried tench once and once only; we can only describe it as being like a boiled door-mat. Therefore give your fish away or reserve it for the cat. And when you catch a record tench (or smaller one for that matter) don't fondle it closely, or you will require a new suit of clothes. Apart from these little drawbacks, a summer day spent in angling for the "physician of fishes" will not be ill-spent, even if the creel is light at eventide. For there are other summer days and you can go again.

GAME PROTECTION WITHOUT GAME LAWS.

In view of the terrible destruction of wild life, which has taken place in this country during its comparatively brief history as a nation, and the strenuous efforts now being made to protect what is left by legislation, it is curious to consider that in a crowded country like Great Britain the native deer have been preserved down to the present day and, though killed in large numbers annually, are probably as numerous as they have been at any time, within the range they still occupy, since the Britons issued their memorable invitation to the Angles and Saxons to come over and do up the Picts and the Scots. At all events there are as many deer as the range, which comprises some two hundred square miles of the Highlands of Scotland, can comfortably accommodate. This of

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itself may seem surprising, but the average American unaware of the facts, would naturally attribute it to very rigid game laws and a short open season. The astonishing fact is that the deer are protected by no law and there is no closed season recognized by law. If you owned any of the land over which the deer range you could shoot as many as you chose at any time of year, so long as you shot them on your own land, and as far as the law is concerned you would incur no penalty whatever. Your popularity, however, would probably be seriously impaired. The deer, in point of fact, are protected by common consent of the land owners. By common consent the open season is from the middle of August to the middle of October; by common consent the does are always protected and only the stags are shot, and by common consent the number of stags that may be shot within the boundaries of a given property is in proportion to the number of acres contained in it, the relation between the acreage and the number of deer it will support having been carefully determined and from this deduced the number of stags that may be killed to a given acreage yearly without danger of diminishing the annual supply. Thus as many as a hundred head may be killed on some of the big properties, while on the smaller the limit may be as low as five or ten. On the Farley Deer Forest in the eastern part of the county of Inverness, leased by Edward H. Litchfield for the season just passed, twenty-five was the limit and incidentally it may be added that the full number was obtained, though such is always the case. The owners of the land it must be understood have no property rights in the deer. They have only the privilege of shooting them when they happen to be on their own land and cannot follow them across the boundaries or shoot at them when they are on another man's property. Naturally the shooting at any given point in their range depends upon the movements of the animals and as they feed up wind they will be much more numerous toward one limit of their range than another when the wind has been blowing continuously for several days from the same direction. The only legal protection the deer get is in the form of a gun license. Merely to own a gun one must have a license, but this does not include a license to shoot game, though the former is embraced in the latter. The lease of a deer forest or grouse moor, however, carries a license to shoot with it.—Brooklyn Life.

A HANDY HELPMATE.

F. C. HARVEY, a lawyer, living at Tenafly, N. J., who with his wife has been at Berry's camps at Yoke Pond, says a Bangor correspondent of the Sun, started over Boardman Mountain recently on his way to the railroad station. Mrs. Harvey made a later start, carrying her husband's rifle.

Near the top of the mountain Harvey encountered a she bear in the trail. The animal charged furiously and Harvey, who was unarmed, took to a spruce tree.

In his haste he dropped his mittens. The bear showed no signs of leaving, and at the end of two hours Harvey's hands were badly frost-bitten. Fearing that he could hold on but little longer, he strapped himself to a limb with his belt.

The bear scented Mrs. Harvey as she came along the trail near noon and her husband shouted a warning as the animal started for her. Mrs. Harvey, who is an expert shot, stopped the bear with the second bullet when it was within ten feet of her.

Although his hands pained him greatly, Harvey, with his wife's aid, succeeded in removing the pelt, an unusually fine one. It will be made into a rug. This is the third bear Mrs. Harvey has shot in Maine.

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Kennel Department

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 Feb. 6-9.—Fanciers' Association of Indiana, Indianapolis, Ind. C. R. Milhous, Sec'y.
 Feb. 12-15.—Westminster Kennel Club, New York City. William Rauch, Chairman.
 Feb. 20-23.—New England Kennel Club, Boston, Mass. R. C. Storey, Sec'y.

FIELD TRIALS.

Jan. 7.—United States Field Trial Club. W. B. Stafford, Sec'y.
 Jan. 14.—National Field Trial Championship Association. W. B. Stafford, Sec'y.

Hydrophobia.

A FEW days ago a boy died in Perth Amboy of hydrophobia. The Board of Health of that place had examined the dog that bit him and did not find the dog rabid. This record serves to increase the doubt of a dog lover and large kennel owner of this city that rabies exists. Experiences of health officers and the absolute declarations of the authoritative scientists of the great laboratories have really not convinced some men who know dogs that there are rabid dogs and that the bite of them may cause hydrophobia.

The dog fanciers say the dogs in the streets, from which everybody ahead runs, and which those in the rear pursue, with stones, clubs, and pistols, are not mad dogs, but dogs wild or insane from thirst, for where, they ask, can the thousands of stray or homeless dogs in city get so much as a drop of water in these stone-bound streets in the dry season?

It wouldn't cost much more to give dogs water than it does to employ dog wagons and dog catchers. I can't see what harm it would be, either, to instruct the public to offer water, instead of kicks, to street dogs.

"What could be expected except that a dog will bite when he is crazy with thirst and all he gets is kicks and stones? A human being would kill somebody under the same conditions."

Hydrophobia is the rarest of all diseases that regularly finds a place in the periodical reports of Health Departments everywhere.

The records of the Department of Health in this city show that there were only ninety-six deaths here from rabies in the years 1900 to 1910, inclusive. In 1904 there was only one death. For the last four years practically all the deaths from rabies in New York State have occurred in New York City, although in 1908 two of the eighteen deaths reported for the entire State occurred outside of the city.

Returns from the registration area of the United States, covering 55 per cent. of the total population, show that there were forty-two deaths from rabies in the four years 1901 to 1904, inclusive. The figures for subsequent years are:

1905	44
1906	85
1907	75
1908	82
1909	55

Out of 82 daths from rabies reported in the registration area in 1908, 64 took place in cities and 18 in rural districts. The greatest number of deaths was in New York, 18, Pennsylvania being second with 14. New Jersey 11, Maryland 6, Indiana 5, Massachusetts 4, Wisconsin 3, Michigan 2, New Hampshire 2, Connecticut 1, Rhode Island 1.

In the eight months to Sept. 1 this year the Health Department's record for this city shows 2,462 persons bitten and 7 inflicted with rabies.

Immediate treatment for dog bites, doubtless meant to be applied by a physician, is prescribed in a Board of Health bulletin. It says:

"The application of nitric acid to the wounds made by bites of rabid animals is more than a conventional method of treatment. It offers a rational interpretation of many things in the

prevention of hydrophobia that might be ascribed to the effect of chance. To what extent can the employment of this method in cases already infected impart security. Apart from the Pasteur treatment the two conditions which tend to the production of security are, first, hemorrhage from the wounds, and, secondly, their cauterization, the latter causing destruction of the virus and of the parts in close connection with the outlines of the wound. The more powerful and diffusable the caustic the wider will be the range of its power, and if nitric acid be used the result will resemble that of the actual cautery, with the addition that the wound is washed or bathed by the fluid.

"It is a mistake to suppose that wounds do not heal readily after the use of the nitric acid. Care must be taken, however, not to apply the acid, unless absolutely necessary, to bloodless, bony, or cartilaginous parts. It is best applied, drop by drop, from a capillary pipette. If the wound be uncommonly severe or if the patient be a child, chloroform anesthesia will be required. Wounds made by rabid animals should be sutured.

"In spite of the simplicity and excellent results of the nitric acid method of cauterization, its value is understood by very few."

It is not generally known that the Department of Health here gives free Pasteur treatment for dog bites to all who seek it.

Of the great number bitten every year not many take advantage of this free treatment. The reason is that the patient must suffer a series of more or less painful injections, lasting about three weeks. Frequently it is impossible for persons bitten to take the treatment, owing to the fact that they cannot sacrifice the time required from their daily occupations or the care of their families.—New York Times.

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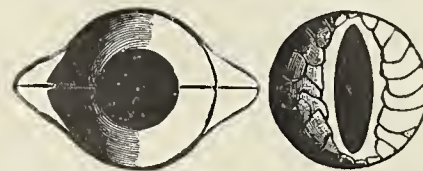
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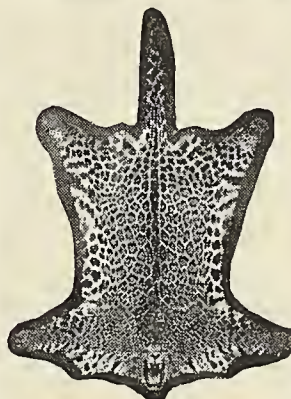
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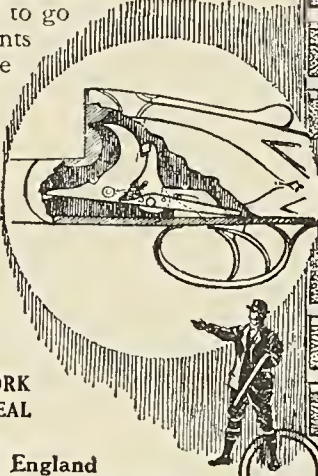
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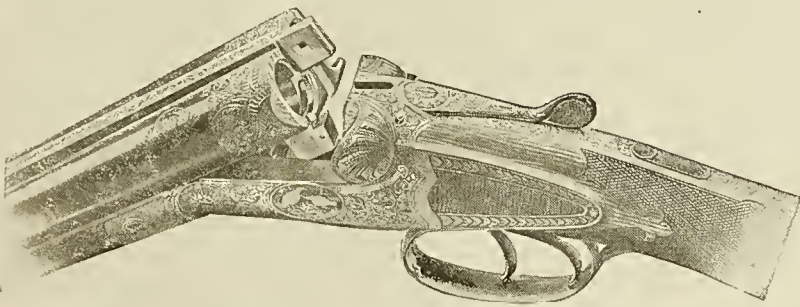
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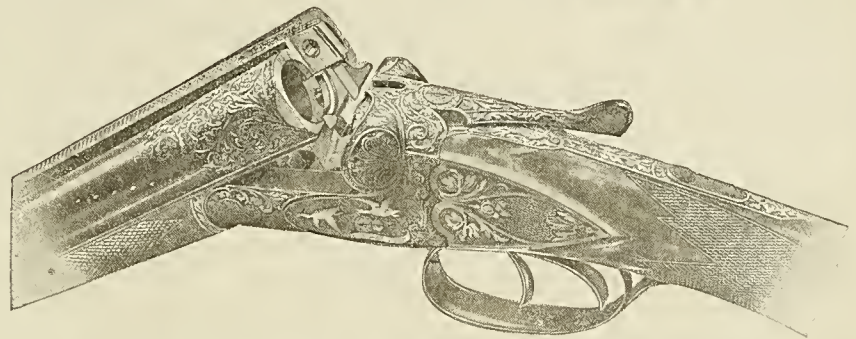
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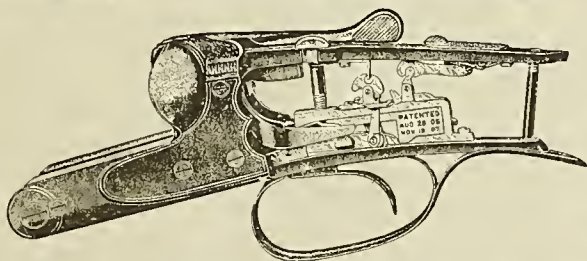
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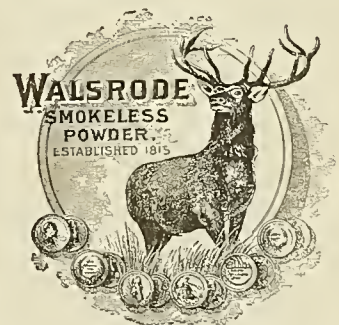


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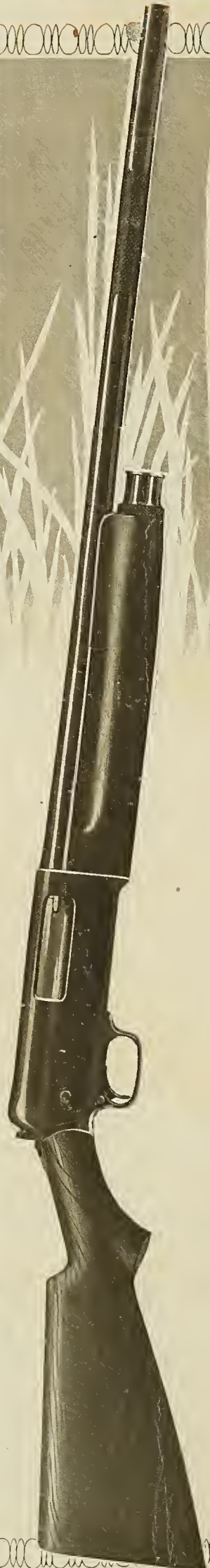
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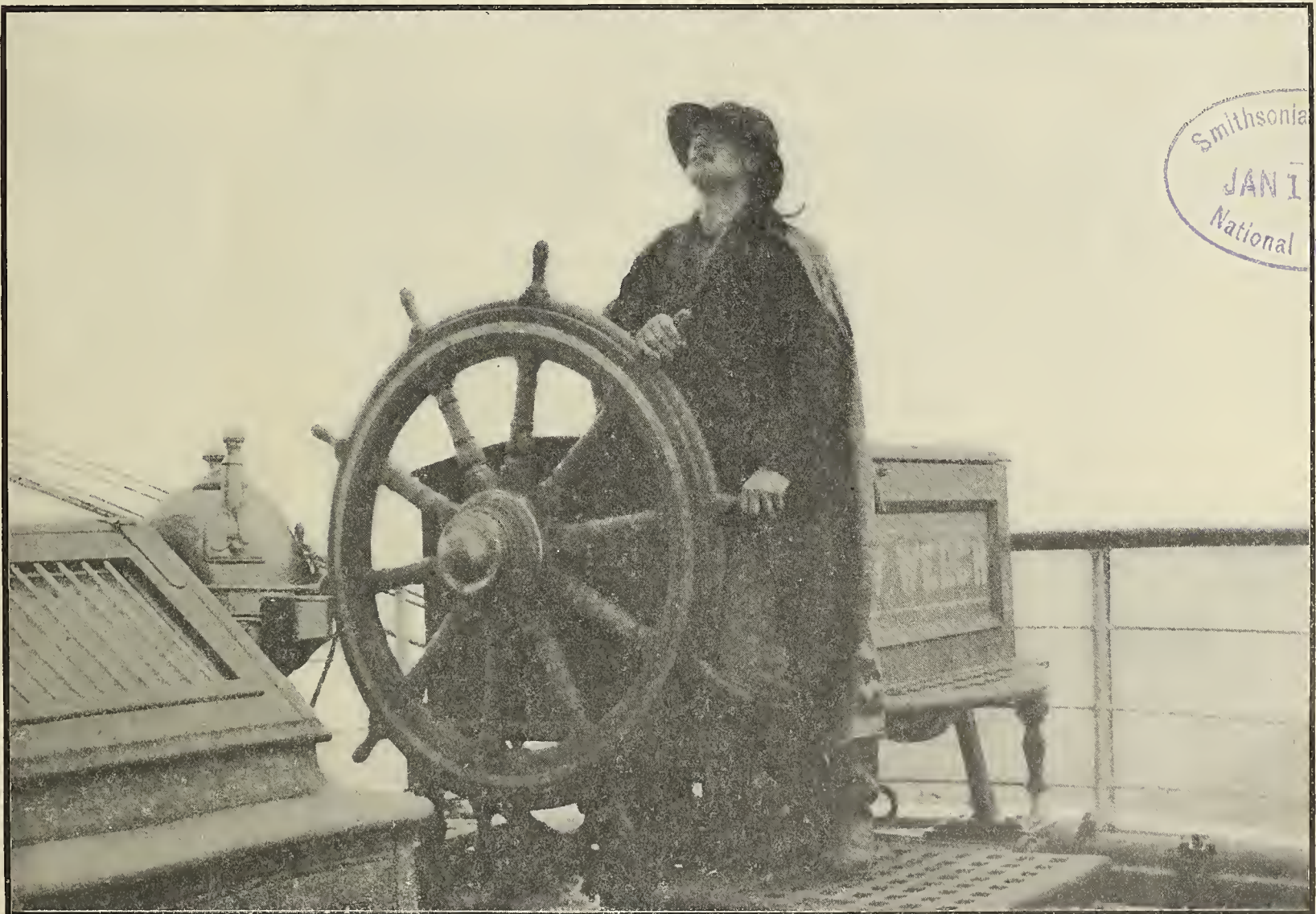
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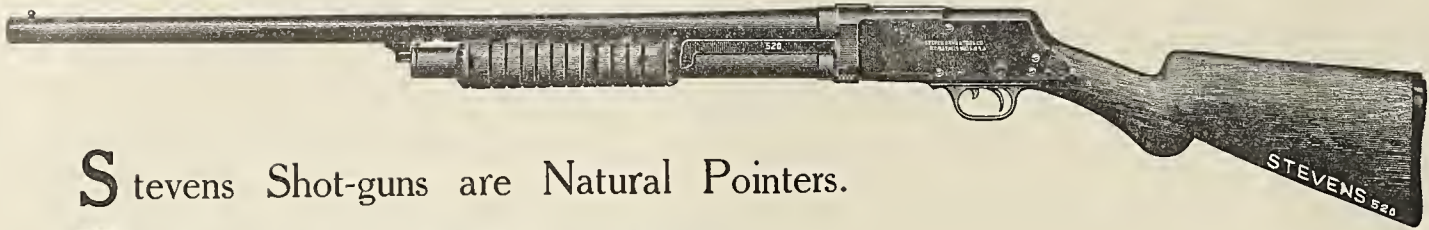
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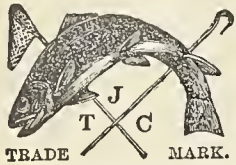
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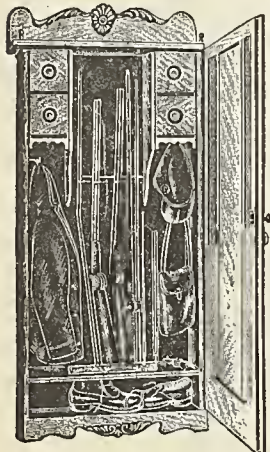
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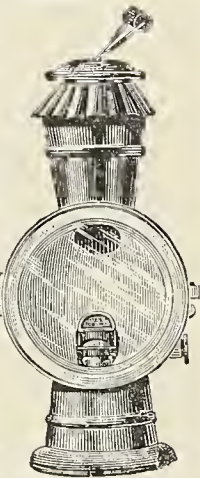
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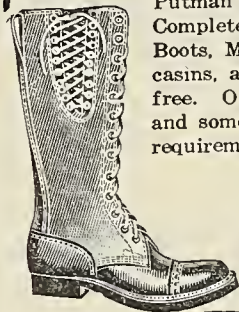
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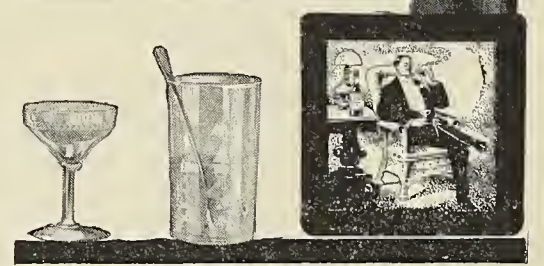
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To Honolulu in a Bark

By PALMER H. LANGDON

July 23, 1911.

"ALL ready, Captain?" asked Skipper Rasmussen of the tug Sea Fox, as Captain Kelly stepped aboard the bark Andrew Welch moored at Mission Rock Wharf, San Francisco Bay, prepared for a voyage to Honolulu. The bark over night had undergone domestic troubles of the kind with which housekeepers are frequently afflicted. The cook had taken inboard too much firewater and had refused to work, with the result that he had been put ashore, and as the cabin boy had followed the cook's bad example, the bark was ready for sea minus victualer and waiter. By scurrying around town for several hours the captain had picked up a Japanese cook, but unable to find a cabin boy, he had shipped an extra seaman and turned one of the veteran sailors into an "inside boy," and the bark at 11 A. M. was ready for the voyage.

"Cast off," said the captain to the mates, and the Welch swung out into the stream under the guidance of the tug, heading for the Golden Gate. As she neared this grand gateway to the Pacific, as yet but slightly marred by the hand of man, the romantic deeds of the past were impressively recalled to the memory. In these very waters Commandante Ayala, in his tiny San Carlos had first entered the bay in 1775 and had been followed by a host of daring voyagers, including that finest, swiftest and grandest of sail craft, the American clippers of '49-50. And despite the progress of steam, sails were still in evidence in the Golden Gate.

During the passage out of the bay there had been plenty of action aboard the bark—mates and sailors were about the deck getting ready to make sail, and as this operation on a square-rigger is always a scene of interest, the writer will endeavor to tell how the canvas wings are set—"the wings that brought the nations together and scattered them to the ends of the

earth." When a vessel is under tow on the Pacific Coast, the tug blows one whistle and the first command is to run up the staysails and jibs. These are what are known as fore and aft sails, that is, they run lengthwise of the vessel in contradistinction to the square sails which are fastened to the yards that swing across the masts. The fore and afters were readily hoisted up the stays, and then the crew awaited the signal from the tug to work on the yards. When the bark had been towed out five miles,

ing drawn down from the yard, the stick itself is hoisted up. When all was ready (there still being steam in the donkey), the halliard, which raises the yard was caught around the winch end and raised by power. Otherwise the entire crew would have been mustered on the rope, the yard and sail being too heavy for a few hands. When these two sails had been set on the main masts the same canvas on the foremast was stretched in place, making four square sails which were ready for nature's breeze.

Three blasts from the tug and we were "by ourselves," as the captain expressed it, and the crew were still busy getting up the remaining upper square sails on each mast, the fore and main, top gallant and royals and the yards of these lofty sails were hoisted up like the upper topsails, but on the lower sails, the yards being fixed, the canvas was drawn down. When ships have six yards on each mast, the two lower are fixed, the sails coming down from them, and the four upper yards are run up the mast, except when they have double top-gallant sails, when the lower top-gallant yard is fixed.

The Welch crossed but five yards, and being bark-rigged, had no cross sticks on her last (mizzen) mast, but in place carried two triangular sails, known as a spanker and a ring-tail topsail. The spanker was run up when the upper and lower topsails were in place, and the ring-tail when all of the square sails had been set.

It may be imagined that during this scene of action in setting ten square sails and eight fore and afters, there was a lively time on the decks between the shouting and movement of officers and crew, but it is all between the mates and the sailors, the captain watching events from the poop deck and giving his only orders to the man at the wheel. To look at the bewildering mass of rigging on a square rigger, the wonder is how sailors ever know which rope to touch, but on examination, it is seen



THE BARK ANDREW WELCH—UNDER ALL SAIL.

almost to the San Francisco lightship, the tug gave two blasts and half the sailors sprang up the rigging and out on to the yards. The gaskets, the ropes which hold the sails to the yards, were unfastened, the clewlines and buntlines (ropes for taking in sail) overhauled, and at the command from the mate to "sheet home," the lower main topsail began to spread into a big canvas blanket, with the other half of the crew on deck tugging away at the ropes which pull out the sail. "Belay!" shouted the mate to the sailors on deck, as the canvas was pulled into place and the first square sail was set.

The braces, the ropes which govern the yards of the sail, were next made fast on the sides of the ship and the crew went to work at the next wing, which was the upper topsail. Here was a different problem, for instead of the sail be-

that every bit of rigging has a certain lead, place and name, and it is explained that these ropes, except in minor details, are the same in all ships. Some always leading to the sides (bulwarks) of a vessel, others always down the mast, and all fastened in a certain order. And when one stops to consider that every bit of rigging has centuries of evolution back of it, the wonderful system of a ship's rigging can be understood, but we must pause in the passing and take off our hats to the builders and riggers who have finally evolved the splendid sailing ship of to-day, and then think of the heroes who have manned them through stress, storm and strife.

With her wings in position, close hauled to catch the light westerly wind, the bark's head was pointed to the south. There was wind enough, as the mate expressed it, to "lay off the

the seas for twenty-three years, she is considered as staunch as ever and good for another quarter century. Her hull, lower masts and lower yards are of iron; the upper yards and masts and decks of pitch pine. Her railings, wheel-box and skylights are of India teak, ornamented with polished brass. Her cabin is finished in teak and birdseye maple, making a most attractive living room. Her staterooms, compared with modern trans-Atlantic liners, are roomy and comfortable, and the builders had evidently thought of every detail to make the bark complete in nautical equipment, even to brass-bound fire buckets on deck and seasick basins in the passengers' cabin. With her trim appearance as a whole, her beautiful wood-work and fine brass work, she was forever pleasing to the eye, even in periods of seasickness. With a length of 178 feet, a beam of 36

power of man as exemplified in his mechanical steam engine.

It is a gratification to know that the Matson Navigation Company still retains sail craft which can be used by travelers who love the sea.

Latitude 36° 12' north; longitude 124° 12' west. Day's run 128 miles. Honolulu 1,940 miles away.

July 25, 1911; wind, west-northwest; course, south, 36° west.

Nearly the same course, same wind, same sky greeted the passengers this morning—a blanket of cloud over the encircling horizon and wind rather light. We had now become pretty well acquainted with the men who were manning the ship and realized again how different nationalities are brought together in a house of the seas.

The captain, Edward Winfield Kelly, was a gentleman from India, and was known as the "Dandy Skipper," not from the cut of his clothes, but for his uniform politeness, kindness and thoughtfulness to and for his passengers and crew. Born at Bankipose, Patna, India, of Irish parents, he had been educated in England and began his sea career as cabin boy on a steamer, then served on the tea clippers, and after going through the usual round of mate's duties on all kinds of vessels, finally came to the Pacific Coast and became master of the *George Curtis*, the *Mohegan*, and then the *Andrew Welch*. He is a man who is interested in all sorts of subjects and topics besides those that relate to the sea, and therefore was very entertaining and companionable to the passengers.

The first mate, A. G. Page, hailed from the region of America where sailors are raised, viz., the State of Maine, and he looked every inch his part. He had climbed all of the rungs of the ladder from the forecabin to the cabin, even having been master of vessels. This gave the passengers double assurance to know that there were two skippers aboard. When, in giving his orders about the deck, the mate wore his corduroy breeches, his high-top over-lapped boots and stern countenance, he resembled the old-time pictures of a buccaneer.

The second mate, James Lynch, was another real sailor of the kind pictured in story books. In contradiction to the husky, heavy-built first mate, he was small in stature and had all of the activity that goes with small people. Everywhere and anywhere about the decks, seeing that duty was done, and when off duty relating the experiences of forty-five years afloat on every kind of a craft that steams or sails the oceans or the Great Lakes. Thrice he had been shipwrecked and would tell the tales with a merry twinkle in his sea blue eyes, taking these adventures as part of the game in following the sea. He was a native of Pennsylvania.

The ship's carpenter, or as he is known among seamen, "Chips," Peter Hansen, of Sweden, was the next man of importance aboard, for he kept the ship in repair, ran the donkey engine, looked after the lights and oiled the blocks and running gear; in fact, was the Jack-of-all-trades generally, being able to do any one of the thousand and one jobs which come up aboard ship.

The cook was R. Watanave, from Japan. The old saying, one can live without books but not



HAULING TAUT THE BRACES.

rocky coast." And daylight faded on the sight, with the last glimmer of sunlight playing upon the hillside to the northeast of the Golden Gate, while to the northwest was the shadowy outline of the Farallon Islands and before us was the broad peaceful Pacific.

Latitude, 37° 48' north; longitude, 122° 27' west. Honolulu 2,100 miles away.

July 24, 1911; wind west; course, south, 36° west.

With an overcast sky and wind that was driving her along at five miles per hour, the bark was still close hauled in the morning, and a few lines will not be amiss telling what the bark herself actually is. The certificate of inspection stated that the *Andrew Welch* was a passenger sail vessel of 903 gross tons, built in 1888 for the Hawaiian trade by Russell and Company, Port Glasgow and Greenock, Scotland. She was named after Andrew Welch, founder of the firm of Welch and Company, ship owners, San Francisco and New York, formerly the Planters' Line of the Hawaiian Islands. When the islands became a part of the American Union, the *Welch* changed her flag to the Stars and Stripes.

The *Welch* is a vessel that reflects great credit on her builders, for though she has sailed

feet, a draft of 18 feet and a sail spread consisting of eighteen wings, different sizes and shapes, she could be driven as fast as ten miles per hour. Her cargo consisted of molding sand, hay, barley, feeds, canned goods and miscellaneous material, while she also carried a deck load of gasolene contained in iron drums, and redwood ties, shingles and rails.

The *Welch* having been built specially for the Hawaiian-San Francisco trade, originally hailed from Honolulu, and on her first appearance in the islands, twenty-three years ago, was considered too large for this trade, which trade has since grown to such proportions that the *Welch* has become a small factor, steamships of about 10,000 tons displacement now carrying most of the merchandise. The present owner of the *Welch*, the Matson Navigation Company, of San Francisco, at one time had nineteen barks in the island freight and passenger business, but now have only two sailing vessels carrying passengers, which vessels cater to the smaller merchants of Honolulu and to the sea loving passenger traffic—travelers who do not care to rush down to the islands in a palatial steamer, but who desire to get a real taste of a salt air voyage which can only be had in a vessel whose motive power is the power of the wind, not the

without cooks, is more true even afloat than ashore, for aboard the Welch was a crew of fifteen men and eight passengers, each with the appetite of a horse and dependent upon the bantam Jap, who presided over the 10x4 galley to appease the hunger. It is a satisfaction to record that he was very much equal to the occasion and kept the hungry wolf far away to sea; in fact, never within sight of the cabin door.

Andrew Govan, the "impressed" grandfather cabin boy, was a veteran sailorman from Scotland, one of the "steadies" aboard the Welch. He said he liked handling the ropes better than handling the dishes, but had humor enough to accept the situation with all of the Celtic jokes at his command, and they were always plentiful.

Lester Hudson, the assistant cabin boy, a high school lad, aspired to the navy and had shipped as a green hand that the experience might be good for him in getting through Annapolis. Owing to the desertion of the first cabin boy, he was impressed into the cabin as Andrew's assistant, and did his part fairly well, showing that he possessed the first duty of a soldier or sailor—obedience to orders.

The crew exemplified the well known fact that the native American is not found in the fore-castle. There was one son of the States in the lot—a Yankee from Massachusetts—but he was the exception that proved the rule. The rest represented Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Germany, Holland, England, but all were fine fellows, being, according to the seaman of Pinafore, "sober men and true and attentive to their duty."

The rest of the ship's company included the eight passengers, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Gray, from Los Angeles; Mrs. Rogers and her daughter, Miss Helen, from Las Pasas; Reuben McIntosh and H. A. Truslow, from Redlands; L. W. Knight, from San Francisco; Palmer H. Langdon, from New York, and a wooly dog, a gray cat and twelve leghorn hens, which disappeared in pairs during the voyage, and only the cook could tell what ailed them.

Latitude, 33° 45' north; longitude, 126° 16' west. Day's run 170 miles. Honolulu 1,750 miles away.

July 26, 1911; wind, west-northwest; course, south, 42° west.

Scotch mist was what the captain termed the weather this morning, but it seemed like the general ocean mist, or leaden blanket sky with which Atlantic Ocean travelers are familiar. Anyone might wonder what the passengers could find to do on a sailing bark when the weather was not of a nature to furnish absorbing excitement. But after the first day of citified uneasiness, there was diversion and contentment enough to satisfy a nervous wreck. First of all, we were away from all modern city pests, necessary and unnecessary; no shrieking, killing automobiles; no clanging, banging trolley cars; no rattling, roaring elevated roads; no foul smelling, dust-laden city streets; no stinking cigarette cafés. Just the plain ocean with its ozone, oxygen and saltgen, its appetizing atmosphere, its ever changing surface, its freedom from all cares.

The first act of the passenger on arising at

6:30 A. M. was to step out on the quarter deck and throw over himself a few buckets of Pacific water; then apply the crash towel and he felt fit for the day. He then usually had time for a little ante-breakfast exercise, such as working the pumps, climbing the rigging or pulling the ropes as the weather gave the opportunity, and when the breakfast bell sounded at 7:30, he was ready to do justice to the meal. After breakfast he could find ship work of some kind to do if he cared to look for it, until the time of serving beef tea at 10:30. Then there were games, reading or discussions to keep him busy until dinner at noon. In the afternoon he was generally drowsy enough for a nap. He would get up rested and refreshed, ready for tea at 3:30 or supper at 5 P. M. In the evening everyone paced the decks watching the twilight and later would gather around the wheel or in the

rather light—good sailing breeze for the hugh-the-shore yachtsman, but not enough to affect a deep-sea square-rigger.

After breakfast the passengers leaned over the teak railing and discussed the negro problem, and it began to dawn on the sea travelers that they had a problem of their own which would not down, viz., restraining gluttony. The sea appetite is omnipresent and the ship was so well provisioned and the Japanese cook served such tempting dishes that it took considerable self-restraint not to become a pig. For instance, the breakfast this morning consisted of melon, porridge, two great platters of ham and eggs, a platter of bacon, a large dish of boiled potatoes, and if this were not enough, the table was supplemented with a dish of baked beans, another one of fried potatoes, besides marmalade, biscuits, toast and finally hot cakes,



THE PASSENGERS.

chart house, sing songs, swap yarns and have a pleasant time generally.

The nights so far had been pretty dark, and a passenger standing on the poop deck beside the mate on watch had a weird night scene laid out before him—inky blackness on the ocean, dim outlines of canvas sails and here and there a phantom figure on the decks. This evening the weirdness was intensified by the sudden illumination of the clouds, which lasted for several seconds. We knew it could not be lightning, there being no storm within sight or hearing, and the second mate said he was himself trying to figure out the cause of the light. The first mate came to the rescue by describing the phenomenon as a "meter," and then it could be readily understood that a meteor had flashed across the sky, but had been hidden by the clouds, only the meteoric light being visible.

Latitude, 31° 58' north; longitude, 128° 8' west. Day's run 143 miles. Honolulu 1,635 miles away.

July 27, 1911; wind, northwest; course, south, 49° west.

We were awakened this morning by the watch hauling around the yards; the winds beginning to shift toward the northeast, but they were still

or, as they are known ashore, pancakes. And every meal was served with equal abundance, and there were some rare dishes which are never found at the up-to-date six-dollar-a-day hotels, but which are served in the cabins of sailing vessels. Some of the cook's specialties were stuffed cabbages, flavored with the spices that are only understood by orientals; curries and rices, that would make an Irishman praise a Japanese, and salads that are unknown at four o'clock teas.

One of the passengers, known as the "Texan," swore he must reform and at dinner would eat only dessert. He kept his word regarding the major portion of the meal, but when it came to the plum duff, he managed to get and eat three plates of this palatable dish. He declared he had kept his vow, but his fellow passengers swore that he would never again fool them that way. He must next time state the quantity of each part of the meal he would partake, but they afterward learned that he was a lawyer, which would mean another escape by a technicality.

Latitude, 31° 51' north; longitude, 129° 39' west. Day's run 103 miles. Honolulu 1,540 miles away.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Coursing Hares in Australia

By AUSTRALIS

HARES are not indigenous to Australia. They were first introduced to the State of Victoria about fifty years ago, but they found the country and climate so much to their liking that they increased at a great rate. Now they are very common all over the southeast of Australia and are found in every State except Westralia. In Victoria they are so numerous in some parts as to become a pest. They do a lot of damage to the growing cereal crops, and farmers organize shooting drives. At these drives it is common to shoot up to 300 hares in one day.

It is apparent, then, that with the large areas of open and sparsely settled territory that we have, coursing would inevitably become a favorite sport. This is the case in both Victoria and New South Wales, and to a lesser extent in Tasmania and Queensland. Victoria, however, is the home of the sport. Here we have coursing clubs in every district, while every large town has its plumpton, where hares are kept and coursed in large inclosures. Open coursing, however, is by far the most popular form of the sport, and it is carried on under ideal, natural conditions. A good club usually has the right to course over five or six large sheep stations (ranches) where paddocks of 1,000 acres each are often available. These paddocks have very short grass on them, owing to the presence of the sheep, but they are always more or less thickly dotted with tussocks—bunches of tall, coarse grass—in which the hares make their "forms" or "seats." At these meetings the coursing is conducted in a simple but effective manner. All present, whether in vehicles, on horseback, or on foot, are formed into line, and beat up and down the paddock in regular strips until the whole has been gone over. About fifty yards in front is the slipper with the two hounds and the judge on horseback. The whole cortège moves forward steadily until a hare is roused. Then all, except the slipper and the judge, halt. The hounds are let go and the judge follows them. At the end of the course when the hare either is caught or escapes, the signal is given, and the crowd moves on. On good hare country as many as forty courses can be obtained in a day in this manner, but the average is between twenty and twenty-five, and the coursing to finish one stake usually extends over two, and sometimes over three, days. The hares, being left to their natural conditions, are of course wild and strong, and in the big majority of cases they get away unscathed. Usually there are large plantations of trees on these big estates, and belts of long marshy grass, and the hares naturally make for these refuges. The coursing is of course of the highest order, and as the country is level plain, with no timber (other than the isolated plantations referred to) the spectators obtain a splendid view of the sport.

In some districts the hares are beaten out of coverts on to open paddocks, much like most of the English coursing. In these instances the help of a body of from twenty to thirty horsemen is utilized. The horsemen enter the coverts, which are usually wide belts of tussock grass,

two to three feet high, of natural growth, and with no trees or bushes among it. The horsemen ride steadily forward, cracking whips, while the slipper and judge are out in the open on the opposite side with the crowd on a handy rise close by. Presumably a hare darts out of the cover to make for a similar belt perhaps a mile away. The horsemen stop at once and remain like statues until the course is over, and the fresh dogs placed in the slips. Then the process is repeated. The coursing takes place in the wide, open, short-grassed area between the coverts. This is always several hundred acres in area. On the principal coursing ground in Western Victoria it is, in fact, 1,000 acres in area. This affords a splendid coursing ground, and the trials between puss and her pursuers are always truly run. Two highly trained greyhounds would *a priori* be expected to catch any hare in open country. The hound is usually much faster than the hare, and the two hounds when slipped, though the hare is given up to 300 yards law occasionally, rarely fail to reach the hare long before she gets to cover. The hare's marvelous aptitude at doubling and twisting, however, allows her to baffle even the fastest and cleverest dogs. The average percentage of hares caught in open coursing is seldom more than one in five, and I have seen twenty successive hares escape. Even where no cover, in which to escape, is available, the hare sometimes beats the hounds. Only a few days ago I was at a coursing meeting and saw two hounds and a hare both run to a standstill. The hounds at last lay down exhausted; the hare, about fifty yards in advance, did the same. When the owners of the hounds came up to catch their dogs, the hare got up again and went slowly away. But I have seen a hard run hare lie down and die and the hounds also collapse occasionally in the same way.

The principal stakes are for sixty-four dogs, but there are several for thirty-two dogs, while in many instances unlimited entries are accepted. In these latter cases, however, the entries rarely exceed sixty, though I have been at a meeting when ninety-one dogs competed. The courses last from a fraction of a minute (with a weak hare) to three and four minutes. A good average course would occupy a little over two minutes. To get right through a sixty-four dog stake the winner and runner-up have to run six times in two days. It is thus obvious that stamina and determination are two important requisites in the dogs. Open coursers breed for this object, and the dogs running nowadays are almost all game and persistent. It is rare to see a hound, no matter how long the course may be, stop running while the hare is in sight, unless he fails through sheer exhaustion.

Part of the popularity of open coursing is due to its healthy surroundings. Our winter—which is the coursing season—is so mild that the coursing, except when it is raining, is always enjoyable. We have no ice nor snow and frost is rare. The wind is sometimes cold, but a good wrap keeps it out. So women and children are common among the followers at many meetings.

The ride in the open air creates an unusual appetite, and this is provided for by an *al fresco* lunch at mid-day. Usually this is held in the lee of a big plantation of trees, where kettles and billies are boiled and tea is made.

Coursing usually occupies the whole of the day. A start is made at either nine in the morning or half past nine at the latest, and it is rarely over before five. Sometimes if hares are scarce, it does not finish until darkness sets in. Recently I was at a meeting when the last pair of dogs were slipped after six. It was twilight, the sun was long down and the dogs and the judge could hardly be seen in the gathering dusk.

On these wide, open, lonely paddocks there is always a lot to be seen besides the actual coursing. Wild birds, especially ducks, plovers, and other waders are plentiful. There is always the possible excitement of a snake. I saw two venomous blacksnakes killed recently at a meeting. Toward the close of winter the wild flowers and shrubs are in bloom and our famous wattle (*acacia*) is a mass of golden blossom, flinging its scent far and wide on the breeze. It is no wonder, therefore, that coursing is a popular sport and promises long to continue so.

New Publications.

A WINTER SPORT BOOK, by Reginald Cleaver. Decorated cloth, quarto, 68 pages and 21 full page plates, \$1.50 net. New York, The Macmillan Company.

"Skiing," says Sir H. Lunn, who contributes a chapter on winter sport in Switzerland, "was unknown there until about 1895. The first person I ever saw skiing in Switzerland was Conan Doyle, at Davos, and he had, of course, brought the art from Norway. He was one of the earliest ski runners. Now every postman delivers his letters on ski in the winter." The sport has become tremendously popular, and the artist-author, possessed as he is of a keen sense of humor, has given, with pen and pencil, a vivid description of the benefits of skiing, ski-joring, skating, tobogganing and just loafing in the snow-clad mountains in winter. But while his narrative is largely humorous, and the beautiful sketches wholly so, there is lacking that coarseness which often mars books of this sort. One who reads the book cannot repress a keen desire to see the Swiss Alps in winter, where vigorous exercise is necessary outdoors, and even old fellows, little given to frivolity at home, tumble about in snowdrifts and enjoy themselves like children; returning to their homes slimmer by far, rugged, the cobwebs blown out of their brains, ready to begin life anew. No wonder people travel across the continent to ski and coast at Davos!

BOOKS RECEIVED: "The Sport of Shooting," by Owen Jones; Longmans, Green & Co. "The Compleat Angler," by Izaak Walton; Hodder & Stoughton. "Thoughts on Hunting," by Peter Beckford; Hodder & Stoughton. "Exercise and Health," by Woods Hutchinson; Outing. "Caza Mexicana," by Carlos M. Lopez and Carlos Lopez; Mexico City, C. Bouret. "The Book of the Tarpon," by A. W. Dimock; Outing. "The Encyclopaedia of Sports and Games," three volumes, edited by the Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire; Lippincott.

Red Hunters of the Unakas

By WILLIAM PERRY BROWN

"CATCH bear by tail, he do nothing," once said a semi-degenerate Cherokee within my hearing a few years back, but he did not say it exactly that way, though it was doubtless what he inferred.

What he really meant was that Bre'r Bear, as he is found under the shadow of the Great Smokies, the Unakas, the Nantahalas, and other wilder parts of our Southern Appalachian Mountain chain, has hardly enough tail to hold on by in any event.

Under the cliffs of Cheowah Mountain, where the Little Tennessee River threads a tumultuous course through the main range northwestwardly to meet the Holston, where begins the Big Tennesse, as the natives call it, still linger a few of a tribe which like the Florida Seminoles, declined to move westward with the bulk of their nation. This was accomplished by simply keeping out of the white man's way until the removal fever among the land hungry palefaces subsided, after they had absorbed pretty much all the Cherokee and Creek lands.

This remnant, however, gradually collected in sundry narrow valleys in Swain and Heywood counties that were dominated by Cheowah Mountain, and so this Indian name became typical of the center of Cherokee settlement in what was left to them of their old fatherland. I recall with interest these few remaining red men and their ways, as I knew them a few years back, when I tramped the Big Smokies and the Unakas during autumn vacations.

Dextrous trappers they were, these Cheowah Cherokees, and great in home-made contrivances. Naturally their petty farming operations were diversified by a good deal of hunting, trapping, the gathering of ginseng or "sang," with other roots and herbs, beeswax, wild honey and so on. Around the edges of a terribly rough wilderness in the upper laps of the Unakas, called Dismal, they would trap for otter, mink, muskrats, and even beavers long deemed to be extinct in all these Appalachian regions.

I never saw any fresh beaver hides myself, but one of them offered to guide me to an old beaver dam, somewhere in the Nantahalas, I believe. This was during the Spanish war, while I was on a hunting trip around the Hooper Bald, where some friends at that time had a ranch and cabin on the winter range for cattle. But owing to time limitations I was unable to accept. For "six wheels" and one "bush corn," besides cartridges for his rifle, our special "Barkis" was willing to instruct us in beaver lore. Undoubtedly beaver were once plentiful in the Unakas. A meeting house located close to an extinct beaver colony of the days of our daddies is still called Beaver Dam Church. The "wheels" were not wagon wheels, but good silver dollars, nor was the "bush corn" to be delivered to him in a dry state, but was the distilled essence thereof, to the measurement of one gallon in a sound, though unstamped jug, well and truly unwatered through the crossing of too many branches under the light of the moon.

It was a common saying, current among the mountaineers of Swain and Cherokee counties,

which adjoin Polk and Benton in Tennessee, that Indian hunters about Cheowah used to bring in occasional beaver pelts. To outside inquiry, the native reply would be: "White man take land; injun hide beaver." Considering the grab-all policy following the years of the in-



THE JOYS OF TAILING.

From a Winter Sport Book.

trusion, I do not think these people were far wrong in hiding anything hideable from the white man's unappeasable eyes and appetite.

Only once did I see one of them fairly startled out of his aboriginal calm. This was in the days of the original Waterbury watch, with a main spring several yards long. During some



THE NEWCOMER IS ADVISED TO LEARN THE MEANING OF THE WARNING "ACHTUNG!"

From a Winter Sport Book.

local bartering with the ubiquitous paleface an old driedup red hunter had become the owner of one, which finally refused to "talk time" properly, probably through being wound up too tight. Seating himself by the trail side he shook the watch, grunted, shook it with increasing vigor, holding it meanwhile by the chain only. Finally something parted. Down fell the watch on a stray pebble, the case fell apart and out sprang

the uncoiling main spring with a rattle and force that was, perhaps, too suggestive of snakes in dog days.

Leaping backward, his heels struck the log whereon he had been seated, and he fell on his back in the bushes, while the uncoiled spring spread itself clattering over him, giving him doubtless the impression that he was bitten by some unknown monster. Out he scrambled, uttering strange gasps, grunts and other audible signs of extreme terror. However, he had the remedy. His hand shook as he held a pint flask of "corn" to his mouth, but as he drained it he grew steadier. Then he grinned increasingly, feeling that he was unbitten after all and kicked the "talk-time snake-box" aside. A little later he was trying to have his flask refilled at a fruit distillery by trading the remains of the Waterbury to the man who ran the still.

As late as ten years back a prime winter-killed black bear hide, dressed only as these Indians do dress them, would be worth at Knoxville, Chattanooga or Asheville from fifteen to fifty dollars to souvenir hunters. Yet the same hide might go at some remote little mountain store for a supposable third of that sum, portioned out in a worthless jumble of mock jewelry, "sweet store tobac" and more or less slazy high-colored calico. If the merchant added a box or two of snuff, and a can of over-ripe canned stuff, the cold, hungry looking squaw that brought the hide would depart well satisfied.

But times are less Arcadian now. Since the Land of the Sky has become a sort of half-way house on the route to the piney woods country and Florida, the Cherokee, like the Everglade Seminole, has profited by experience. As guides the North Carolina Cherokees are simply at home anywhere amid the wildest parts of the upper ranges. The roughest, most bewildering labyrinth in these regions is, to them, like the paleface map. It is as if the Mighty Mother had said to her sick, weary, world-cheated red children, ready to sink down upon the universal breast: "Come to me. In my bosom will you be sheltered until you are rested and well, or until you are dead."

For a time the camera in its box form held him in awe, but he has learned the value of the "talk-picture" as well as the "talk-time box," even to the extent of sending his own picture to far-off unwary ones, personating for pelf, some local aboriginal celebrity other than himself.

The writer once bought an undressed deer skin of an ancient red hermit who lived under Snow Bird Mountain. His shack and himself were as primitive and far more literal than the Leatherstocking descriptions given by Fenimore Cooper of the Mohican companions of Natty Bumppo.

"Send injun one bush corn, one pound peach pie plug tobac. All right."

And thus the trade was concluded. Old Conny (or Conesauga) received his gallon of red liquor and his plug of tobacco, while I became the owner of a really fine hide of a mountain buck. Conesauga was a chief, too. But nowadays they use steel traps, dress their skins themselves, and sell to genuine sportsmen that flock into the Great Smokies in the wake of the Vanderbilts and others. They ignore the country store and wear brogans instead of moccasins.

"Buckskin worth heap money," they say, and it is likely they are right.



Quail Shooting.

DENTON, N. C., Jan. 3.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* One day in December Rear-Admiral Thomas Perry and Judge Cornell killed five quail out of a bevy, and they seemed to us uncommonly big birds. The apothecary's scales show the following weights: One cock, $7\frac{1}{4}$ ounces; one hen, $7\frac{1}{4}$ ounces; two cocks, $6\frac{3}{4}$ ounces each; one hen, $6\frac{3}{4}$ ounces.

We were shooting over beautiful grounds recently acquired for our club. Can you tell me the record weight for quail?

On Christmas day Judge Cornell, of New York, and myself spent the day quail shooting, which appeared in the morning to be a very poor day for sport, but we had one of the best days of the season. It looked every minute as if rain would pour. I do not remember of ever seeing any better dog work or birds more plentiful, the Judge killing a nice bag of fifteen, nearly every bird over points. In the morning we hunted Homer, Mr. Thebaud's griffon, with the Judge's favorite field trial winner, Rock. These dogs worked to perfection. It was odd to see an English setter and a griffon pointing and backing. The griffon is a great retriever; on one occasion he followed a bird down a stream, where the current had taken it for one hundred yards. Whether the dog took the scent from the water I can not say, but if he did not he surely reasoned the thing out, for he followed down stream until he came to the bird, which had lodged against the bank.

That afternoon we hunted Rye and a young pointer the Judge had just purchased. One piece of good work after another was performed, in fact I saw Rye do one of the best pieces of roading I ever saw any dog do. These birds went up wind, down wind and across wind, but Rye nailed them in good shape; never once put his nose in the grass or potted on scent.

I have never seen such large quail and as many of them as we have on these grounds, the Denton Sportsman Club.

G. DAN MORGAN.

[The average weight is about $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 ounces.—EDITOR.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 1.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The fish and game commission will shortly make a number of reports covering the work of the past year. Prominent among the investigations now being made is that in regard to the alarming decrease in the number of valley quail in the sections where a few years ago they were plentiful. Fish and game officials in the various districts of the State have been instructed to look into this matter and to express their opinions as to the reasons for this decrease. Without an exception these officials have stated that in their opinion excessive shooting is to blame for present conditions and radical changes in the present law are urged. The automobile as a means of rapid transportation is held largely responsible for the increased interest that has been taken in quail

shooting. It has also increased the activity of the market hunter, for in spite of the game officials, quail are to be found in the market. The commission is attempting to secure a large number of live birds, and during the coming season special attention will be given at the Game Farm to the rearing of valley quail. Mr. Dirks, the new superintendent, has made a great success in rearing quail and his experiments have upset some of the ideas formerly entertained. He has proved that quail can be raised the same as pheasants with one male for five or six females.

The rapid decrease in the number of quail in Marin county has resulted in an agitation to have a bounty paid for predatory animals, and this is being considered by the supervisors. The sportsmen of that county have organized a strong protective association. They desire that the open season be made more uniform throughout the State, and that in most cases it be shortened. They favor the payment of hunting licenses to the county clerk, the money secured to be devoted to each particular county, and further desire a system of county patrol.

So far this season no reports have been received of any malady among waterfowl in California, although from other sections, notably the Salt Lake district, information has been received of ducks dying in large numbers. Last season thousands of ducks died in the Stockton and Tulare Lake districts and preparations have been made for a thorough investigation by State and Federal officials in case there is a recurrence of the trouble.

Louis Rink, of San Francisco, died recently. He was a member of the Gustine Gun Club, the Golden Gate Gun Club and the California Wing Club. He was an expert at the traps. A traveling man by occupation, he covered a large part of the State and enjoyed the friendship of leading sportsmen.

GOLDEN GATE.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 6.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Very curious things happen to sportsmen, and one of these occurred in Chatham county. Three men were hunting quail. One of them fired at a bird and some of the shot struck a poplar tree and a few shot glanced therefrom. Two of them struck Mr. Bruce, one in the forehead and the other under the eye, the latter making a very painful wound, which has put the sportsman in the hospital. A look at the place where the accident occurred shows that the shot glanced from the tree at a most peculiar angle, and in fact seems to have almost rebounded, in order to strike Mr. Bruce. The gun was in the hands of a very careful sportsman, who had no idea that Mr. Bruce could be injured, but the case shows that it is very hard to tell what may happen.

As the quail hunting season goes on, it is seen that there is a heavy crop of birds in the pink of condition and well grown, and excellent bags have been made almost daily, though ten days of rain in December cut out a deal of shooting. Men from the North have made in some cases strenuous efforts to get birds out of the State,

and a few have succeeded. It is said that in one case the shell of a large cheese was used to contain the birds, because the man figured that the trained bird dogs which have exposed so many of these shipments would thus be at fault. But now the wardens and the railway people are on to this scheme, as well as practically all the others.

The coldest weather of the winter has started in, and this will greatly improve the duck, goose and swan shooting from Morehead City northward, on the long stretches of the sounds.

The deer shooting in the eastern section has so far been good. Sportsmen will find Jacksonville, the county seat of Onslow, very good headquarters for good shooting, and in winter for fishing and other sports along the stretch of that singular stream the New River, which is really a salt water estuary, wide, deep and only about twenty-five miles long, with fresh water streams pouring in on both sides, in considerable numbers.

FRED A. OLDS.

Insect Pests.

TARPON SPRINGS, Fla., Jan. 4.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* In your issue of Dec. 30, your correspondent "A." asks about insect or animal pests in the South. The station where I live is 241 miles south of Jacksonville, and perhaps two and a half miles from the Gulf of Mexico. I have camped scores of times along the west coast of Florida, and a few miles inland. From Nov. 1 until the last of March, there is little trouble of any kind, unless occasionally from hogs or rats. I have seen the latter near the mouths of the rivers. The hogs, if you are near their paths, may trouble you at night—not often, however. Mosquitoes are not bad in the winter. Roaches are to be met with anywhere, and I always prefer to hang my eatables in a tree in order to avoid them. Punkies are sometimes troublesome, but not often. Scorpions are scarce, and I think not dangerous, though their sting is painful. I have never seen "jiggers" here, though they are common in Southwest Missouri.

The meanest insect pest here is the redbug. They are not in evidence between Nov. 1 and the last of March. They do not bite every person, but are annoying to some. Cooking soda or coal oil are the best remedies.

The insects never troubled me in Southern California, but I think it was because that country is so dry.

KELPIE.

Easy to Find.

BATAVIA, N. Y., Jan. 5.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The changing of the pheasant season to November for last year, 1911, has made it easy to track them, and large numbers have been killed the season just past. Our association, the Genesee County Fish and Game Protective Association, introduced resolutions at Schenectady and Rochester, State League and Western New York Association, respectively, to change the season back to October and Thursdays only. We must watch out not to kill the goose laying the golden eggs.

Our partridge (grouse) has about been cleaned out in this county, and we expect to get a three years' closed season beginning in the fall.

CHAS. W. GARDINER, President.

December Days.

DELANSON, N. Y., Dec. 29.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Most of December with us has been Indian summer continued. Early in the month the boys reported several woodcock when they came in from their traps. The 7th was a typical Indian summer day, and so was the 8th, the day I walked home from the village. The frost was out of the ground and my neighbors had resumed the interrupted fall plowing. I heard of pansies blossoming in a village garden.

On the morning of the 15th we found an inch of snow on the ground and at breakfast time a robin, the first we had seen in four weeks, perched in the berry garden and called repeatedly for his mate. After the bird disappeared came mist and rain, the snow melted, the big creek sang again and we were encouraged to seek some surer sign.

On the 17th one of the boys brought in a

light for April, when the wide spaces from hill to hill, and from hill to mountain have been newly swept and purified by wind and snow. This was earth's nimbus or rather aural light that flooded the landscape far and near. Save for this we might have dreamed of April.

My companion, a lover of nature at all seasons, had not spent a Christmas in the country in over two decades. He has told me of his constant yearning, winter and summer, for the old hills and the quiet country village near where he lived as a boy and young man. One of the incidents of his city life so impressed me that I venture to tell it here. A part of his work is the assortment and checking of flange screws in the stock room of a big shop, and he said that when the screws were counted and thrown in piles, that their metallic tink'ing reminded him of the tintinnabulation of countless hylas on April nights when he was a boy at home. I noticed when we crossed a wild pasture that he

saw their tracks in the snow in the edge of the pines, and later in the day dug one out of his burrow that was as wide awake as in summer and ready to meet all comers.

The December robin, the frog, the woodchuck at Christmas are of course exceptional, and are perhaps rarely recorded by the naturalists. Glimpses of the migrant's unseasonable return, of batrachian or dormant quadruped awakening prematurely to life are more often reserved for the hunter and trapper, the woodchopper or the fortunate walker like myself.

WILL W. CHRISTMAN.

Jack Rabbits.

LAS ANIMAS, Colo., Jan. 4.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Dec. 20 a fall of snow covered Colorado east of the mountains to a depth of ten inches. Up to this time it has lain without a thaw. It has been cold for this section, and great numbers of quail and meadowlarks have



A DECEMBER FRESHET IN THE CREEK.
Photograph by Mrs. W. W. Christman.



DUKE SOULE IN CAMP.
Photograph by William E. Soule.

foot-long blackberry bush with newly-opened buds and green leaves. The frogs were out in the little brook that creeps out of the swamp, or at least one was; not a poor, stiff-legged creature such as one might dig out of a muddy, leaf-choked spring, but a wide awake, swimming frog, apparently ready to usher in the spring with exultant trump.

The warm weather culminated in a delightful Christmas. A few belated plowmen still drove their teams afield, the creeks were running free, with a little ice piled here and there against the driftwood. A raccoon that one of the boys had previously tracked into a rock hole along the creek came out, stuck his paw in the trap, but successfully extricated it and sought some safer refuge.

My city friend and I took a long walk that day up through the Indian clearing and along the brook that comes down from North's marsh, then back across the hill and sunned ourselves for a while on a warm bank overlooking the Bozenkill. Down and across the valley High Point in the He'derbergs shone dimly in the subdued sunlight. Even Rip Van Winkle, newly awakened, could never mistake this December

plucked a bouquet of the little, silver-tufted heads of the fall dandelion, long since out of blossom, but not yet ready to release their seeds; that he had the same interest with myself in the tiny, faded-yellow cups of the witchhazel on Bill Williams hill, and the same delight in the reddening soft maple buds and the poplar tips already pointed with down.

So Christmas passed and the benign influences continued until the 27th. That night we heard the wind roaring louder than the creek, and when morning came the snow looked good to us after the long autumn.

I am reminded of Christmas days green and mild in past years, that of 1889 being the most noteworthy when the maximum temperature reached 66 degrees in the shade according to the official record at Albany. I remember the day well, a serene and golden one, though snow lingered in the shade of the evergreens until nearly noon. I chatted with a plowman at the end of his furrow as I crossed the Duanesburg hills and saw a woodchuck sunning himself at the opening of his burrow as in spring. This was the only time that I ever saw the woodchuck leave his hibernaculum in December. I

succumbed. Jack rabbits have gathered around the ranches to feed upon the alfalfa. As the snow is light, the rabbits sink to the ground at every jump and become easy prey for dogs and coyotes.

I notice an account of a hunt at Garden City in the last number of *FOREST AND STREAM* at which great numbers of jack rabbits were killed and shipped to Topeka for distribution among the poor. These rabbits are poor and most of them afflicted with swellings filled with a watery fluid which makes them a very questionable food.

About holiday time these hunts are a common occurrence and the rabbits are shipped to the large cities for distribution. It may be that there is danger in this charitable movement.

In Utah in the 80's I assisted in "rabbit drives" when thousands were killed with clubs. They were afflicted as are the rabbits here, but were not used as food. Since my experience in Utah I have omitted rabbit from my bill of fare.

Can anyone tell me the nature of this disease? The swellings are just under the skin and often there are several of them on either side. Some of them contain four ounces of fluid.

F. T. WEBBER.

Work of the New Protective Ass'n.

OVER three thousand dollars, mostly in payment of one dollar yearly membership dues, has already been received by the American Game Protective and Propagation Association, according to figures given out from its offices at 111 Broadway, New York city. Although little more than two months have elapsed since its incorporation, the association has lent valuable aid to the cause of game protection, and sportsmen from all over the country, realizing the necessity for prompt and concentrated action if our fish and game are to be saved from extinction, are hastening to enlist under the National standard. Over a dozen life, and a number of club memberships have been secured.

The New York State Fish, Game and Forest League, which counts among its members most of the local clubs of the State, and which has been very influential in securing the enactment of good legislation, joined the new association by the unanimous vote of the annual convention held recently in Schenectady.

Canada, and almost every State in the Union, have furnished members, paying from one to one hundred dollars a year. Memberships are secured on the following basis: Associate, one dollar or more annually; club, five dollars or more annually; life, one hundred dollars at one time; patron, one thousand dollars; and benefactor, twenty-five thousand dollars.

The funds derived in this way, together with an income of \$25,000 subscribed by manufacturers, is administered by experts trained in the profession of game and fish protection and propagation. They stand ready to give their support to any good cause for the furtherance of these ends.

Among the things already accomplished by the association is a complete re-organization of the protective forces of one State where a special agent spent ten days, during which time more convictions were secured against violators than in the preceding ten months. The agents work with the local authorities, in most cases turning all evidence over to them so that they may obtain the convictions.

The president of the association, John B. Burnham, who has for years been identified with protective work, and who is an authority on game laws, has been asked by the State of New York to assist in codifying its laws. He is one of a committee of three engaged in this work.

Reports of local conditions, which members have sent in, are strikingly similar. Inadequate or conflicting laws, poorly enforced, are the rule almost everywhere. Laxity in the enforcement of game laws is often due to considerations of local politics from which the association's special agents are immune, and are therefore able to obtain evidence against, and prosecute violators, where the county or State officers would not do so. In other cases the local authorities are simply handicapped by lack of funds and are only too glad of the assistance of the associations' trained men.

Another of the commonest obstacles in the way of bringing to justice those who are ruthlessly despoiling the country of the game which rightfully belongs to all the people, is inertia on the part of a public as yet unawakened to

the disastrous results which are sure to follow this despoliation. If the community under his surveillance is not behind him, a warden can accomplish little. The association's agents are active in spreading the gospel of game protection among those who do not realize its necessity.

The interest that has been manifested from the start, and the loyal support which sportsmen and others have accorded to the association, show that people are ready to take the same position in the matter of saving our wild life that they have taken toward the conservation of some of our other natural resources. Nothing but united effort can save the fish and game. The business of the National Association is to organize as well as to exert this effort.

The Massachusetts Bay Goose Shooters.

SOUTH HANOVER, Mass., Jan. 3.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* In your issue of Dec. 9, there appeared a letter entitled the "Shameful Slaughter of Wildfowl."

While it is not my desire to enter into any debate or controversy on the subject, yet being a goose-shooter myself, I would consider it a favor if you allowed me the space in which to correct a few of the mistakes in that letter.

Taking the first clipping, for instance, if seven to ten men kill sixty geese in two days in the heaviest flight of geese known in ten years, how many will they average? About four or five geese a day per man, and so on down through it. When there is a big flight on, every stand will hold from five to a dozen or fifteen men. Even in the clipping, which tells of such awful "murder," it says the flight was the heaviest known for years. Seven or eight men slaughtered four or five geese apiece in two days' running. Does it seem so bad when you look at the facts?

The second clipping speaks of "forty-five geese at a single volley." Now being morally certain that such was not the case, and in fact we all laughed at that yarn when it appeared, I took the pains to telephone to a prominent member of that gun club (the Snipitnit Gun Club) to find out if the yarn held any truth. He emphatically informed me that there was no truth in the story at all, and that it was imagination pure and simple on some one's part. He said there were ten or a dozen men there on that date, but no such shooting occurred as the paper stated.

The next paragraph but one speaks of the large bore guns. Granted there are a few; there are ten 12-bores and 10-bores for everyone of a larger size, so you can see that we do not all use cannons, as the paragraph would have you believe. And a dead goose is a dead goose, whether killed in the air or in the water.

We emphatically do not consider it a calamity to have a bird escape, as he would know if the writer had stopped and thought. Any man would be a fool who did not understand that if they were all killed, in a few years there would be no geese; and considering the fact that this has been the best year we have had since live decoys were used, goes to prove that some at least are left.

More than fifty per cent. of the goose shooters are poor men who have a small "layout"

and several of these club together and have a "stand." They may average thirty or forty geese a year or four or five to a man, and it costs them perhaps \$50 at the lowest to get those few geese. Certainly not business; what is it? A wealthy man's stand may cost a club from \$1,000 to \$2,500 a year to run, but of course they may get on an average 150 geese all told in three months' shooting. A goose is worth \$1.25; it sure is business to spend a thousand or two dollars to kill two hundred dollars' worth of geese. What else is it? Or for a poor man to spend fifty dollars to kill his share of thirty or forty geese.

The above facts can be proved, if need be, and I hope you will do us the honor to publish this, as there should be two sides to every argument, and to deprive us of the right to shoot over live decoys will stop ninety per cent. of us from ever killing a duck or goose again, as we have neither the time nor the money to go where we can get goose or duck shooting without their use.

FREDERIC P. CROSS.

For November Hunting.

PHILADELPHIA, N. Y., Dec. 29.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Cannot FOREST AND STREAM help us to get the season for deer in this State extended to Nov. 20 for the reason that two-thirds of the deer killed in October are does? At this time of the year they are strolling around the woods and the bucks are hid or watching on high points and hard to get, while after the rutting season starts, from the 1st to the 5th of November, a change of conditions take place. Then the does hide away in the thickets and swamps, where they are seldom found, and the bucks roam the woods. Therefore, November hunting means that about two-thirds of the deer killed are bucks. So long as we have does there will be plenty of deer. There will always be bucks enough to go around.

You know the later the season closes the later the hunters go to the bush. Lengthening the season does not force so large a crowd into the woods at the same time, as some will go in October.

A. F. NIMS.

Colorado Game.

LAS ANIMAS, Colo., Dec. 31.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* In October there came reports of the slaughtering of the elk and deer that make their home in the mountains surrounding North and Middle parks in the summer. On their winter feeding grounds along White and Bear rivers, the country is a desert with but little cover, and here the whites and Utes kill them by the hundreds.

We have no open season for quail in Colorado, but the quail are decimated in the winter just the same. About 100 of the western variety have made my ranch a haven this winter, but a winged one here, or a swinging leg there prove that when they are away from home the laws fail them.

To-day is Sunday and guns are popping in every direction. Ostensibly the hunter is after ducks and rabbits, but woe to the covey of quail that the most of these hunters see!

F. T. W.

Yellowstone Park Game.

SEATTLE, Wash., Dec. 20.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* With this I send you a letter from a friend at Gardiner. I've been hearing of the troops being used to keep the elk in the park, and that they would not be killed outside or get out until the close season in Montana.

FOREST AND STREAM has been trying for years to encourage the domestication of game in Montana, Idaho and Wyoming. There are too many elk and hundreds and often thousands starve. This has been going on for years! What is the use of protecting game to such an extent that the increase is of no use to man, that the animals only starve and suffer?

Now, the country is so much settled up, and all the old game winter ranges are overstocked with domestic animals, so that there is now not sufficient feed to carry through the great number of elk and other game from the Yellowstone National Park. When will the Legislatures listen to reason?

We all believe in game protection, but is it protection to let game starve, when every year two or three thousand could be spared without hurting the main herd, and this at the same time would keep it down to somewhere near the capacity of the range to feed it.

T. E. HOFER.

The enclosed letter from Gardiner, Montana, dated Dec. 6, says:

"The elk came out of the Park on the 22d (November) and the hunters came here from all parts of the State and hunted from Jardine on foot. Between 600 and 700 elk were killed and about 50 deer. There should have been more elk killed, as there is not winter range enough for those that are left, and a good many will starve to death.

"There are about 500 antelope. I think a few more than last year. They are down around Hoppe's ranch (about three miles below Gardiner).

"I heard to-day a pack of wolves got up into the buffalo corral and killed three old bulls and three calves. The scouts went out to see if they could shoot or poison them."

[This evidently refers to the first deaths by disease in the fenced buffalo herd, recently referred to in FOREST AND STREAM. Information received since the above was written advises us that no less than twenty-three of the young bison in the fenced herd have died. It is believed that the epidemic is black leg, and it is hoped that the disease has been checked.—EDITOR.]

Boone and Crockett Club Dinner.

THE annual dinner of the Boone and Crockett Club was held Wednesday, Dec. 20, in the Council Chamber of the University Club, Fifty-fourth street and Fifth avenue, New York.

There was a large attendance, including, among the members and guests, Hon. W. E. Humphrey, of Seattle; Major W. Austin Wadsworth, Col. Theodore Roosevelt, George R. Borup, who was with Peary in the expedition to the pole; Carl Akeley, recently returned from Africa; Dr. Lewis Rutherford Morris, Dr. John Rogers, Madison Grant, Charles Stewart Davidson, John B. Burnham, Professor Henry Fairfield Osborn, Charles Sheldon, J. Walter

Wood, W. R. Cross, Major Robert Temple Emmet, D. M. Barringer, Royal Phelps Carroll, Bayard Dominick, Jr., J. H. Kidder, Townsend Lawrence, E. H. Litchfield, Jr., J. H. Prentice, Alden Sampson, Hon. William Cary Sanger, John L. Seward, Lewis S. Thompson, Robert Dudley Winthrop, George Bird Grinnell, C. de Rham, Dr. C. H. Townsend.

At the close of the dinner, Mr. Akeley gave a thrilling account of some of his adventures in British East Africa in his search for the giant elephant for the American Museum of Natural History. Incidentally he spoke about other game, and by request told the story of his unique experience in choking to death a wounded leopard which had attacked him. Mr. Akeley's lecture was illustrated by photographs of great beauty and interest, and was listened to with close attention and frequently interrupted by applause from his hearers.

In response to questions, the speaker told of coming across the gorilla and the chimpanzee in a country quite distant from what has usually been regarded as the range of these primates.

Dix on Conservation.

IN his message to the Legislature last week Governor Dix said:

"This Commonwealth has forest area of approximately a million and three-quarter acres, a large percentage of which has been lumbered, and of this territory 120,000 acres have been burned over. The lumbermen have removed the mature trees and thereby diverted soil energy to the young trees, but it cannot be claimed that they have removed the humus, nature's natural reservoir for retaining moisture on the high levels.

"Conserving the waters on the high levels must be understood to embrace ownership or power of control and regulation by the State, to the end that the same shall be preserved to the people for their use and enjoyment forever, thus insuring to them all the benefits to be derived from a development of the natural resources of the State. This should be accomplished without adversely affecting existing interests. Legislation which shall recognize and conserve the interests of the people with due regard for the rights of private business will receive the approval of all citizens.

"The State should never surrender ownership or control of the great potentialities created by the barge canal and the canalized rivers which form a part of the canal system. No sale of the State's resources should be made. In fact, it would seem right and proper that such sale or transfer be prohibited. The policy of the State should be to preserve ownership and control of its natural resources and develop and utilize them entirely and solely for the public welfare."

Springfield Association.

AT its first meeting in the new year the Springfield (Mass.) Fish and Game Association had as guests State Forester Rane, and James S. Whipple, of Salamanca, N. Y. Mr. Rane spoke of the proposed plan to secure from the Legislature funds to carry out a new system of forest fire protection. Mr. Whipple told of the work that is being done in New York State looking toward better forest, fish and game pro-

tection, and gave a number of beautiful lantern slides, by way of illustration.

These officers were elected for the year: President, Mayor Lathrop; First Vice-President, Samuel D. Sherwood; Second Vice-President, Clinton Gowdy; Third Vice-President, Dr. F. H. Saunders, of Westfield; Fourth Vice-President, William J. H. Nourse, of Worcester; Secretary and Treasurer, State Fish and Game Commissioner George H. Graham; Assistant Secretary, Forbes Gatherum; Executive Committee, Arthur C. Merritt, Chairman, John B. Smith, Dr. E. A. Gates, Charles R. Culver, Charles S. Ballard, James P. Hatch, Henry Loeb, J. Douglas Law, A. E. Snow, H. L. Bowles and Dr. W. A. Hare.

It was voted to invite some of the representative farmers of Western Massachusetts to attend the monthly dinners of the club in order that the sportsmen may become better acquainted with the men on whose land they so often hunt and fish.

Louisiana Notes.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 6.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* J. W. Gardiner and C. O. Noble, oil operators, with headquarters in Lake Charles, have purchased 7,200 acres of land in Cameron parish on the Gulf coast, which they will convert into a private game preserve. On this preserve they have one of the few white heronries in the United States, and it is valued at a large price. On this preserve the duck, snipe and goose shooting is said to be the best in Louisiana. Mr. Gardiner holds the gold medal as the best trap-shooting expert in Louisiana, which he won in 1910 during the annual contest held in New Orleans. Both men are enthusiastic hunters and fishermen and are members of several hunting and fishing clubs. This preserve will be improved and a number of birds will be raised on the land and a private warden appointed to look after the place.

Amos Burhans, Mrs. Burhans and little son and daughter have arrived here on the gasoline launch Wanderlust from St. Paul, Minn., and will remain until after the Mardi Gras in February. The Wanderlust is 35 feet long with a 9-foot beam and is handsomely fitted out. The party will cruise in the Gulf the latter part of February and may go up the coast to New York. Mr. Burhans says the object of his long trip down the river was for the purpose of gathering material for a book for boys. He has written extensively for boys and girls. He has gained a good deal of material during his trip down the Mississippi, which began in the early fall. They stopped en route at several cities, but made the Wanderlust their headquarters. The Porpoise, a sea-going motor cruiser, accompanied the Wanderlust a part of the way down the river and will be in New Orleans shortly. The Porpoise is owned by Messrs. Hinkle and Gast, of Benton Harbor, Mich., and it is the intention of the owners to cruise to Florida Keys and then to New York. The cruiser is a palatial craft and is awaited with interest here.

During the Christmas holidays a number of parties were organized to enjoy days in the woods and on the waters, hunting ducks and wild geese. Just prior to Christmas, owing to the rush of the busy season, very few shooters

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A New Aquarium in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA has an aquarium after fifteen years' unremitting effort on the part of a small band. The nucleus of a very large institution is now opened to the public, in Fairmount Park, in one of the buildings formerly occupied as the Fairmount Waterworks.

An ordinance passed councils last March, authorizing the construction of an aquarium, and directing the old turbines and pumps to be sold, and the money applied toward construction and maintenance. More than six months after the enactment of this measure, the then mayor of the city—John E. Reyburn—called in conference William E. Meehan, who had recently resigned as commissioner of fisheries. At the conclusion of the conference Mr. Meehan was requested to take in hand the construction of the work.

There were no funds then available, although there would be shortly. There were a number of tanks given the city by the State—tanks that had been used for the Commonwealth's display of fishes at the World's Fair at St. Louis. The waterworks consisted of three buildings—two pumping or machinery houses and one old mansion. As the junk men who had purchased the machinery had not cleared the two first mentioned buildings, so Mr. Meehan gave his attention to the mansion, where there was a hall about fifty feet square. Having no money, he persuaded the Pennsylvania Fish and Game Protective Association to guarantee the cost of the lumber, and he himself risked the putty, nails, glass and other materials. The City Bureau of Water furnished two mechanics, and the Bureau of the city proper two painters and two carpenters, and these were all the assistants.

At the end of the month they had a staging erected around three sides of the room, and nineteen tanks set and framed in with lumber. These tanks were from four to five feet long, and in them were placed, on the 24th of November, nineteen species of Pennsylvania fresh water fishes. Two large tanks, six feet long each, were set in the middle of the hall, and one of them devoted to alligators and terrapin, and the other to fancy breed of Japanese goldfish.

The new institution, small as it was, was immediately received into public favor. Forty-six thousand people visited the new aquarium in December. On Sundays the crowds are at times so large that the people are forced to get into line, reaching several hundreds of feet away from the door. The mayor has been overwhelmed with letters expressing satisfaction at the establishment of the aquarium, and urging its expansion at the earliest possible moment.

Although still on a small scale, the aquarium is being continually added to, and from nineteen, the number of species on exhibition has increased to thirty, or more than one-half the number of fishes in Pennsylvania worth exhibiting.

When the aquarium was opened to the public, Mr. Meehan, the former State fish commissioner, was appointed director by Mayor Reyburn, and Mr. Rudolph Blankenburg, immediately on his succeeding to the mayoralty in December, promptly

reappointed him. An ordinance is now pending in councils to equip one of the two old pumping stations as a salt water aquarium. The building is 110 feet long and fifty feet wide, and will hold thirty-five tanks and four pools of large size. It is hoped to have the building completed and in operation by June. A tentative contract has been placed for 300 fishes from Bermuda and Key West. As soon as that building is completed and in operation, it is hoped to secure a supplementary appropriation so that the permanent fresh water aquarium may be ready for occupation by October. This building is 200 feet long, 50 wide, and has a capacity for seventy tanks and eight or nine pools, or 105 tanks for the two buildings, about twenty more tanks and six more pools than the present capacity of the New York aquarium.

It is intended to retain the tanks in the old mansion, and build another above them with a gallery, and turn that building into an aquarium for minnows and small fishes, with a total capacity of about fifty tanks. There is a second story to the mansion which it is intended to fit up as a goldfishes room, which it is hoped will be occupied by the Philadelphia Aquarium Society as a permanent exhibit. Outside the building is a huge fore-bay, nearly 300 feet long and sixty feet wide, and this it is intended to transform into a great seal pool. This will be done the first thing in the spring, as councils has made an appropriation therefor. BONIFACIUS.

Fishing in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 1.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Anglers are paying attention to striped bass and steelheads, and some very satisfactory catches have been made. The striped bass have been difficult to locate, but some unusually large ones have been taken. Mr. McCormick, of Napa, recently secured two in Napa Slough No. 2, weighing thirty and forty pounds respectively. Frank Anderson, of Vallejo, secured a thirty-three pounder off North Vallejo, and J. C. Wallace, of the San Francisco Striped Bass Club, landed a thirty-two pound bass in Schultz Slough. Wallace now has the distinction of having landed the largest bass of the season secured by a member of the club. Striped bass fishing on the Russian River has been good. L. W. Andrews landed a forty-four pounder and a twenty-five pounder, and A. Simpson secured a thirty-five pounder.

A run of silverside salmon is looked for. Two years ago a shipment of 20,000 fry was liberated in Lagunitas Creek, and it is now time, according to the accepted rule, for the fish to be returning. Some have been seen, but none has been taken.

After action had been postponed for several weeks in the hopes that a heavy rainfall would make the work unnecessary, an artificial opening has been made in the bar at the mouth of the Russian River. Already steelheads are making their appearance in streams further south.

The habits of striped bass in California waters are still far from being understood, and this

season several incidents have been noted that are out of the ordinary. Some time ago a fisherman at Monterey noticed bass in large numbers in the bay there and market fishermen made a big haul. After remaining for a few days, the big school of bass suddenly disappeared, and not one has been taken since. The fishermen there declare that the fish must have come from the ocean, as there are no bass in the streams emptying into the Bay of Monterey.

The season for taking salmon eggs has been closed for some time. At Redding the United States Government has taken twenty-seven million eggs this year. Seven million were secured at Baird, on the McCloud River; ten million at Mill Creek, and ten million at Battle Creek. The first lot of salmon eggs placed in the State hatchery near Sacramento were ruined by mineral salts used in the hatching troughs, but a second lot of 50,000 has been hatched successfully. The experiment will be made of liberating the fry on the lower stretches of the river instead of on the headwaters.

W. H. Shebley, who for the past twenty years has had charge of the fish hatchery at Sisson, has been appointed general superintendent of State hatcheries.

The securing of stranded fish in the San Joaquin Valley and the planting of these in the various streams of the State has been in charge of A. D. Ferguson, of the Fresno office, who estimates that 450,000 to 500,000 fish, mostly black bass, were saved by timely work.

GOLDEN GATE.

A Finny Acrobat.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Jan. 3.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Early last spring a gentleman of this city brought me several small perch he and his little boys had caught in one of the small lakes in the neighborhood. I put them in an aquarium of about forty gallons capacity. At first they were very timid, running for cover on the approach of any one and eating nothing. After some days they would dart out and capture a bit of worm and disappear like a flash. They finally became so tame that they would come to the surface of the water and take food from the hand, showing a good deal of rivalry as to who should get the food first. One day I had been catching flies for them, and in doing so mashed one so that it stuck to my finger. I was trying to shake it off, when one of the fish jumped some two inches and caught it from my hand. From that time I made them jump for what food they got. The first jumper whom I named "Jack," soon outstripped all the others, finally reaching a point where he would jump fourteen inches out of the water and strike a fly about once in three jumps. Failure did not seem to discourage him at all. Robert Bruce was not in it for trying again. I then began holding a stick and holding food above the stick; when he would carefully measure the distance and leap up, catch the food, and fall on the other side of the stick. After a while he would sometimes jump over the stick even when there was no food in sight.

Frequently I would put food on a piece of floating plank for the turtles that occupied the aquarium with the fish. Jack would go up close to the plank and throw himself easily sidewise

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By Way of Criticism.

BREWER, Me., Jan. 3.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* In your issue of Dec. 16, under the heading of "A Trapper's Secret," I notice you quote Mr. Joseph Kalbfus as saying that he has "been assured that dogs will not eat the flesh of muskrat," and that, with this as his sole basis, he goes ahead and recommends a scheme for laying out poison, this advice being presumably intended for settled and farming communities; that is, the East.

Now, without going into all the phases of his scheme, which to one acquainted with the woods seems to be rather a stupid and unnecessary performance, I wish to state very frankly that dogs will and do eat muskrat. Not only that, but they are often exceedingly fond of it. Dogs which I have owned would eat it either raw or cooked and often in preference to other food. When engaged in fleshing muskrat pelts, my old dog used to sit beside me and beg so continually for the fleshings and for me to hurry up and finish skins faster, that he was often positively troublesome. At times he would eat so much raw muskrat that he would make himself sick, but he never seemed to tire of it.

Muskrat meat is good, and while not all dogs have the same taste, there is no reason why any dog, when hungry, should not eat it, and it is particularly the tired and hungry dog, coming home after a day's run, that is in danger from just such a fool arrangement as this. In a country where there are no wolves or mountain lions, there is no excuse for laying out poison. In some sections there are strict laws against such practices, and there should be such laws in more.

Moreover, no good trapper—and there are more good trappers in this country than there is game to supply them—has the slightest need of any such dangerous, wasteful, unnecessary method. No man in the East should lay out poison on any account.

As for what dogs will eat, you never can tell what they will do. At times, as everyone knows, they show all kinds of depraved tastes. For example, only a year or so ago, I had a large and well-cared-for farm dog begin to feed upon the carcass of a decayed and most unsavory wildcat and get caught in my trap while so doing. He was so near home and good food that his owner heard his outcry and released him. He had not been merely sniffing around, but actually eating the cat. W. M. H.

Noteworthy Wildfowl.

ALTHOUGH occurring casually as far south as the seaboard of the Middle States, the eider duck is nevertheless sufficiently unusual to make the capture of one worthy of record. At the taxidermist's shop of Thomas Rowland, Sixth avenue, New York, are now to be seen two eider ducks recently killed on Long Island, one by E. S. Bailey, Jr., the other by William S. Dana, both of New York. One of these is apparently a young male just about to assume his full plumage. In old times eider ducks were not

infrequently captured off the Connecticut coast in Long Island Sound, being found associated with the coots—scoters—of various species.

At Rowland's there is another interesting bird; a very beautiful male hybrid between the mallard and the pintail duck. The head is very like that of the pintail, but is heavily glossed with green. There is some mallard red on the breast, and the body colors are a mingling of mallard and sprig. The speculum is mallard, but its border is the regulation russet of the pintail. The specimen closely resembles one killed by G. B. Grinnell many years ago in Wyoming, and described in *FOREST AND STREAM*, and also mentioned in "American Duck Shooting."

The bird at Rowland's is understood to have been killed by Mr. Cheney, of the Pine Island Club, which owns the land formerly known as Palmer Island Club.

Wild Life in the Mountains.

SULLIVAN COUNTY, N. Y., Jan. 5.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The migration of birds has been irregular this winter, owing, I presume, to the vagaries in the weather—snow and ice quite early in November, soft days, rain and great changes in temperature in December. I saw a woodcock the first Monday in November, and think this was the last, as the ground was hard frozen soon after. A kingfisher lingered on until Nov. 28, seemingly unable or unwilling to leave a shallow spring brook in which were a quantity of small trout, much exposed to the bird's attacks.

Such hardy birds as the bluejay have of course been seen and heard, and many crows, but the reappearance of wrens, goldfinches and other small birds after several weeks of cold weather surprised me. I saw a gray squirrel in a snow storm on Dec. 2, and another on Christmas day. Red squirrels are extremely numerous and are out in all weather; they are very hardy. All animals love to play in the first soft snow that covers the ground, and it is interesting to follow the tracks and ascertain where they are at home. Long stretches of woodland may be almost devoid of life, but where there is food and good cover, there many tracks will be found.

Rabbits or hares have been abundant for several years and are considered a pest by owners of vegetable gardens and fruit orchards of young trees. In summer they have their young in shallow depressions in grass or hay fields and are much in evidence in August and September. They go to ground more and more as the weather grows colder and the number of holes is surprising. They sit out in form a good deal on fine days, but feed mostly at night. They were very active during the period of bright moonlit nights in November, with snow on the ground. Two very large owls will levy heavy toll upon the rabbits and grouse this winter. The varying hare or so-called white rabbit is still found and shot in this part of the country, but seems more confined to large evergreen swamps than formerly. I was disappointed in the size of this

animal, as I expected to find it much heavier. The only one I put on the scales weighed $4\frac{1}{2}$ pounds, but men tell me that they reach a weight of at least six pounds.

Ruffed grouse must be well informed as to the law closing the open season on Nov. 30, as they were less wild in December; in fact, I saw several that allowed me to approach them very closely before taking wing.

There are enough grouse to afford good sport next year, if all goes well and particularly if the breeding season is a good one.

One ruffed grouse shot by a friend of mine had a tick of some kind upon its head, but this was the only one I heard of. THEODORE GORDON.

Yellowstone Park Notes.

A RECENT report from the Yellowstone National Park gives an estimated number of 500 antelope on their winter range near Gardiner.

The elk have come down to the antelope winter range and interfere with the superintendent's efforts to feed the antelope which seem dissatisfied with their usual range, and are constantly drifting down the Yellowstone River outside of the park. The elk break down the fence and the antelope go through it, though troops are trying to drive the antelope back and hold them inside of the park.

Twenty-seven wild buffalo were seen last spring on Pelican Creek. This is about the usual number, and indicates that they are just about holding their own. During the summer eight wild buffaloes were seen seven miles west of Thumb Station.

About the 1st of December there were 147 buffalo in the fenced herd, of which twenty-nine were calves. Since that time eight young animals have died, of which four or five were calves. This is the first serious difficulty that this herd has met with.

The mountain sheep have come down from Mount Everts and several young have been seen.

Coyotes are extremely abundant. One hundred were killed during the past year, but they are too numerous, and undoubtedly destroy many young game animals. It was necessary last year to plow up the alfalfa field which the deer, antelope and mountain sheep have depended on for winter feed ever since Colonel Pitcher established it years ago. The experiment has been made of sowing sod land with wheat, for wheat hay.

This autumn the elk came down from the mountains before the Montana hunting season closed, and crossed the park line about Crevasse Creek in considerable numbers. About 550 elk were killed in about ten days by licensed hunters. A number of wounded animals came back into the park to die. The game preserve established by the Montana State Legislature last year along a portion of the northern and western borders of the park is believed already to have assisted in protecting the park game.

Purple Grackle in December.

NEW YORK CITY, Jan. 5.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Walking in Prospect Park on Sunday, Dec. 24, I saw a purple grackle apparently in fine condition. Is it not very unusual to see birds of this species north so late in the season? I have seen robins, but never a purple grackle before. F. M.



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Advertisements should be received by Saturday previous to the issue in which they are to be inserted.

THE OBJECT OF THIS JOURNAL

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

—FOREST AND STREAM, Aug. 14, 1873.

A "SPORTING CHANCE."

IN another column one of our friends takes us to task because of the printing of a communication from another friend, who protested against the killing of geese on the water near Plymouth, in Massachusetts Bay. The number reported killed in one volley, forty-five, is of no particular importance in its bearing on the question. It is the method employed that we protest against.

The decoying of wildfowl is a very ancient practice, and it is considered sportsmanlike to this day, provided the birds are shot on the wing and not as they sit, absolutely helpless, on the water. It is conceded that crippled birds should be dispatched at once, and that means, as a general thing, killing them on the water. Otherwise, the ancient phrase, to give the game "a sporting chance" to outwit the skill of the gunner and get off scot free, guides the sportsman of to-day as it did the good men and true who long ago decided that shooting in which the balance was ever on the side of the pursuer was not sport.

In the life of every sportsman there comes a day now and then when the conditions are so favorable to him that the temptation is almost irresistible to make a great killing, a record, a balancing of the long account of slim bags and blank days. There is even a modicum of justification for his act if he yields to temptation; for his mental argument that he can dispose of his kill among friends to whom game is always a treat; that the law permits him to fill out his

limit; that his shooting is an expensive pastime, and that any other shooter would, in his place, take heavy toll from the passing flocks, and be thankful for the opportunity.

In the last analysis this is a selfish view to-day, however fair and just it may have seemed in the past century. In those days the great flocks of wildfowl came from no one knew where, and went to parts in which no one held any interest. Their numbers were believed to be as inexhaustible as the sands of the sea. Times have changed, and every man who shoots knows that only through moderation to-day will there be wildfowl shooting for generations yet unborn.

To set on one hand the cost of maintaining a wildfowl shooting outfit and on the other the market value of the bag is to reduce shooting to a commercial basis. It is to be regretted that the view of one of our correspondents, who mentions these items, is consciously or unconsciously shared by too many good men. It is natural that this should be so, and yet it is, as we said, regrettable. The very fact that license fees and bag limits are exacted by law impels many men to endeavor to "get their money's worth."

On the other hand there is a growing sentiment in favor of observing smaller limits than those prescribed by law, and the influence of men so minded is becoming a power for good. It is another way of applying the doctrine of the "sporting chance," and it is worthy of the emulation of every person who goes abroad for the benefit he or she derives from recreation and rest in the open places, with catching fish or bagging game of secondary importance.

THE RETURN OF THE BEAVER.

BEAVER and buffalo are the two North American mammals that perhaps appeal most strongly to the public imagination. The buffalo was wonderful for his huge bulk and his vast numbers; the beaver for the houses and the dams that he built, since popular belief credited him with marvelous engineering skill. These two are also the mammals through whose influence the western half of our land came to be developed. The beaver furnished the motive for the trapper, who was the first explorer, and the buffalo yielded the trapper his subsistence. They are alike also in the fact that both species approached perilously near extinction in the United States before any adequate steps were taken to protect and perpetuate them.

For the buffalo as a wild creature there is no longer any place. He takes up too much room. He crowds out domestic animals more useful and more profitable to civilized man. He must be kept behind fences—in parks and preserves. With the beaver the case is somewhat different. While naturally a dweller in places untrodden by the foot of man, occupying water courses and their immediate neighborhood, and feeding on the twigs and branches of the trees and shrubs which fringe these waters, the beaver may long subsist if protected. Yet his fur offers a strong temptation to the trapper.

Some years ago, after much talk, beavers were introduced in the Adirondacks, where they have flourished and mightily increased. Long before that the late Rutherford Stuyvesant set some free at his place in New Jersey, and from there these animals, having escaped, spread over much

of Northern New Jersey and crossed into Pennsylvania and established colonies there.

In the Yellowstone National Park beavers have long been abundant, and their dams and houses and occasionally the animals themselves prove a great attraction to visitors.

Beavers should be introduced in every State and National park in the country, and it is gratifying to learn that the Department of the Interior purposes to place them in various other parks. The species was formerly found over the whole country almost from the coast of the Gulf of Mexico as far north as the limit of trees.

In the very early days of the West, a century ago, it was the beaver's fur that lured the hardy trappers into the unknown mountains in whose narrow valleys they set their traps and too often shed their blood in encounters with hostile Indians. After the trapper came the trader, the missionary and the explorer. More and more the West became known, yet only a generation ago there were great areas that had never been mapped. A few years more went by, and suddenly the West was full of people.

HARRY CHASE, for a number of years game warden of Bennington county, Vermont, has resigned to engage in the practice of law. For a long time Mr. Chase has been one of the foremost men in the rank and file of game protectors. His record and his writings have done much to place the game protectors of America on a higher plane than was occupied by them in former years. His wide field experience, backed by a thorough knowledge of the written law, enabled him to give to the world that excellent handbook, "Powers, Duties and Work of Game Wardens," which has assisted materially in the work of game protection.

AND now it is Hubert Latham who is going to Africa to hunt big game; not with an army of blacks and a number of white companions, but with his monoplane. If he startles the natives as he stirred up the Californians a year ago, he will have accomplished something. But some at least of the Africans have seen so many queer outfits that the "bird man" with his gun may not create a sensation after all.

CABLEGRAMS from London say that George M. Bowers, United States Commissioner of Fisheries, disposed of 12,002 of this Government's Alaskan sealskins recently at Lampson's auction rooms, for \$428,385. At this sale about 30,000 sealskins were disposed of, the majority being taken by American buyers.

DR. OTTO MOEBUS, of Decatur, Ala., died on Dec. 18, aged sixty-six years. He was a native of Germany, but had lived in Alabama nearly all his life. He was a well-known sportsman, and was very fond of pointers and setters and their work in the field. He is survived by six sons and four daughters.

DR. SILAS D. BLACK, the well-known nature poet of the Middle West, died on Jan. 2 at Los Angeles, Cal., where he had made his home recently. His age was sixty years.



Ticks from the Ship's Clock.

ON Jan. 18, the annual mess dinner of the Atlantic Y. C. will be held in Hotel Astor, New York city, in honor of ex-Commodore Wm. H. Bannard.

Among the varied types of boats owned by members of the Royal Motor Y. C. is a new craft in the shape of a motor punt. The description of the punt should prove of considerable interest, as a Thames punt installed with a motor is distinctly a "rara avis." The punt, which was built and engine by the Auxiliary Motor Installation Co., at Twickenham, is 30 feet long, 3 feet 8 inches beam, and 2 feet 3 inches draft, is fitted with a 4½-horsepower Smith and Douse marine single-cylinder engine, Gaines gear and reverse Bosch ignition, and has a double lever engine control at the stern and steering double control with steering wheel amidships, petrol tank on the deck aft behind the well, and fitted throughout in brass and gunmetal. To prevent side slipping an iron keel has been fixed, and the top speed is said to be ten miles an hour.

W. Butler Duncan, C. Sherman Hoyt, Joseph M. Macdonough and Prof. William Hallock, appointed at the last meeting of the New York Y. C. committee on revision of rules relating to measurement, have had a preliminary meeting at which the conclusion was reached that before taking any steps toward changing existing rules, each yacht club on the Atlantic Coast that was a member of the last conference on rules be written to, asking their views and suggestions on changes and amendments. The time required in so thorough a canvass necessarily will delay the committee report until late in the spring, or too late to affect the yachts now building or to change the rules for the season of 1912. It is hoped such changes as are made will be so clearly worded as to enable owners, sailors and measurers to understand them and be governed accordingly.

The liveliest yacht club in Southern waters is the Biscayne, with club houses at Miami and Coconut Grove, Florida. The roster numbers ninety-five names, of which many are members of New York Y. C., this being true of all the flag officers. Commodore, Col. Robt. M. Thompson; Vice-Commodore, Wm. J. Matheon; Rear-Commodore, Lewis Quenten Jones. The annual regatta will be sailed Feb. 22.

Preparations are under way for the first open regatta to be held along the South Jersey coast under the auspices of the Ocean City Motor Boat Club on Saturday, June 29. The regatta committee looks forward to raising an appropriation of \$500 for trophies for that occasion. Several of the club's officers and board of trustees have designated their willingness to present special trophies for the 1912 racing season. The regatta committee is making preparations for the annual luncheon smoker, to be held at the Hotel Majestic, Philadelphia, on Feb. 21. The committee consists of H. D. LeCato, E. J. Berlet, Maurice Daniels, Samuel Jacobs, W. B. Stanert, Augustus E. Snow and G. Alvin Snook. Commodore C. C. W. Wilson has appointed as his board of judges, William H. Hurst (chairman), J. S. Riddell and Gen. Charles Shaler. The timekeepers will be Harvey Y. Lake, Daniel Clawell and R. G. Weiner. Publicity committee is E. J. Berlet (chairman), John Clare and A. E. Snow.

Torpedo boat Wilkes was the first war vessel to pass through the inland water route to the sea. Wilkes left Norfolk for Charleston, S. C., recently and passed through the Dismal Swamp Canal, Albemarle, Choatan and Pamlico Sounds and the new Beaufort cut recently opened by

the Government. She covered 205 miles by the inside route, and proved that small war vessels and yachts can go to sea and avoid the terrors of Hatteras.

The elaborate new club house for the Pequonnock Y. C., Bridgeport, Conn., is practically complete and ready for occupancy. Moving day from the old to the new is nominated for early in the coming week. This is one of the prettiest and most complete of the smaller yacht club houses on Long Island Sound.

Ice Yachting on Shrewsbury.

THE two Shrewsbury River clubs, the South Shrewsbury and the Long Branch Ice Boat and Yacht Club, have perfected arrangements for a season of racing.

The two clubs maintain three clubhouses, one at Branchport and a second one at Shallow Point, owned by the South Shrewsbury Club, while the Long Branch Club's only house is at Pleasure Bay, where it was removed from Shallow Point two seasons ago. The clubs have upward of 400 members.

At this week's meeting of the clubs arrangements were made for many of the big races that are to be sailed at the shallow Point course just as soon as the ice is fit. The South Shrewsbury Club has a new commodore this year, Captain Benjamin P. Morris, the owner of the fast third-class flier, Mildred, who, after several years of retirement, was induced to lead the pioneer yachting club in the 1912 races. Captain Morris succeeds Charles J. Gibbons as commodore. Edward W. Reid, who was commodore of the Long Branch Club when it was known as the Shrewsbury Club, has been re-elected, and this season will have a brand new third-class yacht on the ice. The new yacht, which will take the place of the Commodore's Florence A., has not yet been named. It is thought by her builders that she will be very fast.

There has been considerable talk of consolidating the two clubs during the past few weeks. The argument set forth is that one big club, with 500 to 1,000 members, would have more weight than two smaller ones. The proposition is still being considered.

The South Shrewsbury Club is the pioneer organization. It has been in existence for more than a quarter of a century, and among its relics are many valuable pennants and other trophies. Its third-class fleet will number a score or more of fast boats, including the X. L. N. C., the Mildred, Leroy, Iola, Red Rover, George II., Baby Ruth, Say When, Princeton, Hazel L., Ingenue and Mimattie.

The first trophy to be sailed for is the Commodore's cup, offered by Commodore Benjamin P. Morris. Captain Morris is having Mildred rebuilt along modern lines. Mildred will be sailed this season by Captain Harold L. Seaman. In 1910, Mildred won seven races out of twelve, and had a record of never being headed in the free-for-all races sailed during the season of 1909.

Captain H. H. Munro will appear again this season with the Princeton and Say When, two of the fastest yachts belonging to the South Shrewsbury Club. X. L. N. C., former Senator Henry S. Terhune's fast flier, which won the Board of Trade cup race several years ago, will again be seen this winter, as will be former Commodore W. R. Joline's Hazel L., the one-time winner of the third-class pennant of the world. Captain Taber's Leroy, one of the heavy weather class, is ready for the ice, while Captain Charles P. Irwin's George II., for many years the pride of the North Shrewsbury fleet, will sail under the South Shrewsbury Club's colors this winter.

Many of the yachts are registered in both clubs. This is particularly true of the boats of ex-Commodore Gibbons, whose craft will also carry the colors of the Long Branch Club.

The crack yachts of the Long Branch Ice Boat and Yacht Club this winter include Captain Walter Content's trio, Isabel, Blanch and Clarel. Captain James O'Brien, of New York, has two fast boats, Jack Frost and Snowflake. These yachts have made records at the Newburgh races. Drub, an old-time favorite, owned by Vice-Commodore Edward Fiedler, of the Long Branch Club, will again sail the colors of that club. Robert Heitermeyer, of New York, appears as a new comer this season. He will sail Imp, a new boat designed by the owner of Drub. It is said to be a very fast boat. O. M. Roberts, of New York, will sail Rainbow II., a new boat built expressly for speed at Poughkeepsie. Captain J. E. Green, the fleet captain of the Long Branch Club, will sail his heavy weather yacht, Eagle. Sweetheart, Walter R. Patten's boat, is on the ice. Bayard Dominick's Harold and Captain E. W. Price's White Devil are numbered among the third-class fliers belonging to the Long Branch Club.

The trophies scheduled to be sailed for by the Long Branch Club include Price, Drub, Long Branch, O'Brien and Patten interstate cups.

The biggest attraction, of course, is the race for the Board of Trade cup. This trophy was first raced for during the season of 1906, when it was won by Mr. Terhune's X. L. N. C. In 1910 it was won by the Long Branch Club. The record shows that Fiedler's Drub, Content's Isabel and Green's Eagle each have won a leg. According to the conditions governing the cup it must be won three times by a club before it can be claimed. The cup is valued at \$150. The races are to be sailed over the 15-mile Shallow Point course.

Both clubs have a number of fourth-class boats, which were placed on the ice recently.

62 Fishermen Lost in 1911.

AFTER a record of seven years, during which no vessel left port (Gloucester, Mass.) and failed to return, two crafts, engaged in the Newfoundland herring fishery, sailed for their home port with cargoes, since which time no tidings have been received from either vessel or crew or any wreckage sighted showing their fate.

The increase in the number of lives lost is in part largely due to one other disaster resulting in the loss of a schooner manned by Gloucester fishermen on Nantucket Shoals, when five, of a crew of men were engulfed by the sea and their comrades, these three disasters causing altogether twenty-three deaths or nearly as many as were lost from all causes last year.

As usual, the largest loss of life outside of these disasters was caused by the swamping or capsizing of dories, thirteen lives being lost from these two causes, while nine men strayed from their vessels in their dories in fog or sudden storms and were never heard from afterward, only two deaths being reported from this cause this preceding year.

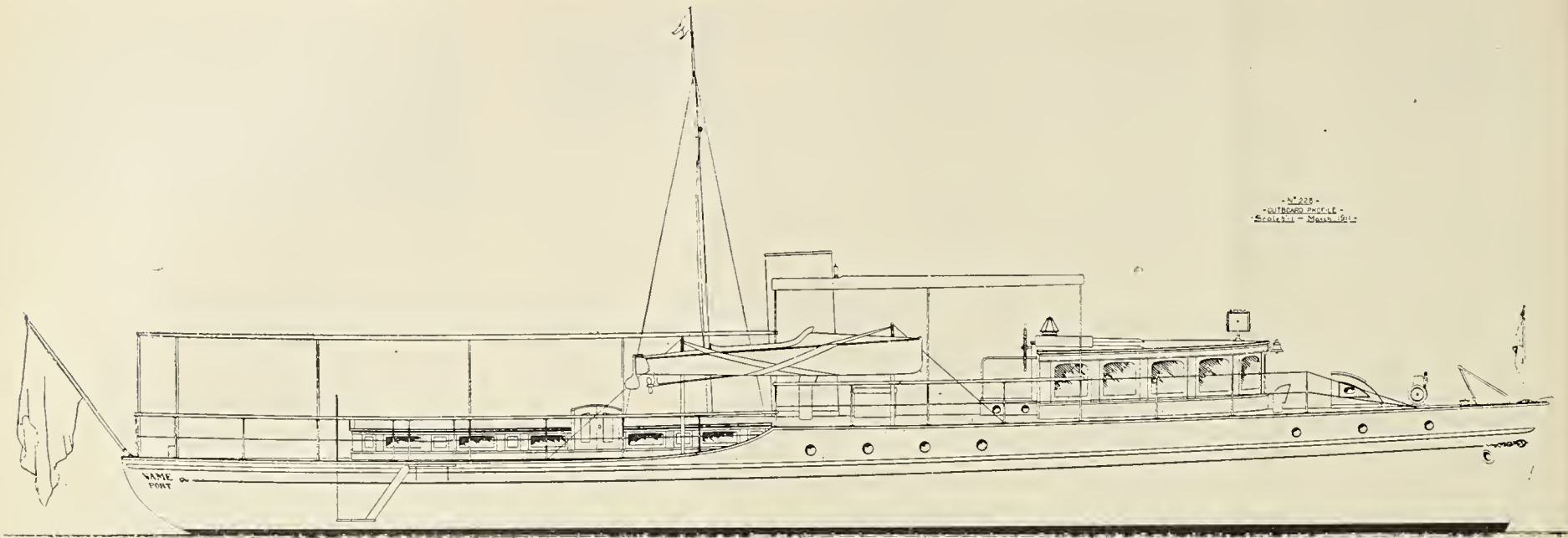
Five men were drowned by their dories being run down accidentally by the schooners in attempting to pick up the men.

The number of men washed from the deck or who were knocked or fell overboard was seven, the number being trebled from the preceding year, while four men died on shipboard or in hospitals and one man fell from the wharf in boarding his vessel.

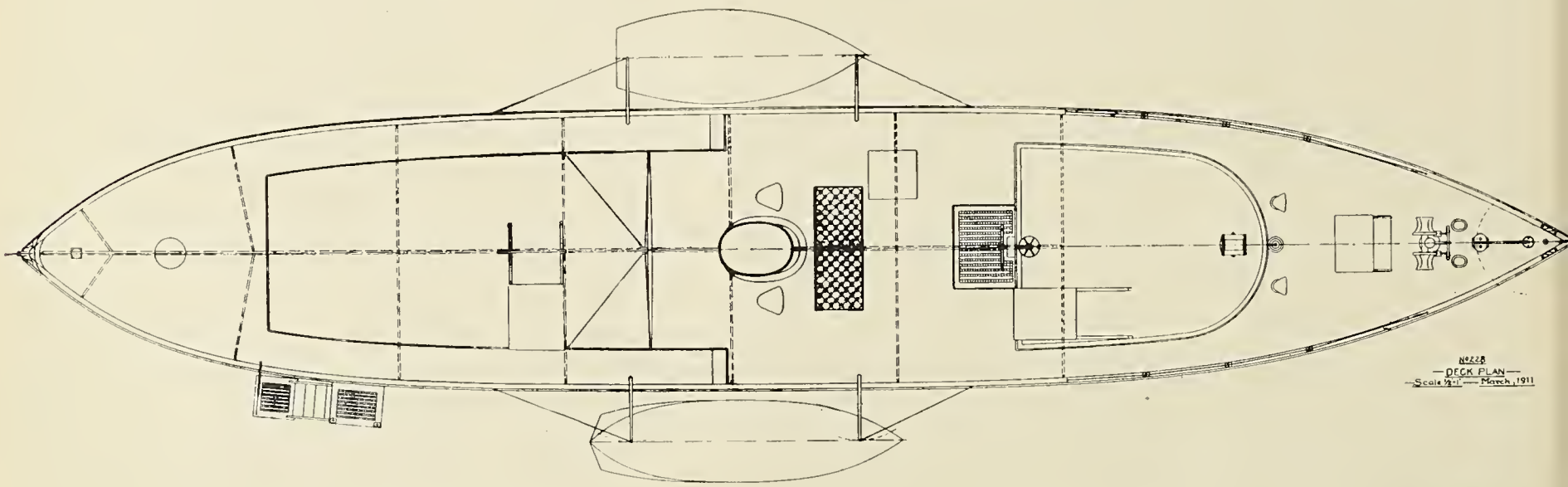
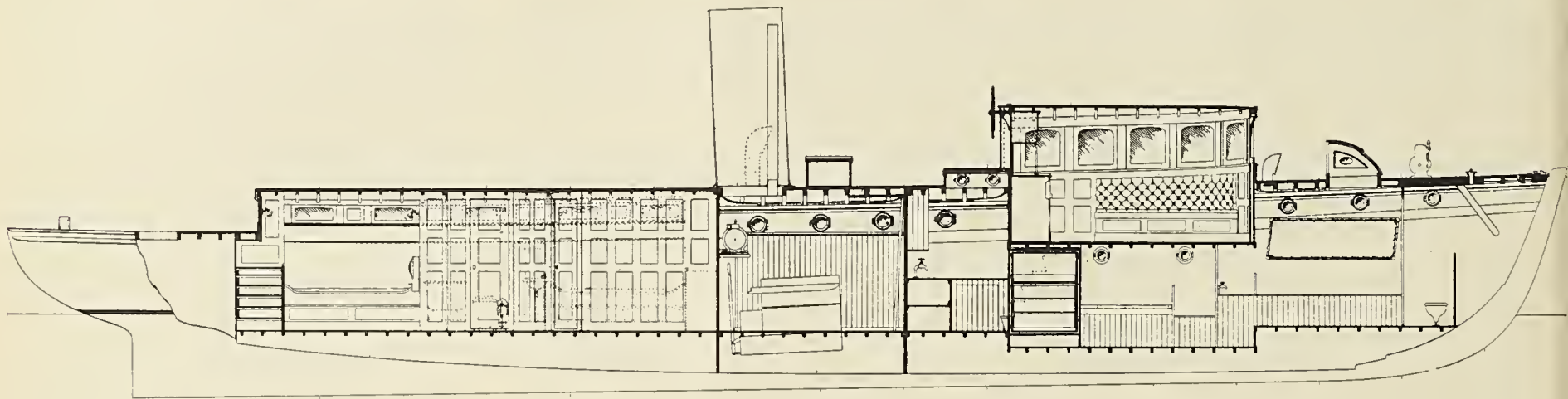
Of the sixty-two men who were drowned, twenty-two left widows, while the number of fatherless children is over forty, it being difficult to ascertain the exact number.

The lost vessels have an aggregate tonnage of 623 tons gross and 458 tons net and a total valuation with outfits and cargoes of \$55,000, upon which there was an insurance of \$43,148.

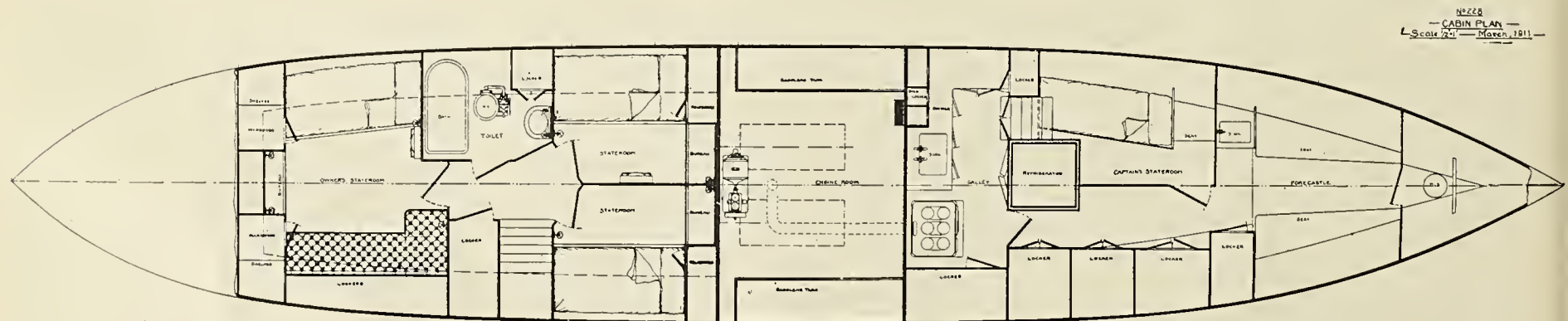
In 1910 only one vessel was lost and the number of lives sacrificed was twenty-five, the smallest number of both vessels and men for a number of years. The valuation of the lost schooners was \$12,000, the insurance being



N2228
 -OUTBOARD MOTOR-
 -Scale 1/2" = 1'-0"



N2228
 -DECK PLAN-
 -Scale 1/2" = 1'-0" - March, 1911



N2228
 -CABIN PLAN-
 -Scale 1/2" = 1'-0" - March, 1911

ACHELOUS.

Designed and Built by F. S. Nock, East Greenwich, R. I., for E. P. Lawson, of New York City. Length over all, 75 feet; length waterline, 70 feet; breadth, extreme, 13 feet; draft, 4 feet. Fully described in issue of Dec. 9.

\$9,000, while eight of the men left widows and twenty-four fatherless children.— Gloucester Daily Times.

Club Elections.

HORSESHOE HARBOR Y. C.

THE annual meeting of the Horseshoe Harbor Y. C., Larchmont, N. Y., was held Jan. 8 at Manhattan Hotel, New York city. Officers elected for ensuing year are: Commodore, Henry C. Southwick; Vice-Commodore, L. C. Spence; Trustee, E. C. Unitt; Secretary, George P. Forbes, and Treasurer, William Stuart Allen.

Canoeing

A. C. A. Membership.

NEW MEMBERS ELECTED.

Eastern Division.—6324, Harold C. Paul, Woonsocket, R. I.; 6325, William H. Harpin, 44 Social street, Woonsocket, R. I.; 6326, Albert Morrill Fletcher, 454 Winter street, Woonsocket, R. I.; 6327, Frederick L. Lamontagne, 105 Clinton street, Woonsocket, R. I.

Western Division.—6323, Sherman G. Spurr, 3745 Main street, Kansas City, Mo.

FLOODS IN IRELAND.

TERRIFIC floods swept through the rivers of the south and west this week, particularly the Shannon, and a terrible amount of damage has been done to the spawning-grounds. As the floods fall it will be found there has been quite a number of salmon and trout swept out of the rivers into the low-lying grounds on the river's banks. Miles and miles of the lower parts of the Shannon are flooded for hundreds of yards over the banks, and many farms are completely submerged, and several hamlets and villages are more or less under water.—Fishing Gazette.

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FOREST AND STREAM PUBLISHING CO.

ORIGIN OF WOMAN.

AFTER the last meeting of the Royal Albert Fishing Club, a discussion was started by the Captain, Mr. Livingston. You can say what you like about the Darwin theory, said he, but you can call this the Jim Livingston theory, and you'll find it nearly correct. You've all heard of the story of the creation of man, and how a rib was taken from him to create a woman. He was taken down for his rib at midnight, and an angel was stationed under a big gum tree to hold the rib until the sun would rise and shine on it and transform the rib into a woman.

There being a long wait from midnight, the angel had partly dozed off, when a large ape stealthily climbed down the tree, hand over hand, grabbed the rib and skeltered back to the highest branches. The angel realizing the

enormity of his loss, tore up into the tree just as it was nearing sunrise, but the monkey was just out of reach. At last the angel was able to grab the ape's tail and hung on with all his might. The monkey, in turn, clung steadfastly to the tree. With such a struggle taking place something had to give, and the monkey's tail came out by the roots and down came the angel, a solikar (what's a solikar, anyhow). While he was standing at the foot of the tree ruefully surveying the tail, the first morning's sun shone forth in all its glory, and throwing its beams on to the tail transformed it into a woman, and to this day that's what makes them so mischievous.—The Angler, Australia.

The FOREST AND STREAM may be obtained from any newsdealer on order. Ask your dealer to supply you regularly.

For the Convenience of the Readers of Forest and Stream

who may wish to subscribe for other periodicals, with or without Forest and Stream, we offer the following combination rates on two or more periodicals.

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Quotations gladly supplied on magazines not included in this list.

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Table with 4 columns: Class No., Publication, Class No., Publication, Class No., Publication, Class No., Publication. Lists various magazines and their class numbers.

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TRAP SHOOTING



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

Fixtures.

REGISTERED TOURNAMENTS.

Jan. 12.—Columbus (O.) G. C. L. Fisher, Sec'y.
Jan. 24-27.—Pinehurst (N. C.) Country Club. Leonard Tufts, Mgr.
Feb. 16-17.—Mobile (Ala.) G. C. J. L. Suttle, Mgr.
Feb. 22-23.—Columbus (O.) G. C. L. Fisher, Sec'y.
March 14-15.—Holmesburg Junction, Pa.—Keystone S. L. of Philadelphia. H. L. David, Mgr.
March 21.—Columbus (O.) G. C. L. Fisher, Sec'y.
April 9-10.—Moberly (Mo.) G. C. L. R. Hulen, Sec'y.
April 11.—Atglen (Pa.) G. C. L. R. Lewis, Mgr.
April 17-19.—Wichita, Kans.—Kansas State tournament, under the auspices of the Interurban G. C. C. W. Jones, Sec'y, 209 N. Main St., Wichita, Kans.
April 18.—Columbus (O.) G. C. L. Fisher, Sec'y.
May 14-16.—Fairmont, W. Va.—West Virginia State tournament, under the auspices of the Fairmont G. C. Ed. H. Taylor, Sec'y.
May 15-16.—Columbus (O.) G. C. L. Fisher, Sec'y.
May 29-30.—Wilmington, Del.—Delaware State tournament, under the auspices of the Du Pont G. C. T. E. Doremus, Sec'y.
June 4-6.—Mexico, Mo.—Fifth annual State tournament of the Missouri State Trapshooters' Association, under the auspices of the Audrain Country Gun Club, of Farber, Mo. Russell Glynn, Sec'y.
June 5-6.—Aurelia (Ia.) G. C. Frank R. Welch, Sec'y.

DRIVERS AND TWISTERS.

Owing to lateness in receiving scores, many New Year's shoot reports appear in this issue.

Frank Butler and wife (Annie Oakley) are having all kinds of luck on a shooting trip in Florida. When last heard from they were browsing around Leesburg, whence came a Happy New Year card, much appreciated.

The Salt Lake Gun Club will hold a tournament the last week in May. At a meeting Dec. 28, the following officers were elected: President, John Cowan; Vice-President, A. W. Cowan; Secretary-Treasurer, E. J. Miller.

Looks as though Louis Colquitt was about to launch into the poultry business. At Newtown, N. J., on New Year's Day he won twelve chickens, one turkey, one goose and a duck. Brother Brickner characterizes him as the "Main Coop Cleaner."

Secretary Elmer E. Shaner, of Interstate Association, announces registered tournaments: Feb. 16-17, Mobile Gun Club, Mobile, Ala.; May 14-16, West Virginia State tournament, under auspices of Fairmont Gun Club, Fairmont, W. Va.; May 29-30, Delaware State tournament, under auspices Du Pont Gun Club, Wilmington, Del.; June 5-6, Aurelia Gun Club, Aurelia, Ia.

Just had a letter from J. A. R. Elliott—everybody knows who he is—to the effect that he has deserted the ranks of the noise-makers to advance the cause of the anti-noise society. He left the Winchester Repeating Arms Co. after nineteen years' service, to manufacture ear protector. His new firm is J. A. R. Elliott Ear Protector Co., of New York City. With this protector J. A. R. Elliott declares that, if there was no recoil and the target didn't smash, you never would know you were shooting. Be that as it may, Elliott will be missed from the firing line.

So many gun clubs have written asking what the requirements are to become recognized by the Interstate Association that we print in full a comprehensive circular just issued by Elmer E. Shaner, that it will be well for every trapshooter to give time to. The Interstate Association has assumed the burden of merchants in towns where tournaments are given, and cut off the rake-down of the promoter by barring all advertising from the pages of the tournament programs. It has placed gun club events on a business basis and created a uniformity in registered events. It has done a world of good, without compensation. It behooves every gun club contemplating a tournament to apply for recognition by the Interstate Association.

On Jan. 15, in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory in New York city, the twelfth annual meeting of the United States Revolver Association will be held. During its twelve years of existence the United States Revolver Association has done untold good in the development of pistol and revolver shooting in this country. It is one of the few genuine amateur organizations in which politics figure not at all. It has no professionals in its ranks, and no amateur athletic union to control its policies. The dues are only one dollar a year, and yet it has met all its heavy expenses without assessments and "minus-dividends." Three international contests have been won by the United States Revolver Association, and a strong team will be sent to the Olympic games this year. The present series of intercity and interclub matches being shot and the scores returned show to what extent this organization has developed the art of revolver shooting, as well as indicating the keen interest being taken in this educational recreation. The man or woman who never has taken up revolver shooting has no idea of the joy that comes with ability to hit a bullseye, and how enthusiasm grows with practice, nor of the feeling of security that comes with knowledge of the use of the little weapon of self-defense. It is a clean, inexpensive sport, a nerve tonic, a developer of grace, keenness of eye and quickness of mind. Secretary-Treasurer J. B. Crabtree has made much toward the popularity of the U. S. R. A. through his courtesy in explaining to inquirers the meaning of the Association, its purpose and requirements. He will send you full information if you address him at Springfield, Mass.

BEECROFT.

The Interstate Association.

The Interstate Association, at its annual meeting in 1910, materially changed and improved the conditions governing registered tournaments. These changes were necessary for the best interest of trapshooting.

Like every radical move made by the Association in the twenty years of its existence, doubt was cast upon this change of policy, which was considered by many persons to be the greatest innovation in the history of trapshooting. It is worthy of note that among the many original departures made by the Interstate Association, with a view to the betterment of trapshooting, none have reached such a pinnacle of success as that introduced in 1911. A summarized report of the operations during the year shows that 199 tournaments were registered, of which number 170 were conducted in accordance with the Association's new policy; that \$16,750 was contributed by the Association to gun clubs, State associations and leagues of gun clubs; that \$19,753.89 was paid back to amateurs to cover their losses, and that \$22,448.86 in average money was divided among amateurs after all of said losses were paid back. Of the 170 tournaments conducted under the new plan, only two failed to make good. One of these tournaments fell short \$10.70, and the other \$5.85. Approximately \$20,000 was divided among amateurs at these 170 tournaments, which, under the old conditions, would have gone to promoters and to gun clubs in the way of excessive profits.

The registered tournament plan of 1911 was so successful in its working that the directors of the Interstate Association at their annual meeting unanimously decided to continue it in force during the year 1912.

The Interstate Association's primary object in the encouragement of trapshooting is to encourage State Associations, leagues of gun clubs and special organizations; therefore, it is the Association's present intention to do all in its power to urge and foster the formation of State associations and leagues of gun clubs in those States where none now exist. The Association anticipates that in 1913 or 1914 it shall probably be in a position to contribute more generously to State and similar organizations.

A broad experience has demonstrated that the registration of tournaments confers many important advantages to trapshooting activities, but that, if not safeguarded and controlled by proper restrictions, it is subject to many abuses, petty and serious. The promoter, actuated by purely business reasons, is the chief offender. For the sport or its advancement, he cares nothing; for the profits he hungers greatly. Under the old conditions each succeeding year the mushroom club and the hungry promoter were becoming more numerous, and accordingly, the Interstate Association was expending money for which no return was given in the way of promoting legitimate trapshooting. Yet many legitimate attempts at holding tournaments resulted in failure, because the sum total of so much gun club effort exceeded the demand for competition. The majority of shooters have limitations to their purses, besides having a limit to their craving for competition. There is such a thing as too much shooting, with its harmful reactions.

Again, under the old conditions, a strong club holding a successful tournament often made excessive profits, which were out of all proportions as compared to the effort and expense of holding the tournament. Of course the excessive profits came out of the shooters' pockets.

The new conditions eliminate the undesirable features while developing the sport on lines that are broad,

wholesome and permanent. The matter of good sportsmanship is given full consideration.

Referring more in detail to the changes made at the annual meeting in 1910, the Interstate Association decided that gun club program advertising by its members shall cease from Jan. 1, 1911. In place of program advertising the Interstate Association has substituted a yearly contribution of \$20,000.

In the apportionment of the \$20,000 contributed by the Interstate Association, the States are divided into three classes—A, B and C.

Class A includes States with a population of 3,000,000 or over. To each State association tournament of this class the Interstate Association will contribute \$300, to be applied to the Squier money-back system. Class B includes States with a population of under 3,000,000 to over 1,000,000. To each State association tournament of this class the Interstate Association will contribute \$200, to be applied to the Squier money-back system. Class C includes States with a population of under 1,000,000. To each State association tournament of this class the Interstate Association will contribute \$100, to be applied to the Squier money-back system. The matter of population will be determined by the census of 1910.

A State association in a Class A or Class B State must have a membership of ten or more bonafide gun clubs located in ten or more different cities or towns. A State Association in Class C State must have a membership of five or more bona fide gun clubs located in five or more different cities or towns.

The Interstate Association, at its discretion, may exact proof of the proper organization of any State Association which applies for a registered tournament.

The foregoing applies to State associations, or to a league of gun clubs in a State which has no State association.

The following applies to individual gun clubs: Any gun club, a member in good standing of a State association or of a league of gun clubs, may apply for registration. Applications from gun clubs not members of a State association or of a league of gun clubs will not be considered.

To each two-day approved tournament, the Interstate Association will contribute \$100, to be applied to the Squier money-back system.

To each one-day approved tournament, the Interstate Association will contribute \$50, to be applied to the Squier money-back system.

When a gun club applies for a two-day tournament, the granting of such application shall depend on the attendance at, and success of, previous registered tournaments of said club, if any were held. The determination of whether it shall be a one-day or two-day tournament is at the discretion of the Interstate Association.

The records of the Interstate Association show that the most successful tournaments held during the past few years were those of one-day duration, and that many two-day tournaments which had a good attendance the first day were failures in point of attendance the second day. Therefore, applications for one-day registered tournaments will be given the preference in 1912.

Any application for a registered tournament must be made not less than ninety days in advance of the tournament opening date.

The program each day at any registered tournament shall consist of ten 15-target events, entrance each event, \$1.40; optional sweepstakes, \$1 extra; extra entrance for Squier money-back system, \$1. Price of targets (2 cents each) included in all entrances of the regular program.

Division of Moneys.—Regular program, Rose system, ratio points 5, 3, 2, 1.

To be eligible for the Squier money-back system a contestant must compete in all regular program events.

Optional Sweepstakes.—The optional sweepstakes may be conducted under the percentage system, Jack Rabbit system, high gun system, or any other system, and the number of moneys may be arranged as desired. In addition, the amount of entrance in the optional sweepstakes may be changed to meet the wishes of the gun club giving the tournament.

The Interstate Association suggests that when the percentage system, class shooting, is used, two moneys be made for ten entries and under, and that when the high gun system is used, three high guns win the money for ten entries and under.

The optional sweepstakes are separate from the regular program, and it is optional with the contestant whether or not he makes entry for them. The Squier money-back system does not apply to the optional sweepstakes.

There shall be no deviation from the regular program, as it relates to the Interstate Association, but special events such as championship events, cup events, team events, merchandise events, and extra events of any nature, may be scheduled and shot in connection with the regular program.

Gun clubs located in sections where freight rates are excessively high, thus making targets cost considerably more than they do in the East, may charge 2½ cents or 3 cents per target, if it is customary to make such charge at tournaments. The Interstate Association suggests, however, that, when more than 2 cents per target is charged, the entrance in the regular program events be increased to \$1.50 per event.

Any gun club holding a registered tournament shall give one page of its program, of which the copy shall be furnished by the Interstate Association, for purposes of announcing the amount of money contributed by the Interstate Association, and for purposes of publicity.

The Interstate Association's contribution will not be paid to any club until such time as such club, holding a registered tournament, shall have sent in the requisite report of the tournament to the Interstate Association.

The Squier money-back system shall be a part of the program. It was originated by Mr. L. J. Squier, of Pittsburgh, Pa. It designates a special fund created for the purpose of paying back the losses, or a share of the losses, of those amateur contestants who compete in all regular program events of a tournament and fail to win the amount of their entrance fees, less the price of targets. All contestants must shoot through the entire regular program to gain an interest in this fund. This special fund is made up from the added money contrib-

Northern Kentucky Gun Club.

THE seventh annual tri-state championship shoot at white fliers was held on Jan. 1 and proved to be one of the most successful of the series. The contest for the trophy (a gold watch charm with diamond setting) was open to amateurs of Indiana, Ohio and Kentucky, and the three States were well represented. Among the visitors were Messrs. Shafer and Hall, of Maysville, Ky.; Judge Denny, of Lexington, Ky.; T. H. Clay, Paris, Ky.; C. A. Woody, Cynthiana, Ky.; R. H. Burns, Brookville, Ind. The weather was all that could have been asked for—clear and cold, with no wind—and the large number of spectators were able to watch the sport in comfort. The birds were a very ordinary lot, though there were a few extremely fast ones in the bunch. Sitters were plentiful, and in some cases refused to take wing; others proved to be the most puzzling fliers, and fooled the marksmen more than once.

The shooting started about 11 o'clock, with an event at 5 birds, in which seven of the twelve contestants went straight and divided the moneys. The trophy event had twenty-one entries, Nicholas withdrawing after his sixteenth bird, and Woodbury after his seventh. The latter has not been in the game for several months, and was not in his usual form. The contest proved an exciting race, Hammerschmidt, Bruns, Walker and Robbins being tied at the end of the 22d round with one miss each. Walker dropped out on his next bird, and Robbins missed his 24th, leaving the other two to fight it out, as they finished with 24. Two shoot-offs were required. The first was a tie on 5 straight. In the second, Bruns lost his fourth bird and his opponent went straight, winning by one bird, a total of 34 out of 35 birds.

Hammerschmidt has not been shooting at the trap for three or four months, but lack of practice seems to make no difference with him. Bruns is one of the best amateur trap shots in this vicinity at both clay targets and live birds, and as good a loser as winner. He divided first money with Hammerschmidt. Payne lost a bird dead out, which kept him out of the tie. He is the quickest man with his first barrel that we have in these parts, and it is generally effective. Irwin seldom loses as many birds as he did in this match. Voige is one of the new ones in the game, and is making good. Robbins lost his first bird and then killed 23 straight, the long run of the match. Geo. Dameron was not in form to-day, and besides had the hard luck of losing 3 birds dead out. Dr. Gould lost his birds early in the race, and finished in second money with four others. Holaday, Sr., can't handle a gun as he used to, but still retains his love for the sport. Milt Johnson can't resist a real good shoot, and was on hand to-day, getting in third place. At clays he often does much better, but the white fliers are rather new to him. A miss-and-out ended the day's sport. Walker and Voige divided the money on a score of 9. Hammerschmidt stayed in till his ninth bird,

which he missed. The last bird was shot from 38yds.

Event No. 1, 5 birds, \$3 entrance, high guns, 30yds.:	
Schreck	5
Hammerschmidt	5
Nicholas	5
Woody	5
Bedford	5
Johnson	5
Payne	5
Walker	4
T Clay	4
Hall	4
Irwin	4
Shafer	3

Event No. 2, tri-state trophy, 25 birds, 30yds., \$16.25 entrance, 40, 30, 20, 10, class shooting:	
E Hammerschmidt	24
R H Bruns	24
J A Payne	23
J P Gould	23
Denny	23
G Walker	23
E Robbins	23
J Schreck	22
M Johnson	22
T Clay	22
Hall	22
Bedford	21
C A Woody	21
A Voige	21
Irwin	19
G Dameron	19
Grump	17
Nicholas	w
Woodbury	w

First shoot-off for trophy, 5 birds:	
Hammerschmidt	5
Bruns	5

Second and final shoot-off for trophy:	
Hammerschmidt	5
Bruns	4

Miss-and-out, \$2 entrance; start 30yds., 1yd. back after each shot:	
Walker	9
Voige	9
Hammerschmidt	8
Denny	5
Nicholas	4
Schreck	1
Payne	0
*Irwin	0

*Re-entry.

Haddonfield Gun Club.

THE boys turned out in force. Everyone of the twenty gunners who participated in the shoot had a Christmas turkey or chicken appetite. Ten of the number won prizes.

On shoot-off of ties for turkeys, Eyster and F. Tomlinson each received a turkey. Eight other gunners received a chicken each.

J C Bennington.....	20	50	F Holloway	3	44
E Tomlinson.....	5	48	J W Logan.....	3	42
F Tomlinson	5	43	J Peacock	5	43
Manning	20	47	Garrett	12	39
Thomas	5	43	A C Stafford.....	12	44
Eyster	14	50	Dungan	7	43
G Holloway	21	50	Tompkins	14	47
Bennett	9	50	Albertson	10	48
K Peacock	10	50	Heits	10	43
Pedlow	10	39			

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The Du Pont Gun Club.

AFTER a series of shoots covering about four months, the competition for the Frank L. Connable amateur handicap championship trophy of the Du Pont Gun Club, was closed last week, and the prize awarded to William G. Wood with a percentage of 9208 in twenty contests of 25 targets each.

This is one of the most highly coveted trophies that has ever been competed for by the members of the Du Pont Gun Club. It is a handsome silver cup, donated by Frank L. Connable, one of the vice-presidents of the Du Pont Company. The cup is solid silver and stands nine inches high with an ebony pedestal four inches high, making the total height of the trophy thirteen inches. It was designed and made by Bailey, Banks & Biddle, of Philadelphia, which is a sufficient commentary to make on its quality and the gracefulness of its style.

The twenty-seven high men, percentages and number of contests follow. Each contest was at 25 targets:

Table with 3 columns: Name, No. of Contests, Percentage. Lists members like William G. Wood, Dr Horace Betts, Stanley Tughton, etc.

The New Year's shoot at Du Pont Gun Club was one of the most successful thus far shot off by the yearling club of Delaware. Eighty-three gunners shot through the entire program, and the turkeys on hand reminded one of G. D. Tilley's wildfowl emporium at Darien, Conn.—turkeys to right of them, left of them and back of them, and at dinner in front of those that won. Ed. Banks was high man, missing only one of his 50 prospects, but being a professional, he had to send a charge into the butcher for his turkey, Dead Shot wouldn't bring it home. The official scores out of 50 shot at were: J. W. Mathews 35, Victor du Pont 32, J. H. Minnick 36, W. L. Jarrell 36, Dr. H. Betts 36, W. M. Francis 28, C. W. Crossman 16, Stanley Tughton 39, W. A. Casey 29, T. W. Mathewson 36, W. M. Hammond 38, L. S. German 40, M. W. Mitchell 41, C. B. Osborne, Jr. 42, W. Edmanson 39, William G. Wood 35, C. D. Prickett 36, C. V. Ferriday 30, W. S. Simpson 32, T. W. Keithley 32, J. A. MacMullen 32, J. R. Bailey 24, L. C. Lyon 29, R. P. Choate 37, Thorpe Martin 36, F. A. Wardenburg 28, W. A. Jordan 26, R. E. L. Hopkins 32, J. O. Groff 36, Edward Banks 49, E. A. W. Everitt 42, W. S. Colfax, Jr. 48, A. B. Richardson 47, J. T. Skelly 41, Dr. Bullock 26, Gregg Godwin 38, W. B. Abbott 29, S. J. Newman 31, J. W. Evans, 39, N. K. Smith 40, W. S. Gavan 36, D. S. Wood 19, Dr. F. A. Buckmaster 40, Dr. S. C. Rumford 40, C. L. Walker 30, L. W. Crawford 28, Dr. C. R. Jefferies, Jr., 28, E. C. Ferriday 17, H. P. Carlon 43, J. T. Roberson 42, J. J. Magahern 43, J. B. McHugh 47, L. D. Willis 46, C. L. Pretze 7, W. Coyne 33, H. W. Bush 27, R. S. Robison 19, H. C. McClane 34, D. A. Grier 32, W. M. Foord 41, C. H. Simon 43, F. F. Lofland 36, W. J. Warren 40, F. P. Ewing 37, C. S. Griswold 33, D. Lindsay 38, Dr. S. Steele 41, W. W. Bacon 24, W. B. Smith, Jr., 36, W. A. Lindsay 34, A. H. Lobb 40, Dr. A. Patterson 30, W. J. Highfield 27, S. G. David 32, J. W. Anderson 38, A. J. Dickerson 29, J. C. Groome 36, R. C. McCordle 30, A. M. Lindsay 22, T. E. Doremus 27, W. A. Joslyn 35, H. B. Lyham 7.

Winners of turkeys: Class A—J. B. McHugh 47, A. B. Richardson 47. Class B—H. P. Carlon 43, M. W. Mitchell 41. Class C—J. J. Magahern 43. C. H. Simon 43. Class D—L. L. Jarrell 36, W. B. Smith, Jr., 36. Visitors' Class—C. B. Osborne, Jr., 42.

Atlantic City Gun Club.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Jan. 5.—The Christmas shoot of the Atlantic City Gun Club, for turkeys was a decided success, everyone getting a bird excepting Powers, and he, after the program was finished, got desperate and challenged Plum to shoot him for his bird against \$2.50, and even then was defeated, so he had to dig and get his own bird.

The program was composed of 15-bird events, and the shooter winning a bird was put back 3yds., until 21yd. mark was reached, and this system insured an even distribution of the prizes.

Table with 3 columns: Name, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th. Lists members like Plum, Powers, Cook, L. Lewis, Westcoat, J. Morris, Sheppard, French, Herold.

Cook won turkeys in events 1 and 2; Plum in event 3; Morris in event 4; Westcoat in event 5; Shepard in event 6, and French in event 7. The winners were given orders for 10lb. dressed prizes.

At the New Year's shoot Powers came back. Since the Christmas shoot Powers has become the proud possessor of a daughter, and the way he did grind up targets was a wonder; he took away four turkeys and a chicken. Cook got a turkey and a chicken, and Shepard got two turkeys. Scores:

Table with 3 columns: Name, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th. Lists members like Cook, Sheppard, Powers, Plum, French, De Wolfe, Westcoat, Adams.

Look out for Powers from now on. Plum did not get a turkey; neither did French, they sure did try hard to get off that 16yd. line.

We had with us Dr. De Wolfe, of the New York A. A., and were glad to welcome him. Westcoat got a chicken.

Columbus Gun Club.

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 30.—Seven men faced the traps Saturday afternoon at the Columbus Gun Club shoot in spite of bad weather. Chamberlain was high gun. Mr. Ross, of Millersport, was a welcome visitor, as well as Mr. Wormeldorf, of the State Hospital. H. E. Smith and Lon Fisher expects to attend the big midwinter shoot at Pinehurst, N. C., on Jan. 24; they will start about the 16th. Fisher expects to continue his trip on into Florida.

The next regular shoot will be held on Jan. 12, when a new system will be tried out; entrance for the day will be \$3, to shoot at 150 targets; half of this will go as average money. With thirty shooters this will make \$45 to be divided among the high men. Class division, not high guns; two moneys for every \$10 in addition to the average optional sweep of 50 cents for each event, will be shot; this will be divided 40, 30, 20 and 10; entrance for the day, \$8. Come and try this system. Scores for Saturday:

Table with 4 columns: Name, Shot at, Broke, Name, Shot at, Broke. Lists members like Chamberlain, Taylor, G Smith, Webster, Ross, Wormeldorf, Fisher.

Jan. 6.—Le Noir was high gun on New Year's Day at the Columbus Gun Club's turkey shoot. The turkey winners were: LeNoir 2, Dr. Edwards 2, Fisher 1, Dr. Van 1. Every one had a good time. No one out on Saturday on account of bad weather. It is sure winter. The Columbus team still holds the Fishing and Hunting cup, emblematic of the championship of the State. Don't scme team want it. We are ready any old time to defend it. Come on, you 90 per cent. teams. Scores:

Table with 4 columns: Name, Shot at, Broke, Name, Shot at, Broke. Lists members like Le Noir, Kelly, J H Smith, Fisher, G Smith, Shilling, Dr Edwards, Wells, Dr Van, Carter, McBee, Curtis, Weinman, Joyce, H E Smith, Jones, Ford.

LON FISHER.

Youghiogheny Country Club.

THE Youghiogheny Country Club held its first clay-pigeon tournament, open to non-members, on New Year's Day, twenty-three shooters participating. Eighteen shot through the program. Good scores were made, notwithstanding the cold weather and a strong wind blowing across the traps. Dr. A. H. Aber and J. F. Calhoun divided first honors, each breaking 96 out of 100. Geo. Cochran was second with 95, and Ad. Heckman third with 88. L. J. Squier was of great assistance to the management. Scores:

The club will hold a cup and medal shoot for the members and tournaments for non-members during the spring and summer months.

Table with 2 columns: Name, Score. Lists members like Aber, Calhoun, Cochran, Heckman, Baxter, Bradshaw, Davis, Higsby, Squier, Johnson, Hardy, Keener, Anthony, Pierce, Heisey, Barkemeyer, Gardner, Sword, Everett, Ulmer, Meyers, Hartman, Howell.

SECRETARY.

Bergen Beach Gun Club.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Jan. 6.—Too cold here to-day for the 100-bird handicap, so the events were broken up into practice at 25-strings. High guns were G. Remsen and R. Morgan, who each made 24 out of 25. Scores:

Table with 3 columns: Name, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th. Lists members like P von Boeckman, H W Dreyer, Dr Judd, E A Brown, Dr Griffith, H Beague, A V Suydam, R Morgan, C Crawford, J Voorhees, G Remsen, H Hewens, G Jones.

New York Athletic Club.

PELHAM MANOR, Jan. 6.—The man who invented handicaps in trapshooting didn't do it because R. L. Spotts needed 'em, for the reason that said Spotts shoots with a great deal more confidence and correspondingly better scores when he isn't allowed to drop a few saucers when cleaning up the china closet, without hurting his chance of winning. To-day he tied in four events and won all of them in the shoot-off. W. B. Ogden tacked a leg on January cup, while Dr. Culver won the 10 pair doubles scratch with 17, which, it may be mentioned, was quality shooting, under the weather conditions existing. Scores:

Table with 3 columns: Name, Score, Name, Score. Lists members like W B Ogden, J G Ranney, C W Billings, Dr Culver, T V Lenane, R Debacher, R L Spotts, J G Dey, J G Crowe, G F Battison, O C Grinnell, G Lembeck, G C Corbett, D F McMahon, J W Hessian, G T Lawson.

January cup, 25 targets, handicap: W B Ogden..... 3 24 J G Ranney..... 1 20

Table with 3 columns: Name, Score, Name, Score. Lists members like J G Ranney, C W Billings, Dr Culver, T V Lenane, O C Grinnell, C W Billings, R Debacher, R L Spotts, J G Battison, D T McMahon, G F Crowe, G C Corbett, Dr Culver, T Lenane, J W Hessian, G T Lawson, G C Corbett.

Shoot-off: R L Spotts..... 0 24 G C Corbett..... 1 16

Table with 3 columns: Name, Score, Name, Score. Lists members like R L Spotts, D F McMahon, Dr Culver, T Lenane, G Lembeck, J G Dey, J G Ranney, J G Battison, G F Crowe, C W Billings, R Debacher, W B Ogden, G C Corbett, O C Grinnell, J W Hessian, G T Lawson.

Shoot-off: R L Spotts..... 0 23 D F McMahon..... 2 21

Table with 3 columns: Name, Score, Name, Score. Lists members like R L Spotts, C W Billings, Dr Culver, D F McMahon, G Lembeck, G C Corbett, R Debacher, G F Crowe, J G Battison, T Lenane, W B Ogden, G C Corbett, O C Grinnell, J W Hessian, G T Lawson.

Table with 4 columns: Name, Yds., Tl., Name, Yds., Tl. Lists members like R L Spotts, Dr Culver, D F McMahon, G Lembeck, T Lenane, J G Ranney, O C Grinnell, C W Billings, W B Ogden, G F Crowe, G T Lawson, G C Corbett, J W Hessian.

Shoot-off: R L Spotts..... 21 22 Dr Culver 20 18

Table with 3 columns: Name, Score, Name, Score. Lists members like Dr Culver, R Debacher, G F Crowe, G T Lawson, C W Billings, D F McMahon, J W Hessian, R L Spotts, T Lenane, O C Grinnell, G C Corbett.

Lansdale—Highland.

LANSDALE trimmed the Highlanders yesterday by a score of 388 to 364. The club grounds, located on the top of a hill, offered a tempting spot for the piercing wind, and every gunner who stepped from the club house to the traps has to endure a cold which cut through to the bone. As the match progressed the gunners' fingers and arms became numb, and many could hardly finish their allotted string of 50 birds. This accounts for the very many poor scores made on the last round of 25 birds. Lansdale shot a better race than did Highland. Of their ten high men, they had four to break 40 or better. L. I. Swartz led the club with 45 smashes. Rogers and C. Swartz broke 43, and Henry shattered 42. McCarty and Tansey with 42, led the Edge Hill delegation. They, with Perry, were the only Highlanders to reach 40 and better. Scores:

Table with 3 columns: Name, Score, Name, Score. Lists members like L Swartz, Rogers, C Swartz, Henry, Bender, Taylor, Martin, Hoffman, Metz, Rauch, McCarty, Tansey, Perry, David, G Clark, S Freeman, Meehan Sr, Hibbs, T Meehan, Sr, Pffegar.

Scores made by gunners who failed to qualify for their respective teams follow:

Lansdale—Hildeltie 35, Wampole 34, Goerber 32, I. Schultz 31, Pierson 29, N. Clark 19, Kicker 27, E. Schultz 27, Henning 26, Swartley 24, Cauffe 23, White 22. Highland—Crooks 31, W. Dalton 31, Drakeley 30, S. Meehan, Sr., 26, E. F. Wentz 23, Hoover 19, Davis 19.

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Crescent Athletic Club.

BAY RIDGE, Jan. 6.—To the tune of de Koven's "Winter Lullaby," eleven warm-bloods shot six interesting events here to-day. The take-home trophy at 100 targets didn't show any high scores, 79 broken by J. E. Murray, being high enough to win. George Brower returned a full score with a handicap of 4, and won J. S. Lawson cup. C. R. James (2) 21 and W. W. Pell (4) 21, tied for the leg on January cup. George Brower came in with the Stake trophy, and was on the second combination in the team race, won by Hyatt and James. C. R. James made the 25-target handicap trophy shoot. Scores:

Take-home trophy, 100 targets, scratch:	
J E Murray..... 79	G E Brower..... 68
F S Hyatt..... 74	J F James..... 67
C R James..... 74	F Sanborn..... 67
W W Pell..... 74	J S Lawson..... 60
A Bryant..... 71	J P Fairchild..... 50
G G Stephenson, Jr... 69	

J. S. Lawson cup, 25 targets, handicap:	
G Brower..... 4 25	J F James..... 0 18
C R James..... 2 24	W W Pell..... 4 18
J P Fairchild..... 2 21	J E Murray..... 5 18
F S Hyatt..... 1 23	A Bryant..... 4 18
J S Adams..... 4 22	F Sanborn..... 5 16
G Stephenson, Jr.. 3 18	

January cup, 25 targets, handicap:	
C R James..... 2 21	J F James..... 0 15
W W Pell..... 4 21	F Sanborn..... 5 15
J S Lawson..... 4 18	J E Murray..... 5 13
Geo Brower..... 4 17	A Bryant..... 4 12
G G Stephenson, Jr 3 15	

Stake trophy, 25 targets, handicap:	
G Brower..... 4 23	W W Pell..... 4 17
G G Stephenson, Jr 3 22	J E Murray..... 5 17
C R James..... 2 22	F S Hyatt..... 1 12
J F James..... 0 18	J P Fairchild..... 2 12

Team shoot, 25 targets, handicap:	
F S Hyatt..... 1 20	G Stephenson... 3 20
C R James..... 2 25-45	J S Lawson..... 4 11-31
J P Fairchild... 2 22	J F James..... 0 21
G E Brower... 4 22-44	A Bryant..... 4 19-40
W W Pell..... 4 22	
J E Murray..... 4 19-41	

Trophy shoot, 25 targets, handicap:	
C R James..... 2 25	G G Stephenson... 3 20
W W Pell..... 4 22	J E Murray..... 5 19
J P Fairchild..... 2 22	A Bryant..... 4 19
G E Brower..... 4 22	F Sanborn..... 5 19
J F James..... 0 21	J S Lawson..... 4 11
F S Hyatt..... 1 20	

Mt. Kisco Gun Club.

Mt. Kisco, N. Y., Jan. 5.—The first target shoot of 1912 of Mt. Kisco Gun Club was held on New Year's Day. Fifteen members were present for the opening of the afternoon program. Five events were on the program—three for poultry, two of 20 targets each for merchandise. The handicap shooters captured most of the poultry, and merchandise prizes. Scratch shooters had very hard work to get any of the prizes.

High gun for the day was A. Betti, who, despite bad angles, broke 77 out of 85 targets, shooting from scratch. James A. Benedict, another scratch man, was second with 74 to his credit, while Lester C. Remsen and J. E. Sutton, each shooting with 2 handicap, tied for third place with 72. Scores:

Targets:	Hdcp.	15	15	20	15	Total.
J A Benedict.....	0	12	14	18	17	74
L C Remsen.....	2	12	12	17	17	72
J H Miller.....	4	9	10	16	15	65
H H Park.....	4	10	12	13	15	63
A Betti.....	0	13	14	19	17	77
L Carson.....	2	12	13	17	18	71
W Gardiner.....	6	9	9	12	12	56
*C Russel.....	6	10	8	11	16	58
G E Sutton.....	2	10	12	18	17	72
B Shelly.....	7	6	7	11	10	47
F E Wood.....	4	9	11	14	15	64
C H Banks.....	7	8	10	12	13	56
Geo Gorham.....	7	6	10	12	12	52
*B C Todd.....	7	6	8	10	9	47
F Hutchinson.....	7	5	9	8	...	29
H Smith.....	7	6	5	11	9	41
Geo Miller.....	8	4	3	6	10	38
*G Reed.....	10	...	4	6	3	23

A. BETTI, Sec'y.

DuPont—Meadow Springs.

Jan. 6.—Somebody in the club house started to play the Spring Song on the piano during the shoot here to-day—please omit flowers. The day was so beastly cold that the only thing that kept up interest in the regular Saturday shoot was making it warm for the Meadow Springs Gun Club, of Biddlehurst, and warm it was, as Du Pont won by the score of 427 to 411. H. H. Sloan, of the visitors, was top-cracker with 47 out of 50, while W. S. Colfax made only one less. In the practice shoot at 100 targets, J. T. Skelly got into the upper berth with J. B. McHugh, each sprinkling the frost-bitten sod with 92 aerosaucers. N. K. Smith didn't have a Ballistite hold on the Class B cup, so it was E. C. for William G. Wood to take it away with a margin of 3 birds. Ed Banks was on the job with his old trusty, breaking 48 out of 50 merely as a matter of form. The scores in the team race were:

Du Pont.		Meadow Springs.	
Colfax..... 46	Sloan..... 47	McHugh..... 45	Buckwalter..... 43
Hammond..... 45	P V Mace..... 42	Robinson..... 44	Coyle..... 42
Joslin..... 43	Mardin..... 41	Lobb..... 42	Zeigler..... 42
Willis..... 42	Warren..... 40	Richardson..... 41	Kinchiner..... 39
Carlson..... 40	Chandler..... 38	Anders..... 39-427	Renner..... 37-411

Hudson Gun Club.

JERSEY CITY, Jan. 5.—The last shoot of the Hudson Gun Club for the year 1911, took place at the club traps on Dec. 31, with only fifteen shooters taking part in the day's program. Conditions on this occasion were about as miserable as they could possibly be, as the snow of the night before, lying on the grounds, the rain of the morning and the cold wind that was sweeping across the meadows, played havoc with the scores of the shooters, as a glance at the score sheet will tell, 19 being the best individual score recorded by one of our best shots. C. von Lengerke.

Billy Emmons was with us this morning, journeying all the way from Hartford, Conn., and the excuse offered for his "bum" scores was the load that he was using; it is all right, Bill, we all know about that load, as several of us had used some of the same thing, and found that it was all right.

Our next shoot will be held on Jan. 14.

Targets:	25	25	25	25
J von Lengerke.....	19	16	11	13
J Williams.....	14	15	15	16
T Moynihan.....	11	12	18	15
W Emmons.....	18	15	16	14

W E Hartford.....	11	7	8	4	10
Dr S O'Brien.....	13	13	10	11	15
W L Roach.....	10	12	11	11	16
W O'Brien.....	10	11	10	14	12
T Kelley.....	15	15	14	17	17
J Whitley.....	10	10	11	9	14
J Williams, Jr.....	12	13	16	18	14
F Cottrell.....	12	14	15	17	11
T H Woodley.....	..	16	16	17	17
R O'Connell.....	..	11	10	16	12
J Young.....	..	..	14	16	17

T. H. K.

Newton Gun Club.

NEWTON, N. J., Jan. 1.—Thirty-two shooters participated in the fifth annual poultry shoot. The club provided forty chickens, fourteen geese, seven turkeys, ten ducks, ten Guinea hens for this shoot. L. Colquitt was the main coop cleaner; twelve chickens, a turkey, a goose, and a duck was all he could carry home. Brickner, Kinney and Welsh running him a very close race. A. B. Brickner was high gun; L. Colquitt second; P. Welsh third.

WINCHESTER

*.22 Caliber Cartridges and
.22 Caliber Muskets*

ESTABLISH A NEW HIGH INTER-CLUB RECORD



Composite Target of the 100 Shots.



One of the 5-Shot Targets.

In the Inter-Club Match shot December 26th by the Winchester Rod and Gun Club Team, of New Haven, Conn., and the Erie, Pa., Team, the former by making a score of 993 out of a possible 1,000 points, established a new high record for this kind of competition.

The team and individual scores were:

Capt. W. H. Richard.....	200
G. W. Chesley.....	199
M. O. Buttsteadt.....	199
H. M. Thomas.....	198
H. S. Williams.....	197
	<u>993</u>

All of the winning team shot Winchester .22 Long Rifle cartridges loaded with "Lesmok" powder and Winchester .22 Caliber Muskets. This is the bullseye combination for the man who "points right". Unaccountables are few and far between when it is used. If you seek to excel, use Winchester Rifles and Winchester make of cartridges. They **Show Their Possibilities by Making "Possibles"**.

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The Eleventh Annual Sunny South Handicap.

The program of the eleventh annual Sunny South Handicap (the great sporting event of the South), to be held under the auspices of the Houston Gun Club at Houston, Tex., Jan. 22-27, reads as follows:

Otto Sens, Tremont Hotel, is President; Alf Gardiner, 906 Franklin avenue, Manager.

First Day, Monday, Jan. 22, 9:30 A.M.—Five events at 20 targets, entrance \$2, \$10 added to each event. Five events at 25 targets, \$2.50 entrance, and \$10 added to each event; all shooting from 16yd. mark, 50yd. target; money divided per cent. plan, 40, 30, 20 and 10 per cent., class shooting. High amateur average on this day will receive \$25 cash; second high average, \$25, and third high average, \$15.

Second Day.—Ten events at 20 targets, \$2 entrance, and \$10 added to each event; all shooting from 16yd. line; 50yd. targets; money divided per cent. plan, 40, 30, 20 and 10 per cent., class shooting. High amateur average on this day will receive \$25 cash; second high average, \$25, and third high average \$10.

To reach shooting grounds, take South End car on Main or Travis street, and transfer for gun club grounds.

Third Day.—Five events at 20 targets, entrance \$2, and \$20 added to each event. All shooting from the 16yd. mark, and money divided on the per cent. plan, 40, 30, 20 and 10 per cent., class shooting.

Event No. 6, is at 100 targets, entrance \$10, and is for the Houston Chronicle trophy, emblematic of the Southern amateur championship, to be shot for from the 16yd. mark, and is open to all amateurs and counts for average on the program. It is now held by Guy Dering, of Columbus, Wis. Money in this event is divided as follows: 50 per cent. of the purse goes to the holder of the trophy. The balance of the purse divided 50, 30 and 20 per cent. The winner of the trophy will receive 50 per cent. of the entrance fee at the next open contest upon surrender of the trophy.

High amateur average for the day's program will receive \$25 cash; second, \$15; third, \$10.

Fourth Day—Nine events at 20 targets, entrance \$2.50, and \$25 added to each event, all shooting from 16yds., and money in the first four events divided 40, 30, 20 and 10 per cent., class shooting. The next events will be divided Rose system. Event No. 9 is for the Houston Post trophy, emblematic of the team championship. This event is open to any two amateurs living in the same State, and is to be shot for once every year at the Sunny South Handicap. The trophies are now held by Messrs. Crothers and Ditts, of Illinois. The event is at 25 targets per man, \$2.50 entrance, 16yds. rise. Money in this event will be divided as follows: 50 per cent. to the present holders, the balance divided, 50, 30 and 20 per cent. High amateur average this day will receive \$10; second high, \$5.

Fifth Day.—Five events at 20 targets, \$2.50 entrance, \$25 added to each event, all shooting from 16yds. rise. Money divided Rose system.

The Sunny South Handicap, 100 targets, \$10 entrance, \$100 added. Handicaps, 16 to 22yds. Eight moneys, 25, 20, 15, 10, 10, 10, 5, 5 per cent., class shooting, in addition to first money, the winner will receive a beautiful trophy. This event is open to both amateurs and pro-

fessionals. The balance of shooting is only open to amateurs. High amateur average on this day will receive \$15 cash; second high, \$10. The Sunny South Handicap is counted for average.

Jim McLain, of Augusta, Tex., was winner of the 1911 Sunny South Handicap, making a score of 94, shooting from the 16yd. mark.

Sixth Day—Ten events at 20 targets, entrance \$2.50, \$25 added to each event; all shooting from 16yds. Money in first five events divided 40, 30, 20 and 10 per cent., class shooting. The last five will be divided Rose system. High amateur average for the entire program will receive \$50; second, \$25; third, \$25; fourth, 15; fifth, \$10.

Plenty of good duck and snipe shooting near the city. ALF. GARDINER, Mgr.

Manhasset Bay Y. C.

PORT WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The regular weekly shoot of the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club was held to-day. A strong northwest wind and a bad glare from the snow made shooting very difficult, so J. W. Alker was the only one to turn in a full score. Hoyt, however, broke 24 from scratch in two events. It was intended to hold a team shoot with the Glenwood Country Club, but the Country Club team did not show up in force, so two impromptu teams were made up. Mr. Hoyt's team won easily. Scores for the day:

Sweepstakes, 10 targets, scratch:

H L Hoyt, Jr.....	9	B G Loomis	6
J E Meyer.....	8	C Clark	5
J W Alker.....	7	J C Meyers	5
H F Clark.....	6	F Richards	5
C A Sierck.....	6	C M Gould.....	5

Sweepstakes, 15 targets, scratch:

H L Hoyt, Jr.....	13	J C Meyer.....	8
J W Alker.....	12	F Richards.....	7
J E Meyer.....	11	B G Loomis.....	7
H F Clark.....	10	C Clark.....	5
E A Sierck.....	8		

Sweepstakes, 25 targets, handicap:

F Richards.....	7	24	G C Meyer.....	5	22
H L Hoyt, Jr.....	0	24	B G Loomis.....	5	21
C M Gould.....	6	24	E A Sierck.....	5	20
J W Alker.....	4	23	C Clark.....	7	17
J E Meyer.....	4	22	C M Gould.....	6	17

Monthly cup:

H L Hoyt, Jr.....	0	24	B G Loomis.....	5	20
W Silkworth.....	0	23	C W Berner.....	6	20
J W Alker.....	4	22	H F Clark.....	4	20
F Richards.....	7	22	H Berner.....	7	20
J E Meyer.....	4	22	C Clark.....	7	18
G C Meyer.....	5	22	C E Berner.....	7	17
E A Sierck.....	5	21	C M Gould.....	6	17

Yearly cup:

J W Alker.....	4	25	H F Clark.....	4	21
F Richards.....	7	24	C W Berner.....	6	21
C M Gould.....	6	23	H Berner.....	7	21
G C Meyer.....	5	23	E A Sierck.....	5	20
H L Hoyt, Jr.....	0	23	C Clark.....	7	19
B G Loomis.....	5	22	B G Loomis.....	5	19
J E Meyer.....	4	22	W Silkworth.....	0	13

Team shoot:

H L Hoyt, Jr, capt 24	W Silkworth, capt. 19
J W Alker..... 19	J E Meyer..... 18
B G Loomis..... 18	C W Berner..... 18
F Richards..... 17	H F Clark..... 16
G C Meyer..... 16	E A Sierck..... 15
C M Gould..... 16	H Berner..... 12
C Clark..... 7-117	C E Berner..... 6-102

Cleveland Gun Club.

For the thirty-second year, New Year's Day was celebrated at the Cleveland Gun Club by a trapshooting tournament. This year weather conditions were ideal, with the result that many good scores were made. Dr. A. T. Brown broke 138 out of 150, and took first "stuff," with Weeden only 5 behind, for second lucre. The satisfactory Jack Rabbit system of money division made every shooter happy in accordance with the number of targets he cut down. Third place was a tie between Jones and Burns. The scores follow:

Jones.....	131	Archer.....	124
Boardman.....	123	Janson.....	119
Ledgett.....	128	Rockwell.....	98
*Taylor.....	132	Burns.....	131
*Chamberlain.....	122	Gruber.....	121

Money division:

Weeden.....	133	John Brown.....	99
Dr Brown.....	138	Rogers.....	119
Rasch.....	123	Cathan.....	116
Witwer.....	123	Weidener.....	110
*Call.....	130	Werkel.....	91
Hansen.....	115	Hopkins.....	97
F D Telling.....	121	Hogan.....	128

*Birds only.

Boston Athletic Association.

TEN men shot at the Riverside traps to-day, with conditions ideal. C. P. Blinn was top with 89, with a handicap of 12. T. C. Adams, shooting from scratch, was second with 80.

C P Blinn.....	13	89	C B Tucker.....	5	79
T C Adams.....	0	86	J L Snow.....	8	69
M Ballou.....	8	84	G L Munroe.....	24	68
G H Hassam.....	0	83	F H Richards.....	17	65
F Whitney.....	15	83	J E Lynch.....	5	60

Jan. 6.—Following are the scores of the weekly shoot at Riverside. J. L. Snow won first. High wind and bright sun were the weather conditions.

J L Snow.....	8	87	C B Tucker.....	5	81
T C Adams.....	0	86	*P E Osborne.....	0	77
*W D Darton.....	0	84	G L Munroe.....	24	77
*C H Wheeler.....	0	82	F Whitney.....	15	75
S A Ellis.....	3	82	*W F Clarke.....	0	72

*Guests.

C. B. TUCKER, Capt.



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**The New Model 29
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It's an up-to-date .22 caliber repeater that handles without change or adjustment the .22 short, .22 long and .22 long-rifle cartridges, black, semi-smokeless and smokeless of all makes and styles, yet sells at the surprisingly low price of \$8.50.

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¶ The Model 29 is similar in general construction to the well-known *Marlin* Model 20. ¶ It is a **take down**, convenient to clean quickly and thoroughly and can be packed in a small space. ¶ It has the **popular trombone action**, quick and easy in operation. ¶ The modern **solid top, side ejection and closed-in breech** insure greatest safety, comfort and convenience.

¶ It has a **(23-inch) barrel** long enough for all requirements; it shoots all **.22 short, long and long-rifle cartridges**, including the hunting cartridges with mushroom bullets; it is a **thoroughly accurate and efficient** arm for rabbits, squirrels, hawks, crows, foxes and all small game, and for target work. ¶ **Guaranteed in accuracy and reliability.**

Circular giving full description free on request—or complete catalog of all Marlin repeaters for three stamps postage.

The Marlin Firearms Co. 27 Willow Street, New Haven, Conn.

Larchmont Y. C.

LARCHMONT, N. Y., Jan. 7.—Ever play freeze-out? Well, it was played here to-day. All but fifteen shooters were properly cold stored. The wind couldn't seem to penetrate the bulk of Tom McCahill and G. Lembeck, so they ambled off with the big end of the offerings. McCahill scored leg on vice-commodore's cup and leg on accumulation cup. Mash Lembeck leg on Alley trophy, 125-target scratch event, and monthly cup. W. B. Short dressed the grass properly with fragments of 94 targets in the 100-target handicap and copped the copper. Scores:

Scratch shoot, 15 targets:

J G Battison..... 14	T Lenane, Jr..... 10
R L Spotts..... 13	B Williams..... 10
T J McCahill..... 13	G S Dey..... 9
G Lembeck..... 13	R Johnson..... 8
Dr D L Culver..... 11	H H Childs..... 7
W J Elias..... 11	S Halstead..... 5
W B Short..... 10	W E Bemis..... 4

January cup, 25 targets, handicap:

G Lembeck..... 3 25	T J McCahill..... 3 19
J G Battison..... 4 24	L Antoine..... 5 19
W B Short..... 3 24	S Halstead..... 5 18
W J Elias..... 3 23	H H Childs..... 7 18
R Johnson..... 3 23	W E Bemis..... 5 18
Dr D L Culver..... 2 22	G S Dey..... 4 17
T Lenane, Jr..... 4 21	B Williams..... 2 16
R L Spotts..... 2 20	

Alley trophy, 25 targets, handicap:

G Lembeck..... 2 25	T Lenane, Jr..... 4 23
W J Elias..... 3 25	Dr D L Culver..... 2 22
T J McCahill..... 4 24	W B Short..... 3 22
G S Dey..... 4 24	J G Battison..... 4 21
R Johnson..... 3 24	W E Bemis..... 5 20
R L Spotts..... 2 23	B Williams..... 2 19
T Lenane, Jr..... 4 23	L Antoine..... 5 19
Dr D L Culver..... 2 22	S Halstead..... 5 17
W B Short..... 3 22	H H Childs..... 7 16
R L Spotts..... 2 23	

Vice-Commodore's trophy, 25 targets:

T J McCahill..... 3 24	S Halstead..... 7 20
W B Short..... 3 24	G Lembeck..... 1 20
G S Dey..... 4 24	T Lenane, Jr..... 4 20
J G Battison..... 4 23	B Williams..... 2 19
Dr D L Culver..... 2 22	W E Bemis..... 5 18
R L Spotts..... 2 21	L Antoine..... 5 18
R Johnson..... 3 21	E Parks..... 7 17

Accumulation cup, handicap, 50 targets:

T J McCahill..... 6 49	R Johnson..... 6 43
W B Short..... 6 48	J G Battison..... 8 42
R L Spotts..... 4 46	W J Elias..... 6 38
Dr D L Culver..... 4 45	W E Bemis..... 10 38
G S Dey..... 8 44	B Williams..... 4 38
G Lembeck..... 2 43	L Antoine..... 10 37
T Lenane, Jr..... 8 43	

Handicap cup, 100 targets:

W B Short..... 12 94	T Lenane, Jr..... 16 87
G Lembeck..... 8 93	W J Elias..... 12 86
T J McCahill..... 12 92	G S Dey..... 16 85
R Johnson..... 12 90	W E Bemis..... 20 76
R L Spotts..... 8 89	S Halstead..... 20 74
Dr D L Culver..... 8 89	B Williams..... 8 73
J G Battison..... 16 87	

High gun cup, scratch, 125 targets:

G Lembeck..... 109	R Johnson..... 93
W B Short..... 102	W J Elias..... 93
R L Spotts..... 101	T Lenane, Jr..... 87
Dr D L Culver..... 99	G S Dey..... 86
T J McCahill..... 98	B Williams..... 81
J G Battison..... 94	S Halstead..... 73

New Rochelle Y. C.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Jan. 6.—The interest here to-day was keen, but the icy-bladed wind which howled around Harrison Island was much keener. This, mixed with two parts snow and shaken à la P. J. D. cocktail, made shooting a bit uncomfortable. R. Schneider seemed least affected by the weather. He got away with a straight in the special handicap, and later made 43 out of 50 in the special 50-target event. Jack Fanning, with his usual "after-you-Mr. Amateur" consideration, broke only 42 in this event. Jack will always be Jack. V. P. Krause went into executive session with his gun, and decided on a close corporation, so he took three out of the six events. To him went the Du Pont trophy, week-end prize, and special 25-bird match.

The Donovan cup, 25 target, handicap, slipped into the maul of G. P. Granberry, who, with 4 handicap, scored 24. Speaking of the Donovan cup reminds me that maybe a word to the wise will be sufficient in re Joe Donovan: If this gentleman takes as much interest in trapshooting as he does in yachting—beware. When he gets his weather eye on the aerosaucer with the accuracy with which he hitches it to the "rippers that indicate" the best of the smashettes had best beware. Joe is one of them who sails by instinct. If he starts shooting by instinct—H. O. Enough said. Scores:

Donovan cup, 25 targets, handicap:

G T Granberry..... 4 24	V P Krauss..... 4 17
C A Marsland..... 8 20	B R Stoddard..... 5 15
*R Schneider..... 0 18	

Du Pont trophy, 25 targets, handicap:

V P Krauss..... 4 23	C A Marsland..... 8 20
B R Stoddard..... 5 23	J P Donovan..... 6 15
G T Granberry..... 4 22	

Shoot-off:

V P Krauss..... 4 24	B R Stoddard..... 5 20
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New Rochelle cup, 25 targets, handicap:

V P Krauss..... 4 24	B R Stoddard..... 5 20
*J S Fanning..... 0 22	C A Marsland..... 8 20
*R Schneider..... 0 21	

Commodore's cup, 25 targets, handicap:

V P Krauss..... 4 22	*J S Fanning..... 0 20
G T Granberry..... 4 21	*R Schneider..... 0 18
C A Marsland..... 8 21	*R Schneider..... 0 25

Special trophy, 25 targets, handicap:

V P Krauss..... 4 22	G T Granberry..... 4 21
B R Stoddard..... 5 21	C A Marsland..... 8 19

Competitors' cup, 50 targets, handicap:

*R Schneider..... 0 43	B R Stoddard..... 10 36
*J S Fanning..... 0 42	V P Krauss..... 8 35

Match shoot, 50 targets, scratch:

V P Krauss..... 38	B R Stoddard..... 31
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*Professionals.

Marine and Field Club.

GRAVESEND BAY, N. Y., Jan. 6.—Old Boreas was pretty busy here to-day, making it pretty cold on the shores of the Atlantic. However, eight ruddy gentlemen faced him manfully. The initial leg on the January cup went into a tie between Dr. Hopkins and J. M. Knox, each recording 84 out of 100.

E. H. Lott got the take-home trophy after a shoot-off with C. M. Camp and J. M. Knox, breaking 24 out of 25. Mr. Lott won also the 25-target scratch shoot with 24.

January cup, 100 targets, handicap:

J M Knox..... 20 84	P R Towne..... 0 71
Dr Hopkins..... 8 84	C B Ludwig..... 4 70
E H Lott..... 0 82	C D Sayre..... 16 68
C M Camp..... 8 81	J H Emanuel..... 4 61

Take-home trophy, 25 targets, scratch:

E H Lott..... 19	C B Ludwig..... 18
C M Camp..... 19	P R Towne..... 18
J M Knox..... 19	J H Emanuel..... 14
Dr Hopkins..... 18	C D Sayre..... 13

Shoot-off, same conditions:

E H Lott..... 24	J M Knox..... 18
C M Camp..... 21	

Scratch shoot, 25 targets:

E H Lott..... 24	J H Emanuel..... 17
C M Camp..... 22	C D Sayre..... 15
Dr Hopkins..... 18	J M Knox..... 15
P R Towne..... 17	C B Ludwig..... 15

The FOREST AND STREAM may be obtained from any newsdealer on order. Ask your dealer to supply you regularly.

South End—Haddonfield.

HADDONFIELD, N. J., Dec. 6.—South End defeated Haddonfield here to-day, 329 to 325. The biting cold made the shooters at their stands shiver as though afflicted by buck ague, when the birds sped from the traps, accelerated by the stiff northwester, and when the head wind retarded the shot so that, unless the shooter centered his bird, he failed to make an impression on it. It was discouraging to see time and again lost birds go right down the line of a squad, and when one succeeded in getting a bit off the target he was greeted with approval by his fellow shooters. When the results all summed up the shooters of the two clubs missed almost as many targets as they hit, and not a few who had an excellent League record had his average cut down in to-day's event.

Frank J. Hinelne's 40 was high for the day, Edwards missing it by one and Reidman by two. These three, with C. and L. Holloway, Fleming and Pechman, were the only ones to show anything like form. Scores:

South End.		Haddonfield.	
Hinelne	40	Beideman	38
Edwards	39	C Holloway	37
Fleming	35	L Holloway	35
Pechman	35	Jas Logan	34
Cross	34	Shreve	34
Johnson	33	Dungan	33
Slear	30	F Holloway	31
Rexon	29	J Peacock	29
Firth	27	S Bergen	28
Wakeman	25-329	Eyster	26-325

Others who failed to qualify were:
 South End—Snagg 25, Radcliff 24, J. Anthony 23, Newkirk 20, Goodfellow 16,
 Haddonfield—Stafford 26, Bevan 26, J. W. Logan 25, Pedlow 24, Remington 23, Tompkins 19, Lye 14.

Smith Gun Club.

A FAIR turnout of shooters braved the cold Saturday afternoon at the Smith Gun Club grounds. The regular monthly merchandize prize shoot for members only was the big event of the afternoon. Fifty dollars' worth of handsome prizes were awarded the six leading shooters. The usual handicap method was used, each man handicapping himself by the score made in the first string of birds. L. Trowbridge was high gun, taking first prize. Second went to S. Thornton; third to R. Bercaugh; fourth to P. Coffin; fifth to H. Sindle and sixth to W. Hassinger.

In addition to the prize event, several sweepstakes were shot off, together with the usual preliminary practice shooting. Scores:

P Coffin	17	17	18	19	33	18
L Page	15	13	9	11	26	14
W Kussmaul	15	17	12	12	21	..
H Sindle	16	16	14	11	31	..
C Day, Jr.	18	13	..	..	26	..
R Bercaugh	11	..	..	..	34	..
N Trowbridge .....	..	14	14	16	30	14
L Trowbridge	13	13	17	..	38	..
W Hassinger	14	15	..	..	30	14
J Baldwin	19	..	..	..	28	14
H Hassinger	13	..	..	..	22	..
R Trimpi	6	15	13	..	23	18
H C Page	2	12	13	..	..	..
Apgar	13	14	20	..	23	..
S Thornton	18	..	..	..	35	..
N Apgar	16	20	..	..	22	9
L Colquitt .....	..	..	..	..	30	..

S. S. White—Clearview.

THE ill wind blew good to S. S. White Gun Club on Jan. 7, for only seven Clearview gunners made their appearance. Their combined score totaled 263 broken targets out of the 350 fired at, and as the League rule provides that ten men must make up a team by giving each absentee credit for 25 broken targets, this boomed the Darby men's total to 338. This score, however, was beaten by the Whites, who, having sixteen men on hand, had their ten highest to smash 438 out of their 500, a remarkable score, when considering the intense cold the gunners had to face. Scores:

S. S. White.		Clearview.	
Newcomb	48	Fisher	42
Severn	45	Bonsall	41
Sidebotham	42	Martin	39
Griffith	44	Redman	36
Cantrell	44	Ferry	36
Pratt	42	King	35
Wilson	42	Davidson	34
Powers	40	Absentee	25
Smith	40	Absentee	25
Cook	39-428	Absentee	25-338

Scores made by White gunners who failed to qualify for their team: Lewis 41, Hamlin 39, Dr. Mathews 38, George 35, Robinson 36, McKean 37, Taylor 17, Hand 35, Fontaine 37, Heite 23, Kendall 25, Denham 35, Watson 28, Keene 30.

Martel Gun Club.

GLOUSTER CITY, N. J., Jan. 6.—Owing to the bitter cold weather, the match for the big turkey was made a miss-and-out event. Thirty-five gunners contested, and Benjamin Carson, who hit 5 straight, was the winner. The scores: Benjamin Carson 5, J. Smith, H. Moeffus, B. Martel, F. Bennett, W. Sloan, J. Ross, A. Grater, A. Hargensheimer, E. Black, W. Bartman, W. Wakeman, D. Mooney, T. Fullam, W. Gallagher, W. Anderson, J. Hudson, W. Shindle, J. Dolan, G. Victor, W. Rox, T. Owens, 4 each; F. Butler, W. Murray, M. Monohan, F. Sampson, J. Madden, J. F. Curran, 3 each; S. Prickett, James Brennan, R. Shimp, J. Roden, W. McGinnis, 2 each.

SMITH GUNS

GRAND AMERICAN HANDICAP

1911

1906

1902

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Buffalo Audubon Club.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 6.—Five events of 20 birds each were shot here to-day, which were divided into trophy events. The badge was worn away by Hopper with 20 straight. W. C. Wootton was second with 19. The spoon will have the honor of diving into the eight club eggs at the breakfast table of either Smith or Hopper, as both broke 19. Dr. Burke and Kelsey tied at 18 for the Lambert trophy. Scores:

Events:	1	2	3	4	5
Targets:	20	20	20	20	20
Wootton	18	19	18	16	12
Kelsey	17	16	15	17	18
Wacker	16	17	14	18	17
Lambert	15	15	19	16	13
J Reid	14	17	15	18	14
Rogers	12	14	15	15	14
Blackmer	9	10	13	13	13
Smith	14	15	16	19	10
Hopper	16	20	19	19	16
Dr Burke	18	16	16	13	18
Imhoff	16	16	17	17	14
Smith, Jr.	15	12	13	9	..
Hill	14	15	15	16	12
Waldon	11	14	15	11	..

No. 2 was the badge event; No. 4 the spoon event; No. 5 the Lambert trophy handicap.

Indianapolis Gun Club.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 1.—In spite of zero temperature and a high wind the regulars and a few beginners made the following scores on New Year's day:

Shot at. Broke		Shot at. Broke	
Hickman	225 209	Grey	150 129
Edmonson	225 198	Irvin	150 128
McGinnis	225 198	Diggs	150 91
Moller	225 191	Rice	60 49
Lewis	225 173	Appel	50 28
Britton	150 131		

Jan. 6.—In the regular weekly practice, Edmonson was again high gun and beat the spoon handicap:

Shot at. Broke		Shot at. Broke	
Moller	125 106	Layman	100 36
Edmonson	100 93	Dixon	45 31
Barr	100 91	Ford	40 29
Carrol	100 81	Hoover	40 29

R. R.

Speedway Gun Club.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 3.—As a special feature at the weekly shoot of the Speedway Gun Club yesterday afternoon, there was a 50-bird event for professionals, who shot for the Bernard M. Shanley prize. The trophy was won by H. S. Welles; who made 46. Stevens was second with 44, Neaf Apgar third with 43, and T. A. Davis fourth with 31.

In the regular events the following scores were made:

B M Shanley, Jr.	20	17	22	20	20	17	24	23
John Bey	19	17	19	23	17	20	..	..
H S Welles	21	22	25	21	19	23	..	..
N Apgar	25	23	22	21	22	..	..	..
Stevens	22	23	23	21	20	..	..	..
T A Davis	15	20	17	14	..	..	..	..
William Hassinger	22	24	21	22	23	23	..	..
L Colquitt	22	23	24	20	24	25	..	..
Peter Bey	13	13	11	15	..	..	..	..
Wm Stengel	18	20	..	..	..	..	..	..

SMOKELESS.

Lehigh Rod and Gun Club.

BETHLEHEM, Pa., Jan. 6.—Heil was high gun, breaking 93 out of 100 targets. Dorn and Gapp shared second honors. Scores:

Targets:	25	25	25	25	25
Heil	22	23	25	23	..
Gapp	20	20	18	23	..
Snyder	20	19	21	17	..
Dorn	19	19	20	23	23
Sobers	19	16	20	23	23
Miller	14	15	21	20	22
Werst	12	16	..	..	..

Ossining Gun Club.

OSSINING, N. Y., Jan. 1.—New Year's Day brought fifteen trap artists out here, and some wholesome scores were made:

Class A—J. T. Hyland 42, A. Bedell 41, L. Lyons 41, A. L. Burns 40, C. G. Blandford 39, I. T. Washburn 38, E. Brewerton 29.
 Class B—W. S. Smith 33, S. A. Kipp 31, W. J. Kuder 31.
 Class C—Wm. Holden 33, J. H. Moran 26, H. Washburn 21, Leon Lyon 19, J. V. Kirby 17.

Englewood Field Club.

THE Gunners of the Englewood Field Club held an interesting shoot at clay targets, Jan. 6. The handicapping had been so well done that three tied for first place. These were Dr. J. N. Teeter, Emmett Schulz and Dr. George D. Hamlen. Each was credited with a score of 25 out of a possible of the same number. In the shoot-off Dr. Teeter won, with 10 straight kills.

Essex County Country Club.

ORANGE, N. J., Jan. 6.—B. M. Shanley, shooting from scratch, won Saturday cup with 22 out of 25. Mr. Shanley won also a leg on Heller trophy with 23; a leg on January trophy went to P. Hauck (5) 25. A. R. Coffin took a leg on B. M. Shanley cup.
 The shooters were very scarce because of the illustrated picture of winter presented in the Orange Mountains.

Rifle and Revolver

Inter-Collegiate Rifle League.

THE schedule for 1912, which opened Jan. 6, promises to be most interesting, with twenty-one non-military colleges and universities shooting a schedule lasting until March 16. The schedule follows:

The shooting dates of the Eastern League are: Jan. 6, 13, 20 and 27; Feb. 3, 10, 17, and 24; March 2, 9, and 16.
 The shooting dates of the Western League are: Jan. 13, 20 and 27; Feb. 3, 10, 17 and 24; March 2 and 9.

The conditions governing the matches are:
 Eligibility.—Open to teams from university and college rifle clubs affiliated with the National Rifle Association and in good standing. Members of teams to be in

good standing in the undergraduate year and who are maintaining the necessary hours of work and standard of scholarship required by the institution.

Team.—Any number of men up to ten may shoot, the best five scores counting for the team score.

Distance.—Fifty feet from end of rifle to target.

Number of Shots.—Twenty for record—10 standing and 10 prone.

Sighting Shots.—Two sighting shots only will be allowed at commencement of firing if the two positions are shot consecutively. If there is an interval of time between shooting the two positions, sighting shots will be allowed before record firing in each position. Sighting shots must not be fired on match targets.

Targets.—The N. R. A. gallery target, 1 to 10 count, to be used. Twenty officially stamped targets will be furnished free for each match—two for each competitor. These targets will be marked for identification, and no other targets will be received for record. These targets will be sent to the N. R. A. judge, and will be retained under his control before and after the shooting. Targets similar to those used in the matches may be secured from the N. R. A. for \$3 per thousand.

Position.—Standing; Offhand, body free from all support, strap allowed in connection with one arm only. The regulation web belt may be used if desired. Prone: Head toward target. No part of extended arm to touch the ground except at the elbow. No artificial support to any part of the rifle, except the sling, or to the arm, except at the elbow.

Rifle.—Any .22cal. rifle weighing not over 10lbs.

Sights.—Any, in front of the firing pin, not containing glass. Telescopes not allowed.

Trigger Pull.—Not to be less than 3lbs.

Ammunition, .22cal. short.

Time Allowance.—Ten minutes will be allowed for each string of 10 shots.

Judges.—The judge appointed by the N. R. A., or his representative will act as executive officer at each contest. He will see that all conditions are adhered to, determine the score and report same to the headquarters of the N. R. A. by mail on completion of match. In the Western League the scores will be telegraphed to the N. R. A. at night rate, prepaid.

Matches, when Shot.—Team may shoot on the Monday, Tuesday or Wednesday night of each week, or on the Saturday night preceding, if the targets stamped for the following week are used. A report of the week's shoot must be in the office of the N. R. A. by Thursday morning of each week. Matches may be shot either afternoon or evening. All clubs not reporting by mail or telegram by noon will receive a zero for the week's shoot.

Entrance fee, \$5 per team.

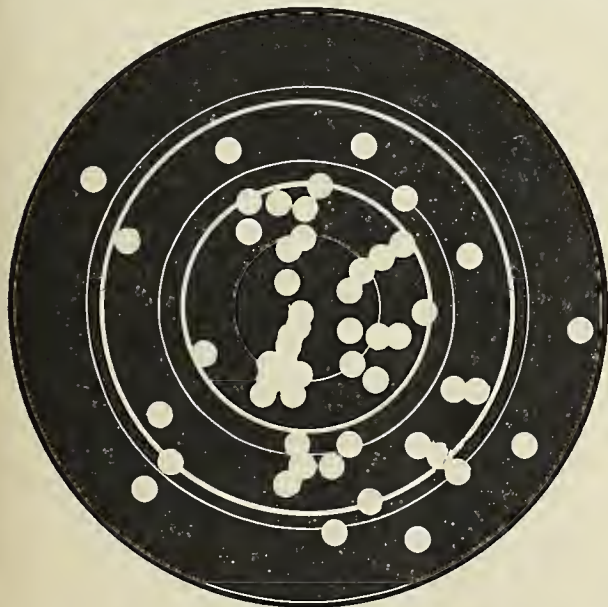
Prize.—The winning team of each League will shoot off for the championship, and the winning team will receive the championship trophy and five silver medals. The losing team will receive a trophy emblematic of the championship of the East or West, as the case may be, and five bronze medals.

Special Prize.—J. A. Baker, Jr., and P. St. G. Bissell, Jr., two former members of the Columbia University rifle team, have presented a bronze figure as a special prize for the non-military college making the best record in the matches. The trophy to remain in competition for ten years and become the property of the college winning it the greatest number of times in that period.

The method of determining the winning team in each League will be by the greatest number of wins.

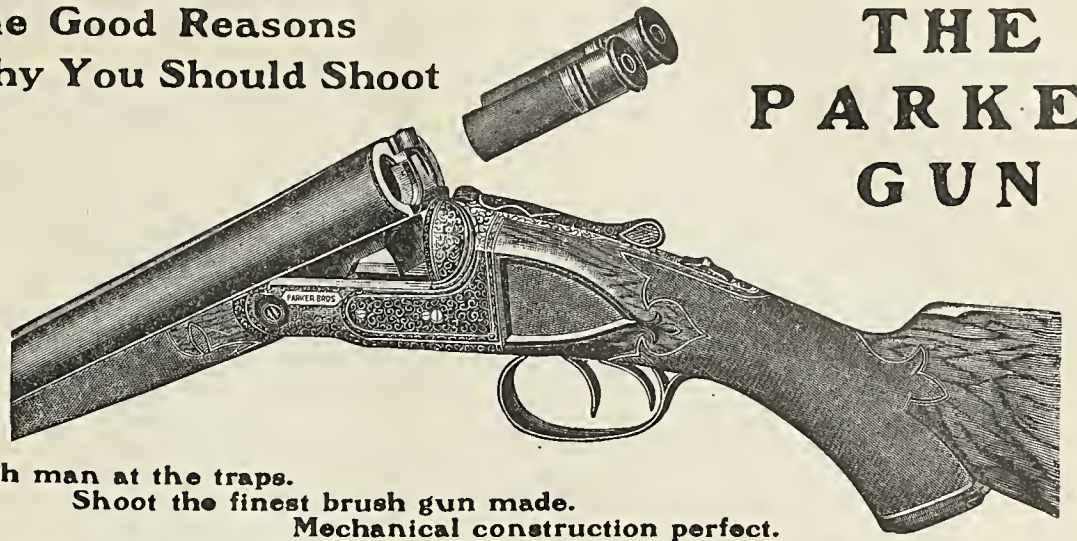
John A. Dietz's Revolver Record.

On Nov. 26, 1911, John A. Dietz, of New York, announced his intention at the Cypress Hill range to shoot for the 50 shot 50yd. revolver record. Mr. Dietz scored 94, 96, 94, 95, 96; total 475. The range was duly measured with accurate steel tapes, and Mr. Dietz stood



well back of the 50yd. mark. Revolver, S. & W. .38 special, Pope barrel, Patridge sights, special mid-range ammunition of his own loading. The revolver when cocked sustained a trigger pull of more than 3½lbs. All the above details have been fully verified by numerous letters and affidavits filed with the secretary-treasurer, and the performance is recognized as a new U. S. R. A. record. Composite reproduced above.

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N. R. A. Inter-Club League.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 6.—The second week of the Eastern League schedule brought out some good scores, none particularly high, and all but three being well over the 960 mark. The lowest total of the week was 910, made by Manchester.

Those who shot in the matches last year will at once appreciate the rapid increase in high scoring. The Winchester Rod and Gun Club again had the high total for the week—986—closely pressed, however, by Bridgeport and Cleveland, each of whom had 984.

Every one will be glad to notice the great improvement made in this N. R. A. prone shooting at 25yds. It shows that these indoor riflemen will soon accustom themselves to a new form of shooting. This prone shooting game, with open sights is just a little different from anything ever tried before, and the fact that when the possible score of 200 is made by an individual, it is usually as good as can be made by machine rest. This proves also the high state of perfection reached in the manufacture of arms and ammunition.

Bridgeport.		Birmingham.	
J Williams, Jr..... 198	Anderson 199	Harnes 194	Brown 193
H E Graffin..... 198	Flinn 192	Thompson 190—968	
A L Birks..... 196			
H J Dietrich..... 196			
C W Vanstone... 196—984			
Cleveland.		Portland, Me.	
F C Fry..... 199	Beese 198	Crosby 195	Stevens 194
M M Foster..... 198	Dargin 192	Hall 190—969	
J Humphrey 198			
W C Andrews.... 196			
G L Hale..... 193—987			
Warren, Pa.		Boston.	
Dr W Robertson. 197	Chandler 192	Murphy 187	Wise 187
H O Wheelock... 195	Hoffman 186	Gibson 183—936	
Ed Sweeting 192			
Fred Keller 190			
E S Munson..... 188—962			

Philadelphia.		Erie.	
Maybee 196	Williamson 194	C Froess 191	J Bacon 189
Spering 194	G H Smith..... 194	J Froess 188	Mount 187
Newbold 190—968		Veit 179—934	
New Haven.		Manchester.	
Chesley 199	Williams 197	Robie 190	Perkins 188
Laudensack 197	Buttstead 197	Vose 184	Witham 177
Haas 196—986		Valentine 171—910	

Standing for the second week:

	Won.	Lost.
New Haven, Conn.....	2	0
Bridgeport, Conn.....	2	0
Warren, Pa.	2	0
Cleveland O.	2	0
Birmingham, Ala.	1	1
Philadelphia, Pa.	1	1
Erie, Pa.	0	2
Boston, Mass.	0	2
Portland, Me.	0	2
Manchester, N. H.	0	2

Zettler Rifle Club.

SCORES of the Zettler Rifle Club, made at its weekly practice shoot on Jan. 2. Ten-shot strings, possible 250:

G L Amouroux.....	247	243	242	246	249—1227
A Begerow 241	238	224	236	232—1171	
F M Bund 243	239	239	243	241—1205	
F Hecking 232	236	234	238	241—1181	
J Kaufmann 233	245	242	246	246—1212	
T H Keller 235	237	238	224	233—1166	
Dr A B Leavitt..... 247	234	235	239	240—1195	
C Schrag 234	234	238	230	230—1166	
O Smith 240	246	244	247	244—1221	
W A Tewes 247	247	247	245	245—1231	
B Zettler 235	246	236	237	234—1188	
C Zettler 239	243	241	241	240—1204	

LOUISIANA NOTES.

Continued from page 49.

went out. The weather conditions were extremely bad on account of the long duration of rain, wind and cold and foggy days. A number of deer have been killed recently near New Orleans, and several of the hunters have brought in ducks, geese and some wild turkeys. Turkeys have been very scarce this season as compared with last year. Quail are rather abundant. Many muskrats have been trapped and good prices have been realized for their skins. The game commission rather encourages the trapping of muskrats on account of their destructive propensities in reference to the levees.

The commission has been endeavoring for some time to get the police juries of the parishes to enact ordinances protecting the alligator, and a number of parishes have taken action on the subject. The commission claims that the alligator destroys the alligator gar and other worthless fish that prey on the edible fish. The alligator also devours the muskrat. It is claimed by the commission that unless the alligator is protected by legislation, he will soon become extinct, as the curio stores collect thousands of baby 'gators annually, and many concerns buy the alligator skins for tanning.

The holiday hunting parties were very numerous. Most of the hunters preferred to shoot ducks, although a few went in quest of deer and wild turkeys. The holiday season was confined largely to local sportsmen. Just prior to the annual carnival or Mardi Gras a large number of visitors are expected and all the hunting clubs will entertain many guests. The carnival will take place about the middle of February, and the winter tourists come about a month in advance.

The fishermen are getting ready for the early season and expect to make good catches during the next few weeks. The early fishing in salt waters begins the latter part of January and early in February, especially if the weather is balmy. The fishermen spend the Sundays at the Rigolets, Lake Catherine, Chef Menteur, Lookout, Waveland, Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian, North Shore and other resorts where clubs abound. During the past fortnight, on account of the bad weather conditions, little has been done in the fishing. Several parties went out during the holidays and landed some redfish, speckled trout and green trout and sheepshead, but catches were small.

James Robertson, a locally renowned trapper, recites a thrilling experience which he had a day or so ago with a wildcat in St. Bernard parish. Robertson says he had set one of his traps near a branch, and in making his rounds he heard the yells of a wildcat. The animal had been caught by the left hind leg. He approached the cat, and so furious was the animal, that he was at first at a loss to know exactly how to take the beast out of the trap without shooting it, but managed to kill it with a long pole.

The death of City Councilman John J. Frawley caused much sorrow among a large number in this city and State. Mr. Frawley died of apoplexy. He was a leading fisherman, put in his spare time with the rod and reel at North Shore on Lake Pontchartrain and in other waters. He had often entertained visiting fishermen and hunters at the Grunewald Hotel, of

which he was a part owner, and also the club at North Shore.

The best hunting month near New Orleans and in the center of the State is in January. The busy times incident to the Christmas trade and the preparations for the holidays are keeping men from the woods, marshes and bayous, except for a short time on Sundays. During the holidays scores of hunters will go to the woods and streams in quest of ducks, turkeys and deer.

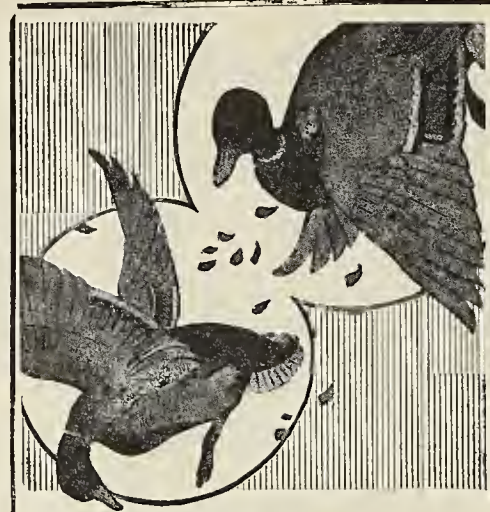
Henry Jacobs, who is connected with the State Game Commission, will deliver a series of illustrated lectures in the city public schools. Mr. Jacobs will display specimens of the birds, fish and animals to be found in Louisiana. Commissioner Frank M. Miller will lecture and explain the objects of game preserves and the conservation of the natural food supply of Louisiana. He says he believes the children ought to be instructed in these subjects and induced to make inquiries into natural history. Mr. Jacobs has returned from a tour of the country outside of New Orleans where he lectured to 20,000 school children and secured their names for the Audubon Society. He found the people willing to hear him, and a great deal of interest was manifested, and his trip was in every way satisfactory. He will continue his trips to the schools in the country after the Christmas holidays.

The steamboat New Orleans, the replica of the first steamboat to navigate the Mississippi and Ohio rivers a century ago, is still anchored at one of the landings in this city. It is probable the quaint little craft will remain here for some time, or at least until the city of Pittsburgh and the West Pennsylvania Historical Society gives orders for the boat to be returned. It is said, however, that the expense of taking the boat back will be very great, hence it may remain in New Orleans indefinitely.

John Wolf, nineteen years of age, a member of the Manchac Hunting Club, has the honor of killing the largest buck of the season up to this time. The big deer weighed 200 pounds. It was killed at Pass Manchac, twenty-five miles from New Orleans, and brought to this city by Wolf and his friends. Mr. Wolf is probably the youngest member of the club and is well known to hunters in and near New Orleans. He is a good shot and puts in all his spare time hunting big game.

Judge Peter Clement's sudden death during the week is greatly deplored by the Security Hunting and Fishing Club, of which he was president. Judge Clement presided as recorder of the court in Algiers and was prominently identified with the Masons, Knights of Pythias, Woodmen of the World and other organizations, civic and political. He was very fond of both fishing and hunting, and his club has a large membership, especially among those residing in Algiers and across the river from the main part of the city. He took a prominent part in all the field and water sports, and was popular with the fishermen and hunters. F. G. G.

THOMAS FOX came near blowing himself through the bottom of a sneak-box Saturday morning. He was watching for some of those Shrewsbury River mommie ducks, and in turning over accidentally discharged both barrels of his gun. The kick caromed off his ribs and strained two boards in the bottom of the boat, which rapidly filled with water as Tom frantically rowed for the beach. It ended his day's hunting.—Newark Star.



YOU know mallards—wisest and wariest of all ducks—Solomons of the air. You can't knock down mallards with a paddle nor can you get them with a gun that plasters its shots all over the face of creation.

A mallard shot is generally a long shot, and long shots require a hard-shooting, close-shooting gun.

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Durston Special
20 Gauge. Price \$28.00

A FINNY ACROBAT.

Continued from page 50.

on the plank, get the food and slide off again. I have often heard that fish cannot hear, but I am certain that Jack could hear; and talking to him had a good deal of effect in making him do his tricks. It would sometimes take quite a lot of persuasion to make him do a very high jump. He would come to the top of the water, and if he thought the stick too high he would shake himself and back away, but if I spoke and urged him to it, he would make the attempt up to about fourteen inches. Higher than that he would not try to jump.

When winter set in, I had no way of heating my aquariums and Jack seemed to get sluggish and appeared to wish to hibernate. So I gave Jack to a lady friend to keep in her conservatory. She kept him all winter and only a few weeks ago put him in a small half-gallon jar, took him into her parlor to show him off, and setting him aside, forgot and left him several hours and then found him dead. We all mourned his loss very much.

Jack was about four inches long and was different from any perch I have had. I do not know what kind of a fish he was. Some said he was a young black bass. I do not know, but he was wide like a perch, not very highly

colored, and had a small black spot near end of the second half of dorsal fin.

Hundreds of people came to see Jack and can vouch for the truth of this statement. If there are any doubting Thomases, let them write to any business man of Chattanooga, and if he accidentally strikes one who did not see Jack, with very little trouble he can find hundreds who did. Jack was very tame and appeared to like being fondled and taken up in the hand. He knew me and would not go to strangers.

H. G. SAUNDERS.

BILTMORE FOREST SCHOOL.

DARMSTADT, Germany, Dec. 10.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Here we are! Darmstadt lies in the midst of the woods. The woods are owned, largely, by the city itself. There are pineries to the west, extending from Darmstadt toward the Rhine—ten miles distant—all established artificially on poor bare sandy lands, unfit for remunerative agriculture.

The old stands of pines, containing from 10,000 to 15,000 feet board measure per acre, were raised, we are told, from scattered pine cones. Bands of sheep were driven over the ground thus "planted." It seems as if the sheep had pressed the pine seed into the ground when it dropped from the pine cones.

The stands of pine in the pole stage, established some fifty years ago, were raised from seeds planted. They excel in long, clean and straight boles. The youngest stands were raised, usually, from small germs or seedlings, planted to the tune of sixteen thousand per acre. Such planting is a cheap matter, the germs costing no more than ten cents per thousand to produce.

Frequently these germs are planted in rows alternating with rows of potatoes, so that the owner obtains, for a few years at least, some agricultural revenue from soil enriched by a preceding generation of timber.

Our most extensive side trip was an excursion to the Spessart Mountains, near Darmstadt, in the heart of which we have spent a full week at a place known as Rohrbrunn, where the Bavarian Kings are wont to hunt the wild boar. We did not have a chance to join in the sport, for lack of time, of rifles and also of invitations.

The Spessart woods have their pasture problem, analagous to the pasture problem in our national forests. Here, however, the pasture is exercised by hogs rather than by sheep and cattle.

The Bavarian and Hessian foresters have been extremely kind to us, sacrificing much valuable time to our instruction in the woods.

JAMES W. EGNOR, JR.,
Class President.

A YOUNG WOMAN'S PILGRIMAGE.

A YOUNG Ohio lady who had become interested in the pathetic fate of the wild pigeons, found herself in Cincinnati a short time ago, and bethought herself of the report that the last known specimen of these vanished birds had been captive at the Zoo for many years. So she went to see it.

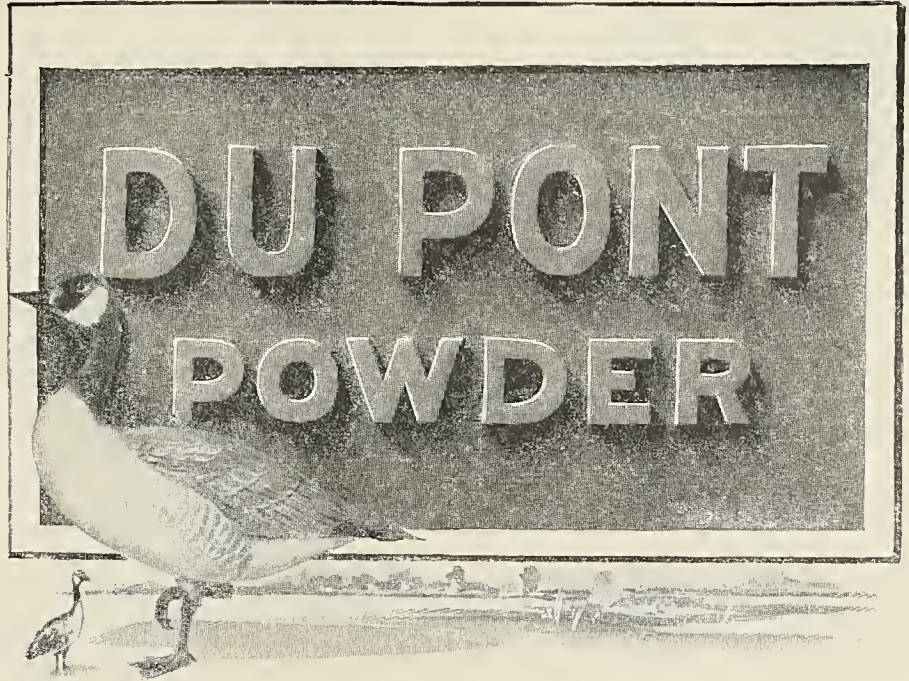
"There was an errand in Cincinnati, so off I went and did the business and then had just a little time left before my train," she writes. "Of course, I thought of the Zoo and the last wild pigeon. So I took a car and found that it was a long, long way. It was so dark when I got there that the gates were closed, but a kind keeper was quite melted by my pathetic story of having come 'way from Dayton to see the pigeon, so he admitted me and told me to go up to the lion house, find the keeper and say, 'the boss said he could show the lady the pigeon.'"

"I went into a dark house and instantly there was tremendous jabbering and two lions came

running at me. I fled for the door and they after me, and outside they proved to be big and friendly cats. An Italian employe came along and told me I had got into the monkey house and waked them all up. He escorted me to the lion house and there we found 'Jim,' who lighted a lantern and silently took me to the enclosure where the pigeon was roosting. He blinked his eye and moved his head indifferently as if he knew he was an object of interest. A great placard on his cage gives the prize offer and story of the pigeons. They don't know how old he is, but Jim said with respectful solemnity, 'when he passes away the remains will go to Washington.'

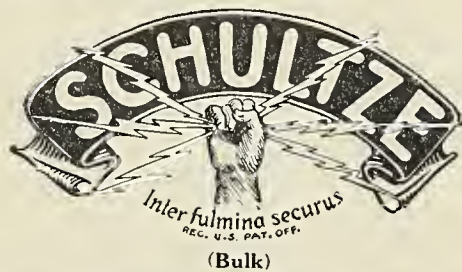
"So I felt that it had not been a wild goose (but a wild pigeon) chase after all, and sometime I hope to go again by day and see the other animals."—Saginaw Courier-Herald.

The Result of Over a Century's Experience

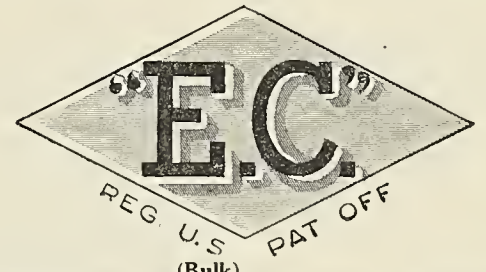


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A perfect shotgun powder with light recoil. Unlike other powders of light recoil, Schultze gives high velocity and remarkable patterns.



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Hard Grain—Smokeless—Uniform. Requires no special wadding to make it do its best. Loaded just as easily as Black Powder. "The Old Time Favorite."

These powders positively will not pit the gun barrels.

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THE LAST FURROW.

MESSRS. ERNST & ERNST, Public Accountants, have sent us a beautiful calendar, a reproduction of a painting by Thomas Moran. It is called, "The Last Furrow." Through the long rays of the setting sun which tint the clouds with crimson and gold, the plowman is following his oxen over the last furrow of the day. The foreground is field and the background sky, and the picture conveys a tremendous feeling of space, in no sense interrupted by the cluster of houses in the right middle distance, from whose windows the evening lights are beginning to shine. It is a beautiful picture, and beneath it are printed four lines from Kipling.

The FOREST AND STREAM may be obtained from any newsdealer on order. Ask your dealer to supply you regularly.

Kennel Department

Fixtures.

DOG SHOWS.

Jan. 26-27.—Lynn (Mass.) Kennel Club. W. Rolfe, Sec'y.
Feb. 6-9.—Fanciers' Association of Indiana, Indianapolis, Ind. C. R. Milhous, Sec'y.
Feb. 12-15.—Westminster Kennel Club, New York City. William Rauch, Chairman.
Feb. 20-23.—New England Kennel Club, Boston, Mass. R. C. Storey, Sec'y.

FIELD TRIALS.

Jan. 14.—National Field Trial Championship Association. W. B. Stafford, Sec'y.

Show of Pomeranians.

THE annual show of the Pomeranian Club of America will be held in the ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria on Jan. 12, when a collection of these dogs exceeding all previous records, will be seen in competition. The prizes are more than two thousand dollars in cash and nearly two hundred valuable cups and other trophies.

The entry comprises more than three hundred and fifty, surpassing even the Boston terrier and bulldog shows. The show is under the management of Miss Anna Sands, Mrs. William Caner Wiederseim, Mrs. F. C. Smith, Mrs. Hartley Williamson, Mrs. Ogden Mills and Mrs. Fred W. Vanderbilt. The judge is Charles G. Hopton, of New York city, an international authority on the breed, who has officiated at the prominent shows both here and in Europe.

Most prominent among the exhibitors will be Banner Kennels of Meadowbrook, Pa., owned by Mrs. F. C. Smith, who has entered thirty-two; Mrs. William Caner Wiederseim, with the champions Kew Marco and Afon Gem; Miss Anna Sands, with the English champion, Pom Patch Belper Tossie; Mrs. Ogden Mills, with Trixie III., which won last year; Mrs. Frank Clarke, with the English champion, Fairfax Wee Oliver; Mrs. Barclay Warburton, Miss Evelyn Burden, with Pengwern Bleu Imp; Mrs. J. A. Stillman, with Sable Mite; Mrs. Fred W. Vanderbilt, with Pom Patch and Lady Bluey; Miss Mildred Holmes, with Prince Kobrie; Mrs. D. B. Hollins, with Eastney Dickens; Mrs. Ferdinand Semms, with the recently imported champion, Sir Thomas; Mrs. M. E. Harby, with Nowata Moretto, and Miss Fanny McLane, with Wild Flower.

Several famous Canadian champions and many recent importations arrived on board the Lusitania on Friday.

Westminster Dog Show.

THE thirty-sixth dog show of the Westminster Kennel Club, which is to be held this year at the New Grand Central Palace on Feb. 21 to 23, is expected to eclipse even the record made last year, when 1,900 dogs were entered. The premium list just issued is better than that of a year ago, when forty-four pages of the little volume were taken up with their records. This year fifty-one pages are so filled. A large number are challenge cups offered by the various specialty clubs, but there are innumerable cups, trophies and cash prizes added to the regular schedule presented by the club.

The members of the club have contributed thirty-five cups individually. In the way of specialty club offers there are fifty-five in the name of the Ladies' Kennel Association, the Spaniel Club adds forty-four specials for that breed and the Collie Club thirty-seven, including four cash prizes of \$25 each. Outside of the club prizes there are \$75 added for Irish setters, \$60 for dachshunds, \$30 for Dalmatians, \$80 for Airedales and \$230 for Irish terriers.

The regular classification consists of an allotment of 639 classes, which exceeds that of last year by ten, though there are no great changes in that direction. The one of any note is the

addition of four Schipperke classes by dividing the sexes, all the other slight changes being of no importance. There is an error in the Pomeranian class No. 553, which appears as for both sexes, is for dogs alone, there being a class for the other sex, No. 562. Entries for the show close on Jan. 29, with the show secretary, James Mortimer, No. 1,125 Broadway.

When Your Dog Jumps Up.

THERE is nothing much more annoying than to have a dog get up on his hind legs and plant a pair of dirty front paws on your store clothes. In no case should the dog be blamed for thus giving vent to his exuberance of spirit or display of affection, call it whichever you prefer. The man that owns the dog is to blame for his inexcusable habits. It is a simple and painless task to cure the jump-up habit, and it can be remedied at any age.

When the dog jumps up, take hold of his fore paws, and, while talking to him in a friendly way, walk on his toes. As often as he moves them out of the way, step on them again. Don't give the dog any sign that the act is intentional. When he finds his toes continually in the way he will jump down; pat him and let him go on his way. The next time he gets the rising tendency, repeat the toe-stepping performance. After a few doses of this seemingly accidental turkey trotting you will find that when he forgetfully jumps up, he rememberingly flops right down again. The next display of "buoyancy" ends in mid air, the "idea" reaches him before he reaches you.

It isn't likely from now on that endeavor to caress you with his dirty feet will recur, but should he again forget himself, one more bit of foot work will permanently cure him. I have broken a strange dog of the jumping habit in one day, and he didn't go lame, either.

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Kennel.

Spratt's Calendar

Our 1912 Calendar is now ready to mail. The edition is limited, therefore send name, address and two cent stamp.

Send stamp for "Dog Culture," which contains much valuable information. "Cat Culture" sent on receipt of 10 cents. "Pheasant Culture" sent on receipt of 25 cents. "Poultry Culture" sent on receipt of 10 cents.

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Kennel.

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WE HAVE AT HAND names of hotels and boarding houses in each locality mentioned, and their rates.

WE WILL GIVE YOU directions as to how to get there, what railroad or steamship line to take, the fare, time-table, and time required for the trip.

WE WILL ALSO ADVISE as to what gun you will find most satisfactory, what ammunition to take, and where to buy it most economically.

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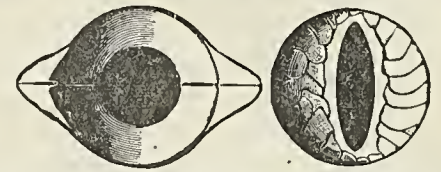
GAME LAWS. Get a copy of our "Game Laws in Brief" before you go South. There are many county laws, particularly in North Carolina and Florida that it will be well for you to get posted on at the start—it may save you money and inconvenience.

THIS DEPARTMENT is conducted for the benefit of Forest and Stream readers, so do not hesitate to call upon it for information on the subject discussed above, or upon any other subject of interest to the outdoor man or woman.

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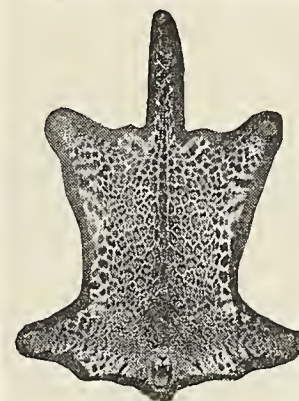
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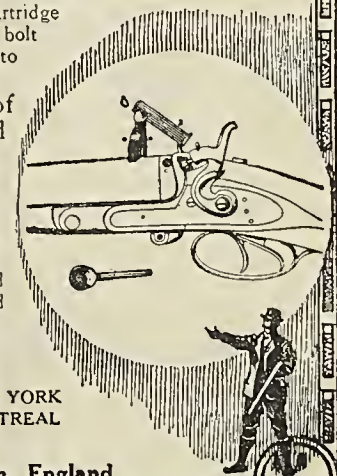
"to this action we had a little apparatus fixed as shown in this sketch, by this arrangement a piece of silver paper can be strained between the hook and the screw clip, attached to the barrels so that when any separation takes place during an explosion the paper breaks. We found that in Mr Greener's action no breakage occurred, using any charge of powder which the cartridge case could be made to hold with the bolt in position the paper remained intact up to the last"

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A WEEKLY JOURNAL OF OUTDOOR LIFE
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WINTER TRAVEL IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS
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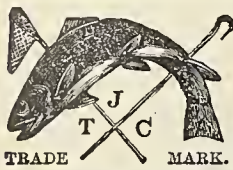
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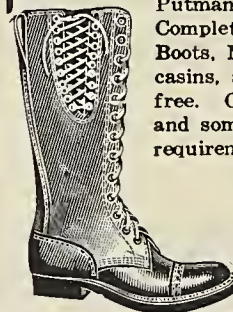
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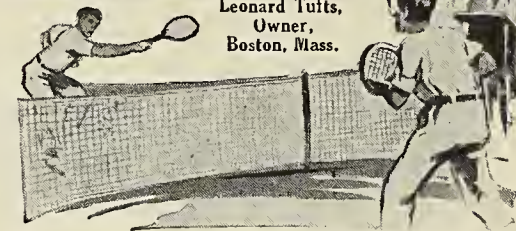
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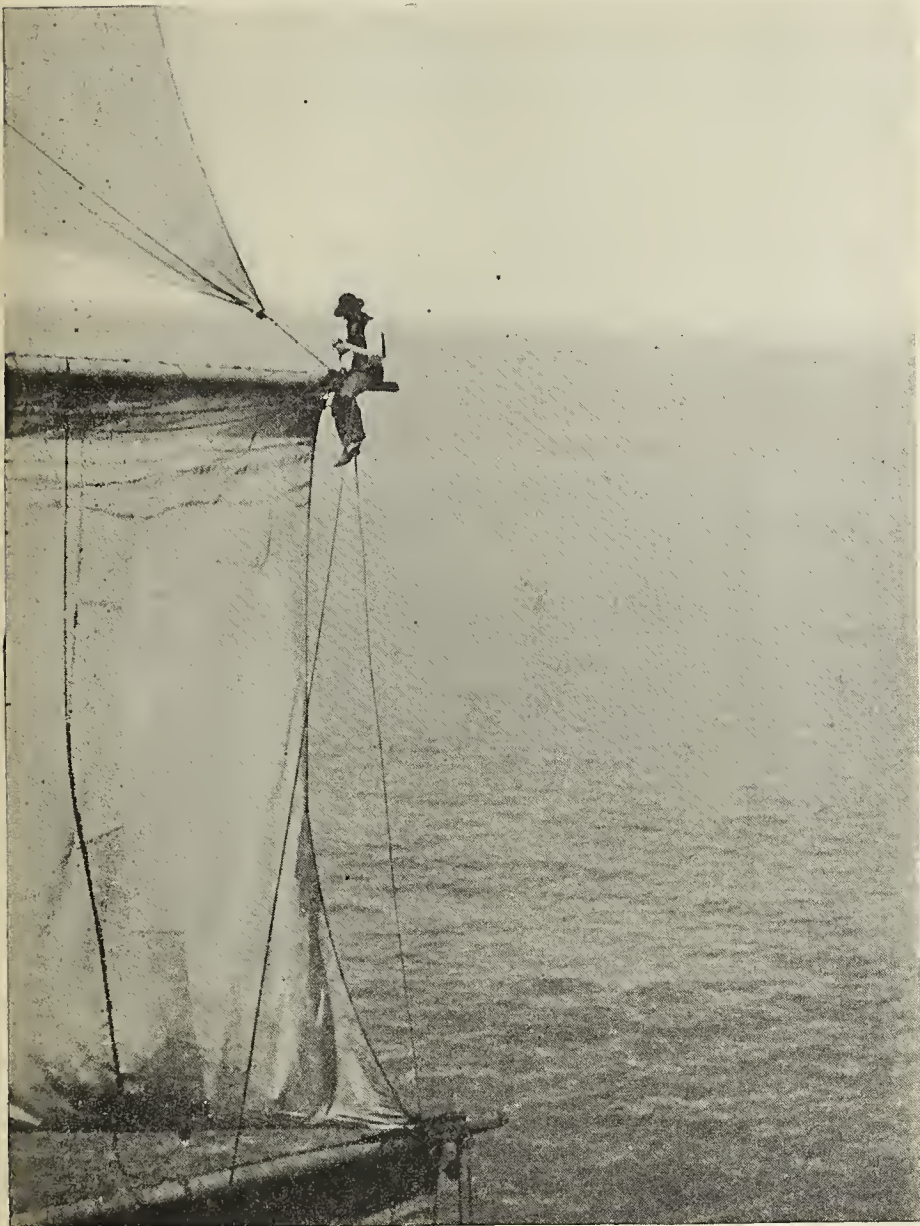
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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1912.

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A SEAMAN ON THE EAR OF THE TOPGALLANT YARD.



A VIEW FROM ALOFT.

To Honolulu in a Bark

By PALMER H. LANGDON

(Continued from last week.)

July 28, 1911; wind north-northeast, varying to south-south east; course, south, 59° west.

UNDERNEATH the cabin floor is a storeroom for sails, and the crew roused the passengers this morning by hauling out a great bundle of canvas which proved to be an upper fore topsail and which was to be put in place of the present sail that needed repairing. The passengers hurried through breakfast to see the operation of changing sails.

First the yard holding the old sail was

lowered down until it rested on the cross stick beneath it, and then the entire crew of eight men were ordered aloft to unbend (unfasten) the wornout canvas. A block and tackle, called a gantline, was made fast to the mast above the yard, and when the sail was unhitched it was lowered down via the gantline and the new one hoisted up to the mast. The sailors grabbed the canvas and first fastened it in the center and then hauled it out on each end of the yard, attaching the earings (end ropes). They then

began to bend (fasten) the sail by weaving spun yarn (small tarred rope) through the eyelets in the canvas to the jackstay of the yard, which stay is a small iron rod running lengthwise of the stick. When this had been accomplished the real fun began of hauling the yard up to its right place. There was no steam for the engine now, and the entire crew and the carpenter were mustered on deck for action. As the mate shouted, "Haul away!" John, the Yankee sailor, who was leading the gang, piped a wang

twang, sounding like a Caledonian bag pipe, and the twang was followed by the yodel of the Scandinavian, which warble is such a delight to a sailor's ear. All hands pulled with a will and the yard went up to its resting place.

An after examination of the rigging showed how an iron yard fifty-six feet long and weighing over a ton could readily be hoisted into place by nine man-power. Attached to the center of the yard is a chain which leads over a block in the center of the mast; this chain ends in another block close to the slot in the mast. Through this block leads a chain and steel cable up to the block and down across the ship, one end of which is made fast to the bulwarks; the other to a block and tackle fastened to the opposite side of the ship. A stout rope is rove in the block called the fore topsail halliard, upon which all hands exert their force. It is by this division of the weight from pulley to pulley and tackle to tackle that the yard can be managed so readily by the foremast hands. The yard is held to the mast by a thimble, known as a parrel, which permits it to slide up and down.

A study of the rigging is a lesson in natural philosophy which explains how each pulley reduces the required pulling force one-half to lift a given weight, but that nothing is really gained in power, for it takes twice the time to lift the weight. But again, in the passing, we must bow to the riggers who have practically applied the principles of physics to the ropes of a vessel and made it possible for man to put in position all kinds of canvas wings on sticks called masts and yards and make the wind blow him to his desired destination.

Latitude, 30° 3' north; longitude, 130° 51' west. Day's run 90 miles. Honolulu 1,485 miles away.

July 29, 1911; wind, northeast, variable; course, south, 30° west.

Doldrums was the order of the day, but the change was very agreeable. For six days the sky had been overcast and the temperature too cool to be comfortable. With the slacking of the winds and the sun piercing the clouds, there came the balmy air of the summer sea shore and the ocean was as blue as a washtub of blueing.

Four times during the day the skipper wore ship to catch the variable slants of the light shifting wind. The maneuver of wearing ship is the reverse of tacking, for instead of the bow being swung into the wind the stern is slewed around into the direction of the breeze. The first inkling of what is to happen comes when the captain says, "Square the main yard." The mate on duty then hustles his watch aft and shouts to slack up the lee braces, the ropes which are holding the yards on the wrong side of the mast. Then the watch is brought over to the other side of the ship to haul taut the weather braces, the ropes which are on the side from which the wind is blowing. In the meantime the helm has been put over and, by the time the braces are trimmed to the right position of the wind and the mizzen spanker and topsail (stern sails) are jibed over, the ship is on the right course.

The brace of every yard has to be hauled taut, beginning with the lowest yard and ending with the highest, or as sailors call them, main (on the main mast) topsail, upper topsail, top-

gallant sail and royal. The braces of the lower yards lead to the side of the vessel; those of the upper yards to the center. When the yards are hauled around square to the wind in the movement of wearing ship, the former weather brace becomes the lee brace and the former lee the weather.

Splendid exercise this hauling around the braces. The landlubbers of the cities who have to play golf or similar gentle games in order to live should take a whack at hauling braces on a square-rigger, then they would surely have enough strength to carry their own golf sticks and not need the services of the small boy. The brace exercise is also recommended for liver trouble and all forms of indigestion. It certainly throws sickness to the four winds and puts vim and vitality into every fiber of the human body.

All day long the ship lolled in the Pacific waiting for the northeast trades, though they came not, and she sped not. It was a day of rest and ease. At sunset there was breeze enough to move her and the new moon made her appearance shining directly in the path of the bark, thereby silhouetting the fine curves of the square sails against the dark background of the night. A beautiful sight, and anyone was moved to utter the lines of Stephen Phillips:

"Alas! must ye utterly vanish and cease from amidst us,
Sails of ye olden sea;
Now dispossessed by the stern and stunted ironclad,
Wingless and squat and stern.
Alas! must ye go as a dream and depart as a vision,
Sails of the olden sea."

Latitude, 29° 45' north; longitude, 131° 3' west. Day's run 22 miles. Honolulu 1,440 miles away.

July 30, 1911; wind northeast; course, south, 74° west.

All of the saints and all of the sinners never had a more glorious Sunday than this July 30, on the sun-spangled Pacific, and yet the captain says we have not reached the trades but it is a delightful northeast breeze, one that would drive a yachtsman to ecstasy and one that drove the bark along at a rate of five knots. The scene was a sky-blue sky, curtained here and there with cloud drapery, an ocean dotted with crested blue waves and over all a sun as genial as a kindly friend. It was a day to make a believer say, "Praise God from whom all blessings flow," and a non-believer to bow his head in admiration of the Creator of the Universe.

Sundays aboard a sailing vessel are as far as possible a day of rest, only the absolutely necessary work is done, work required in the handling of the ship. The sailors take the day to wash themselves and their clothing and to loaf and read on the forecabin head or house. The officers spend the day in talking over the ship's needs and deeds and other ships' blunders.

In the evening the passengers had the benefit of two concerts, the sailors took a hand forward at playing the accordion, and each nationality played its country's airs. There is rarely a forecabin but that has an accordion and players. It is the universal instrument of the toilers, afloat and ashore. In the cabin house or chart room, situated on the poop deck, the captain started his phonograph, and in this corner of the far-away Pacific the ship's company could hear the best opera soloists of the world and joined in song themselves as the

old airs were played by the bands or orchestras.

Latitude, 29° 30' north; longitude, 132° 4' west. Day's run 45 miles. Honolulu 1,400 miles away.

July 31, 1911; wind northeast; course, south, 71° west.

As five bells (6:30 A. M.) sounded this morning the ship was beginning to catch the northeast trade winds and was moving along at a good clip. The wind was nearly dead aft (behind) and had been for several days. Not a tack had been made since the start, only the wearing around a few times in the day of calms, and the hauling around a little of the braces as the wind canted on the more breezy days. Today whitecaps were appearing on the horizon.

The striking of the ship's bells and the method of keeping time aboard ship are always a subject of curiosity to landsmen. Instead of keeping track of hours and minutes, the crew works by the number of bells. Beginning at 12:30 P. M., one bell is sounded; at 1 P. M., two bells; 1:30, three bells, and so on every half hour until 4 P. M., eight bells, when the count begins again and runs up to 8 P. M., when eight bells are struck again and the same number at midnight and 4 A. M. At every eight bells a watch (half the crew) goes on duty, the watches being divided into four hours each, excepting the period from 4 to 8 P. M., which is divided into watches of two hours, that every day each part of the crew may not be on duty at the same time. These two-hour periods are known as dog watches and have furnished sailors many yarns and writers much nautical lore.

The watches of a windjammer are divided into the starboard and port (right and left) and the members of a watch are supposed to bunk on their respective sides of the forecabin. The different watches are selected as soon as the sails are hoisted on leaving port, the mates summoning the crew amidships and each officer (of course, beginning with the first) picking a man at a time. The Welch carrying eight foremast hands, there were four seamen in each watch. During the daytime the watch on duty was kept busy making sail and cleaning ship. At night they were on the lookout. One man in each watch was always at the wheel and the wheelmen were changed every two hours. This left three men for work. At night one man would be stationed way forward on the forecabin head, two would be in the waist of the ship and the fourth at the wheel. As the helmsman left the wheel, he repeated to the officer of the watch the course he had been steering, and a mate was always on duty with his watch, ready to give orders or take a hand at the ropes, the broom or the needle. Busy men these first and second mates with scant leisure or sleeping time. The first mate must be also, according to law, a navigator and take an observation every day, which is checked off with that of the captain, and the mate also keeps the ship's log, recording the wind, course, weather, position of the ship and the work done during the day.

The ship's time is determined every noon by the captain and mate "shooting the sun." That is determining with the sextant when the sun is at the point of highest altitude, which is noon. The captain then orders eight bells, which are struck by the man at the wheel and repeated on the forward bell by a foremast

hand on the bow. All of the ship's watches and clocks are now set for the day. If the sun is obscured and no observations can be made, then the captain and mate set the chronometers by dead reckoning; that is, they know by the speed of the vessel and the course they have steered, how far east or west they have sailed, and set the clocks accordingly until the sun shines again. As the Welch was sailing west of south she was continually losing time.

The noon recording of that handy instrument, the sextant, is used in figuring out the latitude and an observation is taken with the same instrument at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M., to get the longitude. The captain and mate then calculate where the ship is every day at noon and plot her position on the chart. By this system of observation, dead reckoning and bells the work proceeds aboard ships.

Latitude, $28^{\circ} 53'$ north; longitude, $133^{\circ} 52'$ west. Day's run 116 miles. Honolulu 1,278 miles away.

Aug. 1, 1911; wind northeast; course, south, 70° west.

First day of the trades, though moderate,



THE CREW OF THE BARK.

were enough to drive the ship six to seven knots. A white-capped, vigorous sea all the live long day. Not a brace or rope touched with the friendly wind at our stern.

One of the sights this morning was to see some flying fish dart like arrows across the bow of the ship. These little fellows are supposed to be driven into flying from the pursuit of other big fish. So our fish line was promptly put over the side in the hope of catching a dolphin, shark or bonito. We have now been treated to the sight of a variety of marine life. The first day out a humpback whale gambled about the ship, and then a gooney followed us for several days giving an exhibition of soaring that resembles the flight of an albatross. The next few days we were favored with views of the boatswain bird, which flies well up from the water and looks very spectacular with its long pointed white tail that sailors say is shaped like a marlinspike. We hope to see more marine wonders.

All of the California passengers to-day indulged in an earnest discussion over which place was really a city—San Francisco or Los Angeles. The way the adherents of each town poured out acid on the other fellow's abiding place indicated that brotherly love was unknown

among some of the residents of the Golden State. The basis of contention of the "Frisicans" was that San Francisco had the foundations of a city, had grown with just pride to be one of the finest in the land, while Los Angeles was an overgrown village. To which the "Angelites" replied that if "San Fran" did not have any more earthquakes she might become a city, but the city of the angels was growing at such a pace in recruiting from the ranks of the health and rest seekers, that in the course of a few years San Francisco would be forgotten and man would only remember the Golden Gate.

Latitude $27^{\circ} 59'$ north. Longitude, $136^{\circ} 40'$ west. Day's run 153 miles. Honolulu 1,145 miles away.

Aug. 2, 1911; wind northeast by east; course, south, 76° west.

Such a sight this morning as the vessel danced in the merry waves of the northeast trades. The writer had heard a number of seafaring men say: "If you ever take a voyage in a sailer, go where you will catch the trade winds; it is the

geous crimson, making the scene magnificent, and the day ended with the mate declaring that the trip from San Francisco to Honolulu was the finest sailing run in the world, and the passengers were inclined to believe him.

Latitude, $27^{\circ} 12'$ north. Longitude, $139^{\circ} 06'$ west. Day's run, 178 miles. Honolulu 863 miles away.

Aug. 3, 1911; wind northeast by east; course, south, 76° west.

Rocked in the cradle of the deep was the order of events last night. The sea which had been rolling mainly after us shifted to the side with the result that everyone had a rocky cradle sleep. In the morning the wind had increased to twenty-five miles an hour, with white caps galore and occasionally a sea twenty feet high. As a wind fifty miles an hour is considered a gale and a wave of forty feet is estimated to be the highest, we were sailing in half a gale and in waves that were worth recording. A shift in the slant of wind necessitated the jibing over the mizzen spanker (last sail in stern) and hauling around the square sails, which gave the pas-



THE MORNING BATH.

poetry of motion," and it is. All around the great blue circle were combing, foaming, boiling rollers which seemed to take delight in tumbling among themselves, and the ship equal joy in tumbling over them. But it was the steady roll and swing of a sailer, not a steamer, and the pleasure of being blown over the sea by this balmy, thrilling power-wind—not by a rumbling, shaking steam engine. The wind neither raged nor howled, but just simply blew, and every wave as it broke its crest left an emerald spot of water to mark the climax of its career. The captain wished the trades might be stronger, but it was fast enough for the passengers who were enjoying the sensation of the swooping ship. First coasting over one of the rollers, then dipping down into the basin, then roll to one side, then to the other, but not taking a drop of water on the fore-castle, main or poop decks. None of the thumping, bumping, pounding, driving of a steamer, but the delightful motion of a sailing ship.

As the wind and wave had made the day glorious, the heavens, as if jealous, must do their part in the twilight. The sun disappeared in a cloud, and it looked as if there would be no sunset to crown the glories of the day, when suddenly the entire western curtain of clouds were painted a gor-

sengers the opportunity of seeing how a square rigger was worn around in half a gale, the method being the same as in a light breeze, but requiring more care in handling the ropes. The wind was still mainly astern, but was reaching for the quarter.

The trades had rolled up such a sea that it was difficult even with the fiddles to keep the dishes on the dining room table. While at dinner a big roller caught the ship aright and every thing went sprawling down the board, but were caught by the diners on the lee side, and all enjoyed the sight of seeing the tableware take on legs. Another big sea during the day tossed some passengers out of their reclining chairs, but no one was hurt nor had a bucket of water boarded the decks of the ship in this splendid run before the northeast trades which made the Welch hit up a gait of nine knots per hour.

During the tumbling about in the dancing trade waves, four kittens arrived in the fore-castle and all hands predicted that they would become lively cats, born in such a lively period of the bark's history.

Latitude, $26^{\circ} 29'$ north. Longitude, $142^{\circ} 04'$ west. Day's run, 178 miles. Honolulu 863 miles away.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Fly-Fishing on the South Llano River

By J. L. PHILLIPS

THE rivers making the watershed of this portion of Texas, viz., Neches, Sabine, Brazos, Trinity and Colorado, are all what may be called muddy streams and not fit for my style of fishing, hence it is the same old story, "if you would get the best, it is just over yonder and the furthest away." The South Llano River is a most beautiful stream in Southwest Texas. It is very swift, absolutely clear and is said to be fed by seven hundred springs. I do not know who made the count, but evidently every one thinks alike about it, as they all tell you the river is made by seven hundred springs. That portion of Texas is still in the hands of the ranchmen. The man with the hoe is there, it is true, but he has not as yet tilled the soil enough to muddy the streams and deface the landscape with the ax and the saw.

The valley of the Llano is not only beautiful, but rather picturesque, hemmed in as it is on each side by mountains of very good height and rather rugged. The soil of the valley is very fertile and particularly adapted to raising alfalfa. Most of the trees are pecan, many of them very large and they look as though they had been there for hundreds of years. Many pecans are gathered each year, but that country is yet a long way from market, it being about forty-five miles to the nearest railroad. The Llano is a very fine fishing stream, an ideal stream for fly-fishing, and not so swift but that one can wade it. It is true you will find a few pools now and then too deep for your boots, but you don't want to catch them all. Of course, it contains no trout, for that fish is not found in Texas, but you will find some of the liveliest members of the fish family you ever met; namely, large-mouth bass, warmouth, crappie, red-breast sunfish, long-eared sunfish and the common sunfish, every one of which is as quick to rise to a fly as any trout that ever swam in a Northern pool. Now laugh! If you do not believe me, just try it once and then tell me about it.

Now, I did not say, nor would I have you think that I am trying to make the sunfish the equal of the lordly trout. I merely said they will in that stream take a fly as readily as any trout that ever lived. Of course, we all know what a sunfish can do after he has taken your fly. The struggle does not last long, but the little chap is willing, pugnacious and will do the very best he can to interest you with the fight he puts up.

The bass (large-mouth) are the finest and the most beautiful specimens of that family I have ever met, except in mountainous portions of Eastern Oklahoma, where you will find the same fish and his brother, the small-mouth, in the same waters. The bass in the Llano are rather long slim fish, not the elliptical, short-bodied, bellied down type of bass usually taken from weed-grown ponds, deep lakes, etc. (big-mouth bass taken from such places are usually sluggish and do not prolong the fight when hooked, hence a great many anglers claim the big-mouth not the equal of the small-mouth). The environment produces the type. I never

saw it so greatly and clearly proven anywhere, as you will see as soon as you cast your fly on the waters of the South Llano. I never met gamer bass, I never had a small-mouth jump any higher, fight any longer or use more tactics credited to the bass family than these bass resort to when hooked, and they are every one fighters. My way of accounting for the shape of these fish, their fondness for the fly and their beautiful color is this: The swift water of that river keeps the fish on the go in order to make a living, its clear, cold water gives us the firm beautiful fish, and from what I saw, I am sure the bass look for their food in the shape of insect life on top of the water instead of feeding so much on minnows and crawfish; hence the reason they take a fly so readily.

In my five days' fishing I do not think I took on any day less than twenty-five fish, some days a little more. I did not catch any large fish on the trip, two pounds was the largest, the average about $1\frac{1}{4}$ pounds; I have no tale of woe to unfold about the "big one getting away," nor did I cause the air to turn blue because I went in over my waders in some deep hole. The whole time was spent just like a good, gentle angler should spend it. The fish that I did not want for my friends' table I placed back in the water. The best kind of sport could be had not far from the house. I fished both up and down stream and can not say that I saw any particular difference in my catch. If fishing down stream roiled the water and scared the bass, I was unable to tell it. I did not have to fish from sunup until sundown in order to catch the number of fish that I did. I took it easy, enjoyed every moment of my time, rested when I wanted to, and when I placed my rod in its case preparatory to starting home, I had the satisfaction of knowing I could have taken twice the number of fish if I had worked harder and whipped the pools and riffles more hours each day. My sport was clean and gentlemanly; I had all the sport I wanted and all my friends and their neighbors all the fish they could use for food. What more?

Like many anglers who are lovers of nature, too, I must quote here and take off my hat as well to the memory of George Dawson, who left us this well worn aphorism, "It's not all of fishing to catch fish." I found every word of it true on this trip, for aside from the beautiful scenery along the river, I was treated to a beautiful sunset every evening I was there. One evening in particular I shall always remember; it was my last evening.

I had fished up stream, my sport was exceptionally fine that afternoon and I was sorry it was coming to a close. I sat down, as usual, to watch the sun go down behind the mountains. On this evening I was so situated as to look at the setting sun up the valley of the river, the coloring given to the landscape was grand and the sky seemed to blend perfectly with the coloring on the mountain tops and the shadows in the valley. On each side of the river was a large flock of sheep being driven home by Mexican herdsmen. They were too far away

for me to hear the noise made by many hoofs, but I could hear the low, deep call of the mothers and the bay-like answer of the lambs and every now and then I could catch bits of song, as the herdsmen were singing "La Paloma" in their characteristic low-noted way. It was a scene calculated to enchant you; one that would test the bounds of your imagination.

Speaking of sunsets, after what I have seen in the western portion of this State, I cannot help but marvel at the idea of American people going to Italy to see the sun set in all its glory when they can see it better and on a grander scale here in Texas.

I found the brown and gray hackle to be the most useful flies. The bass did not hesitate a moment to rise to either. The smaller sunfish would take anything and were so eager they were a nuisance when you wanted nothing but bass. I never saw anything like it, the eagerness of those sunfish to get the fly. They would come from the opposite side of the river or as far as they could see the fly, and if I did not want them, I simply had to go to another place.

The portion of the South Llano, where I did my fishing, is in Kimble county, about five miles up stream from the little town of Junction, which takes its name from its situation. It is located beautifully at the junction of the North Llano and the South Llano rivers.

As I said in the beginning, you always have to go furthest for the best, I will give readers the route I took and the distance, in case any of them are ever down this way and want to try their luck in the same waters: From Lufkin to Houston, 118 miles; from Houston to San Antonio, 206 miles, from San Antonio to Kerrville, 75 miles, and thence from Kerrville by stage 60 miles to the little town of Junction; in all about 456 miles. Quite a little jaunt for one to take, but then you must know Texas is a pretty good-sized State, and in order to get anywhere you have to travel. The people down here are used to it and do not mind it. I left here about the 7th of October last and my fishing days were between the 10th and 16th.

THE TOP RAIL.

If you were showing a shooting friend your favorite gun and he were to say it was not nicely lined, how would you take it? And yet an Irishman's definition of the term, which evidently originated in Birmingham or some other British gunmaking center, is totally different from what the man in the street would suppose. This is, good material, nice fitting of parts, well finished, and smooth working. You or I would say offhand, probably, that if the phrase did not correctly apply to the bore, it could only refer to what we call, more or less correctly, the balance, the "hang" or, as sometimes used, if incorrectly, the "heft" of a gun. In the latter case weight applies only in a comparative sense. When a man says, "Let me heft your gun," he has in mind what the Irishman refers to as nicely lined. English is, as the Germans say, a fearful and wonderful language, and we do not have to go to Mexico to hear phrases which convey an entirely different meaning from that which they convey to the raw student.

GRIZZLY KING.

Down Lake Winnipeg in Winter

By the REV. ARTHUR SANTMIER

ON the night of March 28, a little party of travelers left the lighted streets of Selkirk and began to battle with the drifts. The great blizzard had covered the country with a thick mantle of white; the wind had piled the drifts mountain high, it seemed; and on the frozen surface of river and lake the snow lay to the depth of several feet.

Our little party numbered four, exclusive of the driver, who was temporarily employed, and was an interesting group. Mr. Ewing, the real leader of the party, was at the head of a fish and mercantile firm, and was en route to the faraway Nelson River fisheries—newly established; Ed. Scott was an experienced net fisherman; Mr. Justy was an employee of the firm—a trader, fish buyer and accountant; and I was a missionary teacher among the Cree Indians on the Nelson River.

Although the railroad extended northward to Winnipeg Beach, a distance of thirty miles, the blizzard had caused a complete stoppage of traffic, and so our start was made from Selkirk with a team of horses and a driver, recruited from a local livery stable. The necessary preparations for so long and hazardous a journey occupied the hours of daylight of Monday, the 28th, and the start was made as the gloom of night settled over the snow-covered prairie.

For miles the road lay over the dreary prairie and through well-nigh impassable snowdrifts, and later, for miles upon the frozen surface of the Red River of the North. Late in the night we camped in the cabin of a half-breed named Black. This is a regular stopping place and is popularly known as Black's place. In the small room seventeen men found sleeping space, while

goodness knows how many were huddled in the family apartment overhead. Mr. Ewing and myself spread our rabbit robes—or rather his robes, for Mr. Ewing had kindly offered to share his comfortable robes with me—upon the floor. Amid odors many, and not without fears lest other bodies than our own might inhabit



NORWAY HOUSE BOARDING SCHOOL FROM THE LAKE IN 45° BELOW ZERO WEATHER.

our robes 'ere morning, we laid ourselves to rest.

Before daylight the company was astir. The hasty breakfast was soon over and Mr. Ewing suggested that we travel in advance of the team for a little distance. This early morning jaunt in the crisp atmosphere dispelled the mental mists and stirred the faculties into life.

Winnipeg Beach was reached at an early hour. The first man we met was intoxicated, and while swinging a bottle over his head, was filling the air with curses. At this place we

engaged a team of wiry Western horses and a large and roomy sleigh. The outfit was made ready by a drunken hostler, and we ate a hasty meal at the hotel, where, to judge from the sound, they were having a jolly good time in the bar-room. Sufficient horse feed to take us to Beren's River was secured and a few provisions for ourselves were purchased. At eleven o'clock the journey was renewed.

We traveled rapidly over well-beaten roads through a continuous belt of poplar forest. The scene was quite attractive to the eye in spite of the dreary uniformity. Some time after

passing the town of Gimli we drew up at the little Icelandic settlement of Hnausa, having covered just forty-three miles between eleven o'clock and five.

Lodgings were engaged and in the evening I was invited to finger the keys of a neglected-looking organ that stood in the corner. Mr. Ewing sang with me several familiar songs, such as "Suwanee River," "Rock of Ages," and the "Bonnie Banks of Loch Lomond." Our audience was a large one and highly interested; but whether lauding our supposed skill, or highly amused at our lack of it, I was unable to determine. In the midst of the singing the Provincial Member of Parliament and the Provincial engineer walked into the room. They were touring this out-of-the-way place presumably in the interests of their constituents. Politicians know no geographical limitations at election time.

The quiet hamlet of Hnausa was left behind us early the following morning, and leaving the well-beaten route of the mail-sledges, we encountered a stretch of very bad road. Our way lay over the Washow peninsula, which was, save for one or two deserted cabins, an uninhabited wilderness. There were undoubtedly numbers of moose on this portage, for many tracks were seen and several frightened animals ran at our approach. Owing to the heavy roads our progress was slow. At night camp was made in a deserted stopping-place known as the Half-way House.

All along the route grouse and rabbits were plentiful. At a point on the peninsula, where evergreen trees were plentiful, I observed a flock of grouse beneath a large spruce tree. Hastily jumping from the sleigh, I dashed to the assault armed with a revolver. Mr. Ewing laughed out a warning and the sleigh passed on down the trail. I then opened the engagement. Bullet after bullet was fired at the dodging birds until finally I secured two or three and then paid



DOG TEAMS AND CARIOLE.

for them many times over by being obliged to chase that flying sleigh for more than an hour. After this incident, I never remained behind to shoot birds or rabbits, but either fired from the sleigh or ran on ahead to hunt.

Fisher River Indian Reserve was reached a little after noon, and we called at a trader's store to purchase snow-glasses and a few necessary provisions. An interesting story is told of this trader. It was reported that he had moose meat in his possession illegally; for be it known that Manitoba has strict game laws that apply—though not often enforced—as well upon her wilderness frontiers as within the region of men and towns. Shortly after, a game constable paid this man a visit. Not knowing the stranger to be an official, our friend extended to him the hospitality of his house and set before him a dish of savory moose meat and delicious gravy. Observing that the stranger did not eat heartily, he urged him, saying, "Take a little more of this tender moose meat, and some more of the gravy." After collecting a heavy fine, the constable departed, leaving the astonished trader wondering which is the more foolish, to repose over-much confidence in a stranger, or to break the civil law. Tradition has it that this trader would not enter the church for fourteen years because of a grudge against the missionary for reporting a breach of the law.

After following the Fisher River for about five miles, we came out on the Fisher Bay of Lake Winnipeg and stopped there for the night in a house belonging to a white man. During the night a heavy snow began to fall, and in the midst of the storm several teams with loads of fish passed through en route to Winnipeg Beach. From them it was learned that a very crooked trail might be followed down Lake Winnipeg for a few miles, and then, with no road, our team must cut straight across the frozen lake.

In the morning a terrific blizzard was raging. With a new supply of bacon and of Indian bread, or bannock, and having secured the services of a guide who was to return with Mr. Justy and the team, we boldly launched out on the frozen expanse of Lake Winnipeg and faced the storm. The trail made during the darkness of night was the most crooked one over which I have ever traveled. We successively faced every point of the compass. Looking ahead the trail appeared to be a huge serpent outstretched in sinuous curves. It was better, however, to follow this trail than to make a new one through the stiff crust. The sleet cut our faces and benumbed our bodies, and the poor horses could hardly stand before the gale; we had difficulty in keeping their heads to the north.

At one point a sleigh loaded with boxes of frozen fish was fast in an ice crack. The driver, unable to extricate his load, had been obliged to leave it. Our team was run at full speed and jumped the crack safely. A number of these dangerous places were passed in this way. During a spell of very cold weather the ice often opens clear across the lake, the awful pressure throwing up a ridge of gigantic blocks of ice. When new ice cracks in this way, the water overflows to a considerable distance on either side, and to one coming along immediately after, he not only finds wet traveling, but

he is liable to fall into the crack. A very few minutes suffice to freeze the water and thus render the crossing safe and easy. Later in the winter when these fissures are marked by high ridges of ragged ice filled with holes, it is difficult to effect a crossing. Often a traveler must follow a ridge of this kind for miles before locating a safe passageway.

After severe battling with storms and another night's camp, we finally reached Beren's River; the end of our 160-mile ride behind horses. The memory of that last camp-fire will live forever. As we were belated and the darksome night overtaking us, we made desperate efforts to find a deserted house that was said to be on an island in the lake. Late at night this house was located high up in the timber amid deep snows. The horses and sleigh were left upon the lake shore, our Indian guide was dispatched for dry wood and we hastily betook ourselves to this habitation of the bats. A small fire was kindled and we were enabled to eat a few mouthfuls of food mixed with cinders and drank some tea which contained charcoal and dirt of various kinds. By the aid of lighted matches several filthy-looking bunks could be discerned, but being too tired to care, we tumbled in and snatched what sleep we could. Long 'ere dawn we were on our way once more.

While passing the Commissioner Islands I fired several unavailing shots at two ptarmigan that were still wearing their winter coats of white. This was the farthest south that I have observed these birds.

Besides being partially snowblind, my face was badly scarred and covered with deep cracks, filled with coagulated blood; forehead and cheeks were badly blistered; and in many ways the hardships of the trip were visible. To travel in the North is to court suffering.

At Beren's River I met Mrs. McLachlan, whose husband had met a tragic death a short time before. The Rev. J. A. McLachlan was for many years a missionary among the Indians. While conveying a party of children to the Brandon Industrial School, his sailboat was capsized and the entire party drowned. Mr. McLachlan was considered an expert sailor, but the terrific storm that raged upon Lake Winnipeg was too much for any craft and any sailor and overwhelmed the devoted missionary and his party within a few miles of a landing. A daughter of the missionary, Miss Madelaine McLachlan, was born in the North, and in addition to considerable skill in handling birch-bark canoes and in driving dogs she played the piano well, and soon afterward left Beren's River to attend the Conservatory of Music.

After a short rest at this point, Mr. Ewing started on expecting me to follow in an hour or so; but, unfortunately, I was unable to find dogs and was delayed for several days. After considerable parley, a young Indian by the name of Francis and a team of five fairly good dogs were secured. With a load of not more than two hundred pounds, I fully expected to ride. But the way proved long, the dogs slow and the weather cold; so that I ran nearly all the way, a distance of about a hundred and twenty miles, finishing in two and a half days.

The first night of this journey I met with an experience that nearly terminated my labors ere they began. We chose for our camp a mossy

place at the base of an uprooted tree, and after our customary meal of roast rabbit, bannock and strong tea, I conducted the evening devotions and we prepared to turn in. For the Indian this was an easy matter, but to me it presented a danger for which I was entirely unprepared. Mr. Ewing was several days in advance with my bedding and I had but one thin blanket and the night was clear and cold.

Few realize the intense cold of a night in the far North. It comes down silently, without warning, and embraces in its icy folds all that has life, and gradually, almost imperceptibly, destroys that life; rendering the Northland a land of danger and often of suffering and death.

Wrapping myself in my blanket, I lay down—but not to sleep, for as the fire gradually went down the mercury dropped, and I soon found myself freezing. After two or three hours without changing my position, I became alarmed and tried to rise, when, to my horror, I found that I could not move a muscle. In terror I endeavored to call the guide, but my tongue would not obey. For the space of two or three minutes I endured untold agony. At last by a violent effort I succeeded in breaking the spell and was able to move one limb; then the blood started to circulate, and with every nerve tingling and teeth chattering as the cold rushed in, I made my way to the still glowing embers of the camp-fire and endeavored to blow them into a flame. The agony of body was too great, however, and so, with no very gentle kick I awoke the sleeping Indian and soon we had a roaring fire.

At half-past one in the morning we harnessed the dogs and started on our journey. The Aurora Borealis illuminated the heavens, lighting the starry host as they coldly gazed down upon us. All nature lay wrapped in a cold shroud of mystery as we followed the faint trail down Lake Winnipeg.

At the Spider Islands my driver left me, and a trader by the name of Donald Flett volunteered to take me the remainder of the distance to Norway House. With his very fast train of four beautiful black dogs and a snowy-white leader we reached his home at the foot of the lake, a distance of twenty miles, in a little over two hours and there I stopped to rest.

For a day or two I was royally entertained at the home of this trader. His wife, a Cree Indian woman, prepared the most toothsome delicacies to tempt the appetite. Never shall I forget the kindness of Mr. and Mrs. Flett. On Sunday morning Mr. Flett harnessed his dogs to a cariole, and, covered with fur robes, I made my first luxurious cariole trip. The trail led through beautiful evergreen groves, dotted with silver birches. I greatly enjoyed that ride of two hours, the trader running alongside or behind the entire distance. When within six miles of Norway House, I bade farewell to my kind host, and leaving my baggage with an Indian to have forwarded later on, I finished the distance on foot.

Upon arrival at Norway House Mission, in spite of my wayworn and battered appearance, I received a very cordial welcome from the Rev. J. A. Sousley, principal of the boarding school, and his wife.

The hardships of the trip were followed by a period of severe illness, and I was confined to the bed for several days, receiving kind care

Conservation Commission Report

from all connected with the mission and school. When recovered sufficiently to resume the journey, two Indians and a cariole were placed at my disposal, and in weakness I was helped in and out of the cariole during the entire trip.

On the second day Cross Lake was reached and I was warmly welcomed by the Indian missionary, the Rev. Edward Paupanekis and his family. After a further illness of more than a week, I was at last able to begin my duties as school teacher, establishing my headquarters at the home of Paupanekis and starting at once to study the language and customs of the country.

One incident of the trip I shall long remember. When within eighteen miles of Cross Lake, we were overtaken by darkness and desired a resting place for the night. On the Whiskey Jack portage Ray Bayer was living at the time. With true Northern hospitality I was invited to stay over night, the one bed in the house being placed at my disposal, while the inmates slept on the floor. To my great surprise and delight a phonograph was discovered and brought forth. In that far off wilderness, surrounded by strangers and in a feeble condition physically it seemed like a breath from the Southland and home to listen to the well-known songs of childhood and the familiar compositions of our great band and orchestral leaders. No one under different circumstances can appreciate the thoughts and emotions that were brought into life by that little program of music, and that left me sleepless until the morning light.

New Publications.

CAZA MEXICANA, Carlos M. López and Carlos López. Decorated cloth, 8vo., 631 pages, illustrated from photographs. Mexico City, C. Bouret.

In the dedication of this splendid volume, and the first one of its kind to be produced in Mexico, the authors give a hint of the wide variety of sport to be had there, among the snow-clad summits of the Sierra Madre on the high central mesas, and along the lowlands of both coasts. It is divided into six parts, each one an exhaustive treatise and appropriately illustrated.

Part I. relates to preparations for hunting, where to go, how to equip, firearms and practice with them, habits of game, and how to find it.

Part II. is devoted to firearms, ammunition, and data regarding the merits of guns, rifles and accessories, care and use.

Part III. covers hunting dogs; kinds, use, training, care and treatment.

Part IV. describes big game, its habits, range, how to hunt it, the seasons, and recipes for cooking game.

Part V. covers small game, upland and lowland birds and wildfowl.

Part VI. is in reference to game protection and laws, and includes a valuable map showing the kind of game to be found in each State.

The text is very interesting and the illustrations are mainly original. These relate to famous shooting grounds, sportsmen's camps and incidents of the hunting. Many of the illustrations of game are from life, while those from mounted specimens are valuable.

The volume is a very creditable one, and should be in the hands of every sportsman who hunts in Mexico or contemplates doing so.

IN the first annual report of the New York Conservation Commission to the Legislature the commission says that in the preservation and restoration of forests the prevention of fires is the fundamental thing, and that the efficiency of the fire protection of the forests is shown in the fact that although the year 1911 was a year of unusual drouth, and with an increased num-



DR. SANTMIER IN HUNTING COSTUME.
The embroidered gloves show the skill of Cree Indian Women.

ber of fires over that of previous years, but one-half of one per cent. of the total area of the forests under protection suffered fire loss, and this although each patrolman covered an area of over 100,000 acres. "The State," remarks the commission, "bears the entire cost of the patrolling of forest lands, although it owns less than one-fourth of the area patrolled. The entire expense of the patrol system is borne by the State, as well as one-half the extra expense of the cost of fighting fire. These two items last year amounted to \$71,067.60, of which the State paid directly \$47,693.62 for patrolling and for one-half of the cost of hiring extra help and fighting fires \$23,373.98. It would seem only a matter of good business and justice to all concerned if the

cost of patrolling and fire fighting could be based on the area of forest lands protected. Is there any reason why the State shou'd pay for the protection of the forests of private owners? An equitable system could be devised whereby each private owner and the State would pay a just and proportionate amount of the expense of saving the forests."

The commission attributes much of the increased efficiency of forest fire protection to the installation during the year of sixteen new mountain observation stations, making thirty-six in all, and says that while the number of fire patrolmen was increased this year from forty-eight to sixty-four, the districts in many cases are still too large, and adds:

"It is estimated that in this State to-day five trees are cut down to every one planted. At the present rate of increase of reforestation and in accordance with the commission's plans, it is expected to reach the much-to-be-desired result of planting at least one tree for every one removed.

"The method of reforestation recommended by Governor Dix has received approval of the people in all parts of the State.

"The use of prisoners in growing nursery stock for reforestation will greatly reduce the cost of the transplants, since labor is the main item. The State should encourage by every means this reforestation work and the policy of selling trees at cost should be a very large inducement. The State should make no profit whatever on transactions of this character.

"The policy of the State in regard to its land in the forest preserve should be to consolidate its holdings so that the work of protecting the forests and of reforesting the watersheds can be most effective and at the least expense. The summits of mountains in the parks should be acquired so as to afford the greatest protection to the watersheds in the conservation of water.

"The conservation commission regards the State Forest Preserve as the people's great playground and health resort, for the use of all and abuse of none."

The prevention of chestnut blight and other tree diseases suggests to the commission the urgent necessity for the services of an expert plant pathologist.

The commission presents facts and figures showing that its predecessors in office had practically contracted for forest lands valued at \$21,913.96 more than had been appropriated for that purpose, not including the value of the large tract of land known as the Taggart-Fisher tract of about 40,000 acres appropriated by the forest purchasing board. "This commission," says the report, "has completed the purchase of all lands where the owners had delivered deeds thereto to the State, and the same had been recorded and has also investigated the remaining lands with a view of ascertaining whether the prices agreed to be paid are reasonable and the title thereto marketable, and while it appears that in some instances the State agreed to pay more than the land was reasonably worth, we recommended that the balance in the appropriation for the purchase of lands in the Adirondacks be made available for the payment of lands contracted for in

(Continued on page 96.)



GAME BAG AND GUN



Better Sportsmanship.

SOMERVILLE, Mass., Jan. 9.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The more thought and study I give to the fish and game question along the lines of conservation and protection, the more complex and difficult a problem it seems to be to properly regulate. With the many different local conditions and the great diversity of opinion entertained by the different sportsmen, it seems almost impossible to bring it to any definite state in which it would be satisfactory even to a good majority of sportsmen.

A great many good suggestions and much good advice is offered as a solution. Many bad features are pointed out and the blame laid to one thing or another, but the more I think of it, the more I am inclined to believe that the one greatest retardment is that ever-present trait of human nature, selfishness. While it is no doubt unconsciously practiced in many cases, still there are a great many who do not seem to care one way or the other, giving no thought to the future, but bent entirely upon getting the most out of the present. This, I think, is one of the greatest obstacles so detrimental to bettering of the fish and game situation, which must to a great extent be overcome; by the use of proper teachings and by right influences.

When we stop to think of it, nearly every other recreative game or sport can be and is played according to a fixed set of rules, which govern every point of every game, and each game can be played under the guidance of a chosen referee or umpire. But with the fishing and hunting game it is different. While we have many statute laws and rules regulating these two great forms of recreation, it is impossible to always play them under the guidance of properly appointed official referees, partly because of the lack of a sufficient number of officials, and partly because of the many out-of-the-way places in which they are enjoyed. Therefore, it becomes the duty of every participant to be his or her own referee.

While there are a great many persons who could not enjoy any game or form of sport unless they play it in a fair and honest way, according to every rule, and always do so, even without the necessity of a compelling referee, yet the previously mentioned human trait will assert itself in others, causing them to take every advantage, fair or otherwise, and appear to enjoy the results just the same. I know of no other sport that has the number of moral and unwritten laws that are practiced in the pursuance of fishing and hunting.

During my limited intercourse with this fraternity of sportsmen, it seems to me that I have more often seen displayed a feeling of good will, and it has appeared more easy to appeal to their better sentiments through these two forms of recreation than in any other way. Some who display little or no sentiment in regard to other sports can many times be approached and brought out, through the medium of these two sports. Isn't this the very feeling

to be taught and cultivated? Sportsmen brought to this state of feeling will find it more easy to live up to all game laws than those who obey them because they feel obliged to, or think it unsafe to do otherwise. In what other good cause do we find men of all classes working side by side as we do in the cause of conservation, in the interest of which all good sportsmen are working.

I am glad to be able to feel that this class of sportsmen is gradually increasing. I am encouraged by the apparent advancement which has been made in the past year in the interest of this great question. I know of nothing more encouraging than the many good tidings derived from the perusal of FOREST AND STREAM. Many are the good suggestions contained therein and much do we rejoice over the many good results brought about by its teachings. As more and more people are brought to realize and understand the idea of conservation and protection, then has a great gain been made in the interest of the cause. When it is more generally understood that conservation does not mean merely a protection to fish and game, but a protection to all beneficial birds and animals, a saving of our forest and all lakes, streams, waterways and all natural resources for the benefit of all outdoor recreationists. When it is more fully understood that all true sportsmen stand for these principles, then will a greater prestige with the general public have been gained by this class of sportsmen.

This is my impression of the teachings of our good paper, FOREST AND STREAM, and while it and its big family, including the best class of sportsmen to be found, are working for the enactment of more good and restrictive laws, let the teaching of moral laws and better sportsmanship go on, and may the recruits to this good cause be greatly increased in number this year just started. Moral laws and the proper idea of sportsmanship are more to be depended upon at present than the many statute laws which it is so difficult to enforce.

CHAS. H. SHAW.

Game Preserves.

BRYN MAWR, Pa., Jan. 2.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I have read with great interest Henry Chase's article in the last FOREST AND STREAM, and in the main agree thoroughly with what he says.

The question of Federal control of our game at the present time is of course out of the question. So, in the meantime, why would it not be well to get to work on the game laws, both State and county, trying not only to improve them, but have them enforced?

The habits of the different game birds should be generally better known in framing the game laws. Every town should have a game warden, intelligent enough to instil his ideas into his neighbors and their sons, and to understand the value of the small and big game of his section. In short, people must be educated to

the point where they take a real and personal interest in the wild life surrounding them.

There is one thing, I think, should be made a law in every State in the Union. That there shall be no shooting between one hour before sunset and one hour after sunrise, for in that time the game is least able to help itself.

As an example, and to show how late shooting can effect one small section, let me give my experience in Southern New Hampshire, where I have owned a farm for twenty-five years. Twenty years ago there was first-class ruffed grouse shooting in the section between Jaffrey and Keene, New Hampshire. To-day a good bag would be perhaps two or three grouse. Yet, owing to the ruffed grouse's habit of roosting on trees near or on old wood roads, I have within five years, or since the shooting has become poor, often met some small boy, or man, with a bag of eight or ten birds all killed while roosting in the apple trees or birches along the roads and runs where the birds were known to be.

This sort of thing is a shame, and, in my opinion, has had much to do with the rapid disappearance of our ruffed grouse.

Twenty years ago it was a lucky man or boy in the country who had a gun that could be depended upon. In these days anyone can get one. In consequence hundreds of birds are killed in the way I have spoken of.

The same thing occurs in all Southern States, where the turkeys roost along the elms on the creeks. In certain parts of Texas, to my personal knowledge, it is the only way turkeys are hunted, and if a big flock is located the slaughter is frightful.

In regard to Mr. Chase's remarks on private preserves, I think that in many cases the preserves are the direct result of the failure of the average man to realize that game laws are not made to stop his shooting, but to give him and his sons after him shooting for years to come. If game gets scarce in his section through his carelessness and ignorance of the game laws, he cannot see why a man with money should buy up land, stock it, and preserve it for his own use.

Incidentally, a private game preserve on which quail have been put out, does help the surrounding country by a natural overflow, as quail are at times exceedingly migratory, especially in dry weather.

I am not advocating private preserves, but simply trying to account for a condition which has, as Mr. Chase says, arrived.

As a rule, on most private preserves the game laws are obeyed to a nicety, otherwise where would be the use of the preserve? This should show the man who cares nothing for game laws, and shoots for sport, not food, one very simple way of keeping up the supply of game. Simply obey the game laws.

The bags in all State and county laws should be limited to the supply of game in the section to which the game laws apply, and papers should be circulated which would give the fair thinking taxpayer the reason for the seeming stringency in controlling his day's shooting. For, if we are not educated to the point where we are willing to trust to an expert's advice in shooting, as we do in other things, our game is bound to be exterminated.

MARK HOPKINS, JR.

Insect Pests.

CAMDEN, N. J., Jan. 15.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* In your last issue there was a request made for information in regard to insect or vermin pests in Florida, and from the wording, I would think the party was inquiring in reference to camping. I have spent portions of six winters in Florida, from November to June, and covering the East Coast from St. Augustine to Cape Florida, the St. Johns River from Jacksonville to Lake Pointsett, portions of the West Coast, Pensacola, Cedar Keys and the Tampa Bay section; five trips down the East Coast and the St. Johns River country, one trip on the West Coast and dating from my first trip of November to June in 1885 and 1886.

The last trip, two years ago, down the East Coast, when my wife was with me, in a canoe trip, St. Augustine to Miami and back. During the entire trip of nearly eight hundred miles and eight weeks' duration we camped and cooked our meals at a camp-fire; we had a small tent and slept on the ground with a bed of palmetto or cocconut leaves and our blankets, and during the whole trip never were bitten or annoyed. Only on three nights of the entire trip did we sleep in a house.

To anyone who enjoys boating, variety of vegetation, camping or cruising, the conditions on the East Coast are ideal. There is the wilderness, when you want it, nothing but trees and water, then maybe in a few hours a town, and the environment so beautiful it is beyond me to properly picture. If you wish to fish, there is plenty of water and fish, too; oysters and clams are in plenty. A breeze that will drive your boat six or eight miles an hour, or put you on your mettle to make any headway against it with paddle or oar; and yet so soft you feel no bad effect from resting in it when overheated.

Now a word for the people. You are made to feel a hospitality you do not know in the North. You are a bother to no one; every one you meet has a pleasant word. It is a pleasure to show you over their garden or through the grove or packing house, and when you leave you carry instructions as to the best route, the fishing grounds, a few vegetables or your boat is loaded with oranges. You are to be sure to stop on your way back. If you leave your boat and tent in town, settlement or wilds, you need have no fear of it being disturbed. There seem to be no thieves and "young America" seems to be educated to an entirely different degree from in the North. We returned from our trip full of pleasant memories and—renewed health and hopes to repeat the trip.

HARRY MANSFIELD.

New York Legislature.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 15.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Senator Argetsinger, of Rochester, has introduced into the Legislature two bills relating to auxiliary forest preserves, as follows:

Providing for the taxation of auxiliary forest preserves. The board of supervisors of each county is required to furnish each year to the Board of Assessors of each town in the county a statement of the names of the owners, and a sufficient description of the tracts classified as auxiliary forest preserves. These reserves are to be taxed at not more than one dollar per

acre, unless they are underlaid with valuable minerals, in which case the minerals may be assessed separately. When timber on these auxiliary reserves is cut and marketed, the owner must pay to the supervisors for the use of the county and township, ten per cent. of the selling value of the marketed stumpage of both coniferous timber and broadleaf timber.

Defining and establishing auxiliary forest preserves. It provides for setting aside surface lands by private owners, with the approval of the Conservation Commission, for the purpose of reforestation.

These two bills have been introduced by Senator Walters, of Syracuse:

Appropriating \$75,000 for the purchase of sites for the six game farms, the sites to be selected by the Forest, Fish and Game Commissioner.

Amending the Act of 1911 (Chap. 851), establishing a State college of forestry at Syracuse University, substituting the chairman of the State Conservation Commission for the State Forest, Fish and Game Commissioner upon the Board of Trustees of the institution.

The Senate committee on forest, fish and game will be constituted the same as last session, viz.: Senators Roosevelt, of Dutchess; Frawley, of New York; Cronin, of Brooklyn; Long, of Nassau; O'Brien, of Brooklyn; Fiero, of Greene; Bayne, of New York; Hamilton, of Chautauqua; Sage, of Albany.

The Assembly committee on forest, fish and game, just appointed by Speaker Merritt, comprises the following: Messrs. Macdonald, of Franklin; Waring, Ulster; Waters, Orleans; Yeomans, Wayne; Hart, Fulton-Hamilton; Brong, Niagara; Prime, Essex; Duntz, Seneca; Milford, Onondaga; Crawford, New York; Blauvelt, Rockland; McDaniels, Tompkins; Schwarz, Rensselaer. E. C. C.

Adirondack Notes.

NORTH CREEK, N. Y., Jan. 1.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I am spending the winter at a farmhouse about seven miles from North Creek, Warren county, in the Adirondacks. The woods, especially where there are large tracts of evergreens, are most beautiful and interesting to a nature lover, when in their winter garb. The forests would certainly be a dreary and uninviting place in winter, were it not for their cheerful and majestic presence.

Black bears are quite numerous around here, and a few years ago created quite a good deal of havoc with the farmer's sheep-folds. Fresh tracks were reported recently and we took the trail in the afternoon. After a mile of very bad going, we came on a deer's carcass, upon which bruin had that afternoon been feeding. Just as the trail was getting warm, we had to give up the chase, as the days are so very short. If bear-hounds could be used, it would afford good sport, but the law says nay, and the surest way to take them is in steel traps.

Rabbits and partridges are numerous and have afforded good sport. A short time ago we took a beautiful specimen of an albino flying squirrel.

That blood-thirsty little savage, the red squirrel, is very common here.

Last summer I spent seventeen straight weeks

at a leading sporting camp in Northern Maine, and, while there, became quite intimate with an old, experienced and very capable guide. He informed me that to become a guide in Maine, one has to procure a license and at the end of the deer and moose season to send in a detailed report of his work for the year to the fish and game commissioner at Augusta. They have their guides under most admirable supervision, and if this great and good (?) Empire State, with its far-famed Adirondacks teeming with deer, were to pass a law requiring all guides to be licensed, it would be a step in the right direction and would prevent, as I will attempt to show, the many senseless and unnecessary shooting fatalities. I have talked with experienced and veracious native hunters in this section, and their unanimous opinion is that at least eighty per cent. of hunting tragedies can be directly or indirectly traced to strong drink in self-appointed and incompetent "guides." Intemperate country youths and middle-aged men, because brought up in the neighborhood, believe themselves qualified to guide a sportsman after deer, though their knowledge of woodcraft and experience in hunting may be very limited, to say the least. Their rum-besotted advice is in many instances about as follows:

"Anything you see moving or rather any commotion in the brush must be a deer, so blaze away!"

There are many sober (at least, during working hours), experienced, careful and lion-hearted guides, for whom I have the most unbounded admiration and respect, and I think a careful perusal of the records will disclose the undeniable fact that very few accidents have occurred while the sportsman has been under the care of that master of woodcraft, the high-class guide. L. T. CARTER.

Walnut for Gunstocks.

CONSUL ALBERT HALSTEAD, of Birmingham, says that a number of attempts have been made by prominent local gun manufacturers to obtain walnut from the United States for gun stocks, but the wood has invariably been found unsuitable for the high-class guns, and it has not heretofore been used for guns of poor quality. The difficulty is not in the strength of the wood, but in the color, which is dark brown with none of the yellow and light brown streaks that are found so attractive for gun stocks.

The walnut that has been used for British gun stocks has come from Italy, Switzerland and France. It is said, however, that the last tree suitable for gun stocks in Italy has apparently been cut, so that the supply is now French, but the prices for the French walnut are going up so high that they may within a few years become prohibitive. The French walnut is now particularly in demand for veneering purposes, it being found more profitable as a rule to cut it for veneer than to sell it for gun stocks. Thus it is quite likely that a situation will develop where American walnut gun stocks will be in demand.

It is highly desirable that prices be quoted in English money and the walnut delivered in Birmingham, or at least delivered at a British seaport.



Our Utopia.

BY ROBERT E. PINKERTON.

I KNOW a lake that's buried in a far-off forest land,
It's circled by the pine trees and rimmed with rock and
sand;
Mere man has seldom seen it—just the moose and deer
and bear—
But some day we are going to build a cabin there.
This lake is like a mirror when the sun comes up each
day
And colors all the islands, each point and shadowed bay,
From the paint box of a master whose work is ever new,
And all this wondrous beauty I long to show to you.
And you and I will live there in a cabin 'neath the pine,
And round us moaning Norways with sobbing winds will
whine;
We'll tramp the woods together, we'll float in our birch
canoe,
We'll catch the trout and muskie, and stalk the caribou.
And from a rock at sundown, we'll see the shadows fall,
We'll watch the stars come twinkling, and learn them
one and all;
We'll hear the cry of night birds as we paddle 'neath
the moon,
We'll watch the moose and buck deer come down to
drink at noon.
When winter comes, and hungry wolves, across the lake
at night,
By howling, trace the pathway of frightened deer in
flight,
We'll gather 'bout the glowing stove—a pipe, a book,
content—
With ne'er a thought of cities where wasted years were
spent.

Anglers' Club of New York.

THE annual meeting of the Anglers' Club of New York was held at the Hotel Navarre on Jan. 9, an exceptionally large number of the members attending. The election of officers for the current year resulted as follows: President, Jason G. Lamison; Vice-President, Edward Farnham Todd; Secretary, A. B. Hubbell; Treasurer, Harry Friedman; Directors, the above officers and Perry D. Frazer, Harold G. Henderson, John L. Kirk, George M. L. LaBranche, Robert B. Lawrence, Nathaniel S. Smith and Tobias A. Wright. The members of the various committees were also elected, the chairmen being: Admissions, A. R. Hanners; Tournament, Walter McGuckin; Arrangements, William C. Metcalfe; Nominations, Jason G. Lamison.

Under the new constitution of the club this will be the only business meeting of the year, as all business will hereafter be transacted by the board of directors and the committees which will report to the latter, but monthly dinners will be arranged as heretofore, each of which will have some special feature, such as a debate between selected members on the merits of different methods of fishing; addresses by members and others on fishing and outdoor topics; fishing experiences of members and friends; stereoptican views, etc., as may seem most popular on trial.

After the meeting dinner was served to about eighty-five members and guests, followed by speaking under the able guidance of Julius H. Seymour as toastmaster. The speakers were W. S. Champ on his experiences in the arctic regions as head of the Baldwin relief expedition;

W. E. Coffin, on pipe smokers; Gifford Pinchot, who told two Catalina fish stories; Dan Beard, on outdoor life, and Commodore Gregory, on a bag of snipe and a pocket flask. The retiring president, Mr. LaBranche, was then presented with a loving cup on behalf of the club by the chairman of the dinner committee, E. M. Gill, and accepted it in a very well chosen and really impromptu reply, as it came to him as a complete surprise.

The meeting then adjourned to the adjoining room for the pictures which closed the entertainment. These consisted of lantern slides from photographs and comments thereon, by W. H. Miller, E. F. Todd, E. M. Brunn, R. J. Held and G. M. L. LaBranche, of the club, of fishing scenes and experiences, and slides and moving pictures, the latter being the first ever taken in the extreme North, by A. A. Fiala, when on the Ziegler polar expedition, Mr. Fiala also giving a very instructive explanation of his work. These were followed by motion picture films showing fishing in various foreign countries, after which the company broke up with many thanks to the dinner committee for a most enjoyable evening.

Public Fishing Rights.

RECENT decisions in the courts concerning the rights of riparian owners threaten to arouse no little controversy, says Land and Water. It is not our intention to discuss the pros and cons of the cases referred to, but to call attention to various broad issues which are often overlooked. Earnest advocates of what are loosely termed "public rights" tells us that the decision of the Law Lords means that no one has any right to fish on any river in these islands if the owner objects.

Legally that seems correct enough, but there are any number of things the law does not allow if it were strictly enforced, but no one troubles to take proceedings except to prevent a nuisance or establish a right. So it is with fishing in our rivers. No riparian owner takes action unless his undoubted rights are encroached on or fishermen use his waters in such numbers that he is seriously incommoded. It is claimed by some that anyone should have the right to fish when and where he likes. We are told that thousands of anglers all over the country would hail such a right with joy. As soon as we begin to look into the matter, however, we find that the fisherman would suffer rather than benefit. We are continually hearing complaints that the fish in our streams are diminishing owing to pollution by factory discharges and town drainage and the increase in the number of anglers. The supply is maintained largely by restocking and strictly enforced regulations concerning close times, netting, and the size of fish that may be taken. This being so, who would take the trouble and expense to obtain fresh stock and prosecute breakers of the law if it merely meant he was benefiting others more than himself? If the owner of the banks had no more right to fish than anyone else, he would not go to the expense of keeping an

efficient watch over the fishing waters; in fact, it would be unnecessary, as poaching would cease to exist.

Whatever way we look at it, "public rights" in this connection of fishing mean anarchy pure and simple. Many of those anxious to do away with riparian ownership persuade themselves that they are acting in the interests of the "working man" against the "idle rich" or the "plutocrat." As a matter of fact, many thousands of working men are really riparian owners themselves. There are any number of angling clubs whose members consist exclusively of men of moderate or very small means. These associations rent the fishing rights and often stock their own waters. Thanks to their small subscription, they are able to count on a certain amount of sport; but if anyone is to have the right to fish where he chooses, these workingmen anglers will be hit as hard as the rich salmon-fisher.

It may be said that the fishing rights would be vested in the local authorities, who would grant licenses to all who applied for them. That does not overcome the difficulty. Either the fee for the license would be so very small that anybody could afford one, or it would be sufficiently high to shut out the poor man altogether. In the first case we have a state of anarchy again; in the second we merely substitute public for private ownership. The private owner asserts his rights if he thinks fit, in which case he takes steps to protect his property, or he allows the public to fish without hindrance. If the local authorities granted license for angling they would have to prevent unauthorized persons from enjoying any sport. There are only two alternatives—regulation or anarchy. Angling would soon cease to be a sport in the British Isles if any man had the right to fish where he pleases without let or hindrance; so anglers would not benefit if that were the law. And if public ownership took the place of private rights, there would be so many red-tape regulations that, in all probability, angling would be far less popular than it is at the present time. If the rights of riparian owners were really a menace to sport, the number of cases in the courts would be infinitely greater than it is, for the landowner only enforces his claims when something really serious is at stake.

Not on His Map.

IN a northern seaport town there is a wealthy but illiterate man who owns many fishing vessels and follows their course over the seas by aid of a large atlas and a 10-horsepower magnifying glass. "I've just had a letter," he said to a neighbor, "from one of my captains, and he tells me he's been in a fearful storm. I'll read you what he says:

"The waves rose like mountains. We were driven before the wind to the danger of our lives and put into great jeopardy."

"What I want to know," said the shipowner, "is, where is Great Jeopardy? It's somewhere in the Mediterranean, but I can't find it on this map anywhere."—Marine Journal.

All the fish laws of the United States and Canada, revised to date and now in force, are given in the Game Laws in Brief. See adv.



Zoological Society Annual Meeting.

THE eighteenth annual meeting of the New York Zoological Society was held in the ballroom of the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria on Tuesday, Jan. 9. Prof. Henry Fairfield Osborn, president, presided, and Madison Grant, chairman of the executive committee, read the report of that committee for the year 1911.

The report showed that the membership of the society had increased during the year, and urged the members to make efforts to still further enlarge the list. During the year a series of ten new bear dens has been practically completed, as has also an eagle and vulture aviary. Both buildings will be put in use next spring. It is purposed to erect in Baird Court a house for the anthropoid apes for the large collection of chimpanzees and orangs owned by the society. A hospital and quarantine, as well as other administrative buildings, are to be erected during the year.

Reference has already been made in *FOREST AND STREAM* to various events of the year. The little gorilla brought from Africa lived only eleven days in the park; the Siberian tigers are doing well and growing fast. From Paul J. Rainey have been received a number of animals including a hyena, a cape hunting dog and two leopards. Two new and rare South American bears have been received. The national collection of heads and horns received through the generosity of Clarence Mackay twelve large Alaska moose horns mounted, ten wapiti and four bison.

The endowment fund has been increased and is now \$283,062. The decision of the city to build a new aquarium and the appropriation of \$200,000 as a beginning has already been told of in *FOREST AND STREAM*.

After the report of the executive committee, Dr. Hornaday made some remarks on game protection, and Dr. Charles H. Townsend, director of the New York Aquarium, described with lantern slides the expedition of the Albatross under the auspices of the Zoological Society and the American Museum of Natural History to Guadalupe Island off Southern California, and the discovery of the herd of elephant seals and the capture of the specimens now on exhibition at the Aquarium. Dr. Townsend's account was extraordinarily vivid and interesting, and his pictures very beautiful. He held his audience.

C. William Beebe, curator of birds at the Zoological Park, who had just returned from his expedition around the world to study pheasants, exhibited many photographs of strange birds and of distant lands collected during his absence. Mr. Beebe was accompanied by Mrs. Beebe, and his pictures were very interesting and his talk was greatly applauded.

Paul E. Akeley, who has just returned from Africa, showed a number of pictures of elephants and other African game and described a number of his adventures in his search for material for a mounted elephant group in the American Museum of Natural History. Mr. Akeley very modestly did not tell of the most surprising ad-

ventures that he had; such as choking to death a leopard with his bare hands and being left for dead by an attacking bull elephant.

At the close of the meeting the following candidates were chosen to the outgoing class of the board of managers for 1912: Levi P. Morton, Henry A. C. Taylor, Andrew Carnegie, Hugh J. Chisholm, John L. Cadwalader, Frank K. SturGIS, Madison Grant, Geo. J. Gould, Wm. White Niles, Ogden Mills, Samuel Thorn and Lewis Rutherford Morris.

Belated Migrants.

HENDERSONVILLE, N. C., Jan. 13.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* We are having winter. Two snow storms, one of three inches, were followed by sleet and rain, leaving a sheet of ice dangerous for both man and beast, and now, just when most of this was melted, comes a fall of four inches of light soft snow. All last winter we did not have one-quarter of an inch of snow and sleet. Another thing rather "out of common" is this: In the middle of December there were numbers of robins up here. I saw one to-day. I do not remember robins in mid-winter before. Also I saw a mockingbird here to-day. Evidently he has become acclimated, and I expect to hear him as usual in early spring. And how he can sing! I am sure after this winter passes he will be so full of song he will find it difficult to contain himself. The sunshine and balmy air will have the effect it must always have on the feathered songsters.

But I would have thought all this rough cold weather would have sent all these birds "down South" long ago.

Evidently cold weather arrived rather late in the North and this December delegation of robins was delayed in the migration. They did not stay long, and the one I saw to-day must be very lonesome and no doubt will hasten his departure.

Quail shooting (except for pot-hunters) has been out of the question since the snow fell. No sportsman cares to take advantage of the birds at such times as this when snow covers the ground.

No doubt the birds are suffering, not only from the pot-hunters, but from the difficulty in getting food. The Ewart law is for this reason among others the worst ever made. Quail should be shot in November and December in this country and protected after Jan. 1. There is also a clause in his law "that it shall be illegal to trap or sell quail except during the months of January and February," thus legalizing just what all sportsmen have tried to stop all these years, and in the worst months. No trouble to trap any grain-eating birds now, and it is more than a pity; it is a shame.

ERNEST L. EW BANK.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Jan. 11.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I am sending you the head of a bird. My opinion has been asked as to what this bird is. I think it is an English starling.

Am I right? Many hundreds of these birds have been seen in this locality during the last few days in flocks. Have they ever been seen as far south as this before? B. B. SEMMES.

[The bird was a starling. As yet the habits and range of the English starling in America are not generally known; in the vicinity of New York city they are frequently seen in small groups in winter. One flock numbering about twenty has been seen every day in a village in Northern New Jersey. They made no attempt to leave last week when the mercury dropped as low as 5 and 10 degrees below zero, but sought shelter on the leeward side of buildings and in wild cherry trees. Before the ground was covered with snow, this flock fed on lawns and in gardens, always returning to the old cherry trees.

Possibly the starlings mentioned by Mr. Semmes were driven southward by storms, but as they increase in numbers it is to be expected that they will spread further and further away from the places where they are now fairly numerous.

The starling at a distance appears to be black, but closer inspection will show that the feathers are tipped with white or light brown. The tail is very short. On the ground they do not hop, but walk. Feeding, they run rapidly a few feet, stop, then run again quite rapidly.—EDITOR.]

Norton Sound Bears and Caribou.

A GEOGRAPHICAL Survey report, recently published, speaks of an abundance of caribou sign in the higher hills between the Yukon River and Norton Sound, Alaska. These deer are abundant in the region specified, though further west they are almost entirely wanting. It is stated also that the domesticated reindeer, held there by the Government, or private ownership, and which are herded near the mouth of the Shaktolik, are moved from place to place, and sometimes these animals stray away and become wild.

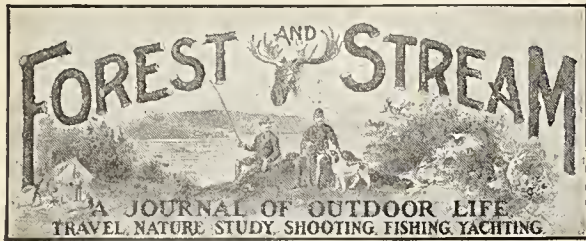
In the less frequented parts of the region bears are comparatively numerous. Well trodden bear trails run along the Shaktolik for many miles, used by the bears during the salmon season, when they visit the river to fish. During the bear season bear signs are abundant along many rivers. Trappers and prospectors report that lots of the bears are rather large and brown in color, very few black bears being found.

Caribou and bears are the only two large animals in the region.

The Captive Elephant Seals.

THE six elephant seals sent back by Dr. Charles H. Townsend, director of the New York Aquarium, until within a few weeks threw so well and were so voracious that they promised to eat the New York Zoological Society out of house and home. Two of the animals were sent to Washington, and shortly after that two others died suddenly. This seems to be the fate of most captive animals. It is impossible to keep them under natural conditions and sooner or later they must perish.

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THE OBJECT OF THIS JOURNAL

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

—FOREST AND STREAM, Aug. 14, 1873.

FEED THE BIRDS.

THROUGHOUT the United States low temperatures have prevailed during the past fortnight and storms of snow, sleet and rain have taken heavy toll of the furred and feathered game. The survivors need attention, and every sportsman should devote a little time to placing feed where it will be found by the game and other birds. This work is systematically done in many places, but there is not a woodlot or thicket that does not provide shelter for wild life, and every effort made to conserve this will bring satisfactory returns. Feed the birds.

FUR SEAL LEGISLATION.

ALTHOUGH the convention between Great Britain, Russia, Japan and the United States that met last summer agreed that pelagic sealing should cease, Congress has not yet ratified the convention's action. A bill providing such a ratification is now in committee of the House. There is also before the House a resolution offered by Mr. Rothermel, forbidding the killing of any seals on the Pribilof Islands for a period of fifteen years. That resolution, if passed, would undo much of the good promised by the agreement of the powers with regard to pelagic sealing.

The habits of the fur seal have been so closely studied that they are well understood. The male fur seal gathers about him a company of twenty to one hundred females that he defends against all other males. Rival bulls are constantly striv-

ing to steal females from each other, a bull seizing a female in adjacent territory and lifting her over to his own harem. If the bull from which the female is being taken, sees what is being done, he seizes the cow to retain her, and in the struggle she may be torn to pieces or greatly injured. Among fur seals the pups are produced in equal numbers, and as a result of their polygamous habits there is under ordinary conditions a great surplus of males. These, while still too young and too weak to hold a position in the rookery as breeding males, herd by themselves. In past years the number of these bachelor males was kept down by the killing for fur, enough being left to supply the loss among the breeding males from old age or death.

If the resolution suspending the killing of all seals on the Pribilof Islands for fifteen years should pass, in a few years there would be a great body of strong adult males which would invade the rookeries, causing constant fighting, and as a result the destruction of a great number of young and female seals. Such destruction would tend to delay for a number of years the re-establishment of the fur seals on the Pribilof Islands in anything like their old numbers. The resolution is opposed by every fur seal expert who has been on the islands for the last twenty years, and all naturalists familiar with the subject believe that it would be very injurious to the fur seal herd.

If a farmer has a dozen cows or a dozen ewes, he does not at the breeding time turn into the pasture with these cows a dozen bulls or a dozen rams. If he did that, the consequences can easily be imagined. Precisely similar results would be attained by treating the Pribilof fur seal herd in the manner proposed by House Resolution 277.

Reports from Washington indicate that the House Committee on Foreign Affairs will report the ratification bill almost as introduced, and will not regard the representations of those who are urging a close season on the fur seals.

THE COMMISSION PLAN.

IN the report of the Conservation Commission to the New York Legislature is found another hint that at some future day the people will be urged to empower that commission to take from the Legislature the making, as well as the enforcing, of the forest, fish and game laws.

The plan is not new, for it has been applied more or less successfully in other countries, but it is not likely that it will meet with the favor of lawmakers, some of whom find their principal occupation during legislative sessions in the juggling of the game laws. The desire for simpler game laws is growing, however, and when the long-suffering public finally demands that an end be put to the incessant changing of seasons, as it may be expected to do some day, then the plan to give over this work to a small group of men will be brought up for approval.

It is not without merit. There is reason in the belief that a commission of three or five men seeking to please an entire State, can make better game and fish regulations than a hundred men, each of whom is pledged to carry out the wishes of a few constituents. And if the commission plan is ever carried out, there will, it is hoped, be few local laws to confuse and discourage sportsmen from other portions of the State, who must now know that it is unlawful

to fish in Blue Run between Jake Smith's blacksmith shop and the Millville dam.

Insofar as it applies to the supervision and regulation of lumbering on private lands within the Adirondack and Catskill Parks, the Conservation Commission's recommendation for more power is sound. Scientific forestry, so-called, or rather common sense forestry, is needed on such lands as are not now within the jurisdiction of the commission, but which should be, since the cutting of every tree in the Adirondacks bears just so much on the solution of the question of preserving the stream heads.

THE American Forestry Association, at its thirteenth annual convention, held in Washington last week, recommended that the Forest Service be taken entirely out of politics and put on a scientific basis. The association also urged Congress to make further appropriations for the purchase of additional forest lands in the Southern Appalachians and the White Mountains. Governor Robert P. Bass, of New Hampshire, was re-elected president, and Mrs. Grover Cleveland was elected a life member.

No word of comfort has so far been received by the friends of Edmund S. Bailey, Dr. C. A. Clemons and Thomas Veltman, who departed from Bay Shore, N. Y., more than a week ago, intending to shoot wildfowl on Short Beach Island, in Great South Bay. Their motor boat was recovered, but no trace of the men or the small boat in which they put out for their shooting box has been found.

THE forest situation may not inaptly be likened to the late Mark Twain's whimsical description of his efforts to farm. He had succeeded, he said, in making one blade of grass grow where only three had grown before. And to-day great efforts are being made to replant more than one tree for every five that are felled.

A BUCK deer that escaped from a crate and ran down Broadway some years ago created more excitement than the fox hunt which took place in Fifth avenue last Monday, for the fox's dodging tactics were not equal to the buck's speed, and he was cornered and taken alive in short order.

THERE will be a brave showing of winter sports in Montreal next month. The annual convention of the American Physical Education Association is to be held there Feb. 22-24, inclusive, and the plans include numerous outdoor sports.

THE new railway which is to be built in the spring, from St. John to Grand Falls, N. B., will render 200 miles of excellent shooting and fishing country accessible to sportsmen. It will traverse the St. John River valley the entire distance.

AN industrial exposition will be held in Manila, P. I., Feb. 3-10, inclusive. Admission will be free to the grounds, which will be situated on Wallace Field, where the annual carnivals are always held.

ABOUT 600 moose were killed by sportsmen during the recent open season in Nova Scotia.



Ticks from the Ship's Clock.

"THE captain swam ashore," reported a country newspaper, describing a wreck, "as did also the stewardess. She was insured for \$15,000 and carried two thousand tons of pig iron!"—Tid-Bits.

Every flash from the "Flashlight" of the Erie Y. C. grows brighter. If the twelfth flash is much brighter than the first, there will be a glow like the Aurora Borealis on the southeast shore of Lake Erie. Incidentally, they slipped in a new editorial lighthouse keeper when our telescope was turned elsewhere; he is in three sections now, namely, George T. Bliss, George R. Oberbolzer and William S. Foster. Ex-Editor Nick has gone to the devil, with one Perrin—he is in the advertising department, and the back pages show his speed.

Announcement is made that New York Motor Boat Show will be held in Madison Square Garden instead of 69th Regiment Armory, as originally intended. The date, Feb. 17-24, remains the same. This is good news, as the Garden is roomier and more accessible.

Another setback has run afoul the small racing schooner class through the sale of Princess, nee Irolita, to J. F. Crofoot, of Omaha, by Demarest Lloyd. Although Princess was not in commission last year, it was hoped, when Mr. Lloyd recently purchased her from the estate of J. Roger Maxwell, she would brace up the small schooner class in races along the coast. It is quite certain she will not be raced, as her new owner summers at Penobscot Bay, Maine, and is not interested in yacht racing to any great extent.

In his speech of acceptance of the prize for the winnings of Peter Pan IV., last evening, James Simpson suggested, that because of the increase in flotsam in the lower Hudson, and the increased danger to small speed boats therefrom, that races next season be run higher up the river, perhaps starting from Yonkers. Mr. Simpson also announced the glad news that a new Peter Pan, to make 36 miles an hour, would be built in time for the coming season.

The Chicago Y. C. will build a challenger for the Yacht Racing Union cup, offered by Commodore Richardson, of Toledo Y. C., in a race with the yachts entered by Royal Canadian Y. C., of Toronto. The racing committee of the Chicago Y. C., known as the hustlers of the Great Lakes, is enthusiastic over a recent letter sent by Secretary MacMurray, of Toronto Y. C., in which he voiced enthusiastically the strong sentiment in the Canadian organization in favor of a renewal of friendly relations with Chicago Y. C., on whom, as he says, depends much of the success of these fresh-water international contests.

Ice Yacht Races.

At Long Branch two ice yacht clubs sailed their first races over the Shallow Point course on Jan. 11. X. L. N. C. and Drub winning first honors. In the race of the Long Branch Ice Boat and Yacht Club over the 15-mile course, nine yachts faced the starter. Drub won easily.

After the Long Branch Ice Boat and Yacht Club race had been finished the South Shrewsbury yachtsmen sailed a 10-mile race for the Commodore's cup, the Terhune yacht, X. L. N. C., winning. She led from the start and was never headed. Say When was second and Hazel L. third. Ex-Commodore Gibbons' Ingenue dropped out after sailing the second round. The summaries:

Commodore's Cup.—South Shrewsbury Ice

Boat and Yacht Club, 10 miles—X. L. N. C., Capt. Henry S. Terhune, sailed by Capt. Charles Irwin, elapsed time 28m. 55s.; Say When, Capt. Henry H. Munro, sailed by Capt. Asher Wardell, elapsed time 31m. 31s.; Hazel L., Capt. William R. Joline, sailed by Capt. Robert Curtis, elapsed time 32m. 29s.; Ingenue, Capt. J. C. Gibbons, sailed by Capt. John Bates, withdrew.

Commodore's cup, Long Branch Ice Boat and Yacht Club, 15 miles.—Drub, Edward Fiedler, sailed by owner, elapsed time 45m. 57s.; Snowflake, Capt. James O'Brien, sailed by Capt. Charles Blair, elapsed time 49m. 12s.; Ingenue, Capt. J. C. Gibbons, sailed by Capt. John Bates, elapsed time 51m. 8s.; Isabel, Capt. Walter Content, sailed by Capt. William Buxton, elapsed time 52m.; Blanche, Carl C. and Imp withdrew.

Corinthian Y. C.

BOTH branches of the United States service were well represented at the twenty-first annual meeting and banquet of the Corinthian Y. C., held at the Racquet Club, Philadelphia, Jan. 15. Commodore E. Walter Clark presided, and introduced Admiral Buehler, U. S. N., who related amusing nautical yarns. Captain Grant, commandant of the League Island Navy Yard, responded to the toast of the sailors, and gave a review of the evolution of the United States Navy and made a plea for the merchant marine. He was followed by Colonel Barnett, of the U. S. M. C., who alluded to the marine corps as an auxiliary to the navy. Commodore August Heckscher, of the Scawanhaka-Corinthian Y. C., patted yachtsmen on the back, as did Rear-Commodore Wilson, of the Larchmont Y. C., and Vice-Commodore Harold S. Vanderbilt, of the Seawanhaka. They announced that the waters of Long Island Sound and their ports and anchorages always extended a welcome to the Corinthian Club fleet.

Edward Walter Clark, schooner Irolita, was unanimously re-elected Commodore. Other officers chosen were: C. Howard Clark, Jr., schooner Savarona, Vice-Commodore; Robert Toland, sloop Grilse IV., Rear-Commodore; Addison F. Bancroft, Secretary; Henry S. Jeanes, Treasurer; George Breed, Measurer; Addison F. Bancroft, George Breed and Charles Longstreth, Race Committee; Trustees to serve for three years—Dr. Richard H. Harte and Edward H. Johnson.

The report of the treasurer showed the organization to be in a prosperous condition financially. The report of the secretary and chairman of the Race Committee developed that there are 196 members enrolled in the club and 111 yachts flaunt the club burgee. The fleet is divided up into 7 schooners, 11 auxiliary schooners, 23 sloops and yawls, 8 auxiliary sloops, 7 raceabouts, 8 open boats, 14 steam yachts, 29 motorboats and 4 houseboats.

There were two series of raceabout regattas held during the regular yachting season, the spring series being won by W. Frazier Harrison's Quakeress III., with six firsts; Robert Toland's Grilse IV. was second, with three firsts and four seconds; Paul H. Barnes' Tomboy was third, with one first; Nathaniel Hathaway and George Breed's Natoma, Addison F. Bancroft's Ellanor and W. Barklie Henry's Cyrilla being a tied for fourth place, each having a second to its credit.

The fall series resulted in a tie between Tomboy, Ellanor and Natoma, each having two firsts, while Grilse IV. brought up the rear with one first.

In a special race for the Commodore's cup, W. Frazier Harrison's Quakeress III. was victorious.

The unfinished race of 1910 was concluded in a series of contests from Oct. 4 to 24, of 1911, and Ellanor captured first place with 31 points.

Owners of the larger sailing craft carrying the club's colors cruised to the eastward and took part in the New York Y. C. races. E. Walter Clark, at the wheel of Irolita, had the distinction of capturing the Commodore's cup in a big race off Newport, one of the most valuable trophies ever offered. W. Barklie Henry, sailing his Class M sloop Dorello, made a clean sweep in many of the events, outsailing the entire New York Y. C. fleet in his class. Robert Toland and Edward Dale, in the schooner Dervish, also took part in the Long Island Sound races, and the events off Newport and Marblehead, as did C. Howard Clark, Jr., with his schooner Savarona.

Vigilant's Racing Flag.

MR. C. OLIVER ISELIN presented his old racing flag, carried on the America's Cup defending yachts, Vigilant, Defender, Columbia and Reliance, to the New York Y. C. at its last meeting.

This incident of the club's meeting was told in the New York Herald at the time, but then and since, there may not have been many yachtsmen who have had in mind what this battle-stained private signal stands for, and what it recalls.

That flag tells the story of the club's efforts to safely hold the blue ribbon of the sea against the invasion of British challengers for ten years; it tells the story of the expenditure of more than \$1,000,000, possibly a great deal more, to do so; it tells of races that may never be surpassed or equalled in earnestness and, in instances, heart-breaking closeness; it tells the story of magnificent fleets of accompanying yachts and excursion steamers carrying hundreds of thousands of interested men and women, and it tells the story of outbursts of Yankee pride and patriotism that resounded the world over.

The old flag stands for victory; it stands for the supremacy of the Herreshoffs in the designing and construction of the defending America's Cup vessels; it stands for stalwart yachtsmen and skippers, many of whom have looked upon their last yacht race, and it stands for the generosity of individual members and club syndicates that provided the means to construct the many costly vessels called for by the challenges for the cup.

It recalls the generosity of Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt, who gave the club the Defender for its cup service, and recalls the generosity of Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, who gave the Columbia for the same purpose, which vessel is still so well preserved it may again be used as a trial craft, if another challenger comes along. It recalls the syndicate that built the Reliance, the last of the great defenders, that also could once more be pressed into club service if necessary, and the old flag recalls yachting controversies without parallel.

What a procession! Yachts of marvelous speed, patriotic and generous club members, mighty fleets of excursion vessels on the broad waters of the Atlantic, untiring regatta committeemen, skippers with no superior the world over, and quarter deck groups of amateurs full of hope and enthusiasm—an almost endless procession.

And so the C. Oliver Iselin flag, also telling the story of this veteran's retirement from the activities of the sport, should have a conspicuous place in the N. Y. Y. C., that all American yachtsmen may not forget what it stands for and what it recalls.

Ocean Yacht Race.

INVITATIONS have been sent to all yacht clubs in this country by Warren D. Wood, Commodore of the South Coast Y. C., of Los Angeles, Cal., to participate in the trans-Pacific Ocean yacht race from San Pedro to Honolulu, starting from San Pedro June 11.

The race, which will be the longest event of its kind conducted by any yacht club in this country, will be under the auspices of the South Coast Y. C. and the Hawaii Y. C.

Club Elections.

BAYSWATER Y. C.

The following officers for the ensuing year have been elected by the Bayswater Y. C. of Bayonne: William Greschel, Commodore; Benjamin Ryer, Vice-Commodore; John Rumber, Treasurer; Edward Waldron, Secretary; Dr. J. Beardmore, Fleet Surgeon; Thomas Brown, Fleet Captain; William Paulson, Benjamin Ryer, Frederick Lumbreyer, Thomas Brown and John Meyer, Trustees. The club house is on New York Bay off Forty-sixth street.

EASTERN Y. C.

The following officers have been elected by the Eastern Y. C.: Commodore, Robert Treat Paine, 2d; Vice-Commodore, H. M. Sears; Rear-Commodore, Francis M. Whitehouse; Secretary, Henry Taggard; Treasurer, Patrick T. Jackson; Council-at-Large, G. A. Goddard and Frank B. McQuesten; Regatta Committee—Louis M. Clark, H. A. Frothingham, H. A. Morss, Stephen W. Sleeper and W. B. Stearns; Committee on Admissions—Arthur Adams, Charles P. Curtis, R. G. Fessenden and Augustus Hemmenway, Jr.; House Committee—E. M. Beals, Parkman Dexter, T. G. Frothingham, W. B. Revere and D. K. Snow.

HUDSON BOAT CLUB.

At the annual meeting of the Hudson Boat Club, New York city, the following were elected officers for the coming year: President, M. C. J. Doyle; Vice-President, R. H. Pettit; Secretary, Charles E. Lewis; Financial Secretary, John Hessler; Treasurer, G. S. Higgins, Sr.; First Lieutenant, C. R. Lewis; Second Lieutenant, Joseph Aspell; Captain, George Kunz, Jr., and Trustees, J. J. Derrick, William Becker, William Wade, W. T. De Witt, and S. E. Connolly.

MORRIS Y. C.

The annual meeting of the Morris Y. C. was recently held at the club house at Pelham Bay Park, at which the officers and committees were elected for the ensuing year. The meeting was enthusiastic and satisfactory, the reports of the outgoing committees and officers being received with favor. Special attention was paid to the report of ex-Commodore F. J. Robinson, which showed that the club was in the healthiest condition of its career. It was also stated that it holds the highest club membership percentage in the Waterway League.

The officers elected were: Commodore, E. F. Delavante; Vice-Commodore, J. H. Hack; Rear-Commodore, A. G. Buchholtz; Treasurer, W. G. Mohre; Recording Secretary, E. Roberts, Jr.; Corresponding Secretary, J. H. Hack, Jr.; House Committee—William Nuebeck (chairman), W. J. Hauser, F. J. Robinson, R. Symmers, R. C. Pfeiffer; Board of Directors—A. Scherake, D. Roberts, Jr., J. G. Hawthorn, B. C. Pfeiffer, J. Belgard; Regatta Committee—C. T. Isbell, William Nuebeck, R. Symmers.

NORTH SHREWSBURY ICE Y. C.

At the postponed meeting of the North Shrewsbury Ice Y. C., held in the club house at Red Bank Jan 13, ice yachtsmen were in evidence from all this section of the country. Following the meeting the annual election of officers were held and plans for the winter season were discussed. The American championship race will be held the latter part of the week. This race will be between the North and South Shrewsbury Ice yacht clubs, and will be for the championship of America. Thomas Henry Grant was re-elected Commodore, W. Harold Powers Vice-Commodore, Henry N. Supp, Treasurer, George McClellan Taylor, Major, and L. W. Haviland, Assistant Major.

WINTHROP Y. C.

On Jan. 16 the following officers were elected by Winthrop, Mass., Y. C.: David M. Wiseley, Commodore; Charles A. Blazo, Vice-Commodore; Charles G. Bird, Secretary; Joseph J. Devereux, Treasurer; Frank H. Byrne, Measurer; Charles A. Rouillard, Board of Directors for three years; Eugene Cronin and L. Brown Crandon, Board of Directors for one year;

Walter T. Milton (chairman), James E. Farrel, William A. Garratt, Harry L. Pease and Severt Stromberg, Regatta Committee, George E. Doty, Fred C. Winters, H. C. Lazell, John P. Wakefield, Ralph S. Johnson, Francis F. Flint, Christopher H. Foster, John B. Meisel and L. A. Christopher, Membership Committee. Charles G. Bird, the Secretary, is nominated for the 26th time.

ALBANY Y. C.

The annual election resulted in choosing the following officers for the ensuing year: Commodore, Matthew McCarthy; Vice-Commodore, C. R. Butler; Fleet Captain, Harry B. Willard; Fleet Surgeon, Dr. B. E. Kinne; Treasurer, George C. DuBois; Secretary, Victor C. Heidrick; Treasurer, Thomas T. Bissell; Board of Governors—John E. Scopes and William De Meyer; Auditing Committee—Henry E. Snow, George Apple, Arthur R. Mullen, Joseph G. Wiley and Carl Meyer; Inspectors of Election—E. L. Houston, William J. Weber and San C. McNeil.

SHENANDOAH Y. C.

The Shenandoah Y. C., Shenandoah, N. Y., Jan. 4, elected the following officers: Commodore, Oscar Sinsabaugh; Vice-Commodore, James T. Marsh; Fleet Captain, Charles W. Fagg; President, James E. Salisbury; Vice-President, Arthur G. Bussey; Recording Secretary, William H. Jarvis; Financial Secretary, Earl B. Manchester; Treasurer, Henry L. Gilbert; Measurer, D. H. Ten Eyck; Fleet Surgeon, L. A. Robinson; Trustees—William H. Jarvis and Guy M. Edmonds. The only opposition was for President. Mr. Salisbury defeated George C. Fisher.

GLOUCESTER Y. C.

Officers for the current years were elected as follows: Commodore, Benjamin H. Colby; Vice-Commodore, F. Wilder Pollard; Fleet-Captain, S. E. Raymond; Secretary, Kenneth J. Ferguson; Treasurer, Conrad R. Hanson; Director, three years, Evrett A. Flye; Measurer, John G. Wehlman; Regatta Committee—Charles S. Webster, John G. Mehlman, Jack Raymond, Addison G. Stanwood, T. E. Fassett, William J. Crawley, Archibald Fenton; House Committee—Dr. J. H. Bussey, Carl Olander, Guy Howard.

DETROIT Y. C.

On Jan. 8 the following officers were elected. The new ticket changes only two officers, H. B. Gunnison being elected Vice-Commodore to replace Thomas Owens, and Chas. W. Zink Rear-Commodore in place of Robert Kerr. Thomas H. Beery is the unanimous choice for a second term as Commodore, his régime in that capacity the past year being a most pleasant one for the yachtsmen to look back to. Louis W. Schimmel, Secretary, and Andrew Kramer, who has just completed his fourteenth term as Treasurer, returned to that office. Fleet Surgeon, Dr. O. E. Fischer; Fleet Measurer, Walter J. Oades. The Board of Directors, with one exception, that of Dr. G. L. McClellan, are new men, as follows: Chas. R. Dickson, Geo. W. Trendle, Walter M. Trevor and Edward Veltman.

SOUTH BOSTON Y. C.

At the election held Jan. 3, the South Boston Y. C. elected for ensuing year the following officers: Commodore John M. Burke; Vice-Commodore John J. Tobin, Treasurer W. X. McKee; Trustee, M. J. Lynch.

ATLANTIC Y. C.

The result of the annual election, held at the Waldorf-Astoria, New York, Jan. 7, the following officers were chosen: Commodore, J. Stuart Blackton; Vice-Commodore, Willard U. Taylor; Rear-Commodore—Arthur W. Teele; Trustees—Charles B. Ludwig, William H. Barnard, whose terms expire 1914; J. W. Copmann, whose term expires 1912; Secretary—Edward I. Graft; Treasurer, P. H. Hart; Membership Committee, Charles B. Ludwig, Herbert L. Jones, Kenneth Lord; Nominating Committee, yacht owners—Francis M. Wilson, George P. Dillenback and W. Hunt Ball; non-yacht own-

ers, Charles N. Lindley, Max Grundner and Walter H. Sykes, Jr.

In the comparative statement of the assets and liabilities of the club for 1911, the current assets are shown to be 3,526.63; the current liabilities, \$10,681.84; the fixed assets—property and fixtures, \$178,024.01, and the fixed liabilities, \$72,500.

KILL VON KULL Y. C.

The Kill von Kull Y. C., of Bayonne, has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Joseph B. Smith, Commodore; Jaffrey Buchanan, Vice-Commodore; John Ball, Rear-Commodore; Edward Smith, Secretary; John Gilbertson, Treasurer; Dr. Lucius F. Donohoe, Fleet Surgeon; John R. Cowper, Fleet Captain; John J. Higgins, Measurer; John Gibson, Benjamin Laubenheimer and John Cowper, Trustees.

MANHASSET BAY (L. I.) Y. C.

These were the officers and trustees elected Jan. 9 to serve this year: Commodore, John F. O'Rourke; Vice-Commodore, Henry D. Walbridge; Rear-Commodore, Edgar A. Sierck; Secretary, B. G. Loomis; Treasurer, Edward J. West; Measurer, William Gardner; Trustees, Class 1914—H. L. Hoyt, Hazen L. Hoyt and F. N. Hoffstot. The reports of the officers and various committees read at the meeting showed the club to be in a prosperous condition.

The secretary's report showed that the club membership is now 222. The club fleet consists of seven schooners, eight yawls and ketches, twenty-six sloops and cutters, ten steamers, two houseboats, and thirty-three launches, a total of eighty-six vessels. Commodore O'Rourke presided at the meeting.

NEWARK MOTOR BOAT AND Y. C.

Reports made to the annual meeting of the Newark Motor and Yacht Club, held Jan. 4, showed that the club is in a very prosperous condition. Plans are being outlined for the coming season. After the meeting a supper was served and the Oceana orchestra, which is composed of members of the yacht club, rendered selections. The next club event will be the fifth annual smoker, to be held at Turnbull Auditorium, Monday evening, Feb. 5.

Officers were elected as follows: Commodore, Joseph P. Kroll; Vice-Commodore, Clarence Wentworth; Rear-Commodore, Ever-

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ett Bradley; Secretary, Albert P. Guerin; Financial Secretary, John J. Beatty; Treasurer, Harry Breckenridge; Measurer, Charles Klink; Librarian, Charles Genelle; Trustees, two years—John B. Chenowith, Charles F. Montaloo, Harry H. Harrison, Henry Kieferdorf, Harry Balfour and Louis Werner; Sergeant-at-Arms, William K. Guerin.

VOLUNTEER Y. C.

At the annual election of the Volunteer Y. C., of Lynn, Jan. 1, the following were elected: John Galvin, Commodore; A. F. Taylor, Vice-Commodore; I. Comeau, Fleet Captain; G. G. S. Butterick, Secretary; G. A. Woodman, Treasurer; C. B. Taylor, Measurer; A. B. Neily, William Keefe and J. Bowlbey, Directors; A. R. Kitchen, S. P. Miles, William Dion, F. Brown and L. Brown, Regatta Committee; William Wright L. Bragaw and W. Keefe, Membership Committee.

CORINTHIAN Y. C.

These officers of the Corinthian Y. C., of Trenton, N. J., have been installed by retiring Commodore Bert Brindley: Commodore, Charles M. Moses; Vice-Commodore, Elmer Armstrong; Rear-Commodore, George B. Wilkinson; Fleet Captain, George V. Anderson; Treasurer, Nat Clegg; Secretary, E. B. Lee; Trustees, Frank E. Bowers, Peter Wilkes and Charles Moses; Sergeant-at-Arms, Harry Carr.

Prize Presented Peter Pan.

LITTLE PETER PAN IV., champion of the Hudson River Yacht Racing Association, was "in her cups" last week, when on Jan. 11, her owner and skipper, James Simpson, was presented by the Columbia Y. C., under whose colors she raced, with a handsome gold medal, emblematic of the championship.

Commodore Porter made the presentation, and there was a general jollification at the Columbia Y. C. at West Eighty-sixth street, New York city.

Fair Haven Ice Y. C.

Two pretty and close ice yacht races were sailed by the racers of the Fair Haven Ice Y. C., at Red Bank, N. J., on Jan. 11. Capt. Edward Little, who captured both races yesterday in the fast time of 20 and 22 minutes respectively for the 8-mile course, lost the race to-day by 30 seconds to William Bennett, Jr.'s Russell B., but managed to beat out this same yacht with his Jennie in the second race by about the same time.

Gloucester (Mass.) Y. C.

An enthusiastic crowd of yachtsmen gathered in the offices of Dr. J. H. Bussey in Gloucester, Jan. 9, for the annual meeting and election of officers. Reports indicate that the weekly club races will have thirty-five boats in the fleet. This is a larger number of entries than has been shown at regular weekly meets of any yacht club along the coast.

Canoeing

A. C. A. Membership.

NEW MEMBERS PROPOSED.

Western Division.—F. G. Coggin, 913 Buenn Terrace, Chicago, Ill., Otto A. Koss, 525 South Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill., both by A. W. Friese.

NEW MEMBERS ELECTED.

Central Division—6328, Robert K. Clarke, 1519 Gibson street, Scranton, Pa.; 6329, Arthur T. Magee, Carter Apartments, Scranton, Pa.; 6330, Louis A. Osborne, 742 Madison avenue, Scranton, Pa.; 6331, J. Harold Clarke, 1519 Gibson street, Scranton, Pa.; 6332, Henry R. Holgate, Scranton, Pa.; 6333, Roland O. Deubler, care First National Bank, Scranton, Pa.

MEMBERS RESIGNED.

Atlantic Division.—5858, T. L. Waugh, New York city; 5300, Clifford I. Cairns, Montclair, N. J.; 4903, Benjamin V. R. Speidel, New York city; 3021, Edward W. Crittenden, Philadelphia, Pa.; 5455, Frederick W. De Hart, Raritan, N. J.; 6011, Leon E. Andrews, Hammonton, N. J.; 5072, Harry McCaughey, New York city.

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Eastern Division.—1546, Frank W. Theis,

Hartford, Conn.; 6954, Shirley S. Bruce, Providence, R. I.; 5553, F. W. Mahern, Dedham, Mass.; 5150, Robert Sibor, New Bedford, Mass.; 5242, A. E. Neill, Boston, Mass.; 5740, Percy F. Wolfe, W. Medford, Mass.; 6256, A. H. Smith, Dedham, Mass.

Western Division.—5792, G. A. Hinnen, M.D., Cincinnati, O.; 4141, William E. Comfort, Des Moines, Ia.

MEMBER DECEASED.

Western Division.—A. C. A. No. 7, Life No. 4, Hon. George W. Gardner, 2163 E. 46th street, Cleveland, O. Died Dec. 18, 1911. The Honorable Mr. Gardner was one of our earliest members and retained an active interest in the A. C. A. up to the time of his death. He will be missed by many of our older members.

SAMUEL B. BURNHAM, Treasurer A. C. A.

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80	Century	90	Leslie's Weekly	17	Pictorial Review	85	Town and Country
30	Christian Herald	90	Life	60	Popular Magazine		(new)
110	Collier's Weekly	35	Lippincott's	16	Power Boating	35	Travel
20	Cosmopolitan	60	Literary Digest	18	Practical Engineer	16	Uncle Remus
70	Country Life in America	17	Little Folks (new)	90	Puck	30	Violinist
35	Current Literature	9	McCall's	20	Railroad Man's Magazine	70	Vogue
21	Delineator	23	McClure's	40	Recreation	23	Woman's Home Companion
12	Designer	23	Metropolitan	27	Red Book	37	World's Work
23	Etude (for all Music Lovers)	12	Modern Priscilla	35	Review of Reviews	35	World To-day
23	Everybody's	60	Motor	60	Rudder	23	Yachting
23	Field and Stream	40	Motor Boat	55	Scientific American	35	Youth's Companion
		37	Motor Boating	20	Scrap Book		
		17	Motor Magazine				

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TRAP SHOOTING



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

Fixtures.

REGISTERED TOURNAMENTS.

- Jan. 24-27.—Pinchurst (N. C.) Country Club. Leonard Tufts, Mgr.
- Feb. 16-17.—Mobile (Ala.) G. C. J. L. Suttle, Mgr.
- Feb. 22-23.—Columbus (O.) G. C. L. Fisher, Sec'y.
- March 14-15.—Holmesburg Junction, Pa.—Keystone S. L. of Philadelphia. H. L. David, Mgr.
- March 21.—Columbus (O.) G. C. L. Fisher, Sec'y.
- April 8.—Mt. Airy (Md.) G. C. Ray Watkins, Mgr.
- April 9-10.—Moberly (Mo.) G. C. L. R. Hulen, Sec'y.
- April 9-10.—Birmingham (Ala.) G. C. O. L. Garl, Sec'y.
- April 9-11.—Perry, Okla.—Oklahoma State tournament, under the auspices of the Perry G. C. Bush H. Bowman, Sec'y.
- April 11.—Atglen (Pa.) G. C. L. R. Lewis, Mgr.
- April 17-19.—Wichita, Kans.—Kansas State tournament, under the auspices of the Interurban G. C. C. W. Jones, Sec'y, 209 N. Main St., Wichita, Kans.
- April 18.—Columbus (O.) G. C. L. Fisher, Sec'y.
- May 14-15.—Adel, Ia.—Adel G. C. C. F. Clarke, Sec'y.
- May 14-16.—Fairmont, W. Va.—West Virginia State tournament, under the auspices of the Fairmont G. C. Ed. H. Taylor, Sec'y.
- May 15-16.—Columbus (O.) G. C. L. Fisher, Sec'y.
- May 29-30.—Wilmington, Del.—Delaware State tournament, under the auspices of the Du Pont G. C. T. E. Doremus, Sec'y.
- June 4-6.—Mexico, Mo.—Fifth annual State tournament of the Missouri State Trapshooters' Association, under the auspices of the Audrain Country Gun Club, of Farber, Mo. Russell Glynn, Sec'y.
- June 5-6.—Aurelia (Ia.) G. C. Frank R. Welch, Sec'y.
- June 10-13.—Syracuse, N. Y.—New York State tournament, under the auspices of the New York State Sportsmen's Association. H. W. Smith, Pres.
- July 9-12.—Eugene, Ore.—Pacific Indians. F. C. Riehl, Sec'y.

DRIVERS AND TWISTERS.

Don't overlook the Sunny South Handicap, at Houston, Texas, Dates: Jan. 22, 23, 24, 25, 26 and 27.

It has been suggested by a subscriber that from now until July, all shoots and tournaments list at least two events in which the "gun-below-elbow" rule is enforced.

Owing to the construction of the new State dam at Troy, N. Y., Laureate Boat Club was obliged to give up part of its grounds, and therefore has abandoned trapshooting. There seems to be small chance of the gentle art of clay bird shooting again being taken up.

The list of members of the rejuvenated Royal Center Gun Club contains the names of thirteen—not unlucky in this case—ladies. Congratulations. This is the first report of progress in the movement to develop trapshooting among women. We will give a year's subscription to FOREST AND STREAM to the woman breaking the greatest number of targets during the month of February.

The annual meeting and election of the Highland Gun Club, Philadelphia, Pa., will be held Jan. 29. The present officers are: Wm. Dalton, President; David Mercer, Vice-President; Thos. Tansey, Treasurer; J. Franklin Meehan, Secretary; H. E. Perry, Captain. The club has had so successful a year that there is apt to be no opposition to the present officers, if they accept renomination.

The winning of the Interstate Association's official amateur trapshooting average by Dr. W. S. Spencer, of St. Louis, Mo., with a Winchester repeating shotgun and Winchester loaded shells, makes the Red W combination supreme for 1911, as a Winchester repeating shotgun and Winchester loaded shells were also used by J. R. Taylor, in winning the official professional season's average.

At the annual meeting of the Mount Pleasant Gun Club, Schenectady, N. Y., recently held, the following officers were elected: President, Josef Suppanz; Vice-President, Anton Loukota; Recording Secretary, Josef Stritter; Financial Secretary, Martin Panzner; Treasurer, Josef Szedlak; Gun Warden, Paul Drozlik; Council of Directors, Paul Szodoma, Henry Prag, Josef Frohlich; Auditors, Andrew Bartman, Andrew Lachner, Carl Josefek; Trustees, Peter Mihalkovits, Albert Fueleoep.

At an enthusiastic gathering of the members of the various marksmen's organizations of Riverside, Cal., the Riverside Gun Club was formed. A member of the merger may shoot on any of the ranges of the various clubs. H. E. Hinde is president of the new club; H. E. Pequegnat, treasurer; H. E. Raymer, secretary; L. Brehm, captain of the rifle range, and B. E. Taber captain of the shooting range. The rifle and pistol ranges have been moved to the Bluerock grounds, where commodious buildings have been erected.

Owing to the extremely cold weather, the match race between teams representing the Nonesuch and Du Pont gun clubs, which was to have been shot Jan. 13, was postponed until a later date. The match was to have been shot at Newport. On Jan. 16, the re-organization meeting of the Delaware State Trapshooters' Association was held. Nonesuch, Guyencourt, Aurora, Woodale and Wilmington gun clubs were admitted. A well established association is assured. The meeting was held in room 466, Du Pont Building.

Says Secretary Maltby Conover: "The target tournament of the Freehold (N. J.), Gun Club will be held on the Freehold grounds, on Thursday, Jan. 18, commencing at 10 o'clock. There will be ten 15-target events, \$1 entrance each event. Money divided 40, 30, 20 and 10 per cent. Optional sweeps—Entrance \$2.50 on first 50 birds; \$5 on last 100. Four moneys. High guns. All standard makes of shells on the grounds. C. R. R. trains leave 8:30, Liberty street, New York. P. R. R. train leaves 8:32 Broad street, Philadelphia."

The proficiency attained by amateur trapshooters is shown in the amateur averages for 1911, just compiled by the Interstate Association. Out of 81 shooters listed, 45, or over 50 per cent., made better than .9000, while the lowest average ran over .5000. W. S. Spencer, of St. Louis, the high man recorded .9628, breaking 2022 targets out of 2100 shot at. Harry Kahler, amateur champion, broke 3846 out of 4050, averaging .9496. In double-target events Allen Heil, of Allentown, Pa., was high with 8700, with a breakage of 174 out of 200. J. R. Graham broke 369 out of 450, for an average of .820. Three hundred and sixty-seven thousand targets were thrown from the traps, of which 220,109 were broken. More than a half million cartridges were used.

It takes only an introduction to a gun, a few cartridges and a trap to make an enthusiastic recruit in the greatest of out-door sports—trapshooting. Proof: On New Year's Day a bunch got together at Laura-ville, Md., for a "match," some were experienced gunners, some were not, but all agreed after the shoot to organize a club and to hold regular clay target practice. This organization movement is progressing rapidly under direction of Harry Bruns, John Knox, Benjamin Maenner, Richard Hall, William Collins, William Amelang, George Bing, Melvin Erdman, William Potter and J. Thompson. The identical thing happened in Elkton, Md., only that the Elktonites got a little quicker action and are already organized with officers elected. Those who read this column who are not trapshooters, just borrow a gun and half a dozen cartridges from one of your friends the next time you are at your club; get out and take a try, and if you don't like the game well enough to try it again, just tell me so, and I will pay the price of the cartridges. Trapshooting is a good sport to watch, but it's a much better sport to take part in.

Many of the rules and conditions governing trapshooting at Olympic games at Stockholm, July, 1912, will be annoying to the American shooter. Notably is this true of Article 7: "The competitor must not shoulder his gun and take sight, or rest the butt against his shoulder, before the clay pigeon thrown up has appeared in sight. The butt of the gun is to be held between the hips and armpits, but under no conditions rest against the shoulder." The American practice of holding gun to shoulder at call of pull, undoubtedly means a handicap in this change of style at short notice. When the Lord Westbury challenge cup for individual

championship was won by the present holder, Walter H. Ewing, of Montreal, Canada, shooters were privileged to shoot in any style most convenient to them. Mr. Ewing shot his gun against his shoulder. Just why the shooter is restricted to the "field position" is not set forth in the catalogue. It unquestionably will greatly handicap shoulder shooters, mostly Americans and Canadians, while benefiting inestimably those addicted to the gun-below-elbow habit. As we can't change the rules, it behooves us to do the next best thing—practice from now until sailing day the style prescribed by H. M. the King of Sweden and the Olympic committee.

BEECROFT.

Larchmont Y. C.

LARCHMONT, N. Y., Jan. 14.—It wasn't too cold for R. L. Spotts here to-day; in fact, it seemed about his speed in the way of temperature. He was there with quantity, winning four events and making excellent scores in each. He won the 100-bird handicap with 95, take-home trophy, 24 out of 25; Alley cup with a full score, and accumulation cup, 48 out of 50.

Stuart Scott was no slouch when it came to making good scores. On leg for vice-commandore's cup he returned a full score of 25 with a handicap of 1; took the 125-target scratch event with 112, and 10-target scratch event with full score. W. B. Short made leg on January cup with full score, while B. M. Higginson won 15 target scratch event in shoot-off with Stuart Scott and W. J. Elias. Scores:

January cup, 25 targets, handicap:			
J Henry	1 24	W J Elias	3 24
B S Noyl	0 24	T J McCahill	1 19
R L Spotts	2 22	J S Fanning	0 19
B M Higginson	1 25	W B Short	3 25
T Lenane, Jr.	4 23	H H Childs	7 17
J G Batterson	3 21	S Scott	1 22
Accumulation cup, 50 targets, handicap:			
J Henry	2 45	W J Elias	6 46
B S Noyl	0 47	T J McCahill	2 42
R L Spotts	2 48	J S Fanning	0 37
B M Higginson	2 46	W B Short	4 43
T Lenane, Jr.	8 43	S Scott	2 48
J G Batterson	6 48	H H Childs	14 39
Vice-commandore trophy, 25 targets, handicap:			
J Henry	1 25	W J Elias	3 24
B S Noyl	0 23	T J McCahill	1 23
R L Spotts	1 24	J S Fanning	0 19
B M Higginson	1 23	W B Short	2 23
T Lenane, Jr.	4 22	S Scott	1 25
J G Batterson	3 24	H H Childs	7 17
Scratch event, 125 targets:			
J Henry	110	W J Elias	104
B S Noyl	110	T J McCahill	94
R L Spotts	110	J S Fanning	98
B M Higginson	112	W B Short	101
T Lenane, Jr.	96	S Scott	112
J G Batterson	102	H H Childs	53
Alley trophy, 25 targets, handicap:			
J Henry	1 23	W J Elias	3 25
B S Noyl	1 19	T J McCahill	1 18
R L Spotts	2 25	J S Fanning	0 21
B M Higginson	1 23	W B Short	2 23
T Lenane, Jr.	4 25	S Scott	1 22
J G Batterson	3 24	H H Childs	7 17

Essex County Country Club.

WEST ORANGE, N. J., Jan. 13.—Too cold for anything like the regular events here to-day, so a series of mixed events took the place of schedule. They had to be kept well mixed to keep from freezing up. In the 25-target practice event the scratch men shot well, but were beaten by A. L. Colgate with 4 handicap. Colgate and Pynchie outshot the scratch men in the early bird event, Colgate's handicap of 4 was one too many for Pynchie's 3, so he won with (4) 25.

Practice, 25 targets:			
B M Shanley	0 23	A E Hart	8 19
J A Hart	0 23	J F Shanley	8 14
A L Colgate	4 25	P Ross	5 22
L Ross	5 20	Hauch	5 21
C P Daly	0 23	Pinchot	5 22
Early bird event, 25 targets, scratch:			
B M Shanley	0 19	P S Ross, Jr.	5 23
J A Hart	0 18	P Hauck	5 22
A Colgate	4 24	Pynchie	2 24
L Ross	6 24	W Rollinson	5 23
C H Daly	0 18	S Rollinson	4 21
Hart	8 22	T Mittraff	3 23
J F Shanley	8 21		

Jersey City Gun Club.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Jan. 13.—To-day was fully as bad for trapshooting as a week ago—Mercury down below zero and a good strong wind blowing; and as a result, the attendance at the regular Saturday shoot of the Jersey City Gun Club was small, for most of those who were out last week evidently decided to wait for more favorable weather. Geo. Piercy was high for the day; he also won a leg on the January prize. Shannon was second high and took home the only weekly prize contested for. The scores follow:

Shot at. Broke		Shot at. Broke	
Williams	125 61	Jones	50 22
Piercy	125 89	Brady	75 40
Sheppard	100 53	Simpson	100 55
Dixon	125 72	Jerry	100 49
Shannon	75 49	Clayton	75 39

SECRETARY.

Spring Valley Shooting Association.

READING, Pa., Jan. 6.—The Spring Valley Shooting Association held their midwinter handicap on their grounds at Spring Valley, outside of city limits. W. B. Lutz furnished the birds, which were all excellent fliers. The day was an ideal one, but the thermometer registered 2° below zero, which caused the attendance to be a little low. The sun shone brightly and hardly a bit of air stirred.

The first event was the Valley Handicap, 20 live birds, entrance \$5. In this event Dinger, of Harrisburg, Pa., the old reliable skeeter, proved himself the superior marksman by killing 19 birds. He missed his 11th bird, which flew away as if never touched. Fred looked jolly, but refused to enter into the second event, as the boys wanted to stake him at 30yds.

"Bucky" ranked in the 18 class to-day. Arthur wondered why. Gee, Bucky missed his 7th and 10th. Surely it was not the red W's fault.

Oliver fell a little shy—nervousness—thus scored but 13; way below his ability.

Adams showed exceptional skill to-day; he missed his 15th, then his 17th bird. This placed him in for the second money class. Well done, Ed.

Shupp scored fairly well. Haas, from Fleetwood, showed the boys some pace to-day with 18 in the first and 10 straight in the second event—a clever eye and quick action makes 'em drop.

Knowles ranged as one of the foremost crackers in the handicap special, all to his credit.

Rehrig lost his third and fifth. So he was some how back in the woods, but ranked as third man with 17.

Lee Wert dropped his first. A fly sat on his gun barrel, thus he aimed several degrees below the bird. It's a shame. He scored 16, and received \$13.55 as fourth money.

Frank Wertz and Schmeck, two chubby chums, also scored 17, and ranked in the third money class. Frank proved his superior in the second event, when he killed straight. Here Schmeck dropped 3 again.

A. P. Tyson shot a pretty good clip in the second event, missing but one bird.

Wegeman, one of the old-timers, joined in second event, scoring 8 kills.

Lesneskie, of Lebanon, missed his fourth bird; it made a bee line for his gun barrel as soon the trap was sprung. This aroused much enthusiasm among the crowd. Thus Walter scored but 7 birds.

"Pompy" had an occasional dip in the snow, when he chased for some wounded birds within the boundary limit.

C. Prutzman was kept busy all around the grounds, and had no chance to show his skill at the traps.

H. Trivits had charge of the traps which worked to perfection.

A. A. Fink, of Reading, served as referee.

A miss-and-out event followed between Wegeman, Adams, Lee Wertz, Shupp, Frank Wertz and Haas. All had missed in the second round but Lee and Frank Wertz, who then divided the receipts.

The Association intends to hold a registered target shoot early in the season, and anticipates a fair attendance.

Someone remarked, "Why, where's Harry Coldren, to-day?" No one knew, but Arthur thought it was a boy. Well done. If another shooter made his appearance, we all wish him luck.

Luddy tried to get H. J. Melchior to accompany him to the grounds, but he stated he was not able to compete in this kind of game. They must be birds without feathers.

Four hundred and fifty-five birds were shot and finished at 4:20 P. M. Well done, boys.

Event 1, 20 live birds, entrance \$15:

Dinger, 29	.....22222222220222222222	19
Bucky, 29	.....122222022202222212122	18
Oliver, 28	.....20022200022220022222	13
Adams, 28	.....2222212122222202021	18
Shupp, 27	.....0221222222220012222	17
Haas, 26	.....2222222220122122120	18
Knowles, 27	.....10221122221102122211	18
Rehrig, 28	.....220222222222220222	17
L. Wertz, 28	.....020221022222200222	16
F. Wertz, 27	.....2222222201022222202	17
Schmeck, 26	.....2220222212202012112	17
Kurtz, 26	.....22202020221222102220	15

Event 2, 10 live birds, entrance, \$5:

Shupp, 27	.....1212200202	7
Wegeman, 26	.....2220222021	8
Adams, 28	.....222220220	8
Lesneski, 27	.....220222020	7
Ice, 26	.....020202222	7
Haas, 26	.....222221222	10
Tyson, 26	.....222210222	9
L. Wertz, 28	.....222022222	9
F. Wertz, 27	.....222122222	10
Kurtz, 26	.....0000222000	3
Schmeck, 27	.....1222200220	7

A. K. LUDWIG.

Marine and Field Club.

FIVE trapshooters found ideal shooting conditions at the Bath Beach traps of the Marine and Field Club last Saturday. The only drawback to the sport was the bitter cold that made it anything but pleasant on the firing line. The prizes in the different events were well distributed. S. P. Hopkins was high gun in the 100-target shoot for the monthly cup, and the take-home trophy was won by E. H. Lott. C. M. Camp and S. D. Sayre were the winners of the trophy shoots, the latter taking two events.

Hudson Gun Club.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Jan. 14.—With the mercury 6° below zero, sixteen members of the Hudson Gun Club journeyed to the grounds this morning to indulge in their favorite pastime at the traps, and after the scores of the different events were totaled, Dr. Culver, the New York Athletic Club crack shot, was found to be high gun with an average for the day of 80 per cent.; George Piercy was the runner-up with 75 per cent.

On Jan. 28 we will be open for business again, and all shooters are welcome to come out and try to get a straight score over the traps that can throw targets 65yds. and then some.

To reach our grounds, take the Turnpike car from the Pennsylvania R. R. Ferry at Jersey City, or any point in Newark, and ride to the west side of the Hackensack River bridge; then walk north along the river bank to the D., L. & W. R. R. tracks, where the club house is situated, and the Stars and Stripes are flying to welcome any man that can handle a shotgun.

Targets:

D D Engle	..... 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25	25
Dr Culver	..... 15 17 19 13 16 19	.. ..
L H Schorty	..... 22 16 21 18 18 20 22 20 24	.. ..
C Durkey	..... 18 16 16 20 20 21	.. ..
J Williams	..... 11 12 .. 15 13 14 14	.. ..
Pfannestiehl	..... 15 15 17 20 13 15 16	.. ..
B Beyersdoft	..... 13 14 15 16 11 10 12	.. ..
W R Phelps	..... 8 11 14 11 10 12 11	.. ..
G H Piercy	..... 12 11 10 13 11 11 15 19 10	.. ..
C von Lengerke	..... 14 19 17 19 20 17 19 21	.. ..
J Williams, Jr.	..... 14 17 18 21 20 21 18	.. ..
T Kelley	..... 10 11 11 15 14 13 19 11	.. ..
R Belmont	..... 10 14 16 14 18 15 18 14	.. ..
W O'Brien	..... 12 14 15 14 15	.. ..
W Stickels	..... 19 18 14 18	.. ..
F Rae	..... 6 16 6 10 .. ..	.. ..
	..... 10 11 .. 12 11 .. ..	.. ..

T. H. K., Sec'y.

Bennett Gun Club.

GLOUCESTER CITY, N. J., Jan. 13.—The weekly shooting match of the Bennett Gun Club was postponed this afternoon, owing to the weather. Two special matches were shot and good scores made. In the first, Frank Bennett and Wm. Murray defeated Bert Taylor and Charles Sears. In the second Bennett was the victor. Scores:

First event, match shoot, 10 bluerocks each:

Wm Murray	..... 9	Sears	..... 9
F Bennett	..... 9-18	Taylor	..... 8-17

Second event, sweepstake, miss-and-out: Bennett 9, Taylor 8, John McLaughlin 8, William Murray 7, Frank McQuaid 6, John Blackburn 5.



AMATEUR CLEAN-UP

J. R. Graham wins the combined amateur average at singles and doubles, shooting

Remington-UMC Steel Lined Shells
and a *Remington-UMC* Pump Gun

Mr. Graham shot at 4500 birds breaking 3877 ex 4050 singles and 369 ex 450 doubles, a combined amateur high average of 88.6%

The number of targets shot at shows the uniform hard-hitting qualities of

Remington-UMC — the perfect shooting combination.

Trap Shooting at Olympic Games.

THE following rules and regulations governing trap shooting at Olympic games in Stockholm, Sweden, will interest trapshooters because of the many variances with trapshooting "American style":

Three traps, throwing in different directions, will be set up, concealed by a screen, before each mark.

Five marks will be arranged at a distance of 5 meters between each, and numbered 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5. Numbering begins from the left.

The marks will be placed at a line 15 meters distant from the traps.

Guns of greater caliber than .12 may not be used. Cartridge cylinders, powder and shot of any sort may be used, but a charge of shot may not exceed 35.5 grammes, and the shot may not be thicker than No. 6 English sort (2.5 mm.).

The umpire of the competitions reserves to himself the right to, with the aid of assistants, take out two cartridges from the stock of cartridges of each competitor to examine them with regard to their proper loading.

The gun shall be open at the breech till the controller has assured himself that the competitors have taken up their places, and has given the order "linjen klar" ("line ready").

Two shots are fired at each clay pigeon. The competitor must not shoulder his gun and take sight, or rest the butt against his shoulder, before the clay pigeon thrown up has appeared in sight. The butt of the gun is to be held between the hips and the armpits, but under no conditions rest against the shoulder.

If the marksman discharges both shots, practically at once and hits his clay pigeon, it is counted as "no bird," but if he misses, a miss is noted.

The marksman has the right to refuse a clay pigeon if it leaves the machine in a broken condition, but he is bound by the result if he fires at a part of the clay pigeon.

If one or more clay pigeons are by accident thrown so that they fly in the air at the same time as the pigeon which should be shot at, the competitor has the right to consider this as "no bird."

If the gun, duly loaded and cocked, misses fire for some reason beyond the control of the marksman, the pigeon shall be counted as "no bird." If the gun misses fire with the first barrel and the marksman fires the second shot and hits, it shall be judged as a "hit," but if he fires the second shot and misses, it shall be counted as a "miss." If the second shot is not fired, the pigeon shall be counted as "no bird." If the second shot misses, a fresh bird is thrown up for the marksman, but the first barrel in such case shall be charged with only one powder-filled cylinder, which shall be fired after the trap has been set in motion. The result of the second shot will be counted. If the marksman uses a gun which necessitates a fully loaded cartridge to be discharged in order that the mechanism may work at the second shot, or if the first cartridge or a part thereof sticks or prevents firing, the marksman can claim two more cartridges, the first of which, after the trap has been set in motion, shall be discharged into the air, and the second at the clay pigeon. The result of the second shot will be counted. Should the first shot hit the pigeon, a miss shall be counted.

The defective cartridge shall be submitted to the umpire, who will examine wherein the fault lies, and decide if, in conformity with the above rules, another shot may be fired.

In order to be recorded as hit, the pigeon must break before touching the ground. The umpire's decision as to whether a pigeon is hit or not is final. A marksman not conforming to his decision will be disqualified. The pigeon must not, under any circumstances, be picked up for the purpose of examination.

Marksmen are ranged for the five marks. Five guns occupy the marks, and No. 6 takes his place behind No. 1, and there awaits his turn. Gun No. 1 shoots first from mark No. 1, gun No. 2 from mark 2, and so on. At or during the closing of the series, No. 1 shall stand at mark No. 2, and No. 6 at mark No. 1; No. 2 at mark No. 3, and so on; so that No. 5 is the shot who waits at the back of mark No. 1. Competitors must not leave their marks before the series is concluded.

When the marksmen have taken their marks, the person who is regulating the throwing from the different machines calls out: "No. 1 klar" ("ready"), whereupon the competitor who is standing at mark No. 1 answers, "Ga" ("go"). The remaining competitors answer "ga" when the number of their mark and "klar" are called out.

If a marksman fires out of his turn, a miss will be counted to him. The marksman, whose turn it was to shoot, has a fresh bird thrown up.

The marksman shall be unaware as to which of the traps behind each screen will be discharged.

All the machines will be filled before the shooting commences, and the competitors will be kept in ignorance as to from which set of traps and trap the pigeons will be thrown.

One marksman on the line.

The marksman is to stand at mark No. 3 and shoot at the fixed number of pigeons before leaving this mark.

Two marksmen on the line. One stands at mark No. 2 and shoots at the required number of pigeons, thrown up from sets of traps Nos. 1, 2 and 3, and the second at mark No. 4, and shoots at the required number thrown up from sets of traps Nos. 3, 4 and 5.

TEAM COMPETITION.

The competition is open to one team from each nation. Each team to consist of six men, with a maximum of three reserves, of whom the team captain may form one.

The order of shooting between the teams will be decided by lot.

The shooting will be divided into three rounds. Each round will be concluded in one day.

First stage.—Twenty clay pigeons per man, thrown at unknown angles from known traps, will be shot at under continuous firing in two series of 10 birds each.

Two or three teams shoot together. Each marksman, from the different teams alternately shall in his turn shoot off a series of 10 shots. The first stage will thus constitute a succession of competitions. A tie shall be decided by shooting at 10 pigeons by each marksman under continuous firing.

Second Stage.—A maximum of 50 per cent. of the teams competing in the first stage who have obtained a lower number of points shall retire. The order of shooting among the different teams will be the same as in round No. 1.

Thirty clay pigeons per man, thrown up at unknown angles from known traps, will be shot at without interval in two series of 15 birds each. A tie will be decided by each competitor, re-shooting at 10 pigeons under continuous firing.

Third Stage.—A maximum of 50 per cent. of the teams competing in the second stage who have obtained in the first and second rounds a total lower number of points shall retire.

The order of shooting will be the same as in Stage No. 1. Forty pigeons per man are shot at on the continuous firing system in two series of 20 birds each, and thrown up from known sets of traps at unknown angles on the group system. In addition, from firing point, No. 3 with single shots at 10 pigeons per man, thrown at unknown angles from unknown traps.

A tie shall be shot off at 10 birds by each marksman on the single fire system—i. e., from mark 3.

The winner will be the team which has obtained the highest total number of hits in all three stages.

INDIVIDUAL COMPETITION.

The competition is limited to 12 individual entries from each nation.

The order of shooting will be decided by lot. The shooting will be divided into three stages. Each stage will be concluded if possible in one day.

First Stage.—Twenty clay pigeons per man, thrown up at unknown angles from known traps, will be shot at on the continuous fire system in two series of 10 birds each. In the event of a tie, 10 pigeons are to be shot at by each competitor on the continuous fire system.

Second Stage.—A maximum of 50 per cent. of the competitors competing in the first round who have obtained a lower number of points will retire. The order of shooting among the marksmen will be the same as in stage No. 1.

Thirty clay pigeons per man, thrown up at unknown angles from known sets of traps, in two series of 15 birds each, will be shot at under continuous firing. In the event of a tie, there will be a re-shoot of 10 pigeons per man under continuous firing.

Third Stage.—At most, 50 per cent. of the competitors in the second round who in the first and second stage obtained a total lower number retire. The order of shooting among the marksmen is the same as in stage 1. Forty clay pigeons per man will be shot at in two series of 20 pigeons each, under continuous firing, thrown up at unknown angles from known sets of traps, and moreover, at 10 pigeons per man in two series of 5 pigeons each, under continuous firing, thrown up at unknown angles from unknown sets of traps. The marksman will stand at mark No. 2 for 5 pigeons thrown up from set of traps Nos. 1, 2 or 3; also at mark No. 4 for 5 pigeons, thrown from traps No. 3, 4 or 5. A tie will be decided by shooting off at 10 pigeons per man, under continuous firing, thrown up at unknown angles from known sets of traps.

The marksman who has obtained the highest total number of hits in all three stages will be declared the winner.

Royal Centre Gun Club.

ROYAL CENTRE, Md., Jan. 10.—Last Thursday night it was done over—that is, the Royal Centre Gun Club was reorganized and new officers elected. That this club will be among the most active and popular is beyond peradventure, because practically every live, red-corpuscle, anti-anæmic young man and woman in the town has joined or contemplates joining the gun club. Over forty actives are recorded at the first meeting.

The members of the club are: E. B. Thomas, Loren McCloud, Chas. Wilkinson, Leslie Kistler, Geo. Wentz, Chas. Pugh, Geo. McCauley, O. M. McCombs, Roy Underwood, Bert Rhody, Chas. Agness, Jesse Hand, Dr. Kistler, Chas. Hollenback, W. H. Bingaman, M. A. Weyand, Salem La Reau, Dan Dodt, Joe Ropp, Ed. Jones, Walter Harvey, Emil Marx, Cliff Baughman, Will Marx, Jr., Jesse Swisher, Forest Lee, Disa Day, Hattie Harvey, Etta Kistler, Esther Fry, Pearl Swisher, Gladys McCauley, Mrs. Chas. Fox, Genesis Fry, Leota Harvey, Alice Bliss, Lillian Ubelhouser, George Cline, John Cline.

Officers elected: President, E. A. Marx; Vice-President, Ed. Jones; Secretary, Jesse Swisher; Assistant Etta Kistler; Treasurer, Jesse Hand; Field Captain, Walter Harvey; Referee, M. A. Weyand; Scorers, Will Marx, Jr., and Bert Rhody; Judges, Chas. Hollenback and Joseph Ropp; Committee on By Laws, Charles Pugh, Leslie Kistler and Roy Underwood.

Following are the scores made by the new club:

Shot at. Broke		Shot at. Broke	
*W D Stannard	50 44	W Harvey	50 19
*R O Heikes	50 36	J Ropp	50 17
E A Marx	50 35	W Marx, Jr.	50 15
*Otto Hise	50 29	B Rhody	50 9
*O Leach	50 25	J Hand	50 3
C Hollenback	50 25	L McCloud	25 11
R Leach	50 22	R Underwood	25 6
Chas Pugh	50 21	S A La Reau	25 8
Ed Jones	50 21	Forest Lee	25 9
C Baughman	50 20	John Kline	25 11
J Swisher	50 19		

*Not members.

The FOREST AND STREAM may be obtained from any newsdealer on order. Ask your dealer to supply you regularly.

Crescent Athletic Club.

BAY RIDGE, N. Y., Jan. 13.—Atmospherically the day was perfect for trapshooting, the targets were clearly defined against a blue, white sky, but one glance at the thermometer—well, it was about the same everywhere in the East. Among the notables from warmer climes were Teddy Doremus and J. E. Skelly from Du Pont Gun Club, and Jack Frost from across the blue waters, handicapped them rather extensively—at least so their scores would indicate. L. C. Hopkins, with his coat buttoned over a store of sunshine from Dixie Land, whence he has just returned, did the high run of the day with 24 out of 25, which won him a prop on the monthly cup. Walter Higgins, ex-secretary of the Crescent A. C., dropped in on a visit, but couldn't be induced to beat his old comrades, and declined to shoot. G. C. Stephenson smashed 86 out of 100 for the take-home trophy, beating Hyatt by one aerosaucer. W. W. Pell got the trophy shoot high score with (4) 23 out of 25. There were three ties at 22 for the Lawson trophy. C. R. James, G. S. Stephenson and J. F. James were the Oxfords in the event. State trophy was mawed by C. R. James (2) 23. In the trophy shoot, Geo. E. Brower with a handicap of 3, won over Stephenson, who made 18 from scratch.

There was only one clay disk between the contestants in the team shoot. The team headed by Stephenson broke 33 out of 50.

If R. Schneider hadn't been a visitor he would have taken the leg on Lawson trophy, as he made 23 from scratch. The summary follows:

Take-home trophy, 100 targets, scratch:			
G S Stephenson	86	G E Brower	78
C R James	85	A E Alberts	77
F S Hyatt	84	J E Murray	70
C R James	84	J P Fairchild	59
J F James	80		
W W Pell	79		

Monthly cup, 25 targets, handicap:			
L C Hopkins	5 24	Geo E Brower	4 19
C R James	2 23	*J F Skelly	0 17
F S Hyatt	1 22	*T E Doremus	0 16
J F James	0 20	J E Murray	5 15
A E Alberts	3 20	J P Fairchild	2 14
*R Schneider	9 20	W W Pell	4 19
G S Stephenson, Jr	0 19		

Trophy shoot, 25 targets, handicap:			
W W Pell	4 23	G S Stephenson	0 21
F S Hyatt	1 22	J F James	2 18
J F James	0 21	J P Fairchild	2 18
Geo E Brower	3 21	A E Alberts	3 14

Lawson trophy, 25 targets, handicap:			
C R James	2 22	G E Brower	3 17
G S Stephenson	0 22	W W Pell	4 16
J F James	0 22	J E Murray	5 16
A E Alberts	3 19	*R Schneider	0 23
F S Hyatt	1 18	*J F Skelly	0 18
L C Hopkins	5 18	*T E Doremus	0 7
J P Fairchild	2 17		

Stake trophy, 25 targets, handicap:			
C R James	2 23	*T E Doremus	0 18
J F James	0 21	J E Murray	5 17
G S Stephenson	0 21	A G Alberts	3 16
F S Hyatt	1 20	W W Pell	4 16
J P Fairchild	2 19	Geo Brower	3 21
*R Schneider	0 18	*J Skelly	0 10

Trophy shoot, 25 targets, handicap:			
Geo Brower	3 21	W W Pell	4 16
G S Stephenson	0 18	J F James	0 15
F S Hyatt	1 18	A E Alberts	3 12
C R James	2 17	J P Fairchild	2 11
J E Murray	5 16		

Team shoot, 50 targets, handicap:			
G Stephenson	0 18	J P Fairchild	2 11
C R James	2 17-35	G E Brower	3 21-32
J F James	0 15	W W Pell	4 16
A Bryant	1 18-33	J E Murray	5 16-32

*Guest.

New York Athletic Club.

PELHAM MANOR, N. Y., Jan. 13.—It was a lucky thing the animals no longer reside on the western section of Glen Island, for if they had they would have been peppered to-day, as many a target scaled through the oxygen and nitrogen and found a resting place in its entirety in the splashing H²O, for the cold numbed the trigger fingers of the Travers Island trapshooters sadly.

Dr. Culver porked the deal generally, taking a leg on the president's cup with 21 after a shoot-off from a tie at 24 with B. M. Higginson and E. F. Crowe, and the January cup, in which event he had to shoot off with G. Lembeck.

The Day (ex-committee) cup was scored upon by W. B. Ogden with 23, and then by way of improvement Ogden made a full score of 25, with 3 handicap for New Year's cup. R. L. Spotts had to show somewhere, so he cribbed the distance handicap, breaking 23 from 20yds. This event brought out very erratic shooting, gunners like Higginson and Grinnell getting only 13 from 21 and 20yds. Dr. Culver was supreme in the three-barrel event, breaking 13 targets out of 10 pair, in addition to which he was high gun for the day with 90 breaks out of 100 chances. The day was so cold that only twelve gunners staged across Pelhamdale avenue from the Manor station. The summary follows:

New Year's cup, 25 targets, handicap:			
W B Ogden	3 25	J I Brandenburg	5 20
G F McMahan	2 24	O C Grinnell	1 19
A E Ranney	1 23	G Lembeck	2 18
R L Spotts	1 23	C W Billings	0 18
B M Higginson	0 20	E F Crowe	2 18
Dr Culver	0 21	E C Lawson	0 15

January cup, 25 targets, handicap:			
G Lembeck	2 24	O C Grinnell	1 21
Dr Culver	1 24	A E Ranney	1 20
R L Spotts	0 23	G F McMahan	2 19
C W Billings	0 22	B M Higginson	0 18
J I Brandenburg	5 21	W B Ogden	3 18

Shoot-off: Dr. Culver 23, G. Lembeck 16.

President's cup, 25 targets, handicap:					
B M Higginson....	0	24	G Lembeck.....	2	21
Dr Culver.....	0	24	C W Billings.....	0	20
E F Crowe.....	2	24	G F McMahon.....	2	19
A E Ranney.....	1	22	J I Brandenburg...	5	19
W B Ogden.....	2	22	E C Lawson.....	0	19
R L Spotts.....	0	21	O C Grinnell.....	1	18
Shoot-off: Dr. Culver 21, Higginson 20.					
Day trophy, 25 targets, handicap:					
W B Ogden.....	3	23	G F McMahon.....	2	19
A E Rannel.....	1	22	J I Brandenburg...	5	19
R L Spotts.....	0	22	B M Higginson.....	0	18
Dr Culver.....	0	22	E F Crowe.....	2	17
O C Grinnell.....	1	21	E C Lawson.....	0	17
C W Billings.....	0	21	G Lembeck.....	2	16
Ten pair doubles, scratch:					
Dr Culver.....	13		G Lembeck.....	10	
C W Billings.....	11		E F Crowe.....	9	
G F McMahon.....	10		E C Lawson.....	8	
O C Grinnell.....	10				
Distance handicap, 25 targets:					
	Yds.	T'l.		Yds.	T'l.
R L Spotts.....	20	23	E F Crowe.....	19	17
Dr Culver.....	21	19	W B Ogden.....	18	15
E C Lawson.....	21	18	A E Rannel.....	20	14
C W Billings.....	21	18	G F McMahon.....	19	14
G Lembeck.....	19	17	B M Higginson...	21	13
J I Brandenburg	16	17	O C Grinnell...	20	13

Amateur Averages for 1911.

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Following herewith is the official Interstate Association list of amateur averages for 1911, with names of contestants, total number of targets shot at in registered tournaments, total number of targets scored and percentages.

The averages for single targets are based on a minimum of 2000 targets, as per the Interstate Association ruling to that effect. The records of the tournaments held at Detroit, Mich., April 26-28; Calgary, Alberta, Canada, July 4-5, and Portland, Me., Aug. 15-16, were not received, and of course are not included in the list.

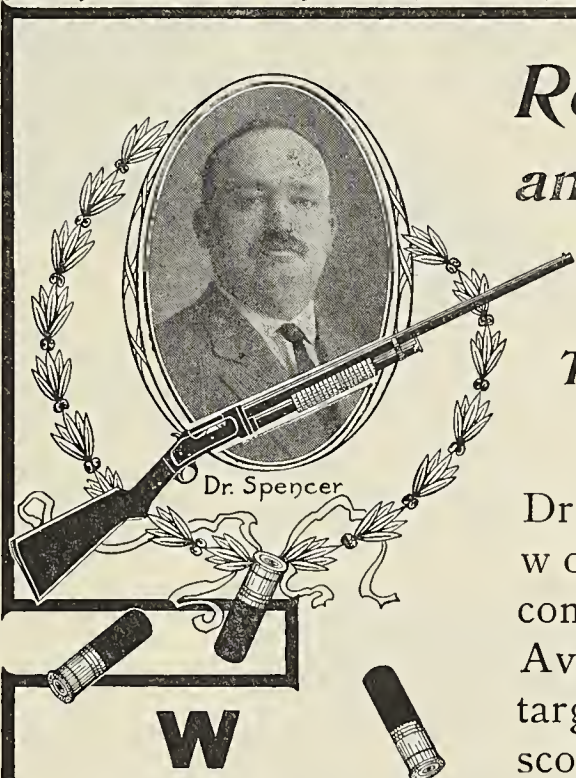
The averages for double targets are computed on the Interstate Association tournaments only, and they are based on taking part in two tournaments as a minimum, as per the Interstate Association ruling to that effect.

ELMER E. SHANER, Sec'y-Treas.

AVERAGE FOR SINGLE TARGETS.

	Shot at.	Broke.	Percent- age.
W S Spencer, St. Louis, Mo.....	2100	2022	.9628
J R Graham, Ingleside, Ill.....	4050	3877	.9572
J P White, Watertown, S. D.....	3190	3037	.9520
H W Kahler, Philadelphia, Pa.....	4050	3846	.9496
Bart Lewis, Auburn, Ill.....	5040	4764	.9453
H Dixon, Oronogo, Mo.....	5950	5603	.9416
J S Young, Chicago, Ill.....	3450	3246	.9408
H J Schlicher, Allentown, Pa.....	4450	4182	.9397
A Heil, Allentown, Pa.....	3800	3570	.9394
Wm Ridley, What Cheer, Ia.....	3850	3615	.9389
G E Painter, Pittsburg, Pa.....	2800	2629	.9389
H B Pottinger, Charleston, Mo.....	4350	4079	.9377
T M Ehler, Slater, Mo.....	3200	2992	.9350
S A Huntley, Sioux City Ia.....	4740	4430	.9346
J F Calhoun, McKeesport, Pa.....	2050	1914	.9336
Dr F M Edwards, Columbus, O.....	3100	2893	.9332
W H Clay, St. Louis Mo.....	5850	5458	.9329
Jos Kautzky, Ft. Dodge, Ia.....	2200	2050	.9318
C B Eaton, Fayette, Mo.....	2950	2737	.9278
L A Gates, Columbus, Neb.....	2400	2226	.9275
J R Livingston, Springville, Ala.....	2000	1854	.9270
C G Westcott, Leesburg, Fla.....	2050	1897	.9253
Wm Veach, Falls City, Neb.....	3950	3649	.9238
J B Barto, Chicago, Ill.....	2350	2165	.9212
F W McNeil, Houston, Tex.....	2850	2623	.9203
Lon Fisher, Columbus, O.....	4960	4561	.9195
Frank Campbell, Waukeg, Ia.....	2950	2708	.9179
J A Blunt, Greensboro, Ala.....	2000	1833	.9165
C C Collins, Aldine, Ind.....	2300	2105	.9152
R Thompson, Cainsville, Mo.....	3300	3019	.9148
O H Nutt, Beaver, O.....	2100	1921	.9147
F F Slocum, Watertown, S D.....	2940	2689	.9146
M Shoop, Novinger, Mo.....	2950	2697	.9142
H E Smith, Columbus, O.....	3040	2774	.9125
D E Hickey, Millvale, Pa.....	2000	1838	.9190
C H Newcomb, Philadelphia, Pa.....	2000	1838	.9190
Wm Webster, Columbus, O.....	3100	2821	.9100
W E Corfield, Utica, N Y.....	2340	2129	.9088
C L Frantz, Seneca Falls, N Y.....	2280	2071	.9083
T A Warren, Hot Springs, Ark.....	2500	2270	.9080
J H Noel, Nashville, Tenn.....	3115	2828	.9078
C D Henline, Bradford, Pa.....	2190	1984	.9059
A C Connor, Springfield, Ill.....	3000	2708	.9026
C F Moore, Brownsville, Pa.....	2050	1849	.9019
F Huston, Perry, Okla.....	2800	2522	.9007
W M Griffith, Murfreesboro, Tenn..	2050	1840	.8975
John Martin, Brooklyn, N Y.....	2000	1793	.8965
W R Campbell, Tulsa, Okla.....	3350	3002	.8961
F Coleman, Higgins, Pa.....	2650	2374	.8958
D D Coburn, Mechanicsburg, O.....	2500	2238	.8952
D A Edwards, Union City, Tenn.....	2700	2415	.8944
I C Davidson, Springfield, Ill.....	4200	3754	.8938
N Muncy, Iowa City, Ia.....	2900	2580	.8896
Wm D Townsend, Omaha, Neb.....	2450	2173	.8869
J E Cain, Dayton, O.....	3000	2660	.8866
W S Hoon, Jewell, Ia.....	6300	5576	.8850
John Maland, Jewell, Ia.....	2600	2296	.8830
H B Shoop, Harrisburg, Pa.....	2050	1807	.8814
Geo Nicolai, Kansas City, Mo.....	2100	1848	.8800
J L Englert, Catasauqua, Pa.....	3200	2812	.8787
W A Brown, Sioux City, Ia.....	3000	2634	.8780
C H Ditto, Keithsburg, Ill.....	2450	2146	.8759
G A Schroeder, Columbus, Neb.....	2900	2540	.8758
D D Bray, Columbus, Neb.....	2550	2233	.8756
John A Penn, Dayton, O.....	2620	2285	.8721
I A Howlett, Charleston, Mo.....	3000	2612	.8706
Geo A Beard, Evansville, Ind.....	2450	2131	.8698
C G Gellatly, Sutton, Neb.....	2450	2130	.8693
Geo K Mackie, Scammon, Kans.....	4350	3755	.8632
B S Donnelly, Chicago, Ill.....	2705	2330	.8613
P E Osborne, West Somerville, Mass	3200	2724	.8512

WINCHESTER



Repeating Shotgun and Shotgun Shells

WIN

THE OFFICIAL AMATEUR SEASON'S AVERAGE

Dr. W. S. Spencer of St. Louis, Mo., won the Interstate Association's contest for the Amateur Season's Average for 1911. He shot at 2,100 targets in various tournaments and scored 96.28 per cent., a record that

all amateurs agree is a wonderful one. In winning this great trap shooting honor which so many amateurs annually strive for, Dr. Spencer shot a Winchester Repeating Shotgun and Winchester Loaded Shells. His record is conclusive proof of their strong and uniform shooting qualities, for such shooting as Dr. Spencer did could only have been done with the best possible equipment. Dr. Spencer's victory and the winning of the Professional Season's Average for 1911 by J. R. Taylor, with a Winchester Repeating Shotgun and Winchester Loaded Shells emphasizes the wisdom of shooting the make of gun and shells that always helps and never handicaps skill. That Winchester Shotguns and Winchester Shells are such a combination is shown by their consistent and conspicuous winnings.

The Red W Combination was Supreme in 1911

J W Gribble, Brownsville, Pa.....	2100	1784	.8495	C B Eaton, Fayette, Mo.....	150	110	.7333
R E Loring, Marseilles, Ill.....	2350	1979	.8421	H Dixon, Oronogo, Mo.....	350	256	.7314
J C Den, North Platte, Neb.....	2150	1796	.8353	F W McNeil, Houston, Tex.....	300	219	.7300
H B Blanks, Vicksburg, Miss.....	2000	1664	.8320	Riley Thompson, Cainesville, Mo....	250	181	.7240
F P Fuchs, Evansville, Ind.....	2050	1675	.8170	E J Chingren, Spokane, Wash.....	150	108	.7200
J G S Dey, Syracuse, N Y.....	2355	1919	.8148	H B Blanks, Vicksburg, Miss.....	200	143	.7150
John G Martin, Harrisburg, Pa.....	2800	2236	.7985	R L Spotts, New York City.....	200	136	.6800
C C Farnum, Wellsville, N. Y.....	2540	2026	.7976	S L Dodds, Hickman, Ky.....	200	128	.6400
F W Willoughby, Jefferson, Ia.....	2550	2033	.7972	P E Osborne, West Somerville, Mass.	200	119	.5950
J I Morrison, Brownsville, Pa.....	2950	2323	.7874	D A Edwards, Union City, Tenn....	200	110	.5500
				H P Jacobson, San Francisco, Cal....	150	78	.5200

AVERAGE FOR DOUBLE TARGETS.

Allen Heil, Allentown, Pa.....	200	174	.8700
J R Graham, Ingleside, Ill.....	450	369	.8200
L A Gates, Columbus, Neb.....	150	123	.8200
H E Buckwalter, Royersford, Pa....	200	162	.8100
H W Kahler, Philadelphia, Pa.....	300	242	.8066
J S Young, Chicago, Ill.....	450	362	.8044
A C Connor, Springfield, Ill.....	350	280	.8000
T E Graham, Ingleside, Ill.....	150	116	.7733
Wm Veach, Falls City, Neb.....	150	113	.7533
W H Clay, St. Louis, Mo.....	250	188	.7520
J H Noel, Nashville, Tenn.....	350	262	.7485
W M Griffith, Murfreesboro, Tenn..	300	224	.7466
J B Barto, Chicago, Ill.....	300	222	.7400
S A Huntley, Sioux City, Ia.....	200	147	.7350

Crescent Gunners Hold Live Bird Shoot.

WHITE HOUSE, N. J., Jan. 10.—The secretary of the Crescent Gun Club, of this place, arranged a live-bird shoot for the members last Saturday. The shooting was done at Frenchtown, Pa. Sixteen of the members participated. Upon arriving at Frenchtown, teams were chosen, and the losing team had expensive suppers to by in Easton at a fashionable hotel. Each man shot at 25 birds. Geo. Crammer was high gun with 23. E. L. Wilson was second with 22. R. C. Stryker and J. N. Pidcock were tie for third place with 21 each.

R. C. STRYKER, Sec'y.

AN UNBEATEN RECORD!

TARGETS SHOT AT
4280

97.28%

TARGETS BROKEN
4164

This is the percentage with which Mr. J. S. Day won the **1910 OFFICIAL HIGH AMATEUR AVERAGE**—a percentage **never equalled by an amateur** and **exceeding by exactly 1%** the figures of the 1911 winner, who, moreover, shot at only 2100 targets.

Mr. Day's Wonderful Shooting was done with

Peters

FACTORY LOADED SHELLS

The Lion's Share of the 1911 Amateur Honors

was also won with **PETERS Shells**, for they were used either exclusively or for the most of their shooting, by

5 out of the 10 HIGH AMATEURS.

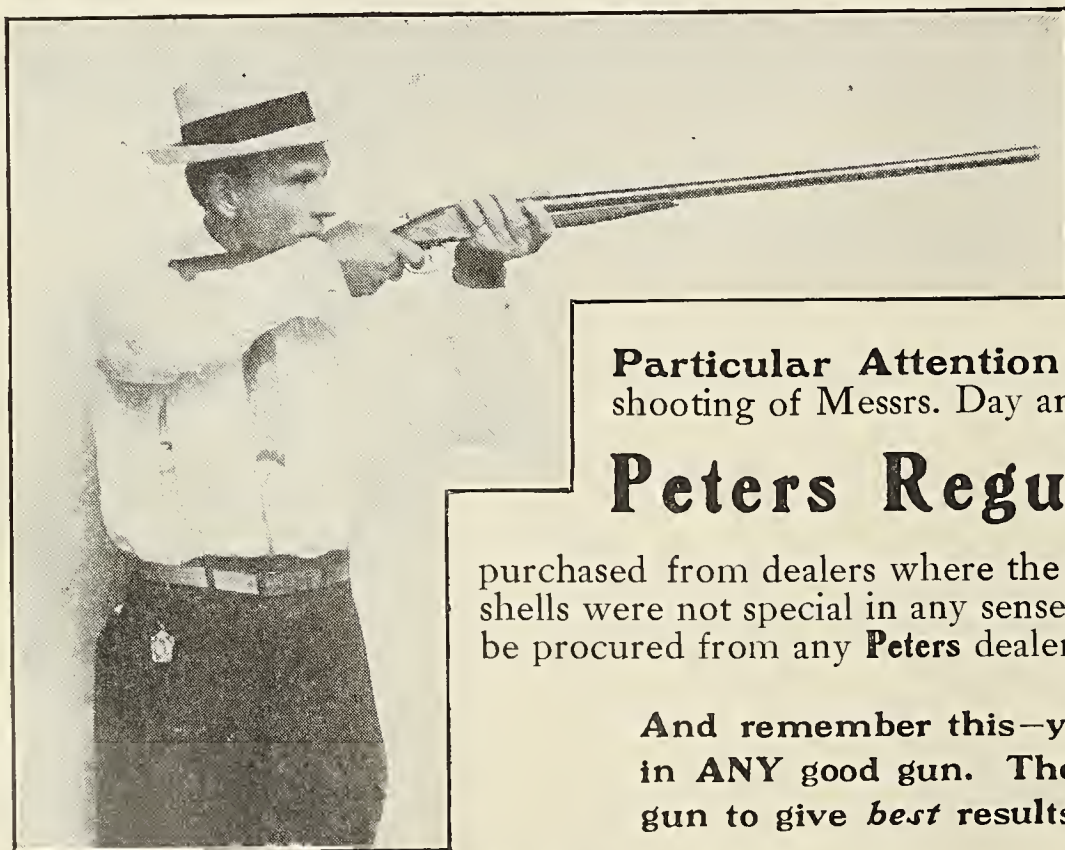
This is not all. The **1911 GRAND AMERICAN HANDI-CAP**, the greatest event in the Trap-Shooting world, was won by Mr. Harvey Dixon, who scored

99 out of 100 from the **20** yard mark.

HARVEY DIXON.



J. S. DAY.



This score has never been equalled and is a **World's Record.**

Mr. Dixon used

Peters Shells

the kind with "steel where steel belongs"

Particular Attention is directed to the fact that all of the shooting of Messrs. Day and Dixon was done with

Peters Regular Factory Loads

purchased from dealers where the various tournaments were held. Their shells were not special in any sense, but were **regular stock goods**, such as can be procured from any **Peters** dealer.

And remember this—you can use **PETERS Shells** in **ANY** good gun. They require no special make of gun to give *best* results.

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**Here's the Rifle you have
been waiting for—**

**The New Model 29
Marlin
Repeater**



It's an up-to-date .22 caliber
repeater that handles without change
or adjustment the .22 short, .22 long and .22 long-rifle car-
tridges, black, semi-smokeless and smokeless of all makes and
styles, yet sells at the surprisingly low price of \$8.50.

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¶ The Model 29 is similar in general construction to the well-known *Marlin* Model 20. ¶ It is a **take down**, convenient to clean quickly and thoroughly and can be packed in a small space. ¶ It has the **popular trombone action**, quick and easy in operation. ¶ The modern **solid top, side ejection and closed-in breech** insure greatest safety, comfort and convenience.

¶ It has a **(23-inch) barrel** long enough for all requirements; it shoots **all .22 short, long and long-rifle cartridges**, including the hunting cartridges with mushroom bullets; it is a **thoroughly accurate and efficient** arm for rabbits, squirrels, hawks, crows, foxes and all small game, and for target work. ¶ **Guaranteed in accuracy and reliability.**

Circular giving full description free on request—or complete catalog of all Marlin repeaters for three stamps postage.

***The Marlin Firearms Co.* 27 Willow Street, New Haven, Conn.**

Smith Gun Club.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 13.—At the Smith Gun Club grounds to-day a fair turnout of shooters was on hand, and the scores made were up to the standard. W. Hassinger was high gun man with 95 out of 125 breaks to his credit. He was followed closely by Louis Colquit with 93 out of 125. J. Baldwin came in third with 88 out of 125. Considerable interest was aroused over a 50-bird match between H. Page and R. Trimpi. Both men broke 14 out of the first string of 25. In the second string Trimpi took the lead by breaking 15 against 14 by Page. Several interesting sweepstake events were also shot off. The following were the scores made:

L Colquit	12	19	18	21	23
W Hassinger	21	17	15	22	20
J Baldwin	16	18	15	15	24
H Hassinger	13	19	16	..	..
H Page	12	16	13	14	14
R Trimpi	13	18	13	14	15
C Day, Jr.	23	..	..	..	..
E Hansel	18	20	16	18	..
J McEnness	20	16	17	17	..
H Felter	16	20	20	21	..
J Mullery	15	18	18	19	..
A Drew	15	15	14	20	..
L Irons	18	16	17	17	..
W Mack	14	18	17	18	..

Robin Hood Gun Club.

CONCORD, S. I., N. Y., Jan. 13.—The first shoot of the season was held here to-day, and despite the 4-below-zero weather, ten shooters came to the traps. H. S. Langhan was high amateur in the 20-target event with 18, and took the 10 double target event with 16. S. Edwards won the 25-target shoot with 22, and the 15-string with a straight. Jack Fanning (professional) was high in three out of four events.

Targets: 20 25 15 *	Targets: 20 25 15 *
J Fanning 19 23 14 17	J Weir
H S Langhan.. 18 .. 10 16	W Curry
S Dobson ... 17 .. 10 14	G Conley
S Edwards ... 16 22 15 16	W Morris
W T Bush.... 16 17 12 10	J Rowley

*Ten pairs double.

The Du Pont Gun Club.

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 13.—Chilblains and frost-bites took charge of the shoot here to-day, and kept the entry list pretty low. J. B. McHugh was top gun with 90 out of 100. He won the Coleman du Pont spoon in Class A, with 23 out of 25. The Class B spoon was carried off by J. W. Mathews, with a score of 21 out of a possible 25. Walter Tomlinson, by breaking 20 out of

his quota of 25 targets, laid claim to the Class C sterling silver spoon. There was no competition in Class D. The scores in the Coleman du Pont spoon event, 25 targets, were as follows: J. W. Mathews 21, N. K. Smith 19, W. M. Hammond 19, H. C. McClane 19, W. G. Wood 17, Clyde Leedom 17, S. G. David 13, E. T. Guest 15, W. Swayne 17, J. B. McHugh 23, Stanley Touchten 18, J. H. Minnick 18, Dr. Betts 15, W. A. Joslyn 18, A. H. Lobb 20, F. Springer 14, E. A. W. Everitt 18, W. S. Colfax 21, W. Tomlinson 20, H. Winchester 18, W. L. Smith 18, H. P. Carlon 23, J. R. Baily 13, D. Lindsay 20.

Bergen Beach Gun Club.

ONCE more the clay pigeon cracksmiths of the Bergen Beach Gun Club found it impossible to decide their weekly sliding distance handicap on the 13th inst. The intense cold made even the most enthusiastic gunner seek the shelter of the shooting lodge and hug the warm stove that was kept at summer's heat. However, there were many strings of 25 targets decided. The best runs were made by D. Sauer (a new member), J. Voorhees and J. S. Simonson. The scores:

Targets: 25 25 25 25 25
A V Suydam..... 18 21 18 17 19
H W Dreyer..... 14 16 14 18 19
R Morgan..... 16 15 19 16 18
J Voorhees..... 17 17 21 20 18
D Sauer..... 20 21 21 20 ..
D Judd..... 20 15 14 12 ..
H Welles..... 16 16 19 19 ..
T Davis..... 18 7 12 12 ..
J S Simonson..... 18 21 18 18 ..
P Brown..... 11 19 13
G Jones..... 10 9 10

Elkton Gun Club.

ELKTON, Md., Jan. 11.—Last night we completed the organization of a gun club here, and if enthusiasm counts for anything, it will be a real success. The officers elected are all trapshooters of no little ability, and understand the game of management thoroughly. They are: William Stephens, President; John A. Morgan, Vice-President; Harvey J. Scott, Secretary; Jacob Reynolds, Treasurer. The members of the club, besides the officers, are: Samuel Kink, Albert Alexander, Harry Taylor, Harvey Reynolds, Albert Constable, Reginald Constable, Morris Strickland, Edward Morgan, Ralph Morgan, Herbert Morgan, D. J. Ayers, David Lindsay, Charles Dilks, Henry B. Mitchell, Robert J. McCauley, Joshua Clayton, Cleaver Potts, William McDowell, Norwood Atkinson, Alfred H. Davis, Harry D. Carrett, Myron Miller, Scott Green, Albert Johnson, Harland Johnson, Samuel Simmons, James Naylor, Dr. John Mackall, Lewis Vansant, Clarence Diebert, Wirt Rouchelle, Noble Heath, George Heath and Hooper Heath.

Columbus Gun Club.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 12.—Clarence Coburn was high amateur. John R. Taylor high professional. Eighteen shooters braved the blizzard Friday to attend the regular monthly shoot. It sure took nerve to come out in such weather, and then shoot all day. After each event was shot every one sought comfort before the big log fire in the club room. The Webster system was used and proved O.K. At the end of the program there was found to be \$21.75 for average money. Coburn got first; Cooper, second; H. E. Smith, third; Jones, fourth; Le Noir and Fisher fifth.

The management wants to thank one and all for coming. We are sorry to announce the death of one of the Asheville shooters—John L. Stevenson, who died the first of the week. He will be missed very much. He was universally liked by all, and a good shot. Scores:

Shot at, Broke	Shot at, Broke
Taylor..... 150 135	Ritt..... 150 113
Cooper..... 150 131	Roundy..... 120 95
Hedges..... 150 109	Fisher..... 150 122
Walters..... 150 113	Coburn..... 150 134
Stout..... 150 112	J H Smith..... 75 53
Jones..... 150 127	Ward..... 75 60
Le Noir..... 150 122	Joyce..... 50 45
Spangler..... 150 121	Brison..... 45 31
H E Smith..... 150 130	Ross..... 30 18

LON FISHER, Sec'y.

Independent Gun Club.

HOLMESBURG JUNCTION, Pa., Jan. 13.—Fourteen cold-proof, courageous gunners bucked the northwester to-day and journeyed to the Junction to run into a little surprise uncanned by J. F. Pratt, an ebony-hued pony, who was given a handicap of 12 because nothing great was expected of him—and he furnished enough excitement to warm up the whole meet. Dr. W. H. Matthews had the 100-target match pretty safely packed up, with 6 birds to spare at the end of the third string, when Pratt ran the last string with only one miss, beating the doctor out by one scaler. As runner-up, the doctor took the silver dipper, he also was high on actual number of breaks with 88, for which he took the spoon. Scores:

Pratt, 17..... 12 97	Wilson, 17..... 8 87
Mathews, 18..... 8 96	Griffith, 20..... 2 86
Clegg, 17..... 15 95	W T Smith, 16..... 5 86
Fontain, 16..... 17 94	Newcomb, 20..... 2 95
Tansey, 18..... 8 92	Firth, 16..... 30 84
Hand, 16..... 20 91	Freed, 16..... 0 72
Edwards, 17..... 5 90	Taylor, 16..... 30 64

The FOREST AND STREAM may be obtained from any newsdealer on order. Ask your dealer to supply you regularly.

Birmingham Gun Club.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 6.—Six shooters were at the weekly shoot of the Birmingham Gun Club on Friday, Jan. 5. The weather was quite cold, but all had a good time. Professional Guy Ward was with us, and brought his new Stevens gun to try out over our traps. He has just joined the selling force of the Stevens Arms and Tool Co., and his many friends in Birmingham wish him success. He did not shoot up to his average, however, as his average over our grounds on about 1000 targets during 1911 was better than 97 per cent.

Mr. Cornwell was shooting at clay targets for the first time, and judging from the improvement he showed, will shortly become a good shot.

Much enthusiasm is shown by the shooters, and judging by this, the coming season will be a banner one for the Birmingham, Gun Club.

Scores made Jan. 5:

	Shot at.	Broke		Shot at.	Broke
*Guy Ward.....	150	126	Ed. Cornwell....	100	48
John Warren...	100	87	O L. Garl.....	50	37
John Lambeth..	100	85	Buchanan.....	25	12
*Professional.			O. L. GARL, Sec'y.		

Paleface Gun Club.

ROXBURY, Mass., Jan. 11.—A little sister to a blizzard won out at a game of freeze-out at our shoot last Saturday, driving all but ten gunners out of the game at Wellington.

Charles F. Marden was in good fettle, however, winning the 100-target match with 94 "dead," missing only one in his last 50. Second went to R. N. Burns with 91, and third went with 89 to Porter Osborne. Scores:

Targets:	15	15	20	15	15	20	Total.
Marden	14	13	18	14	15	20	94
Burnes	15	12	17	14	14	19	91
Osborne	14	14	16	15	13	17	89
Frank	14	11	17	14	13	18	87
Clarke	13	9	17	14	14	18	85
Wheeler	13	12	16	7	10	16	78
Sibley	13	12	13	9	11	17	75
Richardson	9	11	11	12	12	1	750
Dimick	10	10	9	5	3	10	55
Gleason	12	16	..	..	..	..	28

CAPTAIN.

Registered Tournaments.

THE following tournaments have been registered with the Interstate Association during the week ending Jan. 13:

- April 8.—Mt. Airy (Md.) G. C. Ray Watkins, Mgr.
- April 9-10.—Birmingham (Ala.) G. C. O. L. Garl, Sec'y.
- April 9-11.—Perry, Okla.—Oklahoma State tournament, under the auspices of the Perry G. C. Bush H. Bowman, Sec'y.
- May 14-15.—Adel, Ia.—Adel G. C. C. F. Clarke, Sec'y.
- June 10-13.—Syracuse, N. Y.—New York State tournament, under the auspices of the New York State Sportsmen's Association. H. W. Smith, Pres.
- July 9-12.—Eugene, Ore.—Pacific Indians. F. C. Riehl, Sec'y.

ELMER E. SHANER, Sec'y-Treas.

Speedway Gun Club.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 10.—Members of the Speedway Gun Club had their weekly practice yesterday afternoon, and accounted for the following scores:

B M Shanley, Jr.....	15	16	16	20	19	18
J Bey	16	14	15	16	18	17
N Apgar	21	21	21	23	..	..
T H Lawrence	12	16	15	14	13	12
H Scovel	10	18	13	..	..	..
F Felger	21	15	11	11	..	..
F Sinnock	17	20	18	19	..	..
J Stobaueus	12	9	8	14	..	..

SMOKELESS.

Englewood Country Club.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J., Jan. 13.—In the 50-bird shoot here to-day full scores were made by H. M. Cox and Emmett Schultz. In the shoot-off at 10 birds, Schultz got 9 and won. There was too much weather and not enough gunners to make things exciting.

Rifle and Revolver

Seventh Regiment Rifles.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—Corporal J. K. Boles sustained his reputation as the best in the regiment by returning scores of 70 and 68; a total of 138 out of a possible 200, in the expert class. Nine men qualified as sharpshooters, six of them just making the necessary 65 required for qualification. Scores:

- Winners in Class cup match No. 2:
- Expert Class—L. Corp. J. K. Boles, Co. 1, 138.
- Sharpshooter—Corp. L. A. Oliver, Co. K, 135.
- Novice Class—Pvt. A. R. Ten Eick, Co. G, 132.
- First entry prize winners:
- Expert Class—Pvt. A. C. Lumley, Co. D, 67.
- Sharpshooter—Sergt. P. J. Clarke, Co. B, 67.
- Novice Class—Lieut. G. Stratton, Co. G, 66.
- Class rifle match:
- "68" Class—Sergt. A. Scholz, Co. M, 68.
- "67" Class—J. P. Felt (Vet.) 67.
- "66" Class—A. N. Cowperthwait (Vet.), 66.
- "65" Class—Lance Corp. J. K. Boles, Co. I, 65.
- "64" Class—Sergt. W. Hinman, Co. L, 64.

Who uses Dead Shot?

Amateurs 1911: Grand American Handicap, won by Harvey Dixon, Oronogo, Mo. Score, 99 out of 100, from 20 yards. Powder, Dead Shot.

Professionals 1911: Season's High Average, won by Mr. John R. Taylor. Score, 2038 out of 2100. Powder, Dead Shot.

Why do winners use Dead Shot?

It meant \$1,000 in cash to Mr. Harvey Dixon, besides the Interstate trophy, to win the Grand American Handicap. To win he had to select his powder with utmost thought and care. Isn't this substantial evidence that "DEAD SHOT" is the powder for amateurs as well as professionals to use?

For professional shooters the winning of the "Season's High Average" is the crowning achievement. Four years out of five, professionals using "DEAD SHOT" have won this coveted honor. Is it any wonder that professionals prefer "Dead Shot?"

You, too, will prefer Dead Shot if you will try it—compare its patterns and its penetration with that of any other powder. Once acquainted with Dead Shot you will always prefer it.

All dealers carry Dead Shot loads in stock. We guarantee the stability of Dead Shot.

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Smokeless

Trade Mark Reg. in U. S. Pat. Off.

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◇ **Diamond Grain**

Smokeless Powder when ordering

MACHINE LOADED SHELLS

for game shooting and do away with

CRIPPLED BIRDS,

shooting behind crossing birds; shells changing from age or dampness, blow-back; dangers from accidental overloads and all other ills that ordinary bulk or dense powders are heir to.

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NEW YORK

Sharpshooter qualifications: Lieut. W. B. Short (Vet.), 68; Corp. L. McDougall, Co. C, 66; Lieut. G. Stratton, Co. G, 66; Sergt. T. D. Lucus (M. C. S.), 65; Corp. S. B. Bostwick, Jr., Co. B, 65; Pvt. W. P. Tanner, Co. K, 65; J. A. Le Boutellier (Vet.) 65; Pvt. C. G. Munsell, Co. I, 65; Pvt. W. H. Hanley, Co. A, 65. Necessary for qualification, at least 65.

Rifle Shooting in Genesee County.

BATAVIA, N. Y., Jan. 9.—It is difficult to keep up interest in fish and game associations when so much else is going on as at this season of the year. At our monthly meeting last night we admitted eighteen new members, which with twenty-nine new ones last month, shows healthy growth. We now have over one hundred who have paid for the present fiscal year, ending Sept. 1. We are going to make a decided effort to secure as members those who secured hunting licenses in this county in 1911, and there were over 1600. If we can get a fair proportion of them we will have a fund with which to plant birds, fish and otherwise better conditions, so there will be something to go after when the fall season opens. Just to keep things moving, we had a rifle contest last night. Sides were chosen, and the losing side paid 10 cents each, which furnished a smoke for everybody. The ten high men then shot a match for a ton of coal, which a member had donated. Last month we had four prizes. For next month we already have two prizes offered. Try it; it was a blizzard night, but it brought out forty of the boys. Scores follow:

Side captained by Edward Russell, 2343; side captained by C. M. Feary, 2219. Russell wins by 124.

Scores made in match for ton of coal:

E S Watson.... 120 119—239	C D Townsend 118 111—229
M Mason 117 117—234	Tomlinson, Jr. 113 115—228
M Tyler 113 119—232	W A Russell.. 111 115—226
H Eldred 114 118—232	C W Gardiner 112 109—221
A Case 117 113—230	R Fotch 106 113—219

CHAS. W. GARDINER.

Olympic Revolver Team.

At the twelfth annual meeting of the United States Revolver Association, held Jan. 15, in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, it was decided to send a team of four men and two substitutes to the Olympic games at Stockholm. The matches are to be shot between June 29 and July 5. The international target will be used, and each man will have 60 shots at 50 meters. Any ammunition, any pistol or revolver and any open sights may be used. Elimination trials will be held over the United States until May 29, when the entries close. The time of the departure of the team has not been fixed. It is pretty well understood that the team captain will be Lieut. Reginald H. Sayre, of this city.

The by-laws were amended so as to elect five vice-presidents instead of one as before. This gives the executive committee seven members. The Association now has 14,000 members and a balance in the treasury of \$2,000.

The officers elected for 1912 are: President, C. S. Axtell, of Springfield, Mass.; Vice-Presidents, C. L. Linden, San Francisco; C. C. Crossman, St. Louis; R. J. Mulligan, Baltimore; W. H. Whigham, Chicago, and Dr. R. H. Sayre, New York; Secretary-Treasurer, J. B. Crabtree, Springfield, Mass.

Federal Rifle and Revolver Club.

At the regular annual meeting of the Federal Rifle and Revolver Club, held at the Federal range, Boston, on Jan. 8, the officers elected were: President, W. E. Fennell; Vice-President, C. H. Kelly; Secretary, O. E. Gerrish; Treasurer, W. S. Gibbons; Executive Officer, G. F. Hoffman.

Under this competent administration there can be no doubt of the success of the organization during the year.

The membership has increased remarkably, and material for exceptionally strong shooting teams is developing rapidly. Many interesting individual and team matches are planned, and entries have been made in the N. R. A. and U. S. R. A. matches.

DAVIS.

Wisconsin Challenges.

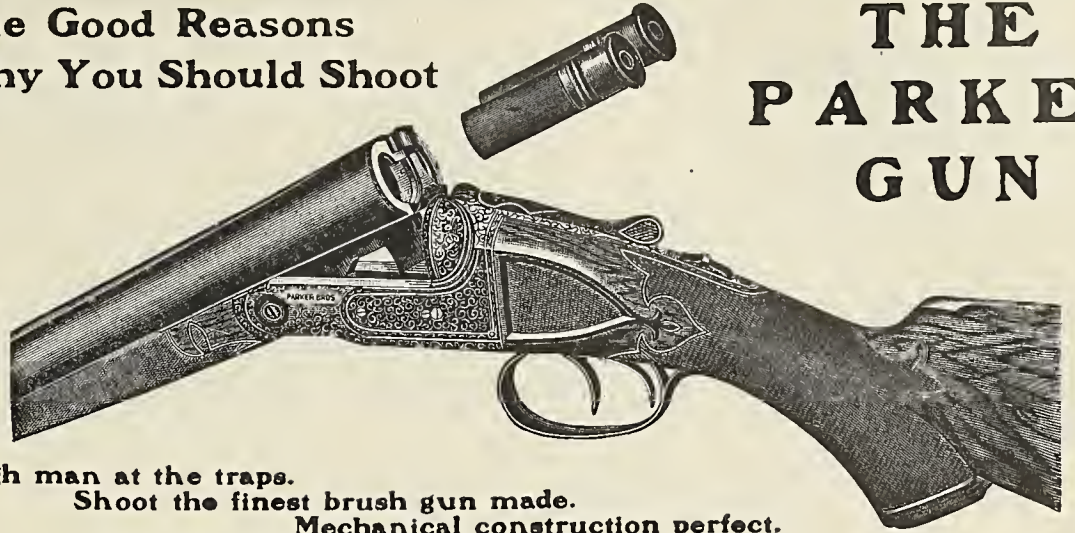
THROUGH an unfortunate delay in forwarding their entry blanks to National Rifle Association for a place in the intercollegiate tournament now in progress, Wisconsin University rifle team was unable to find a place in colleges listed in the matches. This is rather too bad, as Wisconsin, most of whose students hail from the big-game regions of the West, are, many of them, natural rifle shots, and would have added considerably to the interest in the tournament. They have, however, shown their sporting blood by issuing challenges to all colleges East and West. The first challenge went to Nebraska University this week.

National Rifle Association.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 13.—At the end of the third week of the Eastern Indoor League, Cleveland, New Haven and Bridgeport stand tie, each having won three and lost no matches. Two members of the New Haven team made possibles during the week, this being the principal reason New Haven finished ahead on the week's work. The results for the week were: Philadelphia 947, Manchester, N. H., 938, New Haven 990, Warren, Pa., 974, Bridgeport 988, Boston 935, Cleveland 975, Birmingham, Ala., 970, Portland, Me., 956, Erie, Pa., 943.

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This Man takes His Oath

¶ The fisherman is known to be the most "exact" person in the world, and some shooters can still draw the "long bow," but our customers are convinced that

The Greener is the World's Best Gun

They lose no opportunity of advertising this fact amongst their fellow sportsmen.

Mr. Beddall, a merchant of Port Carbon, Pa., recently shot a crow with his 16-bore Greener gun at a distance of 312 feet, measured by a Civil Engineer, and he has sworn to his statement before Mr. W. U. Gane, J. P.

Mr. Penn, of Columbus, Ohio, another enthusiastic customer, writes, "I cannot thank you enough for my new gun. It is a jewel. I would not take \$500 for it. Hurrah for W. W. Greener! He certainly is the Only Gunmaker."

Surely your new gun will be a "Far Killing" Greener. No other can give you the same consistent shooting combined with hard hitting and lasting wear.

Our new catalogue (N.S. 2) describing thirty-eight grades, mailed free on receipt of postal.

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VICTORIES!!

Mr. Frank B. Stephenson, of the Crescent Athletic Club, won the Amateur Trap Shooting Tournament, Madison Square Garden, March 13, 1911, breaking 96 targets out of 100.

Mr. Fred A. Hodgman won the Haslin Trophy, the most important event at the New York Athletic Club, breaking 97 targets out of 100.

Both gentlemen used their Charles Daly Single Barrel Trap Guns

Write for particulars or come in and see one of these guns.

Schoverling Daly & Gales

302-304 Broadway (Cor. Duane St.) New York City



U. S. R. A. Indoor League.

Match No. 4: J. E. Gorman, San Francisco, Cal.
 Match No. 5: P. J. Dolfen, Springfield; and W. E. Quicksall, Philadelphia.
 Match No. 7: W. H. Hubbard, Portland, Ore; and Geo. Armstrong, Portland, Ore.
 Match No. 6: P. Hanford, New York.
 Match No. 8: F. A. Wakefield, Springfield; W. A. Morrall, Columbus, O.
 Match No. 6: F. A. Wakefield, Springfield (2)
 Match No. 10: Dr. W. A. Smith, Springfield.
 Match No. 8: A. P. Lane, New York.
 Match No. 10: M. B. Atkinson, and Capt. Sheridan Ferree, both of Washington, D. C.
 The unofficial scores of Matches 11 and 12 follow:

Match 11:			
Spokane	966	Columbus	1084
Osborn		Pittsburgh	1046
Seattle		Youngstown	
Los Angeles	1046	Chicago	1043
Myles Standish	1046	St Louis	1108
Baltimore	1035	Federal	1070
Shell Mound		Belleville	
Oakland	1070	Providence	
National Capital	1078	Bay Cities	1103
Springfield	1111	Philadelphia	1103
Citizens	907	Manhattan	1120
Portland	1111	Boston	1052
Match 12:			
Osborn	982	Spokane	
Seattle		Columbus	1086
Los Angeles	1081	Pittsburgh	1019
Myles Standish	1039	Youngstown	
Baltimore	1002	Chicago	1050
Shell Mound		St Louis	1084
Oakland	1065	Federal	1094
National Capital	1085	Belleville	
Springfield	1137	Providence	
Citizens	957	Bay Cities	1106
Portland	1125	Philadelphia	1097
Boston	1050	Manhattan	1120

J. B. CRABTREE, Sec'y-Treas., U.S.R.A.

Zettler Rifle Club.

THE following scores were made by the Zettler Rifle Club, at their range, 159 West Twenty-third street, on Jan. 9:

A Begerow	225	234	227	233	222	—1141
F M Bund	238	243	242	243	245	—1211
F Hecking	228	237	243	227	232	—1167
J Kaufmann	244	244	247	243	245	—1223
A B Leavitt	242	235	241	240	234	—1192
H M Pope	244	246	246	246	243	—1225
O Smith	243	243	245	245	248	—1224
B Zettler	232	227	243	237	228	—1167
C Zettler	243	244	242	242	241	—1212

National Rifle Association.

AMERICAN riflemen are to compete abroad this year with marksmen of the world. At the annual meeting of the National Rifle Association of America, Jan. 10, it was decided to send teams to Buenos Ayres, Argentina; Ottawa, Canada, and to the Olympic games in Sweden next summer. The executive committee of the organization was intrusted with the mapping out of the details. Officers elected for the coming year were: Lieut.-Gen. John C. Bates, U. S. A. (retired), President; Gen. C. R. Boardman, Wisconsin; Col. C. D. Gaither, Maryland, and Brig.-Gen. Elliott C. Dill, of Maine, Vice-Presidents; Col. H. C. Catrow, of Ohio, Treasurer, and Lieut. Albert S. Jones, Secretary.

Aim Rifle Without Range.

EDINBURGH, Jan. 14.—Volunteer Sergeant Ommundsen, the winner of the King's prize for shooting at Bisley, has invented a rifle sighting device which eliminates the necessity of finding the range.

Experts are enthusiastic over the invention, and military and naval authorities are testing it with a view of having it adopted in these arms of the service. It is based on the geometrical theory of angles, but is very simple in operation.

Ommundsen says that tests under skirmishing conditions have shown a percentage of hits of 95 as compared with 19 by ordinary sights.

CONSERVATION COMMISSION REPORT.

Continued from page 79.

the Catskill park; also that the Legislature appropriate a sum sufficient to complete the sales so contracted for by the forest purchasing board estimated to be approximately \$25,000. We further recommend that they appropriate a like sum so that this commission may at all times have money available to take advantage of any offers that might be made for the sale of land to the State where it appears that the price is just and reasonable."

The commission will submit a complete revision and codification of all the laws relating to the powers and duties of the land purchasing board and forest, fish and game commission, and recommend:

"1. A permanent and more extensive fire patrol system in the forest preserve counties, with additional patrolmen and observation stations, and State-wide fire supervision of woodlands and railroad rights of way.

"2. More stringent regulations in regard to protection against fires, and greater powers to the commission in making such regulations and enforcing penalties for violations thereof.

"3. More extended powers to the commission of acquiring land for the protection and conservation of the forests and waters of the State.

"4. Power of supervision over parks and reservations receiving and disbursing State moneys, and not now under the supervision of any other State officer.

"5. Power to establish rules whereby lumbering on lands within the Adirondack and Catskill parks shall be carried on in a scientific manner so as to perpetuate the forest cover, preserve the parks and protect the water supply of the State.

"6. The promotion of reforestation by the adoption of measures whereby the burden of taxation may be lessened upon those lands within the forest preserve counties which shall be replanted with trees or allowed to remain as wild forest lands.

"7. Extend the powers of the commission in regard to establishing and maintaining nurseries and reforesting both State and private lands."

The commission says that throughout the State there has been apparent during the year a more general desire on the part of the public to assist the department in the enforcement of the fish and game laws, indicating an aroused popular sentiment in favor of the objects of these laws. During the year the regular and special protectors brought actions for violations which resulted in the recovery of \$37,173.74 in fines at an expense of \$4,735.79, cost of prosecutions. The



YOU know mallards—wisest and wariest of all ducks—Solomons of the air. You can't knock down mallards with a paddle nor can you get them with a gun that plasters its shots all over the face of creation.

A mallard shot is generally a long shot, and long shots require a hard-shooting, close-shooting gun.

That's why the long-headed man who goes to a mallard country takes a Lefever. When he swings it on a towering pair of mallards he does not question the result. He know it—

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average cost of prosecuting a case was less than the preceding year. The commission says:

"The game laws cannot be enforced unless they appeal to the common sense and common interests of the sportsmen, the farmers, the land-owners and all who delight in the recreation of rod and gun. The conservation commission is in hearty accord with the popular demand for 'fewer laws, more fish and game.'

"The general desire of the commission is to make the law, first, more simple in form so that it may be clearly understood, not only by the experienced lawyer, but by the average citizen; secondly, to make the law general throughout the State, in so far as it is practicable. The present law abounds in local provisions, and in order to eliminate these it will be necessary to give to the conservation commission the power within certain proper limits of prohibiting or regulating the taking of any species of fish or game when such prohibition or regulation becomes necessary for the proper conservation or protection of the same. Among the more radical changes recommended are: First, a change in the size limit of trout from six to seven inches; second, a bag limit of twenty-five birds per day to be placed on wildfowl; third, a bag limit of fifteen birds per day to be placed on shore birds; fourth, the permitting of the sale of trout raised in private hatcheries under a proper system of licensing and tagging.

"The commission believes that without imposing any unjust burden on the citizens of the State, the division of fish and game can be made self-supporting, providing a proper solution may be reached for obtaining an adequate income from the lands leased for shellfish purposes."

The commission says that it will endeavor to popularize the work of preserving and protecting the wild life of forest and streams, but that meantime an increased number of protectors is urgently required; that there should be one in every county and several protectors in the counties where the fish and game are most abundant and the largest number of violations of the law necessarily occur. It notes that from all over the State come demands for increased protection for fish and game which the commission is unable to meet without legislation increasing the total number of protectors. A favorable report is made as to the workings of the so-called plumage law, the Bayne-Blauvelt law prohibiting the sale of game with certain exceptions, the cold storage law and the Sullivan law, and it is remarked that as a result of the enforcement of the Bayne law the pot-hunter has lost his market and hence his incentive to kill more game than he can use himself.

The State game farm at Sherburne distributed during the year 2,535 pheasants and 12,945 pheasants' eggs. It is expected that this distribution will be easily doubled in 1912. The experiment of feeding deer during the winter, it is stated, proved successful and should be greatly extended in scope.

The nine State fish hatcheries during the year produced and distributed 700,000,000 fish, almost one-fourth as many fish as the Federal Government's fifty hatcheries. This output exceeded last year's by 165,000,000, and the State fish culturist expects a production of 1,000,000,000 fish for 1912. Upon the basis of half the price charged by commercial hatcheries, the State hatcheries' production last year was worth over

\$200,000, and the cost of the work was only about \$75,000. The commission recommends the establishing of a new fish hatchery in St. Lawrence county.

Of the work of the Bureau of Marine Fisheries it is said that the value of the shellfish taken from the waters within this State during the past year is upward of \$12,000,000, and that it is safe to assume that the value of the migratory food fish output was of at least equal commercial value.

The report goes on to say that since its inspector of docks and dams was appointed in October last, the commission has inspected and reported on no less than forty-six dams in this State. In all, thirty-eight were found defective;

in some cases entire rebuilding and in others repairs were recommended. The commission is pleased to add that in every case its recommendations are being cheerfully complied with. The report also refers to the fact that the report of its inspector as to the causes of the collapse of the Austin dam was the earliest explanation thereof has been widely accepted as authoritative, and has been fully corroborated by subsequent testimony. The commission proposes, it says, to see to it that every old dam in the State is made safe; that no new dam shall be constructed which is not safe. To the end that adequate power in this regard may be vested in the commission, it recommends that the law be amended.

ONE

TWO

THREE

The Official
Amateur Season's Averages
for 1911

FIRST

Allen Heil—High on Doubles

Allentown, Pa.

174 out of 200.....87%

SECOND

***J. R. Graham—Second High on Singles**

Ingleside, Ill.

Second High on Doubles

3877 out of 4050.....95.72%

369 out of 450.....82.00%

THIRD

J. P. White—Third High on Singles

Watertown, S. D.

3037 out of 3190.....95.20%

These gentlemen shot

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*Mr. Graham's shooting was done in all sections of the country under varied conditions, including in the above the entire Program for the 1911 Post Season Tournament at St. Louis, where conditions were extremely difficult.

Kennel Department

Fixtures.

DOG SHOWS.

Jan. 26-27.—Lynn (Mass.) Kennel Club. W. Rolfe, Sec'y.
Feb. 6-9.—Fanciers' Association of Indiana, Indianapolis, Ind. C. R. Milhous, Sec'y.
Feb. 12-15.—Westminster Kennel Club, New York City. William Rauch, Chairman.
Feb. 20-23.—New England Kennel Club, Boston, Mass. R. C. Storey, Sec'y.

Dog Breeding in a Small Way.

VERY little extra effort is expended in rightly caring for two or three more dogs than the average dog-owner's single animal. He is a poor sportsman who cannot afford one good dog, and he would like to keep a few more. The writer kept one dog for some time before he saw the advantages of caring for a couple additional.

I first owned a setter bitch of very good breeding and kept her only for hunting and my own fancy. After she had come in heat it occurred to me to breed her, as a good many acquaintances had said they wanted a puppy and would pay a little something for it. But when her first litter came on and was ready for the weaning process, there were but three who bought puppies and carried them home. I sold these puppies at from five to ten dollars each.

The litter of ten was a handsome lot. With seven more on my hands it was something of a little chore to care for them and keep them clean and bedded, yet the outdoor work was pleasant and I liked their friendly ways. After using some advertising space I found that there were sportsmen in the country who wanted well bred puppies, so they could train them for their own particular kind of shooting. They did not want race horse dogs or pups bred that way, but pups with brains and ability to go out and come to their own points. They wanted good noses, some looks and searching ability.

One of the puppies of the first litter I ever bred went to Colorado, and from it I sold three more. Others scattered about the country, and friends of those who bought them came to me for the entire next litter, I might say, only three of them having to be advertised. But as I saw the value of letting folks know what I bred, I bought another well bred and broken bitch and issued a little pamphlet telling about the stock I was offering and giving prices at the various ages.

Before I had been breeding dogs two seasons, I had five brood matrons in a nice little kennel, cement floors for the puppies and a lot of conveniences built into the kennels for caring for the stock. I had purchased a nice stud dog, well bred and handsome, one that took the eye and whose picture made sales of puppies. Steadily I weeded out and added to my kennels until I had six good matrons. They were whelping about two litters each every year and a half, some doing better than this and others not so well.

Accurate account was kept of everything spent on each litter and matron, and she was charged with it on my account book. They were credited with all that I had received from them and the credit side of the account was a surprise. The after-dinner hours were devoted to caring for the litters, kennels and other work of breeding, and when it became too heavy to be handled outside of office hours, I hired a good young lad to do the roughest of the work of caring for them, cleaning dishes, grooming the old dogs and cleaning floors.

I am convinced that any man who loves dogs can take two females of his favorite breed, handle them right and make from one to two hundred dollars per head on them each year. My bitches in the kennels after getting started did better than this. I could only sell puppies, as I did not have the facilities to break puppies at first. I found a greater satisfaction in selling

pups than in broken dogs. Of the latter, since I have become shaped to handle them I do not find as much profit as I thought there was. They have to be kept for so long, handled so carefully, and so many risks taken that I would rather sell puppies when weaned and up to five or six months old.

The city dog fancier can breed puppies for market if he has the room to start them and care for the bitches. If he owns both sire and dam he stands a better chance of selling to the trade that calls at the kennel for the puppies, than if he bred to some one's stud dog. The extra care of a stud is not great and the investment is one that puts into the little enterprise a certain backbone that breeding without a stud dog to show visitors cannot emphasize. If you are a stud dog owner, get a bitch or two and try it. If you have the females, get a nice well-bred, young stud and go into the game. Let folks know what you have by advertising and you will be surprised at the willingness with which people will buy. B.

Kennel.

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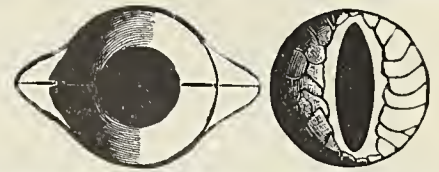
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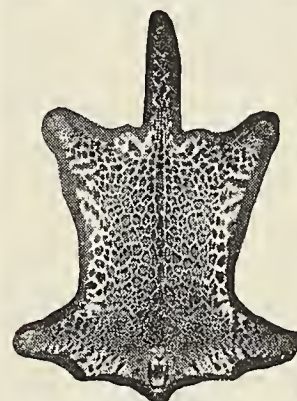
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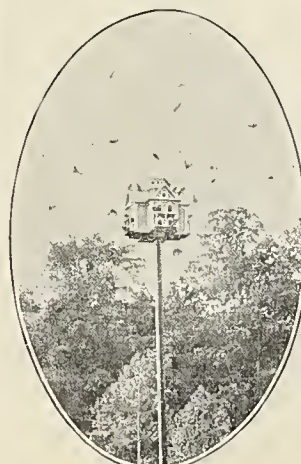
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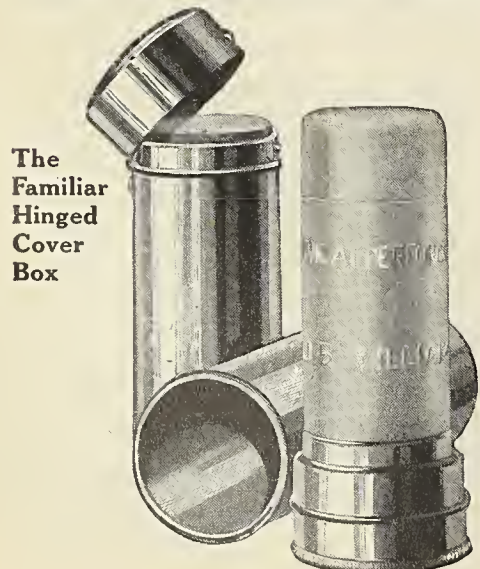
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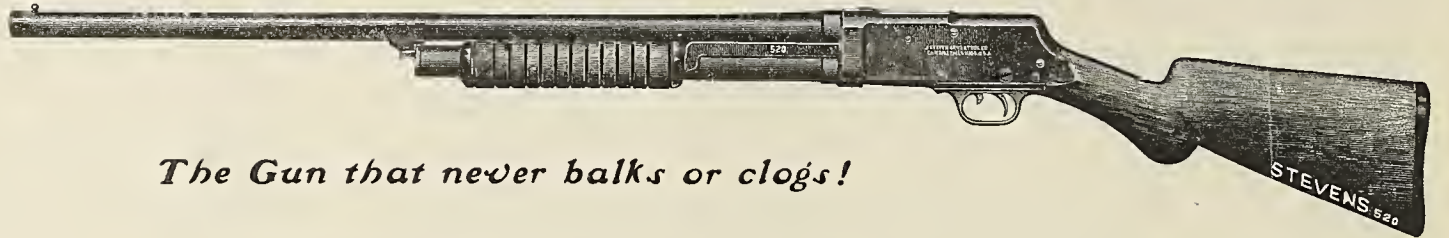
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 From a photograph by Ch. Gundseth.



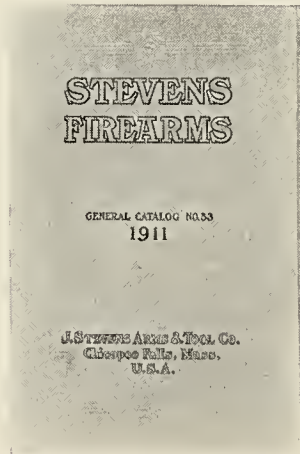
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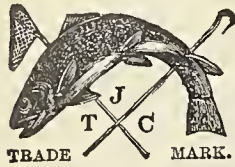
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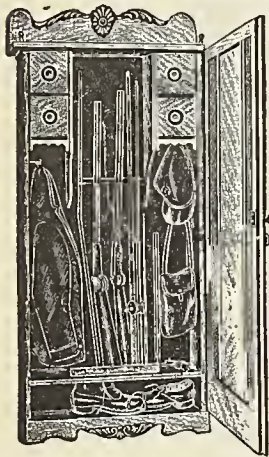
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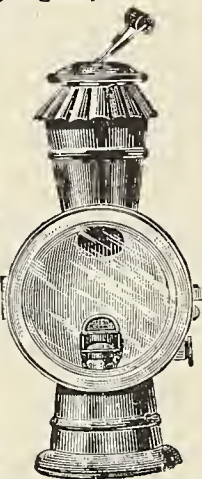
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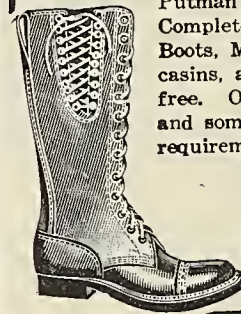
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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1912.

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No. 127 Franklin St., New York.

Mulligan

By ROBERT E. PINKERTON

MANY woodsmen believe that waves, like misfortunes, travel in threes, and that, after the third big wave, a canoe can be turned with comparative safety.

When Mulligan and his partner, Jack, saw that they could not buck the big curlers that rolled down upon them through the long stretch ahead, they decided to turn after the third wave.

They had entered the heavy sea before realizing how strong the wind was. On the other side of the point, 200 yards behind them, it had been comparatively quiet. It was not until they were well out in the "big stretch" that they saw the difficult work and thorough wetting that confronted them.

Both were good canoemen, having been born and raised in the woods of Northern Minnesota, where men become skilled in the use of the paddle as a Western man becomes an adept in the saddle. They had no fear, although neither had ever bucked such rollers as those tossing them there at the beginning of the big lake. The wind was hard and gusty, and they were in the apex of a V-shaped body of water. This compressed the movement of the big waves and made them larger, closer together and more difficult to navigate in the fifteen-foot river-model canoe that the Government furnished its forest rangers.

The wind was cold and the water icy. The day had begun with snow squalls. Two weeks before, big, long-armed Knife Lake had been covered with ice, and even then, on a clear night, edges of shallow bays were coated with a thin layer. The season had been unusual. Not for fifty years had the ice gone out so early. Ordinarily it is not possible to canoe before the first of May in that country. This year the season had been a month earlier.

For 200 yards they bucked the rollers. A sudden gust piled the water higher, and Mulligan, in the bow, was drenched as the canoe dived from the top of a roller and plunged into the next, burying its nose before it began to rise to the crest. Jack, in the stern, noticed that his knees, on the floor of the canoe, were far above

Mulligan's head as they made the plunge, and that, as they ascended the next wave, Mulligan's feet were higher than his, Jack's, head. But he thought of this only as a plunging half-back, in the last tense moments of a losing game, might think of a new patch on the jacket of an opponent as they swirl and grind and go down, for when they rose to the crest of the second wave there was another plunge, a little harder,

of its own accord, swung further, and they dropped into the next hollow at an angle of forty-five degrees to the trough. Just at the moment of topping the crest, Jack gave a mighty pull to his paddle, starting the stroke far out and ending it close in to the stern. Mulligan, when Jack began to swing the canoe, also had started his stroke far out and ahead and pulled toward the canoe, although, as the craft balanced before beginning the slide downward, he was forced to reach far down to get a foot of his paddle blade into the water. By the time the canoe had reached the bottom of the trough, each had taken two more similar strokes, and the canoe was riding broadside to the waves.

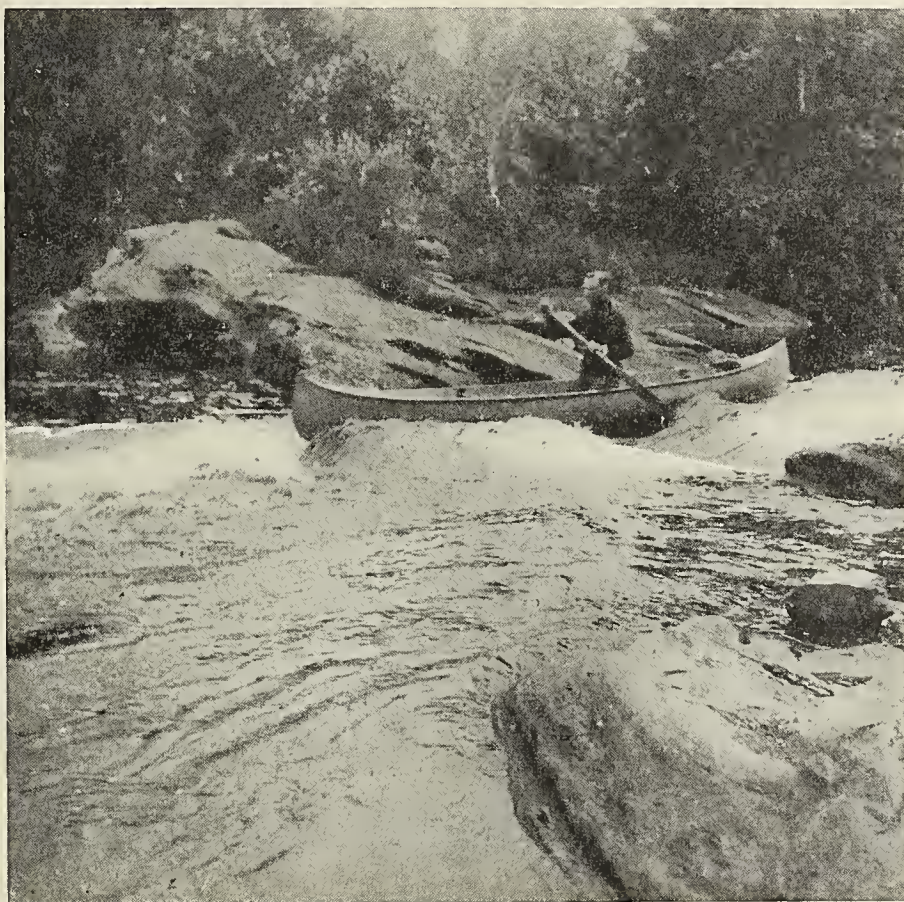
Had the wind remained steady, the fourth wave would have rolled harmlessly under them. But the gust, which had increased the first three waves, was followed almost immediately by another which curled the top of the fourth roller. Both Mulligan and Jack saw it as they climbed the wave toward the tumbling crest. Their strokes were quick, sharp and powerful. Another swing and the stern would quarter into the wave, and nothing more serious would happen than a hissing, snapping curl of water along the windward gunwale that would deposit a pail of water in the canoe.

But the second gust of wind was stronger than the first, the fourth wave larger than the preceding three. The canoe was hardly quartered away from the roller, which struck the stern,

piled up over the short decking, curled along the gunwale and left so much water in the heavily loaded little craft that, as the canoe slid down on the other side, the gunwales were a bare inch above water.

Both men paddled desperately, but water, men and outfit, there was 1,500 pounds in the canoe. It lay like a log, dropped broadside into the trough, and despite the efforts of the paddlers, rose in that position to the crest of the fifth wave. Jack, from his vantage point in the stern, saw the hopelessness of the situation.

"The next one'll put us over, Mull," he



BY WAY OF DIVERSION.
Photograph by C. E. Noxon.

a little steeper, and a little wetter for Mulligan, and a canoe, as it balances a wave crest, seems possessed of an untrained colt's desire to wheel suddenly and bolt.

As they crested the second giant roller the gust which had piled the water higher subsided as suddenly as it had come, and Jack shouted to Mulligan that they would turn after the third wave. Down plunged the canoe to meet and rise with the roller. As it started up with the quick, bouncing, see-saw motion a canoe has when heading into the wind, Jack pointed it off slightly to the left. Once on top the canoe,

shouted above the noise of the wind and tumbling water. "Hold on to your paddle and the canoe when—"

The contraction of his lungs caused by the complete submersion of his body in the icy water prevented his finishing the warning. The huge curler was too high and moving too quickly to allow the heavy craft to ride it; it was so strong and engulfing that, as it struck, Jack was swept so quickly from the canoe he failed to grasp the gunwale. When the wave had passed, only the bottom of the canoe showed. Mulligan, head above water, was holding the sharp and slippery bow with numbed fingers. A packsack, the one that held the tent and blankets, bobbed to the surface near him, and he endangered his already precarious hold on the canoe by grasping one of the shoulder straps.

The full and initial force of the curling crest had struck Jack and carried him far from the canoe. As he came to the surface on the slant of the receding wave, he was ten feet from the stern of the overturned craft. He was unable to swim to it before the canoe rose to the crest of the sixth wave and was buried. So high did the water pile over the craft Mulligan was torn from his hold. In the next hollow both were swimming to the boat. The packsack bobbed so far away Mulligan did not try to get it.

When the men reached the canoe, one near the bow and the other near the stern, each felt under the water for a more secure hold on the overlapping gunwales. They shook the water from their eyes and looked at each other. Mulligan grinned.

"Getting all the excitement you want?" he shouted. "Ought to. Fifty miles from nowhere, no grub, no tent, no blankets, no nothing."

The next curler delayed Jack's reply.

"There's a line and trolling hook stuck in the stern," he said, when they had dropped into the trough. "But we got to get to shore first. If we can get some of the water out of the canoe and work her toward shore, this wind will drift us back to the point. It's not far, but we'll have to dig to make it."

The men worked along to the extreme ends of the canoe, and when they had dropped into a trough, lifted and twisted at the boat. Their heads went under, but a gunwale finally showed. There was a loud sucking of wind and then, the gunwale free of the water, the canoe righted itself so quickly that Jack for a moment lost his hold.

The canoe was almost full of water, and the next wave filled it until the gunwales in the middle were beneath the surface. In the next trough they tried to lift one side of the canoe. Half a barrel of water flowed out, only to be replaced by the next wave. In the next trough they tried again with the same result.

"We'll have to hang on with one hand and swim with the other," shouted Mulligan. "It's hard work and little gain, but maybe we can make it."

Each grasped a gunwale, and they started. The work was welcomed, for by this time both were so chilled they were unable to prevent their teeth chattering. They had drifted back further than they thought, and a glimpse from the brief vantage point of the top of a roller showed them that they would hardly be able to work the canoe over sufficiently to get to the point before they had drifted past. They worked only

as can desperate men in a desperate situation. Their circulation quickened and their teeth became silent. With quick, long strokes of their free arms, they hauled the water-logged canoe.

"We'll make her at this rate," gasped Jack from the top of a wave, "but it'll take all we've got."

However, as they came closer to the long, narrow and heavily wooded point, they found a new factor to contend with. Until then the wind had been blowing straight into the narrows, and they had only to work across it as they drifted with it. Now, when 100 feet from the point, and in a line where they would have to work the canoe over only twenty-five feet to gain the rocks, the wind, deflected by the solid wall of spruce and balsam on the point, began to carry them away from the tip of rocks. Both men saw it, but said nothing. Each increased his efforts. Mulligan thought it might be well to try again to right the canoe, but he did not voice his inspiration because, with renewed velocity, the wind piled the waves higher.

With the point fifty feet away, and thirty feet across the wind, they saw that they could not make it. Both men stopped working.

"Better drop the canoe and swim for it," Mulligan panted.

"And be without a canoe in this country! Our only chance of getting out is keeping the boat. Maybe we can work it in after we pass the point. If we can get into the shelter of the point, we have a chance to get it to shore. Let's try it, anyhow."

They began working as before, not so desperately, but with longer, slower, more powerful strokes. They worked determinedly, but both glanced longingly at the point not more than forty feet away as they drifted past it.

The wind increased, and, shunting out at an angle by the point, carried canoe and men still further from shore. The point was long and ran quartering with the wind. Consequently, when once the canoe had drifted past it, the nearest shore was that of a deep bay behind the point.

"We can't do anything this way," said Mulligan. "We're getting further and further from shore. There's nothing to it, but swim and let the canoe go."

Jack agreed with a nod. When they abandoned the canoe the nearest land was 300 yards away, quartering down the wind.

"It's goin' to be a hard scrap," said Jack as they started, "and I'm beginnin' to feel sort of tired."

He was more nearly spent than he knew. And so was Mulligan. The ice water and their ceaseless struggle of more than half an hour had sapped their strength and vitality. Further, they were dressed as are woodsmen in that time of the year—the heaviest possible woolen underclothing, woolen shirts and trousers and well hob-nailed cruisers' shoes over heavy woolen socks.

Both men had nerve, that quality possessed by all men who survive in the struggle against the odds the wilderness continually throws in the path of those who would penetrate it. The quality which keeps a beaten boxer on his feet, which drives the sweep of an exhausted crewman in the last quarter mile of a college race, is the same that lifts the leaden feet of the snowshoed explorer who cannot find his cache,

that swings the paddle of the starved trapper whose cabin and supplies have been burned, and he is forcing the last fifty miles of his foodless journey.

The boxer and the oarsman have the shouts of admirers in their ears, but the explorer, the trapper, Mulligan and Jack must fight it out alone, unseen, uncheered. The first are fighting for money, for glory, but the Mulligans and Jacks are fighting to survive.

While both Jack and his partner were abundantly supplied with the quality that makes survival in the wilderness possible, Mulligan also possessed an imagination. Both could fight a forest fire for fifty hours without rest. Both could pack 150 pounds across any portage in the North country, could suffer from long hours in the canoe or hard, plodding journeys on snowshoes. Day in and day out they could do about the same amount of labor. But in addition to the nervous energy upon which both could call when necessary to drive their seemingly exhausted bodies to further effort, Mulligan also possessed an imagination.

Even when he had made what seemed to be his last physical effort, Mulligan's abundant nerve force would step in and prod the exhausted muscles to further activity. And, when this flow of will power and superior mental control weakened, they, in turn, were recuperated by the man's imagination. As a boy he had delighted in reading of hardships survived, great powers of endurance put to the test, great physical accomplishments. Often he had placed himself mentally in positions similar to those of his fiction heroes and dreamed of his life struggles against terrific odds.

It was this vivid imagination, coupled with a romantic, adventurous temperament, that galvanized, through the medium of a rejuvenated nerve force, weary muscles to further action.

And it was this quality that enabled Mulligan to crawl steadily away from his companion as they started to swim toward shore. He turned and saw that Jack was progressing slowly.

"Hurry up, and I'll wait," he called.

Jack shook his head. A few yards further on Mulligan turned and repeated his offer. Again Jack shook his head. Then he called: "Go on; I'm all right."

After swimming fifty yards, Mulligan was fifteen yards ahead. He thought to turn again, but an overpowering weariness and a steadily increasing drowsiness warned him that every effort should be expended in sending him shoreward. He reasoned this out vaguely. He wanted to turn and help Jack, but he believed that neither could reach shore. Then he thought that Jack might be in a worse condition and needed help. He was about to turn, but the drowsiness and weariness increased. His hands were blue and numb. There was little feeling in his legs below the knees. His heavy woolen clothing seemed leaden, his lungs were so contracted by the cold he breathed with difficulty. He swam jerkily, in spurts, each increase in exertion being followed by a greater ebbing of his mental stimulus. Once he roused himself to faster, stronger swimming, only to relapse into semi-unconsciousness. Then his imagination brushed away the mental blur, and another spurt resulted. His head cleared sufficiently for him to think of Jack, but he did not turn nor call. The spurt ended this time in total unconsciousness, his

face fell forward under the surface, and he sank.

In a moment his head bobbed up. The water on his face and trickling into his lungs had revived him momentarily. He struck out quickly, wildly, and then thought of Jack. Turning, he looked back along the trough of a wave.

Twenty yards behind him a hand and half of a forearm were thrust out of the water. At first Mulligan thought it was being held there steadily, but soon he saw that it was slowly, then more quickly, sinking. When only the hand was visible, a wave cut off his vision for a moment. When the wave had passed the hand was gone.

"Jack," cried the swimmer; "Jack," and he looked wildly toward the spot where the hand had disappeared. Then he turned and swam on toward shore.

The knowledge that Jack was dead served to arouse Mulligan. He realized vaguely that he had lost consciousness. The fact that Jack was dead brought a third factor—fear—to act as a spur on the apparently exhausted body. He looked toward shore and saw that he had traversed half the distance. But he was now well within the shelter of the point and no longer would be impeded by the big rollers.

For fifty yards he swam steadily before the force of his nervous energy was dulled, and his movement became sluggish and painful. He wet his face by bending his head in an effort to revive his ebbing faculties. Fear ceased to be a spur. He became more drowsy and tired. The water was cold, but it felt soft, and he thought that he would like to sink. He knew it would be painless, quick, welcome. He was about to try it when something, somewhere, seemed to call "quitter," and he struggled on. The drowsiness became more oppressive, more overpowering. Again he sank, and again his head bobbed up, his mind only slightly cleared by the water on his face. He saw the shore, no more than twenty-five yards away, paddled feebly until he had recovered his stroke and momentum, and was about to relapse into unconsciousness, when his imagination brought new nerve force. His stroke became stronger and more regular, his progress correspondingly greater.

But the cold, the prolonged exertion and the nervous strain had stripped him of so much strength that his recovery was short lived. The shore, which he saw to be a rock-covered gravel beach running back to the brush, which in turn gave way to a spruce forest, became dim. His eyes closed and his nose occasionally dropped beneath the surface. The numbness of his hands and feet extended to his elbows and knees. Again there was a faint twinkle of a thought that he would like to sink through the soft water. Before his slow-moving faculties could act upon this suggestion, unconsciousness, came. But still he swam on. An instinctive, animal-like desire to live and the automatic continuation of the slow movement of his arms and legs kept him afloat and pushed him nearer shore.

When Mulligan recovered consciousness he lay face down in a heavily moss-carpeted spruce thicket. He lifted his head, only to drop it instantly, as pains shot through his neck, shoulders and back. The pain served to clear his head, and he remembered.

Slowly, with teeth clenched, Mulligan began moving his right arm. When the pain had lessened, he began with the left. He lifted his feet

by bending his legs at the knees. When he tried to roll over on to his side, he was unable to suppress a groan. Fifteen minutes later he had so far restored circulation and softened his muscles that he could reach a sitting position.

Then, for the first time, he became conscious of a stinging pain in the skin of his chest, shoulders and knees. He looked down to find that the front of his clothes was torn to shreds, and that his skin was scratched and raw. Blood had clotted and blackened in the abrasions and run down his body and arms.

The cause was a greater mystery than his being in the spruce thicket. He saw a freshly broken spruce in front of him, and freshly torn moss, and further on more torn and bent and broken bushes. Getting stiffly to his feet, he found a newly broken trail, a trail such as a man would make by dragging a deer behind him. The trail led out of the spruce, into the willow brush and on to the rock-covered gravel beach where it was visible in newly overturned rocks, some of which bore spots of blood. The trail led to the water's edge.

Then it dawned upon Mulligan that he had, when he struck shore, continued his swimming stroke and had crawled, shoved and pulled himself, when unconscious or delirious, over rocks, through brush and into the woods too yards from the water.

He looked out over the tumbling water, but there was no sign of the canoe in the big stretch down the wind. He knew the lake was long, wide in places, cut up by islands and points, and its shores broken by long arms that ran back, sometimes ten miles.

At least fifty miles to the west was Ely, the nearest human habitation. Between him and the town was a country covered with lakes and streams, swamps and rocky ridges, dense growth of brush and pine. If he were to survive, if Jack's body were to be recovered, he must get to Ely. He shivered, both from the cold north wind and because of what lay before him. It was a journey no one would undertake, especially in winter, unless compelled by a necessity such as confronted him. There were only two means of travel in that country, canoe in summer and snowshoes in winter. If a man, with a heavy pack and following a section line, were to cross a township in a day, he would be making good time. Mulligan had no pack, but he had no food, no matches, little clothing. Ice cold rivers were to be crossed, long-armed lakes circumvented, tearing, maddening brush penetrated for miles and miles, swamps forded or evaded by long detours. He knew he would walk one hundred miles before he reached Ely.

It was 8 o'clock Sunday morning when the canoe was upset. Wednesday forenoon Mulligan staggered into Winton, three miles east of Ely. He called up the forest supervisor at Ely and then drove over in a livery rig. At the offices of the forester he found rangers and guards and an undertaker ready to start by a canoe to Knife Lake.

"Get something to eat and go to bed," said the supervisor, looking at the hollow-eyed, blood-spattered, ragged ranger.

"When are you going to start?" Mulligan asked.

"We will leave in an hour."

Mulligan went out. Forty-five minutes later he returned. He wore new clothing, had washed

the grime from his face and hands, and two quarts of soup distended his belt.

"Why don't you go to bed, man?" demanded the supervisor.

"I'm going to Knife Lake," was all Mulligan would say.

Arguments, entreaties, even the commands of his superior officer were unavailing. In that long, forced canoe trip of nearly seventy-five miles, in which heavy winds, snow squalls, biting cold and raging water were met and overcome, Mulligan swung as strong a paddle as any other, carried as big a pack on the portages.

When Jack's body had been found and brought back to Ely and sent to his home further south, Mulligan hung around headquarters for a day. Toward night he bought a new packsack, blankets, outfit of grub and camp utensils.

"What are you doing, Mull?" demanded the supervisor.

"Guess I'll get out in the morning," he said, and the supervisor did not see his ranger again until the last of August, when he penetrated to the isolated district which, in that year of disastrous forest fires, Mulligan's solitary but vigilant care had kept free from the devastating flames.

New Publications.

KING EDWARD VII. AS A SPORTSMAN, by Alfred E. T. Watson and others. Decorated cloth, 381 pages, 102 illustrations, \$6 net. New York, Longmans, Green & Co.

Descended from a long line of ancestors most of whom were fond of hunting and shooting, it was natural that King Edward should have taken keen enjoyment in this sport. Though not as expert in wing shooting as his son, now King George, Edward was accounted a good shot, but he cared little for numbers, and it is said that some of his pleasantest days were those spent on the moors of Scotland, where shots were few and the luck of the day fell to other men.

King Edward fired his first shot at game from a little single muzzleloading gun. The late Duke of Clarence and the Prince of Wales also fired their first shots from this gun, and in December, 1907, Princes Edward and Albert underwent a like initiation. Of fishing Edward was not very fond, though he practiced it at times.

Much of the volume is devoted to the outdoor pastimes of the late King, yachting, horses, his travels at home and abroad, and his hunting in India and elsewhere. Chapters are contributed by Sir Seymour Fortescue, the Marquis of Ripon, Lords Walsingham, Ribblesdale and others. The illustrations are superb. A number of them are in colors.

THE MOUNTAIN THAT WAS GOD, by John H. Williams. Embossed paper, quarto, 144 pages, 190 illustrations and two maps, 75 cents. New York, G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Few handbooks equal this one in quality of text and illustrations. There are so many traditions and stories, old and new, associated with Mount Tacoma, or Ranier, that the few which find a place in the book make it worth many times its price to people who have no thought of climbing the mountain, while as a guide it is indeed excellent. There are eight colored plates and many other full-page halftones, reproduced from beautiful photographs by scores of expert photographers.

A Protest

By SYDNEY G. FISHER

I WAS sorry to see a statement in FOREST AND STREAM from so eminent a person as Mr. Kalbfus, of the Pennsylvania Game Commission, recommending an apparently ingenious way of poisoning foxes and other vermin or predatory animals by means of muskrat carcasses impregnated with a deadly drug. Only the predatory animals, he says, will eat the muskrat carcass. Your valuable pointer or setter will not touch it. He even recommends professional trappers to resort to this poisoning instead of setting traps for fur-bearing animals.

Without stopping to dispute the supposed theory that your pointer or setter would be safe, I must enter my unqualified protest against the whole disgusting and contemptible poisoning business, especially when it is recommended in a sporting paper and among sportsmen. No real sportsman will have anything to do with such degradation.

Too many of us each year lose devoted companions by the sneaking poison scoundrels in villages and even in the country, whose spite and depravity are aroused against all who possess valuable bird dogs. If in the second decade of the twentieth century we cannot do better than to recommend poisoning to the public, our boasted advancement is worse than a failure. We are going back to the dark ages. Our people are bad enough already in exterminating the beautiful animal and bird life of their country, and to recommend poisoning to them in public print is shameful.

The motive for it apparently is that by poisoning, Mr. Kalbfus thinks, you would get rid quickly of all the foxes, weasels and so-called vermin, and then you would have an abundance of game. Very likely he might want to extend the process to the hawks and crows and everything he dislikes. Poisoning, he thinks, will bring the millennium to the sportsmen. He will never have abundant game until he exterminates the vermin. Where are his eyes and observation?

I can remember the eastern shore of Maryland when I was a boy, just after the Civil War, and one farm in particular which I still own. It swarmed with animal life of all kinds—hawks, foxes, all species of vermin, eagles built their nests in the trees, and quail and rabbits were numerous. On that farm there were regularly four coveys of quail; now there is not one, and it is even hard to find a rabbit. The hawks and foxes have been exterminated along with other vermin, but the quail do not come back. It used to be a not uncommon sight when you went out for a walk to see a fox, and in the midst of the foxes and other predatory creatures the quail and the rabbits flourished, and had flourished for generations before I was born.

I have had the same experience in more recent times in various parts of the South. I have seen quail and other game very numerous in the midst of hosts of so-called predatory creatures, as in Florida for example, and the game remains numerous under these conditions until man, the exterminator, comes along. He and his methods are the only dangers to game.

Think a minute. If it were true that it is the

vermin that decreases the game, then there would have been no game several hundred years ago, when white men first came to this country. The predatory creatures, so-called, having had their own way unchecked by poisoner or trap, would have destroyed all the game. But we know that the contrary was true; game was abundant in the midst of the predatory creatures.

Similarly if the theory of vermin exterminating the game were true, we would not now be seeking out-of-the-way places for game. I would find plenty of game on my own farm where the foxes and vermin have been exterminated. But instead of that I spend precious dollars in traveling far away to places where the old conditions still exist.

Those conditions are what the naturalists call the balance of nature. The name predatory creatures or vermin is a mere phrase, an artificial distinction. They are all predatory. The so-called innocent birds eat the worms, bugs and insects by the hundred thousand million. So far as destroying numerous individual lives is concerned, the birds are the most predatory of all. The foxes and other vermin live on mice, rats, insects and to a certain extent on the birds. The hawks live to a certain extent on birds, but more on mice and insects. The squirrels come in for their turn even on the birds, and so it goes on, or perhaps more properly went on, in a complicated interchanging compensating system under the old original conditions that prevailed in this country. Those conditions had been produced through thousands or hundreds of thousands of years of undisturbed nature. The balance was kept up by all preying on one another. If we merely reasoned upon that condition, we would say, as people are led to say now, that it must end in all being exterminated, except one set of the most predatory. But we know that was not so, and in dealing with nature we must abide by facts and not reason too much. We cannot perhaps describe exactly in words or give reasons how that balance of nature worked, but we know that it resulted in abundance of game in the midst of the so-called predatory birds and animals, just as I used to see it as a boy in Maryland, and thousands of others are alive who can remember it there and in numerous other places.

There is another fact which is one of common observation to those of long experience with nature. If you disturb the balance of nature by attempting to eliminate one of the elements of the balance, you never know what may happen. You may upset the whole thing, and the evil may extend to plants and trees, for they are included in the balance. For example, so many boys have used five-dollar shotguns on the woodpeckers that those useful birds are exterminated in some localities, and an insect that the woodpeckers used to destroy has so increased that it threatens to exterminate the hickory trees. So also in numerous other instances. The German Government is making most extraordinary efforts to people its forests with birds to save and improve the timber. Our own Biological Survey at Washington will supply literature on

these subjects to any citizen who will write for it. Now, I can understand that if the so-called vermin became excessively numerous, it might be advisable to thin them down, as English gamekeepers sometimes do. But they do not exterminate vermin in England, and they have far more game than we have. An English sportsman will often shoot away in a season from two thousand to ten thousand shells, and often suffers from gun headache. I shall be greatly obliged for information of a place in this country where you can acquire gun headache. One of the great beauties of an English countryside is the varied life—hawks, foxes, vermin of all sorts. It is as much pleasure and delight to watch them and know about them as it is to see the game.

The English people are great conservationists; they preserve all of nature they possibly can and teach their people to enjoy it. If you exterminate nature, what have you left but a dried-up narrow-minded existence.

We have not yet reached the point in this country when it is necessary to thin down predatory creatures. If there are such places they must be very rare. I have never seen any of them.

Why the foxes should be poisoned I do not understand. In England they are so valuable that they make the national sport. In New England, and parts of the South, and in one or two counties of Pennsylvania, they are highly valued for hunting. They are a most interesting and beautiful animal, and play an important part, naturalists tell me, in the balance of nature. They should be protected and encouraged.

We have enough to do to teach the American people conservation of their resources without making poisoners of them. We want to give them the spirit of sportsmen and nature lovers instead of the sneaking mind that accompanies the poisoner. We want to make every citizen an instinctive preserver of every fox, hawk, crow and everything else, because he loves them and wants to study their ways. Then if he goes too far and develops the balance of nature too much on the predatory side, we can give him instructions to use his gun or some honorable means to thin them down.

But as it is now, the masses of our people throughout the country are terribly inclined to regard all nature as their enemy. It is really extraordinary the view they take. They want to make a desert and call it peace. I have been most unpleasantly depressed by them. Last winter in Florida one of them, who had become a man of means and should have known better, was for cleaning out pretty much all the life around him, and the only reason he usually gave was, "Oh, it (some bird or animal) is a mean kind of thing, anyhow." This he would apply to first one and then another until he included about all, even the vultures, which are protected by law as useful scavengers.

I often think that this widespread feeling arises from a notion that has gradually grown in their minds that these natural things are symptoms of poverty, and that their absence will in some mysterious way produce wealth; that if they wipe out nature entirely, all the land will be city building lots at high prices; that the city is the standard, and that the more they banish nature the more their social positions will im-

(Continued on page 129.)

To Honolulu in a Bark

By PALMER H. LANGDON

(Continued from last week.)

Aug. 4, 1911; wind east to northeast; course, south, 53° west.

TROPICAL weather this morning; the trades had moderated and there was heat and humidity with rain squalls at intervals. What wind there was had drawn to the quarter, making necessary another tug at the ropes. As is well known a quartering wind is the joy of all masters and sailors, for with a wind coming diagonally over the stern, a ship sails the fastest, she holding a certain amount of air power, so to speak, rather than running away from her driving power as she does with a breeze dead astern.

The sailors were busy to-day as usual mend-

and expect speed in others. There is no time for explanation, and consequently every order is in the nature of a drive. When the ropes have been handled and made fast, the mate and his watch settle down again on the deck to sail making, feeling the better after the encounter with ropes and yards.

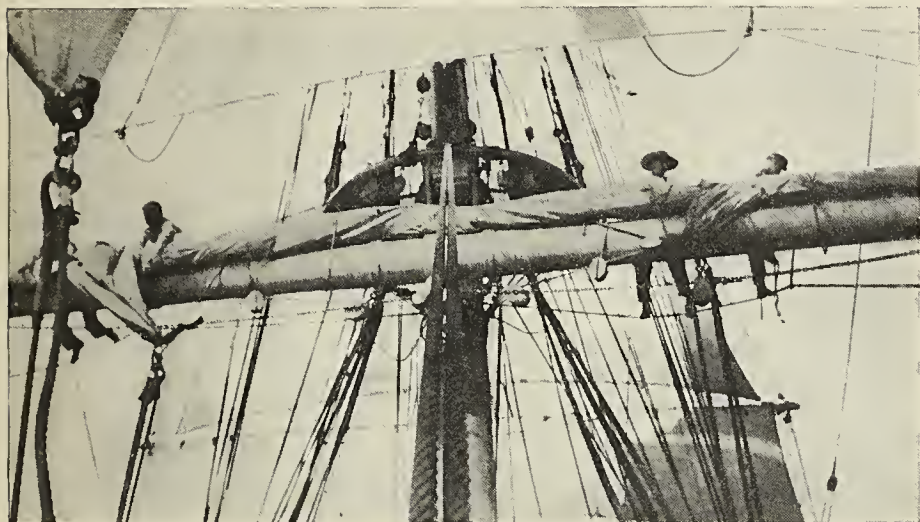
Some day, as the character of sailors becomes more refined—and there is room for refinement, though there is probably less toughness to-day than ever—the old-time friction between masters and mates and the crew may entirely disappear. In the meantime, considering the varied and hard work that sailors do, and the way they are called upon for duty at all hours of the day and night,

quarter moon appeared abeam of the ship in the east. The temperature was so mild, the breeze so gentle that no coat was necessary to keep warm. It was now a sail by the light of the silvery moon, and the bark's sails and the dazzling water appeared particularly beautiful, for what is more beautiful than a bark under sail in a moonlit sea. The scene brought the passengers together beside the teak taffrail on the poop, where way into the wee hours of the night they sang old songs, talked over old times and thought of days of the past. So fascinating was the scene that all were loth to go below and leave the sight of a moonlit bark gently wafted over the sparkling seas.

Latitude, 24° 35' north. Longitude, 144° 49' west. Day's run, 189 miles. Honolulu 680 miles away.

Aug. 5, 1911; wind, east northeast; course, south, 72° west.

The vigor of the trades seems to have departed for the present, moderate breezes with



FURLING SAIL.



BENDING A NEW SAIL.

ing sail. Every ship is supposed to have a relief sail for every bit of canvas she carries, and with the ever constant wear and tear, it takes considerable labor and skill to keep up the two suits of sails. Sailors' duties are certainly many and varied, and so much has been written about the cruel treatment of seamen aboard American vessels that a word on the subject is timely of conditions aboard the *We'ch*. First off, there was no semblance of cruelty, not a man struck, not a man hazed. The mates on the ship were vigorous fellows and naturally wanted their orders obeyed immediately without asking why, and the sailors understood the necessity of discipline, and while they might occasionally swear and grumble at their work and the mates curse and criticise the way it was done, this was only considered as part of the seafaring side of life the same way profanity prevails ashore in putting-through contracts of public work. The mate said he could get along with any kind of men as long as they did not give him any "back slack" (talk). However, as everything went so smoothly in the voyage to the islands, there were few occasions in the working of the ship that cuss words were heard in carrying out the nautical maneuvers. Then again in working a vessel properly, quick action is an absolute necessity, and the mates of course have had "spry action" drilled into them

the writer believes that masters and mates should remember that seamen are human and would no doubt like occasional words of encouragement and appreciativeness of work well done as well as sharp comments and thrusts at work undone. "Every soldier carries a marshal's baton in his knapsack," said Napoleon Bonaparte, the stern disciplinarian, but beloved commander of the French. Perhaps if seamen were given to understand that every sailor carried a captain's commission in his dough bag, there might be a better opinion of each other between the fore-castle and the cabin.

Another way to improve conditions in the fore-castle would be to introduce music and athletics. Aboard American windjammers the main diversion is the accordion and card playing, while on some of the deep water ships of other nations, notably Germany, out door games are encouraged and likewise music; the foremast hands forming a band among themselves with the consequent songs and good comradeship.

After supper each evening the passengers gather on the poop deck beside the teak wood railing to watch the passing of the day, and this evening the cloud effects were particularly beautiful, the spectators being favored with a rainbow and clouds in all sorts of fantastic shapes. As the sun sank out of sight in the west, a three-

plenty of rain squalls being the order for the past two days.

The passengers had discussed many times their chances of reaching land if the ship went down. There on deck, ready for instant service, were the small boats, which all ships carry, to be used when the big boat goes to the bottom, and in each boat were sails, oars, boat hooks, compass, oil, water and bread, all kept in condition by a canvas cover. The bread is packed in tins and is replenished every six months. Each boat would hold fifteen persons. If put overboard in disaster, the course would be to sail wherever wind and wave would permit. As to the chances of reaching land or the course of passing vessels, the captain and mates would only shrug their shoulders. Passing vessels were certainly very scarce, for we had not seen one since we had been out, and this was to be expected, for sailing vessels steer one course in going to the islands from San Francisco and another returning, neither of which courses are the same as the one taken by the steamers. Therefore, the chances of being picked up from small boats were rather slim.

But what little danger there really was. First off, we had a staunch ship which had been seasoned with years of service, and the owners and captain knew what she could do. In the next

place she could move under nature's never-failing power of the wind. She was not a steamer forever subject to machinery breakdowns and then helpless until the break is repaired. And as we had the broad Pacific to ourselves, there was but a slight possibility of collision. Of course, the danger of fire was ever present, as it is ashore, particularly in this age of promiscuous smoking, which permits the carrying everywhere of lighted fire brands, but we depended upon the officers and crew to keep out that horror of horrors—a fire at sea—and to put out quickly any flame, which happily to say there was none. So all in all we felt quite as safe, if not more so, than in traveling in a steamer, a railroad train or an automobile, and probably we were far more safe than in crossing the dangerous, congested highways of a modern city.

Latitude, 23° 55' north; longitude, 147° 03' west. Day's run, 128 miles. Honolulu, 600 miles away.

Aug. 6, 1911; wind east by north; course, south, 65° west.

Vigorous trades and ample sunshine made another beautiful Sunday on the Andrew Welch. The mates wore gaiters, Sunday clothes and smiles; the crew an air of peace and contentment, while the captain was happy in the breeze and prospect of an early arrival during the week. Quick passages are forever on the minds of skippers.

Captain Kelly at first estimated we would sail 2,500 miles in making Honolulu, but it now looks as if this estimate would be reduced. The steamer course is 2,100 miles, the direction being southwest. Sailing vessels, however, in order to run more quickly into the trades, steer first south and then west, making a little longer course. Returning to the Pacific coast they steer first north and then east, in this way avoiding zig-zagging back and forth or tacking, instead they take advantage of the steady trades. The correct steaming and sailing directions for the Pacific ocean are now plotted and published each month by the Hydrographic office of the Navy Department and by the Weather Bureau of the Department of Agriculture, the United States Government giving most valuable up-to-date information for navigators. Quite different than in the exploring days of Magellan, De Gama and Cook, when printed charts were unknown, likewise unknown islands, reefs, shoals and other perils to navigation.

The reader may have noted in this log that the day's runs of the ship do not correspond from day to day with the distance from Honolulu. The reason is that a degree of longitude north or south of the equator does not measure sixty nautical miles, but diminishes until at the poles it is nothing; consequently in a ship sailing southwest on the run to Honolulu, the day's journey does not equal the day's difference in distance from Honolulu as measured on the chart from noon to noon with a chart allowance of sixty miles to a degree of longitude. The observation at noon to-day showed that the Welch had crossed the Tropic of Cancer and was now within the torrid zone.

One of the remarkable commentaries about sailing ship travel is the low cost compared with steamships. The rate for a berth on a sailer to Honolulu is only forty dollars and the outward voyage to the islands may last from fifteen to

twenty-five days, while returning it may take even forty days. The minimum fare on a steamer either way is sixty-five dollars and the trip lasts but six days, therefore the sailer gives three times the number of meals and houses a passenger three times as long as the steamer and charges 40 per cent. less, but in this age of hurried luxury travel, which makes such adventure cowards out of the traveling public, people pay all kinds of prices for the sake of living amid apparent magnificence, and with the possibility of rushing to their destination and seeing little or nothing of the land or sea over which they traverse.

Latitude 23° 04' north; longitude, 149° 06' west. Day's run, 125 miles. Honolulu 495 miles away.

Aug. 7, 1911; wind east northeast; course, south, 59° west.

Another glorious day on the sun-spangled Pacific with a good genial breeze and flying-fish darting around the ship. The passengers were moved to enter into the spirit of the weather by climbing the rigging. An athletic "Redlands youth," followed by a portly "Frisco knight courteous," had been taking shys at rigging climbing for a week past, and to-day the captain jumped into the game, going straight up to, and standing on the main royal yard, a distance of 135 feet above water—as high as the Brooklyn Bridge. The "Redlands youth" followed, touching the yard, and then the captain came down the wire stays hand over hand, abandoning the rattlings (ladders). He then escorted the "Belle of the Bark" up to the main top. This was too much for "Redlands Mac" and he sprang into the rigging. The remaining passengers followed suit, including the "ficy Texan," Madame Georgia and Senora San Francisco (their sea nick names), and were well repaid for the effort by the sight of the mighty ocean and the smiling faces of the sailors and officers upon the decks. The second mate passed the word aloft "to be careful and not squeeze the tar out of the rigging." Not a bad bit of humorous advice considering the way that the greenhorn rigging climber clings to everything within clinging distance. He feels as if he did not have hands enough, and when he gets down he is ready to praise the sailor who has to run up the rigging, the blackest, stormiest, roughest night and no time to consider the danger. Sailors are certainly entitled to all of the hero songs and praise that have been bestowed upon them. If kind and thoughtful treatment had always been their portion on all ships, they might have thought their lives worth the living of the heroes pictured in verse and song.

Another favorite perch of the passengers is out on the bowsprit. This great iron pole, pointing ahead at a raking angle and supplied with ample hand and foot ropes, gives a vantage point of looking backward on the ship and water, which is simply fascinating in vision and charming in hearing, for above arc the inspiring, towering masts, yards and square sails; below is the surging, foaming spraying ocean playing about the ship's bows. At the end of the bowsprit is fastened a shark's tail, it being the custom on the Welch to lash to the jibboom (end of bowsprit) every shark caught on the bark. Contrary to some sea superstition the performance has never taken the wind out of the sails of the Andrew Welch.

The taffrail log was put over the side to-day to keep a more accurate record of the day's run, as land was drawing near.

Latitude, 21° 51' north; longitude, 152° 20' west. Day's run, 175 miles. Honolulu 330 miles away.

Aug. 8, 1911; wind northeast by north; course, south, 67° west.

Our southing and westing is pretty well run down with only 275 miles between us and Honolulu; about the same wind and same course each day as we stroll over the sparkling Pacific. The ship is being "house cleaned" for the arrival in port. The teak woodwork has been sand scoured, then oiled, which brings out the rich coloring of this superb wood. The poop deck has been scoured and oiled, the binnacle lamps polished and also the brass work, and there is a general air of expectancy everywhere. Prizes are being offered for the first passenger to sight land, with a penalty to the one who takes the heavens or the ocean for terra firma.


Mark Twain, in his capital story of outdoor life, entitled "Roughing It," relates how in a voyage in a sailing ship from Honolulu to San Francisco the passengers, during a protracted, monotonous calm, were so hard pressed for occupation and amusement that they gave a part of their time every day to trying to sit on an empty champagne bottle, lying on its side, and at the same time thread a needle without touching their heels to the deck or falling over. The passengers of the Welch were not driven to such an extremity, for in the first place we were not becalmed long enough to bother us; in the next place we had no champagne bottles, and finally the time was spent too pleasantly in other ways.

There were some land-loving passengers aboard who longed to see mother earth, but to the sea lovers every day was a joyful dream, and we were of the opinion, expressed in Paul Eve Stevenson's fine descriptive book, "By Way of Cape Horn," in which he says: "Ah, no one knows what the real beauties of the sea are until he has made at least one deep-water voyage in a sailing ship. The flying glimpse of the Atlantic that one catches from the deck of a steamer or the experiences of a midwinter voyage to the Mediterranean gives one no idea of what ocean life really is. No; to comprehend the sea in all of its splendid phases one must live on it for months at a time, for not till then can one fully appreciate that "they that go down to the sea in ships that do business in great waters, these see the works of the Lord and his wonders in the deep."

Latitude, 20° 49'; longitude, 152° 14'. Day's run, 85 miles. Honolulu, 275 miles away.

[TO BE CONCLUDED.]

THE announcement was made last week that the extensive collection of game heads made by Clarence H. Mackay had been presented by him to the National Collection of Heads and Horns now housed in the Administration building of the New York Zoological Society in Bronx Park. The group comprises four bison heads, ten elk heads and twelve moose heads, and taken together it is one of the finest collections of its kind in existence, while some of the specimens are unequalled.



GAME BAG AND GUN

New York Legislature.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 22.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Senator Roosevelt, of Dutchess, has introduced in the Legislature a bill amending the conservation law by consolidating in it a revision of the present laws relating to fish and game, including the forest, fish and game law and all laws relating to shellfish. The principal changes of substance, as stated by the Forest, Fish and Game Commission (which is responsible for this bill) in a memorandum which accompanies the bill as introduced, are as follows:

Increase in the number of game protectors from 95 to 125.

Permission granted to a citizen to bring into the State under certain restrictions game lawfully taken by him in another State or country.

Permission granted a non-resident to take out of the State the number of game he may lawfully take in one day.

Trapper's license incorporated in the hunting license.

A non-resident fishing license with fee of \$2 exacted, but not applied to persons under sixteen years of age and a \$10 non-resident trapper's license required.

Killing of deer limited to bucks only, and season changed to Oct. 1 to Nov. 15, both inclusive.

Bag limit of five placed on squirrels.

Use of ferrets in taking rabbits prohibited, but owners of farm lands permitted to take rabbits at any time in any manner.

Bag limit of twenty-five to a person and thirty-five to a blind or battery placed on wildfowl.

Season on certain upland game birds advanced to Sept. 16, closing Oct. 31.

Closed season on quail, except on Long Island.

Law made general on pheasants, open season advanced to Thursdays only in October.

Season on woodcock advanced to Sept. 16 up State, and on Long Island advanced to Oct. 15.

Shooting on public highways prohibited.

Persons permitted to take minnows for bait for their personal use, but not for sale without procuring a license.

Trout season made general, opening date fixed May 1, except on Long Island where it is unchanged, size limit increased to seven inches.

Sale of bass prohibited, season made general, the opening date being June 16.

Limit on whitefish made twelve inches.

Mile limit in Lake Ontario with regard to netting changed to one-half mile from Oct. 1 to April 30.

A license is required for dealers in imported game, not to include, however, retail dealers, hotel keepers or clubs.

Among the amendments incorporated in a bill submitted by the conservation commission are provisions for greater protection from fire in the forest preserve counties. The commission would compel the operators of logging railroads which have caused so many fires in the past, to take the same precautions as the railroads acting as common carriers. Slashings and debris must be burned when in the judgment of the commission there is danger of fire, and any person setting

a fire on or near forest or brush land, and leaving it unquenched is made guilty of a misdemeanor. To start a camp-fire on or near forest lands without clearing away the brush and leaves for at least ten feet is likewise a misdemeanor, punishable by fine or imprisonment for not more than ninety days.

The provisions with regard to the scientific cutting of timber upon lands in the forest preserve and the laws encouraging the planting of forest trees, if enacted, will be in advance of any legislation yet enacted in the United States, it is asserted by the commission. The bill gives to the commission power to regulate the cutting of timber to the end that the forest cover may be maintained, thus conserving the waters, and seeks to encourage the growing of forest trees throughout the State.

It is provided that no soft wood timber less than eight inches in diameter, and no hardwood less than twelve inches, breast high, growing upon any wild forest lands in Hamilton county and in certain towns of Clinton, Delaware, Essex, Franklin, Greene, Herkimer, Lewis, Oneida, Saratoga, St. Lawrence, Sullivan, Warren and Washington counties, shall be cut without the written consent of the conservation commission.

Senator Thomas, of Madison, has introduced a bill relating to coarse fish in certain counties.

Senator Ramsperger, of Buffalo, has introduced a bill appropriating \$50,000 for building and equipping at Cornell University a range of glass houses for experimental and teaching work in floriculture.

Assemblyman Sullivan, of Chautauqua, has introduced a bill relating to whitefish.

Assemblyman Patrie, of Greene, has introduced two bills as follows:

Providing that suckers may be taken by hooking through the ice in the Schoharie Kill below the Iron Bridge, at Hunter, and in the Batavia Kill, below Soper's Dam, at Windham, in Greenc county.

Including carp among the kinds of fish that may be taken in the Delaware River and that part of the Hudson River below the Troy Dam, with nets operated by hand only, from March 15 to June 15, both inclusive.

Assemblyman Walters has introduced a bill appropriating \$75,000 to enable the conservation commission to select sites for six game farms at such places within the State as the commission may determine, and to purchase for the State such lands as may be deemed necessary therefor.

Brown's Tract Guides.

UTICA, N. Y., Jan. 13.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The Brown's Tract Guides' Association, which has done a great deal to promote the interests of fish and game, held its annual meeting at Old Forge on the evening of Jan. 11. Notwithstanding the fact that the mercury indicated 19 degrees below zero, and the snow was nearly three feet in depth, there was a very large attendance. The following officers were

lected for the ensuing year: President, George Godsell, Old Forge; Vice-President, J. E. Ball, Old Forge; Secretary and Treasurer, A. M. Church, Boonville; Executive Committee, William Weedmark, E. J. Ball, Old Forge; Fay Smith, Beaver River; Daniel Charbonneau, Old Forge; M. J. Oley, White Lake; E. J. Arnum, Inlet; E. M. Covey, Big Moosc.

The report of Secretary and Treasurer Church stated among their things: "The year has been a quiet one with the association. We applied for and received from the Fulton Chain hatchery located at Old Forge 45,000 brook trout fingerlings, which were planted in streams tributary to the Fulton Chain of Lakes, Big Moose and in the river. We also planted lake trout fry and fingerlings and whitefish fry in the lakes. The general report from people along the chain of lakes was that the fishing was very much better than it had been in many years. There seemed to be a large number of the lake trout just reaching the fifteen-inch limit. Many have questioned the wisdom of our stocking our waters with the lake whitefish, but during the past season they have been caught by the hundreds of pounds with hook and line.

"At the request of the boards of the towns of Webb and Inlet in 1907, fishing in the small streams in their towns was prohibited for a term of five years. Unless measures are taken to renew this close season in those streams, they will be open for fishing on the first day of May next. As these small streams are the places where the trout fry and fingerlings are released on being taken from the hatchery, and where they are supposed to grow and, reaching maturity, drop into the larger streams and lakes, it is important that this close season be continued, and I would suggest that the president be authorized to appoint a committee from each town to attend to this matter.

"Nearly all the reports were to the effect that deer were more scarce than ever. The further back in the forest, the more the scarcity was noted. Hunters were as numerous as in other years, but the kill was much less. The winter of 1910-1911 was very severe. Many deer died from its effects, some early fishing parties seeing forty or fifty carcasses on their fishing trips through the yarding districts. This mortality was more general than in any previous years of my experience. Feeding them by cutting brush and browse is all right in a general way. Helping them by means of snowshoe paths and trails is a great help also, but they cannot be reached to a great extent by men on snowshoes in isolated places, and the remedy lies, in my opinion, only in some regulation that will allow their increase in numbers to such an extent that they may break their own roads as they formerly did and find their own food in that way. In my report of last year I stated to you that I believed in, and was in favor of, an open season during which bucks only should be killed, and I believe that in this lies the solution of the whole question."

At the close of the business meeting the guides repaired to the dining room and enjoyed a fine supper of which some 250 partook.

W. E. WOLCOTT.

All the game laws of the United States and Canada, revised to date and now in force, are given in the Game Laws in Brief. See adv.

California Notes.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 15.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* At the annual meeting of the California Fish and Game Commission, Frank W. Newbert, of Sacramento, was elected president. Mr. Newbert has been a member of the commission, but a short time, having been appointed by Governor Johnson to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Dr. David Starr Jordan prior to the departure of the latter for Japan on a lecture tour. The new president of the commission has a very wide acquaintance among sportsmen in this State, and is especially well versed with the fish and game laws.

Another new member has taken his seat with the commissioners. Carl Westerfeld was appointed a short time ago to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Fred D. Sanborn.

Dr. C. H. Gilbert, of Stanford University, who has been making a special study of the history of Pacific coast salmon and other fish, tendered his resignation, which was accepted, and this work will now be in charge of W. H. Shebley, superintendent of State hatcheries.

The district of the State formerly under the direct control of the San Francisco office has been divided and a branch has been established at Sacramento in charge of Commissioner Newbert. The territory controlled from the new office will extend from the summit of the coast range mountains to the eastern boundary of the State, and from the Oregon line south to the San Joaquin Valley district, in charge of A. D. Ferguson. The San Francisco office will have charge of the coast territory and the counties around the bay.

Steps are being made for the betterment of the service, and it is planned to place civil service rules in operation in all departments. It is not planned to have the examination for such position as game warden of a technical character, but to make it of such a nature that hunters and woodsmen can successfully compete. It is also planned to have a traveling deputy whose duty will be to cover the entire State, visiting game wardens and instructing them in their work. Violations of the law are to be dealt with with more strictness than in the past, and during open seasons special deputies will be on duty in the duck and quail districts.

Secretary Ernest Schaeffle's report shows a balance of \$104,899.15 in the treasury. During the year just closed there were 766 arrests made for violations of the fish and game laws and 612 convictions were secured. Fines paid amounted to \$13,693.50 and jail sentences totalled 309 days.

The success that has been met with in operating the State game farm and fish hatcheries has been such that it has been decided to increase the output of these. The game farm will be retained at Hayward, with an auxiliary farm at Folsom where birds will be reared on the prison grounds. Valley quail are now being secured, and it is planned to rear these in large numbers.

Rabbit drives, which were formerly common throughout the San Joaquin valley, are now rarely held, owing to the fact that in but few places are jack rabbits to be found in sufficient numbers to make such an event successful. An old-time drive was held recently at Raisin City, near Fresno, in which 600 persons took part. The hunters made a line four miles square and grad-

ually closed upon the rabbits, killing them with clubs and shotguns. No rifles or revolvers were allowed. Over 1,000 rabbits were killed as well as three coyotes and other predatory animals, the rabbits being shipped to the Salvation Army at Los Angeles.

Mayor Frank Mott, of Oakland, has offered a reward of \$25 for the arrest and conviction of anyone caught shooting ducks on Lake Merritt, which is in the heart of the city. The park commissioners have been feeding the birds and doing everything in their power to induce them to stay on the lake, but numbers of them have been killed by early morning hunters. Shooting is prohibited within the city limits, but the lake is so large that it can be patrolled with difficulty.

Justice of the Peace Holton Webb, of Riverside, Cal., was shot and seriously injured on Jan. 4 by an Italian, John Chinicci, whose son had been fined by Webb for shooting without a license.

Heavy storms throughout the Pacific Northwest have driven southward ducks and geese in large numbers. The rains to date have been very light, and as a result there is splendid shooting. Nowhere is there a lack of water, and the arrival of northern birds is keeping the ponds well stocked. The absence of heavy storms here has resulted in shooting on San Francisco Bay and the nearby marshes being better relatively than in the interior.

A magnificent specimen of the wandering albatross, recently caught on the coast, has been presented to the Golden Gate Park Museum at San Francisco by J. B. Williams. The bird stands five feet in height and measures nine feet from tip of wing to tip of wing.

GOLDEN GATE.

Southern Game.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 20.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The severe cold spell has rather deterred even the hardiest and most daring hunters during the past several days. The rainy spell lasted several weeks and was interspersed with intense cold for this climate. There were several freezes, and ice formed on many of the still waters and lagoons.

Ducks at the present time are more plentiful than at any time this season. The ducks are in excellent condition. The market hunters have had almost a monopoly recently and have brought large numbers to the city and shipped hundreds to the large cities in the North and East. Quail have not been so abundant as was anticipated.

Mayor Martin Behrman, of New Orleans, received during the week by express a wild turkey gobbler weighing twenty-three pounds. The bird was sent by a friend who resides in Covington, thirty miles from this city. The gobbler was killed in the woods near Covington. The Mayor was also the recipient during the last few days of another big wild turkey shot near Abita Springs. Both of these specimens attracted considerable attention when they were displayed at the City Hall. The turkeys were in splendid condition and proved incentives to several to seek turkeys in the localities referred to.

Practically nothing has been done in the way of fishing during the past two weeks on account of bad weather and storms. It is hardly probable very much fishing will be had until after the Mardi Gras.

F. G. G.

A Tribute to Charles Sheldon.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 12.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I have just received a very high tribute to the distinguished genius of Charles Sheldon. It came to me unsolicited in a letter from an Alaskan who was companion and guide to Mr. Sheldon for a number of months. In part, it follows:

"You said you had read Mr. Sheldon's book on the 'Wilderness of the Yukon.' He is very conservative and thorough. What he writes you can depend on, and a better sportsman never hit the hills. He nearly always hunts alone, and whatever he goes after he generally gets. I have known him to start out at 8 in the morning with a biscuit and a 'billie' of tea, and if he made a killing, get back at two or three on the following morning, with the skull and hide. Not once, but many times has he done this. He always takes his notes in the field and never lets them run over a day. If I were with him he would read them over to me to see if I thought he had exaggerated. I never found that he had. He was always very conservative and yet thorough."

The guide's report merely confirms the opinion anyone must have after reading what Mr. Sheldon has published. His Yukon book will rank with the best of English and American books on mountain hunting. And to natural history he is opening up a hitherto little known region, the Northern Rocky Mountains. It is with lively interest and keen appreciation that one learns that his recent superb volume on the British Yukon is to be followed in after years by the publication of his journals of travels in the upper Mount McKinley region, and on the islands of Alaska.

Natural historians will no doubt follow with profound interest and considerable enlightenment the notes as they are made public of the close and careful scrutiny Mr. Sheldon has made of the habits and relationships of the large mammals in several years' field work in the remote and out-of-way Northwest America.

BRENT ALTSHELER.

Will Bear Watching.

NEW SALEM, Mass., Jan. 18.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* At a recent public conference called by the Massachusetts Fish and Game Protective Association at Boston, it was mentioned by one man that wherever pheasants abound, there are no partridges.

In a report from Batavia, N. Y., in your issue of Jan. 13, Mr. Gardiner mentions the shooting of a large number of pheasants in his county last fall, indicating that pheasants are plentiful there, but he remarks incidentally that "our partridge (grouse) have about been cleaned out in this county, and we expect to get a three years' closed season beginning in the fall."

In the book published by our State, "Useful Birds and Their Protection," the author mentions watching a ring-necked pheasant and a quail feeding together, and one day seeing a pheasant strike a quail on the head with its beak, exactly as a hen will sometimes strike and kill a strange chicken.

For the restoration of partridges, therefore, perhaps it is well that a large number of pheasants were shot in Genesee county last fall. These foreigners will bear watching.

E. O. M.

Animals in the Cold Snap.

FOUNTAIN CITY, Ind., Jan. 17.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The inclosed clippings relating to the presence of robins in this section at this time of year and in the midst of a record-breaking cold spell of weather is news for the oldest inhabitant.

We are wondering whether the incessant persecutions of these birds in the South has driven them back here to take their chances in our merciless cold.

O. H. HAMPTON.

LAWRENCEBURG, Ind.—Trappers and hunters are well pleased with the deep snow, as it assists them in capturing wild animals for food and for their pelts. More than 3,000 rabbits have been trapped and caught with ferrets during the last week and hundreds of frozen quail have been picked up by hunters and are used as food. A number of farmers have been scattering grain in their fields for the quail to feed on during the snow.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind.—W. F. Swan, who lives near here, says: "A flock of robins, estimated at more than one hundred, is feeding on cedar seeds in my grove. The birds arrived recently while the mercury was 2 degrees below zero, and appeared to be as lively as they are in the summer. I am seventy-five years old and had never seen the like before."

NASHVILLE, Ind.—Otto Kelley and Charles Harden, living about five miles south of here, came to town one morning with thirty-eight rabbits, which they had caught with their hands. The rabbits could not run and were nearly starved, the snow being seven inches deep.

NEWCASTLE, Ind.—John Hunt, living on the Ben Allen farm, west of the city, reports that six robins have taken up their abode in his orchard, despite the zero weather. The birds, Mr. Hunt says, are building nests and evidently preparing to stay until spring.

HAGERSTOWN, Ind.—Fifty or more robins are eating frozen apples in the orchard of J. T. Hunt. They do not seem to mind the below zero temperature.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Jan. 20.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I have just read the article in your current number on belated migrants. Mr. Ewbank reports that he saw a robin on the 13th at Hendersonville, N. C., with snow on the ground. That robin was having an easy time. On the morning of Jan. 15, with snow on the ground some six inches deep, and the mercury in the region of 15 degrees below zero, a robin was in my back yard, "jes' as sassy as a jaybird." And we have had zero weather since Jan. 1 and once as low as 24 degrees below. All winter I have seen and heard of robins being seen. I do not remember a winter when they have been so plentiful, and yet this is the coldest winter for many years. A friend reported a robin a few days ago in one of our parks which she tried to catch, it being hardly able to fly, but the one I saw last Monday was bright and chipper.

Yesterday I saw in my garden a yellowhammer or flicker, the first one I remember to have seen at this time of year. During the night a rain had fallen, which had turned to sleet, cover-

ing trees, ground and everything outside with a good coat of ice. The flicker was in the garden busily getting his breakfast from an ear of sweet corn left on the stalk. When disturbed he flew to a nearby peach tree, but returned to his ear of corn as soon as I withdrew a short distance. He evidently knew a good thing when he had found it.

But the mockingbirds we must "pass up"; that is, the regular Southern gray mockingbird. Yet for two or three years a pair—I have often wondered if it was the same pair—spent the summer on a farm I have some twenty miles north of here. I have not seen them for two or three years. They probably nested, being about all summer. They were the first of these birds which I have seen, either in Illinois or Indiana, though they may be common in the southern part of these States.

L. O. VAUGHT.

Game Preserves.

SCHUYLERVILLE, N. Y., Jan. 19.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I have read the article on game preserves by Mr. Chase. Evidently something has happened near him. But the game preserves have come to stay, and there will be more of them every year. And the object of most of them will not be to protect the game but to protect themselves from general damage and larceny. I have a couple of tracts of farming land of about 1,000 acres each on which probably 100 bushels of berries, nuts, etc., go to waste; but I have had such disagreeable experience with trespassers that I exclude everyone but the neighbors.

Within fifteen miles of here the following has happened: One two-year-old colt shot and killed by deer hunters; result, twenty to thirty farms posted. One buck shot and killed by berry pickers because he was ugly; two farms posted. A farm dog killed because he interfered with a squirrel hunter by barking at hunter, which scared the squirrels; ten farms posted. Hunters killed two deer on a farm and the owner asked them to give him some of the meat for dinner. He was told to go to a warm place. Two more farms posted.

In my experience I had two hundred sheep let on to a railroad track by mushroom gatherers leaving the gate open. Damage \$60; could not collect one cent—signs went up on my places. One farm was posted because a hunter was filling his coat with walnuts and swore at the farmer's wife who told him to get out. As against this, some of the farmers have posted their farms so their sons could get the skunks, and one farm is posted on account of a thirty-acre marsh which has lots of wild ducks for this part of the country. But this is the only place that might be possibly called a game preserve. We have the trespassers pretty well off of our land, a long term for some chicken thieves we helped run down and some straight talk to some other people has helped keep us clear, but in spite of all our efforts some one got away with the wheels in a back barn from a heavy wagon. They must have needed them badly as they were heavy and they carried them quite a ways. I have a 400-acre orchard and had some little fruit stolen, but we did very well, considering there are ten miles within three miles of our farm.

What Mr. Chase says is pretty much so.

Private preserves are selfish and they foster class prejudice. Strife of conflicting interests has arrived here, but the bloodshed so far has been dog, sheep and horse blood. We are getting the best of the lawless element here, but the signs are going up on farms all over the country and will continue to, as the general public has not a high sense of decency and looks upon a farmer as something to be preyed on.

B. E. C.

State Game Farms.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 20.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* A bill has been introduced into the Senate of the State of New York by Hon. J. Walters, Senator of Onondaga county, asking for appropriation of \$75,000 for six game farms. All true sportsmen should write to the Governor and their senator and assemblyman urging the passage of this bill, and they should also get their friends to do the same.

Sportsmen should work hard. Do not rest with one letter or no letter at all, relying upon others to do the work. Every man's assistance is needed. Gun clubs should call a meeting to urge the passage of this bill. If we can get these six game farms, there will be more game in the State of New York than ever before.

I trust that every man will do his duty. We would thank your paper to urge upon every sportsman to give assistance to this measure, and may your paper from time to time assist in getting this appropriation for game farms by keeping the interest of the sportsmen awakened to the necessity of urging the passage of this bill.

W. E. HOOKWAY, Chairman.

Biltmore Forest School.

DARMSTADT, Germany, Jan. 10.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* We are still in Darmstadt, deeply engrossed in the studies of the German forests. During December we made a ten days' excursion to Würzburg and Kronach in Bavaria, and to Dresden, Tharandt and Schwarzenberg in Saxony. Near Würzburg we visited the forest of Grammschatz, well known for its huge oaks which have towered for centuries as so-called "standards," over an underwood of beech, hornbeam and basswood, coppiced in rotations of twenty-four years. In Northern Bavaria we were located in the Frankenwald, a spruce and fir region. From Dresden we visited the suburb of Tharandt, which has the honor of being the first technical forest school in the world. At Schwarzenberg we became acquainted with the problems of Saxon forestry.

The work of the school is progressing most satisfactorily.

JAMES W. EGNOR, JR., Class President.

Practical Forestry.

THE New York Conservation Commission, having made an examination of the forest conditions on lands of State institutions at the request of the fiscal supervisor of State Charities, reports that of the total acreage of 8,908, about 40 per cent., or 3,568 acres, badly need the application of practical forestry. It is pointed out that this would not only effect increased efficiency of the several State institutions and reduce their cost

(Continued on page 130.)



Lines for Fly-Fishing.

SULLIVAN COUNTY, N. Y., Jan. 22.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The subject of lines for fly-fishing is a very interesting one and much discussed by anglers. Twenty years ago American enameled waterproof lines were considered the best in the world, and large quantities were exported. This is still true in lines of medium or low price, but we import many of the English tapered lines of high grade. This is due probably to the discovery of the air pump method of dressing with pure boiled linseed oil and its general adoption by manufacturers on the other side of the water. The process is a rather tedious one, as in the best lines many soakings of oil under the air pump are required and time allowed for drying and rubbing down between coats.

Several of the English lines bought by me have had but a short life of usefulness, while others have been excellent. However, it is no longer necessary to go abroad for quality, as the very best lines of any taper required are now made in the United States. This matter of the taper desired varies with the rod or the individual. One man prefers a rapid three-yard taper, another a taper of either five or six yards. I fancy that the short taper works best on a very stiff rod; that is, in regular stream fishing; I am not thinking of tournament casting. We all have our notions and I do not like the very heavy lines for fine fishing with small flies unless one has to butt into a strong adverse wind. Long casts are the exception, not the rule, and delicacy and accuracy of delivery are the main requisites. Our trout are not foolish in the day time, whatever they may be at night, and a heavy line falling and lying across the surface of a placid pool does not encourage them.

On hard-fished public water in this country the trout have a pretty hard time of it, as they are tempted to destruction in every way, both by day and by night, and it is only by constant restocking that we can hope to answer the demands made by the constantly increasing army of fishermen.

The careful distribution of the fly or fingerlings is of the greatest importance and requires time and discretion in the selection of the most suitable places. The State has been very liberal in answering requisitions, but cannot be expected to supply all applicants with all the young fish they ask for.

The "rare fish" which "was supposed to have followed the yachts from the West Indies" etc., reported in the New York Times as having been caught by Mayor H. B. Marshall, of Greenwich, Conn., proves to have been a handsome striped bass of fourteen pounds. I learned the facts in the case only recently.

A fourteen-pound bass taken near Greenwich is certainly a fine fish, but by making a "story" of its capture, the reporter led many people astray. Scientific pisciculturists were interested in the strange and rare wanderer "fifty-three inches long and only twenty-eight pounds in

weight," and naturally enough made inquiries in regard to it.

By the way, it seems to me that a very common fish found along our rocky coasts in large numbers is not appreciated as its merits deserve. The blackfish or tautog affords much sport all along shore and is a good table fish when properly prepared. It should be skinned before cooking.

It is very strong and when fished for with rod and reel puts up a good fight. Special hooks are made for this work and clams seem to be as good a bait as anything, besides being tough and staying on the hook well. Cunnners are apt to worry one when he is using lobster or crab baits. I have taken eighty pounds on a tide at the eastern end of Long Island Sound years ago, and believe that conditions have not changed since that time. Very large tautog are sometimes caught.

THEODORE GORDON.

Fly-Casting in Australia.

SYDNEY, Australia, Dec. 13.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I notice that in your issue of Sept. 30 of this year, referring to Mr. Anderson's letter to you, you state that Dr. Maitland's cast of 129 feet odd was not a world's record.

We are given to understand that the record is held by Messrs. Mills and Leonard, with 120 feet each, and that the other records are not recognized as standards, as they are made by laying the line along the bank and ripping it off when there is a favorable puff. If this is so, surely it cannot be recognized as fly-casting.

I presume you are aware of our methods. We cast off a punt, and have to lift the line in front of us sheer off the water, and cast clean and high at the back, without allowing the fly to touch the water. If it should touch, it is no cast, and we have to commence again.

I might mention that it is the exception (I might say that it never happens) when a caster's line is fully extended that his fly touches the water behind him.

I should be glad to have any information from you in reference to this matter. As you are aware, we are very enthusiastic in this country, and are very fond of the sport, but we insist upon its being carried out in a fair and clean manner.

H. J. SOLOMON.

[While it must be admitted that Dr. Maitland's cast was not a record, it is only fair to inform our good friends in Australia that the American records for distance fly-casting were, unfortunately, made under conditions which, although permissible, are found only where the high records have all been made; name'y, on Stow Lake in Golden Gate Park, San Francisco. We are informed by sportsmen who have cast or witnessed the casting there, that the casting point is at the head of a valley and very high above the sea; that when the steady trade wind is blowing there is a strong draft up this depression; that the cast is made down wind in a way best adapted to that particular spot; that in a high back cast the line is whipped forward by the wind and carried many yards further than

is possible on any other well known casting water, resulting in the wonderful scores that have been made so frequently as to be regarded as commonplace. We are also told that there is not water, but a bank of air behind the platform, hence touching the water behind is impossible.

Some of the great scores made on Stow Lake with fly-rods follow:

H. C. Golder, 11 foot 10⁷/₈ ounce rod, 140 feet.

T. W. Brotherton, heavy rod, 137 feet.

W. D. Mansfield, 11 foot 10 ounce rod, 134 feet.

W. D. Mansfield, five-ounce rod, 129¹/₂ feet.

Mr. Brotherton's best cast in the East, where he now lives, is 109 feet.

That it is not likely that Messrs. Golcher, Brotherton and Mansfield could equal their Pacific coast records inland is the opinion of expert casters everywhere. They base their belief in part on the probability that no rod of the sort commonly used in casting is equal to the task of lifting sufficient line to make 140 foot casts over the water and from a platform 18 inches high, which is standard; and by the same token, no caster is believed to be able to cast so far under usual conditions.

Therefore, if the Stow Lake records are to be recognized, there will always be, hanging over the heads of casters who strive to excel, the apparition of 140-foot casts, so that, no matter how high their best work, it will appear insignificant.

On the other hand, the great casting tournaments have all been held in places more or less alike so far as wind and the state of the air enter into the conditions affecting casting; these are Kalamazoo, Racine, Chicago and New York city. The time covered is several years; the season the summer. The best records are, for heavy rods, 120 feet by Reuben Leonard and E. J. Mills, 117 feet by Fred N. Peet; average of highest scores, not much over 100 feet; general average for all casting in contests, under 95 feet. Five ounce rods, Fred N. Peet, 102 feet; average of highest match scores, around 90 feet; general average of all contest casting, under 85 feet.

In the last analysis, an average for the season's contests of 105 feet with heavy rods and 90 feet for five-ounce rods is an excellent one, and yet the Stow Lake averages throughout the season make these records appear insignificant, as anyone will admit in looking at the various scores that appear in these columns in summer.

There is only one remedy apparent: Recognize no score unless made over water, front and back. Some of the Chicago records were made over a lawn back cast. No penalty is imposed on touching on the back cast. It is generally believed that one should be made, but over the water it is to the caster's interest to avoid touching behind him, since that kills the scoring cast.

If all tournament casting were by rule held over water, front and back, then conditions would be more nearly equal everywhere, with the balance in favor of dry air and a wind from the rear or no wind at all.

Perhaps Mr. Solomon will tell us what the average conditions are at Sydney. There is an impression here that strong, dry winds are the rule there, and that the high average casting is partly due to those conditions. The average here is more or less humid air and fishtail winds. to quote from the marksmen, meaning variable currents.—EDITOR.]



NATURAL HISTORY

Winter Elk in Jackson Hole.

LAST spring Congress appropriated \$20,000 for the feeding, protecting and removing of the elk in Jackson Hole and vicinity. This action was the result of complaints made for years of the loss of elk by starvation which has been taking place ever since by the settling up of the country, their old wintering grounds in the Red Desert was cut off from the elk, and they were confined in winter to the region known as Jackson Hole. This is a part of the valley of Snake River, in Wyoming, extending in a general way from Jackson's Lake—or perhaps better, the valley of Buffalo Fork, of Snake River—down the larger stream to and beyond the valley of the Hoback River, which also enters Snake River from the east.

The act making this appropriation provided that the funds should be administered by the Department of Agriculture, and the work was turned over to the Biological Survey. To Edwin A. Preble, one of its assistants, was assigned the work of investigating the subject.

At Cheyenne, Mr. Preble met Mr. Nowlin, a former State game warden, and Mr. Hudson, the present game warden, and proceeded to Jackson. The report that he made to the Biological Survey has just been issued, and is an interesting document. The description of the country and the maps and photographs which illustrate the paper render it very vivid.

Mr. Preble estimates the number of elk in this region as from 20,000 to 25,000. The number was formerly much greater, for practically all the elk in the high mountains in the south of the Yellowstone Park, and to the southeast of that, used to begin to work south in early autumn and following down Snake River for a considerable distance across over into the Red Desert. He estimates the number of cows at three years old at 6,625, and the number of calves, male and female, at 3,750. He estimates that from 2,000 to 2,500 elk perished from starvation in the Jackson Hole region in the winter of 1910-11. This loss was largely in calves, though of course a small percentage of it comprised old and wounded animals. He concludes, however, that there should be an annual product of nearly 5,000 calves, and that until the deaths equal that number the elk will about hold their own. He estimates also that 2,000 elk are killed annually by hunters, and about 1,000 by wolves. We should suppose that the estimate of 1,000 by wolves to be far in excess of the fact, but Mr. Preble has of course had the best opportunities for gathering information on this point. These estimates bring the annual death rate close to Mr. Preble's danger line.

In 1910 and 1911 the State fed 250 tons of hay. This saved the lives of large numbers of elk, but of course was much less than the amount needed.

Under the severe conditions of winter, the elk become extremely tame and can readily be approached. They soon learn to understand the plan of feeding, and follow the loads of hay so that the herd gradually string out. On the

wagon's return journey, small quantities of hay are thrown out at short intervals, and thus all the animals have a chance to feed.

The damage done by the starving elk to the settlers' fences and hay stacks has been many times described.

When the elk cannot find grazing, or tender shoots of shrubs, they begin to eat the willows and aspens and destroy young trees of considerable size. In past years we have seen taken from the stomachs of starving elk quaking aspen branches thicker than a man's thumb. During the severe winter of 1910 and 1911, feeding did not always save the suffering animals, for it is reported that large numbers, both calves and older animals, died after the feeding had begun as a result of starvation before food was offered.

As the winter ends, and the weather grows milder, the elk withdraw from the valley to the higher lands where the cured grass, which has been covered by the snow, supports them. Gradually as spring advances they move back toward their summer range where, of course, the females again produce their young. With the coming of the first snows, the animals begin to work down from the high mountains toward the lower land. These migrations at first are made individually, but as the weather grows more severe and the snow deeper, the elk collect in large herds.

Of the natural enemies of the elk in the Jackson Hole country, Mr. Preble regards the wolves as the most important. He says that there are about twenty-five adult wolves in Jackson Hole, and they are extremely destructive to elk, as they are to stock.

There is more or less illegal killing in this region throughout the year for various reasons, and the tusk hunter, who butchers one of these fine animals simply for the teeth which he sells, is the most contemptible of all the destroyers of the elk.

By permission of the State authorities, Mr. Preble captured a dozen vigorous elk which were taken to the railroad. Of these a part were sent to the National Bison Range at Ravalli, Montana, and a part to the Wichita Game Preserve, in Oklahoma. Both shipments reached their destination in good condition.

Mr. Preble recommends a game refuge in Jackson's Hole, where of course the elk would have to be fed in winter. Such a suggestion was made some time ago, but the settlers of Jackson Hole could not agree on any plan, and nothing has been done.

Mr. Preble's report, made with the same care that characterized his earlier reports to the Biological Survey, is an admirable document, and should be in the hands of everyone who is interested in North American big game.

Jamaican Trade in Booby Eggs.

"BOOBY" is the name given long ago by British seamen to several of the smaller species of gannets, because these sea fowls are regarded as stupid, since they show no fear of man.

In the spring and summer, according to Consul Julius D. Dreher, of Port Antonio, millions

of these birds flock to Morant Keys, three islets about thirty-five miles southeast, and to Pedro Keys, four islets forty to fifty miles south of Jamaica. Both of these groups are leased for a term of seven years to private individuals by the colonial government of Jamaica. Although cocoanuts have been planted and a few huts built on Pedro Keys, the lessees derive their profits almost wholly from the sale of the immense number of eggs laid by the boobies on the islets of the two groups. These eggs, which under the lease may be collected three times in a season, are brought to Kingston by sailing vessels. During 1911 three schooners brought 38,000 dozen eggs from Morant Keys and three schooners 20,000 dozen from Pedro Keys. The eggs are put up in boxes of 500 and 1,000, which are sold at \$3.00 to \$3.25 for a box of 500. The arrival of a boat with booby eggs is the occasion of no little excitement among the negro women, who buy them by the box and then sell them by retail chiefly in Kingston, though they are also sold in Spanish Town, Port Antonio, Montego Bay, and in other towns in the island. Though sold mostly by the dozen to housekeepers, booby eggs are also peddled, hard-boiled, on the streets of Kingston, salt and pepper being provided that the purchasers may eat the eggs at once. These eggs are about two-thirds the size of an ordinary hen's egg, and are quite palatable.

Birds on Lake Ontario.

BROCKPORT, N. Y., Jan. 18.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* In your issue of Jan. 13 I notice an article on "Noteworthy Waterfowl," recording the taking of two eider ducks on Long Island. Believing it would be of interest I give a few records of rare or unusual occurrence of waterfowl in the western end of the State.

I have on two occasions taken the eider duck (*S. spectabilis*) on Lake Ontario. One, an adult female, was taken on Dec. 22, 1895; the other, a young female, on Nov. 18, 1900.

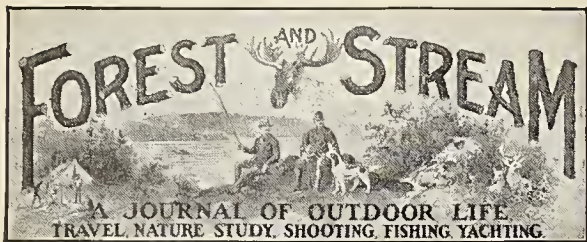
A probably more noteworthy record is the securing of a young male, Barrow's goldeneye, on Lake Ontario, in Monroe county, on Nov. 23 of the past year. The range of this species is more arctic than that of the common goldeneye or whistler, and its occurrence in the interior is very rare. This bird had but recently come from the sea coast, as an examination of the stomach contents revealed only the remains of salt water crustacea.

Among other birds of rare or irregular occurrence in Western New York are the phalaropes, both the Northern and Wilson species having been observed on Lake Ontario, the former on Aug. 19, 1910, and the latter on Aug. 20, 1911. Four birds were seen in each instance. They were out on the lake, two miles or more from shore, swimming around like little ducks.

The surf scoter is another irregular visitor to Lake Ontario, as is also Brunnich's murre, parasitic jaeger, great black-backed gull and laughing gull. Caspian terns and Baird sandpiper are regular, although uncommon fall migrants. White-rumped sandpipers are rare, as are also piping plover. A fine male of this species, which was secured here, is now in the State Museum at Albany.

There are many other species of birds which on rare occasions visit Lake Ontario, more often during the fall than spring migration.

GEORGE F. GUELF.



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THE OBJECT OF THIS JOURNAL

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

—FOREST AND STREAM, Aug. 14, 1873.

FEED THE BIRDS.

SOME of the rural mail carriers of the Northwest have asked the Government's permission to feed the starving birds along their routes. That the request will be denied is scarcely to be expected. Much excellent work can be done by these men, many of whom relieve the monotony of their lonely and often difficult journeys by taking note of the wild life along the way. It is interesting, if not surprising, to see how familiar the average rural mail carrier is with the habits and haunts of game and other birds that they see daily, and the wish to stop and scatter a little grain here and there is as natural as it is commendable.

The practice of feeding the birds is gaining friends everywhere, but it is not so widespread as it should be. There is altogether too much apathy apparent among farmers and others who profit through the increase and lose in the decrease in the number of birds about their places. Before the clearing of all lands fit for cultivation there was little need to look after the welfare of the birds, but to-day the natural shelters and feeding places are few and a different plan of action is necessary.

Reports from a number of places widely separated show that the recent cold snap found the birds in poor condition, and as the winter is still young, there is urgent need of supplying our birds with food and, if possible, shelter. It is a good investment for individuals as well as clubs and associations.

SIMPLIFIED GAME LAWS.

THE report of the New York Conservation Commission, transmitting to the Legislature the codification of laws relating to fish and game, is a remarkable document, deserving of the attention of all sportsmen. The codification work was performed by a committee composed of George A. Lawyer, president of the New York State Fish, Game and Forest League; Marshall McLean, of the Camp-Fire Club; and John B. Burnham, president of the American Game Protection and Propagation Association. The committee was assisted by Dr. Tarleton H. Bean, State Fish Culturist, and a large number of sportsmen, breeders and dealers attended the open meetings held at various times.

Among the proposed changes in the bill, which is now before the Legislature, are some which are marked departures from the provisions of the present law. Prominent are the following.

Increasing the number of protectors to one hundred and twenty-five. There are ninety-five protectors now, and they are required to cover a very large territory.

Making it legal to kill two adult male deer during six weeks ending Nov. 15 up State, and two weeks in certain Catskill counties.

Limiting the number of wildfowl one person may take to twenty in a day, or thirty-five if two persons shoot in company.

Reducing to twenty the number of black bass one person may take in a day, or thirty-five if two persons fish from one boat.

Changing the general trout season to May 1-Aug. 31 and April 1-Aug. 31 on Long Island, with a seven-inch and ten-pound limit; Long Island rainbow trout season, April 16-Sept. 30.

Fixing a fishing license fee of \$2 for non-residents sixteen years of age or over, and a trapping license fee of \$10 for non-residents.

Permitting residents to bring into the State between the dates Sept. 16-Jan. 10, as his personal baggage and for his own use, game or fish lawfully taken fifty miles or more outside the State. A special license only is required in addition to the usual tags.

The special local provisions which have cumbered the laws heretofore were left out in the revision, and the language of the sections is plain. It remains to be seen whether the Legislature will take kindly to the suggestions, and the people accept them with a good grace. They are worthy of careful consideration and wide comment.

SPRING SHOOTING SANCTUARIES.

THE Long Island Game Protective Association, through its President, Ottomar H. Van Norden, has made an extensive canvass with a view to obtaining the opinion of sportsmen, associations and State commissions on the spring shooting question. Mr. Van Norden informs us that his association is greatly encouraged by the replies he has received. He says:

I have been receiving many letters from various points of the country, and in not a single instance, either from individuals or from State fish and game commissioners, have I received an endorsement of spring shooting. The sentiment seems to be universally against it, and I find that we are not alone in the fight, by any means.

This is encouraging and proves that sportsmen are fully informed as to what is the best policy to pursue in the protection of wildfowl.

With no spring shooting and with the spreading sentiment in favor of no sale, a material increase in the number of wildfowl can be looked for in the autumn.

Another important step which must be taken in order to still further conserve wildfowl is the setting aside of certain lands and waters as sanctuaries. There should be a number of such places along the Atlantic coast, the Mississippi River and the Pacific coast, maintained by States or by the Government. There are now many private lands where wildfowl find rest and quiet during spring or summer, depending on latitude, but more are needed, particularly in the Mississippi valley. Barren sandbars, grown over with smartweed and willows, are ideal for the purpose, and there are thousands of these all along the great river. The Missouri, until a few years ago frequented by hordes of geese and ducks, is no longer visited by them in numbers, owing mainly to incessant shooting during nearly half of the year.

This is a matter of much greater importance than is generally known, but it is one which is deserving of the support of all sportsmen's associations.

RUTHERFORD PAGE, who was killed at Los Angeles on Monday of this week, when the aeroplane in which he was flying was wrecked, was a well known sportsman and amateur photographer. His age was twenty-seven years, and his home was in West Thirty-eighth street, New York city, where his mother, two brothers and two sisters reside. He was a nephew of Dr. Geo. Bird Grinnell, the author-naturalist, and his companion in many shooting and exploring trips. Mr. Page graduated from Yale College in 1910. He was granted a license as an aviator two days before his death, and had won his first and last race just prior to the fatal accident.

CANOEING on the Zambesi River in Africa is not without its perils, according to a noted traveler who says that the hippopotami have been shot at so much that they have grown peevish and likely to attack small boats. He cites a case where two young married couples were canoeing on the river above the Victoria falls. A hippo overturned the canoe and two of the four were drowned, their bodies going over the falls. One couple, strangely enough, was deprived of the wife, the other of the husband.

THE New Jersey Fish and Game Commission has secured a site for the State Game Farm, the purchase of which was authorized by the last Legislature. About 400 acres of land has been purchased at Forked River, fronting on Barnegat Bay, and it is believed that this land will be suited in every way to the breeding of game birds. For this purpose the commission has planned to expend several thousand dollars during the present year.

THE New York Conservation Commission is prepared to sell to residents for reforestation purposes this year a large number of small trees at very low prices. White pine transplants will be sold at \$3.50 a thousand. Young Scotch and red pines, European spruces, Carolina poplars, larches, black locusts and basket willows will also be supplied at prices which are much lower than those formerly asked.



YACHTING



Ticks from the Ship's Clock.

THE sloop yacht Effort, owned formerly by Frank M. Smith, N. Y. Y. C., is being dismantled at the Riverside Shipyard at New London and broken up for junk. She was purchased recently by the New England Iron & Metal Company. There are about thirty tons of lead in Effort's keel. This sloop has been hauled out alongside the schooner yacht Hildegrade at Riverside for several months. She has not been in commission for years.

Effort was built for Mr. Smith in 1906, at City Island, from designs by H. J. Gielow, of New York. She became famous by winning the first race sailed for the King's Cup. It was a great battle, and the schooners Queen, now Irolita, also built in 1906; Elmina, Corona, Amorita and Muriel; the sloops Yankee and Rainbow, and the yawl Vigilant were the starters. Amorita was owned by the late Richard Mansfield at the time. Queen was the first boat to cross the finish line, but on corrected time Effort defeated her by nine seconds.

Her hull was of bronze with steel frames. She was 93 feet 3 inches over all, 65 feet on the waterline, 16 feet 6 inches beam, 9 feet 9 inches depth of hold, and 10 feet 11 inches draft.

J. F. McGuire, of Columbia Y. C., Chicago, does not believe in taking any chances on the new Commodore Richardson cup getting out of the maw of Chicago yachtsmen, for, although W. Hale Thompson and his club are already to build a \$10,000 boat from plans in hand by William Gardner, of New York, Mr. McGuire is raising a fund to build another cup defender. He says it will take some boat to beat Patricia, which will represent Royal Canadian Y. C. She easily trimmed Seneca on Lake Ontario for the Fisher cup last year, although Seneca was the successful defender of the Canadian cup in 1907.

We observe that plans for the new cup defender for Chicago Y. C. have been ordered from William Gardner, of New York. It seems rather unfortunate that these designs could not have been made by an architect on the Great Lakes. The original argument on which the peace of mind of Rochester Y. C. was wrecked came about through their insistence that they be allowed to have the defender built in any place they cared to. The question of architects was not involved in the imbroglio, but what a feather it would be in the grummeted hat of Chicago Y. C. in particular, and Great Lakes yachtsmen in general, to win the cup with an inland-designed, Great-Lakes-built yacht. We hope it may occur to Mr. McGuire, should he succeed in raising funds necessary for the building of another defender, to have the boat a Great Laker from designer to skipper. Incidentally, should Chicago Y. C. retain the cup and Royal Canadian Y. C. challenge again next year, the challenger would have to be built in Canada, as the conditions governing the Richardson trophy state that "the yacht must be built in the country from which the challenge is made." The Royal Canadian yacht Patricia was designed by Owen and built by Lawley, of Boston.

Karina Going Abroad.

THE big three-masted schooner yacht Karina, owned by ex-Commodore Todd, leaves early in May for a season's racing abroad, and incidentally to try for a trans-Atlantic record.

Karina made herself famous in her first season by winning the Brenton's Reef cup in a race of 264 miles, against the holder of the ocean race winner Atlantic. In the contest for the Cape May challenge cup she was defeated, but only 23.45 in the race of 214 miles.

She has been supplied with a new suit of

Ratsey sails, so that it goes without saying that she intends to race against time across the Atlantic. Such a big, able vessel as Karina will stand a lot of driving, and it would be no surprise if she should break all records from Sandy Hook to the Needles.

Atlantic holds the record for that course, made in the race for the German Emperor's cup, in 1905, when she covered the distance—3,158 nautical miles—in thirteen days, ten hours and fifteen minutes, at an average speed of 9.80 knots. Her best day's run was 341 miles. Karina is 15 feet longer on the waterline and has 4 feet 3 inches more beam.

Commodore Todd expects to return from abroad in time to take part in the cruise of the New York Y. C., in August. Karina's dimensions are 198 feet 7 inches over all, 150 feet waterline, 33 feet 9 inches beam and 17 feet draft. She was designed by Theodore D. Wells, and built by the Staten Island Shipbuilding Company in 1911.

Corinthian Y. C.

THE Corinthian Y. C., of Boston, held its annual meeting at the Boston A. C. rooms Jan. 10, when the following officers were elected: Commodore, Charles B. Hallock; Vice-Commodore, John B. Fallon; Rear-Commodore, Lawrence F. Percival; Secretary, Herbert S. Goodwin; Treasurer, Fred W. Moore; Measurer, Samuel H. Brown, Jr.; Executive Committee—John M. Ward, Andrew Raeburn; Membership Committee—Percival W. Pope, Samuel W. Lewis, Merrill Hunt, Harold Peters; Regatta Committee—William L. Carlton, George H. Mayo, George Upton, G. E. Chapin, John G. Alden; House Committee, three years, Arthur P. Tarbell.

The most important matters taken up of general interest to yachtsmen was the amendment to the constitution that hereafter the measurer, instead of being elected by the club, shall be appointed by the Regatta Committee. It is hoped that similar action will be taken by the other Massachusetts Bay clubs and the Yacht Racing Association of Massachusetts, with the idea in view that the leading clubs at least agree on one well-equipped man, who shall not in any way be interested in the success of any of the boats, and whose decisions shall carry with them the authority of a scientific expert.

The Corinthian Club raced small boats in New York waters and a return match was held last year.

The new projected 15-foot, one-design class, from plans by J. G. Alden, has become an assured fact. The building of six boats will be constructed to race continuously.

The winners of 1911, as reported by W. L. Carleton, chairman of the regatta committee, are:

Championships.—Class P, Italia; Class Q, Gringo; Sonder Class, Ellen.

Midsummer Series Winners.—First special, Altair; Class M, Marie; Class N, Odysseus; Class P, Italia; Class Q, Gringo; Sonder Class, Ellen; 18-foot knockabouts, Moslem II.; Cape cats, Dolly III.; Class A, interclub, Nutmeg; Class B, interclub, Barracouta; Class C, interclub, Lindsey; Class S, interclub, Wawenock; Class V, Tabasco, Jr.; Class X, Barbara; Class R, Sumaki; Class S, Tedesco; Manchester one-design, Asteria; Class H (Hull), Vera; Hingham one-design, Usona; Alpha dories, Flirt; Beach combers dories, Shadow; Handicap class, Meddler; Nahant bug class, Humbug; Pleon Y. C., Periodic; speed power boats, Gee Whiz; open power boats, Anabel.

Cape Cod Ocean Race Winners.—Schooners, Venona; Class A, Sayonara; Class BB, Gringo. Grand Handicap, Commodore's Race Winners.—Class A, Wianno; Class B, Porcupine.

Winner of power boat race, Marblehead to New York, Classic.

Winner of series of special Sonder class races, Harpoon.

Interstate races with New York Class P boats at Marblehead, won by New York boats Windward and Joyant.

Y. R. A. of Gravesend.

THE clubs comprising the Gravesend Bay Yacht Racing Association, namely, Atlantic, Bensonhurst and National Marine and Field, New York Canoe and Crescent A. C., held a convention Jan. 15 for general discussion and announcement of winners during the past season. The place of W. L. Inslee, secretary, resigned, was filled by Louis Tiemann.

The records of the yachts to qualify in these classes follow:

Class Q—Soya, 12 starts, 38 points out of a possible 48, percentage, 79; Grayjacket, 23 points out of a possible 32, percentage, 72; Alice, 26 points out of a possible 48, percentage, 54; Spider, 23 points out of a possible 44, percentage, 52.

Handicap Class—Joy, 33 points out of a possible 48, percentage, 69; Careless, 27 points out of a possible 48, percentage, 56; La Cubana, 25 points out of a possible 48, percentage, 52; Miana, 19 points out of a possible 40, percentage, 47½.

Class S—Wink, 27 points out of a possible 36, percentage, 75; Cyric, 22 points out of a possible 36, percentage, 61; M. and F., 16 points out of a possible 36, percentage, 44.

Class X—Skylark, 74 points out of a possible 96, percentage, 77; Suffragette, 58 points out of a possible 80, percentage, 72½; Slow Poke, 58 points out of a possible 88, percentage, 66; Merry Widow, 56 points out of a possible 88, percentage, 64; Scud, 57 points out of a possible 96, percentage, 59; Mouse, 30 points out of a possible 72, percentage, 41; Lassie, 24 points out of a possible 64, percentage, 37; Chico, 12 points out of a possible 72, percentage, 17.

Class Y—The Aries was the only yacht to qualify.

Attention was called to the difficulties in connection with the Bensonhurst turning mark, and then the courses were discussed. It was agreed that they did not give general satisfaction and so a committee consisting of Peter Bentley, Jr., John R. Brophy and W. A. Barstow was appointed to review the courses and to arrange for new ones if possible. It was also decided that a change should be made in the starting signals, and in future classes M, N, P and Q will be sent away each Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock and the other divisions put five minutes ahead. There have been no yachts racing in classes M, N and P for two years, and if any should appear this year a special time will be set for them.

The annual meeting will be held this year at the Crescent Athletic Club house on Tuesday, Feb. 27. The election of officers will then be held and the schedule arranged.

Unqua Corinthian Dinner.

COMMODORE FRED B. DALZELL presided at the eighth annual dinner of the Unqua Corinthian Y. C., held at the Waldorf-Astor the 19th inst. Yachtsmen from clubs on Long Island, the Lower Bay, and Great South Bay were guests of the club. They included Rear-Commodore F. M. Wilson and Horace Boucher, of the Larchmont Y. C.; Commodore J. Stuart Blackton, of the Atlantic Y. C.; William H. Moffit, Commodore of the Great South Bay Motor Boat Club, and Commodore Frank Guthridge.

The speakers included Commodore Fred B. Dalzell and Justice Frederick E. Crane. Others present were: Vice-Commodore Edward P. Foster, Rear-Commodore W. T. Loudon, Secretary Clark B. Davis, Treasurer Marshall H. Woodman, Francis A. Williams, George P. Thomson, Charles A. Duryea, Erastus E. Haff, Rufus J. Ireland, Senator Burr and George Schaud, Jr.

Yacht Transfers.

THE following-winter yacht sales are reported by the office of Stanley M. Seaman, New York city:

Steam yacht Roamer sold for Mr. N. G. Herreshoff, Bristol, R. I., to Mr. Lyman E. Warren, N. Y. Y. C. Roamer was built for this well known designer's personal use and has always been conspicuous in all large yacht gatherings.

Gasolene cruiser Temegan sold for Mr. R. A. Dowler, New York city, to Mr. F. F. Christy, of Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y. New owner is now cruising in Florida waters and will use her during the summer off his country home at Greenport, L. I.

Cruising launch Tommy Traddles sold for Mr. V. B. Hubbel, N. Y. Y. C., to Mr. D. B. Hoornbeek, Elgin, Ill. Yacht was delivered to new owner's winter home in Bradenburg, West Coast of Florida by Capt. I. S. Haff, of Ossining, N. Y. She made the trip from New York to Miami in fifteen days actual running time.

Auxiliary yawl Maori sold for Mrs. Salter to Mr. J. F. McClendon, New Yory city.

Gasolene cruiser Kathmar sold for Mr. R. T. Fowler, New Rochelle Y. C., to Dr. J. E. Lloyd, of Brooklyn, for use in the waters of the Hudson.

Launch Evelyn sold for Mr. J. M. Sherrard, of Brooklyn, to Mr. A. J. Longley, New York city.

Launch Wilhemharvet sold for Mr. W. H. Ferry, to Mr. P. B. Polhemus and others.

Sloop Peri II. sold for Mr. H. B. Griffin to Mr. C. F. Herbert.

Speed launch Carita sold for Mr. J. S. Clarke, of Philadelphia, to Mr. F. W. Yates, Rochester, N. Y., for use at owner's winter home at Hobe Sound, Fla.

Launch Kum On sold for Mr. Frank Barto to E. C. Benedict & Co., New York city, representing South America interest. She was shipped two weeks ago.

Cruising launch Mijess II. sold for Mr. Geo. Bowles, Astor Theatre, New York, to Mr. Lee Rosenberg, New York Cotton Exchange.

Auxiliary yawl Gladys sold for Mr. Robert Fuchs, of Chicago, to Mr. H. G. Outwater, New York city.

Raised deck cruiser Thelma sold for Mr. G. W. Toerge, New York city, to Mr. David McKnight, Philadelphia, Pa.

New York Y. C. 30-footer Asthore sold for Mr. Clinton W. Crow, New York city, to Mr. S. F. Ward, N. Y. Y. C.

Chicago Gets International Event.

A FEW weeks ago conditions had assumed such sad proportions that an International race this year seemed most unlikely. The Rochester Club, Rochester, N. Y., holders of the Canadian cup refused to put up or engage in a contest to defend it unless allowed to have the defender built in any place it desired. The Royal Canadian Y. C., annual challenger, maintains that boats for the event should be built upon the Great Lakes. This question has prevented the sailing of this, the most important of fresh-water events, for the past two years.

On Dec. 9, Commodore S. O. Richardson, Toledo Y. C., offered a handsome cup for the event, thereby eliminating the Rochester Y. C. from the controversy, as the Richardson cup will take the place of the cup won and held by Rochester. Those hustlers from Lake Michigan, known as Chicago Y. C., of which A. Sheldon Clark is secretary, as well as instigator, got busy immediately and within a week raised \$10,000, by subscription, to build a defender. Not satisfied with this, G. H. Atkins and Ogden McClurg went over to Toronto, and despite strong opposition, made arrangements to have the race sailed in Chicago Harbor.

The date of the International race is next August, with the first race on the 10th. The boat winning three out of five races is to receive the cup. The races are to be sailed over a 15-mile triangular course and the winner of the cup will be allowed to hold it for one year.

Toronto was represented at the conference by William Gray, J. S. McMurray, secretary of the Yacht Racing Union, Owner Norman of the Patrica, and Commodore Jarvis.

Manhasset Ice Boating.

The Manhasset Bay Y. C. held an ice boat regatta on Jan 21, two classes filling, those of 350 square feet and those of 200 square feet.

The large class furnished the most exciting and spectacular event ever held on this bay. There were six entries. The boats went around a 5-mile triangle twice. The wind blew out of the west at a 20-mile rate. Soon after the start Whiz, Ice Baby and Manhasset drew away from the rest of the fleet, and at the first turn rounded in the above order.

The next leg just at the start Manhasset caught the two leaders and passed them. The three boats were then traveling at least 50 miles an hour, and so all three rushed around the home stake with Manhasset in the lead. Straightening out for the second round, Manhasset increased her lead and rushed across the finish line with a 25-second lead. J. W. Alker was at the helm of Manhasset.

Start, 3:00:	Finish.	Elapsed.
Manhasset, J. W. Alker & C. M. Gould.....	3 14 45	0 14 45
Ice Baby, R. Dusenbury.....	3 15 10	0 15 10
Whiz, W. Vanderpol.....	3 15 35	0 15 35
Bertha Ida, W. Hully.....	3 16 00	0 16 00
Knickerbocker, H. Stevenson.....	Did not finish.	
Nameless	Did not finish.	

In the second class W. S. Duncan, Jr., at the helm of Trouble, after an exciting start, walked away with his class.

	Start.	Finish.
Trouble, W. B. Duncan, Jr.....	3 30 00	3 49 53
Papoose, W. Ward	3 30 00	3 50 03
Blue Bell	Did not finish.	

Yacht Fleet to be Larger.

FOUR new Class B yachts will be ready for the spring races, according to the plans of the builders of the Oregon Y. C. T. J. Mendenhall is having a 28-foot cabin cruiser built by Gus Amonson. The plans for the craft indicate it will be one of the best sailers and best equipped boats on the river. It will be nine feet beam and seat about 20 outside the cabin.

Frank Creasy is building a 28-foot boat, which will be something on the style of Mendenhall's, with the exception of the cabin. Amonson drew the plans for the boat, but it will be built by Portland naval constructors. C. Hastorf and J. Prideau are building the other two craft of that class. Max Meyer planned Hastorf Lark.

Besides these vessels of the larger division, there will be a great number of smaller boats of all sizes from the dinghy upward. A new type made its appearance on the river when two catamarans, which are being planned, will be turned out for the opening events on Decoration Day. One of these will be 32 feet over all and carry 700 square feet of sail.

Eastern Y. C. Cruise.

THE first announcement of a cruising date comes from Eastern Y. C. The squadron will rendezvous at Newport June 29. The course as tentatively laid out will be a race across the shoals to the club's home station at Marblehead, where a regatta will be held, thence to Bar Harbor. The squadron will disband July 11. Any of the New York vessels will be at liberty to make their way westward in time to prepare for the Larchmont Y. C.'s "race week" and the cruise of the New York Y. C. squadron in August.

Making Newport the place of rendezvous for its cruise is an innovation on the part of the Eastern Y. C. In days gone by the squadron made the run to New York, but that has not been the case for several years. The rendezvous for its cruise has been Marblehead for a long time, but with an important ocean race on its annual schedules a change has been deemed necessary.

Club Elections.

BAYONNE CITY Y. C.

Members of the Bayonne City Y. C. held a well attended meeting on the 21st inst. and elected the following officers: Commodore, Gustav F. Ruh; Vice-Commodore, Chas. B. Easton; Fleet Surgeon, Dr. B. S. Heintzelmann; Treasurer, William Dressig; Recording Secretary, George Bowers; Financial Secretary, John W. Deubert; Measurer, John Erickson; Fleet Captain, Henry T. Snarkey; Sergeant-at-Arms, Julius Luick. Reports submitted to the club showed it to be in a prosperous financial condition. Commodore Ruh succeeds Comptroller John J. Ryan in that office.

BARNACLE Y. C.

The Barnacle Y. C., of Greenville, N. J., held their annual meeting at the club house, Linden avenue and New York Bay, and re-elected the old officers for the ensuing year. Commodore Winters was in the chair. The secretary and treasurer reported a prosperous year. A vote of thanks was given Edward C. Marten, the treasurer. He also reported that a new 22-foot launch will be added to the fleet by Mr. John Miller of Old Bergen road.

PEORIA (ILL.) Y. C.

At the annual meeting of Peoria Y. C., held Jan. 8, Edward Harms was again chosen Commodore, the other officers elected being: Vice-Commodore, Ralph Lillya; Rear-Commodore, Warren Anderson; Secretary, F. M. Doty; Treasurer, G. W. Luke. The date of meeting was changed from the first Monday to the first Wednesday of each month.

NORTH CAMDEN (N. J.) Y. C.

At a meeting of the North Camden Y. C. on Dec. 30, the following officers were elected: Commodore, George Kruck; Vice-Commodore, Frank Mitchell; Rear-Commodore, Emmett Crosby; Recording Secretary, John Hollingsworth; Financial Secretary, William Steer; Treasurer, James Gray.

The members of this hustling organization are extending every effort to complete the new club house by spring.

DORCHESTER (MASS.) Y. C.

The Dorchester Y. C. has elected the following officers: Commodore, Charles L. Bertram; Vice-Commodore, Rollin H. Fisher; Rear-Commodore, T. W. King; Treasurer, D. G. Robinson; Secretary, William S. Mace; Measurer, J. H. Burroughs.

EUREKA Y. C.

Members of the Eureka Y. C., Newark, N. J., ate their annual dinner on Jan. 3 at Achtel-Stetter's restaurant. Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: Commodore, Max Blasberg; Vice-Commodore, W. H. Taylor; Rear-Commodore, John A. MacIntyre; Recording Secretary, E. S. Hunt; Financial Secretary, Thomas Edwards; Treasurer, A. W. Krenich; Trustee for three years, T. W. Lewis; Auditors, Charles Sheffmeyer, C. H. McKee and Watson Crane. W. Sherman Rauch, the retiring commodore, installed the new officers.

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By the late Dixon Kemp

Tenth edition. Published 1904. We have a copy in fairly good condition, published at \$12, which we will sell for \$9.00.

FOREST AND STREAM PUBLISHING CO.

American Canoe Association.

Atlantic Division.

BURLINGTON, N. J., Jan. 15.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Believing it to be a good way to bring to members' attention the importance of having you familiarize yourself with the conditions that are vital to the life and success of the association in general, and the Atlantic Division in particular, I take this opportunity to convey to every member an appeal for encouragement and support in whatever events that may take place during the coming year, with the idea of making every effort so successful that it will be a one-to-be-remembered year in the history of the Atlantic Division.

First, I would have you take into consideration that whatever events are to be held will, as far as possible, be self-supporting, as our only income will be the balance turned over from last year—about \$220. As you are no doubt aware, we have the general meet to support, and our usual percentage of receipts will be expended for that purpose. Therefore I would be glad to have a large attendance at all meets and social gatherings, so that the fees collected at such times will be nearly sufficient to defray the expenses of the same.

Secondly, I would remind you that the life of the association depends upon its membership. As soon as you receive your statement of dues, forward the amount of same to the Treasurer before it is forgotten, thereby clearing your conscience of the matter (small as it may seem to you, but of great importance to the association), and also diminishing the work of the Treasurer in not having to send out delinquent notices. I do not know what the percentage of delinquents in this division has been as compared to other divisions, but I would like to know that during one year there were no delinquents in the Atlantic Division.

Thirdly, when you receive notices of coming events, make them generally known among the members of your club who are not A. C. A. members, that they may have an opportunity of attending these events and participate in the good times we always have. In this way we may be able to induce them to join the association where every other effort would fail. The more we get together, the greater the bond of true friendship which exists between canoeists; and it is this example of goodfellowship that keeps us up and going. See to it, therefore, that all your club members are being interested in the association, and I will promise that your vice-commodore and his committees will strive to arrange events which will hold their interest and show them what they have missed by not becoming members before.

HENRY B. FORT, Vice-Commodore.

Western Division.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 15.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* So much comment of a favorable character was elicited by the smoker given in Chicago in November under the auspices of the Western Division, that a great many members have asked to have it tried again. The November smoker served to bring together Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Peoria members, and I believe that an even greater number can be brought together by meeting in a more central location.

For that reason I have made arrangements for a dinner on Saturday evening, Jan. 27, at 6:30 o'clock, at King's restaurant on Fifth avenue, north of Madison street, which is accessible to all the elevated trains, and surface cars from various railroad stations pass the door.

It is now time to determine upon a site for the Western Division camp of 1912, and for that reason it is advisable that members look up locations which appear to them the most accessible for that purpose. A discussion of this subject will be called for on the evening of Jan. 27, so please come prepared to talk about your wishes in that respect and illustrate your views with a map, if possible.

F. B. HUNTINGTON, Vice-Com.



TRAP SHOOTING



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

Fixtures.

Feb. 22.—Cleveland (O.) G. C. tournament. F. H. Wallace, Sec'y.

REGISTERED TOURNAMENTS.

Feb. 16-17.—Mobile (Ala.) G. C. J. L. Suttle, Mgr.
Feb. 22-23.—Columbus (O.) G. C. L. Fisher, Sec'y.
March 14-15.—Holmesburg Junction, Pa.—Keystone S. L. of Philadelphia. H. L. David, Mgr.
March 21.—Columbus (O.) G. C. L. Fisher, Sec'y.
April 8.—Mt. Airy (Md.) G. C. Ray Watkins, Mgr.
April 9-10.—Moberly (Mo.) G. C. L. R. Hulén, Sec'y.
April 9-10.—Birmingham (Ala.) G. C. O. L. Garl, Sec'y.
April 9-11.—Perry, Okla.—Oklahoma State tournament, under the auspices of the Perry G. C. Bush H. Bowman, Sec'y.
April 11.—Atglen (Pa.) G. C. L. R. Lewis, Mgr.
April 13.—Rittersville, Pa.—Lehigh R and G. C. H. F. Kock, Sec'y.
April 15-17.—New Orleans, La.—City Park G. C. E. F. Leckert, Sec'y.
April 17-19.—Wichita, Kans.—Kansas State tournament, under the auspices of the Interurban G. C. C. W. Jones, Sec'y, 209 N. Main St., Wichita, Kans.
April 18.—Columbus (O.) G. C. L. Fisher, Sec'y.
May 8-9.—Columbus (O.) G. C. Lon. Fisher, Sec'y.
May 9.—Riverside, Ill.—National G. C. Chas. W. May, Pres.
May 14-15.—Adel, Ia.—Adel G. C. C. F. Clarke, Sec'y.
May 14-16.—Fairmont, W. Va.—West Virginia State tournament, under the auspices of the Fairmont G. C. Ed. H. Taylor, Sec'y.
May 15-16.—Columbus (O.) G. C. L. Fisher, Sec'y.
May 21-24.—Sunbury, Pa.—Pennsylvania State tournament, under the auspices of the Sunbury-Selinsgrove G. C. J. W. Schoffstall, Sec'y.
May 23-24.—Waterloo (Ia.) G. C. J. F. Libby, Sec'y.
May 29-30.—Wilmington, Del.—Delaware State tournament, under the auspices of the Du Pont G. C. T. E. Doremus, Sec'y.
June 4-6.—Mexico, Mo.—Fifth annual State tournament of the Missouri State Trapshooters' Association, under the auspices of the Audrain Country Gun Club, of Farber, Mo. Russell Glynn, Sec'y.
June 5-6.—Aurelia (Ia.) G. C. Frank R. Welch, Sec'y.
June 5-7.—Warm Springs, Ga.—Merriwether G. C. T. B. Slade, Mgr.
June 10-13.—Syracuse, N. Y.—New York State tournament, under the auspices of the New York State Sportsmen's Association. H. W. Smith, Pres.
June 18-21.—Springfield, Ill.—The Interstate Association's thirteenth Grand American Handicap tournament, on the grounds of the Illinois Gun Club; \$1,500 added money. The winner of first place in the G. A. H. guaranteed \$1,000 in cash and a trophy. Elmer E. Shaner, Sec'y-Treas., Pittsburgh, Pa.
July 9-12.—Eugene, Ore.—Pacific Indians. F. C. Riehl, Sec'y.
Aug. 14-16.—Kansas City, Mo.—The Interstate Association's seventh Western Handicap tournament, under the auspices of the Kansas City Gun Club; \$1,000 added money. Elmer E. Shaner, Sec'y-Treas., Pittsburgh, Pa.

DRIVERS AND TWISTERS.

The Birmingham (Ala.) Gun Club will hold a registered tournament, April 9 and 10. It is arousing a tremendous amount of local interest.

Social note: Miss Annie Oakley is shooting the winter away at the Lakeview Hotel, Leesburg, Fla. She is billed thusly: "See the Band Play and hear Annie Oakley Shoot."

The Merriwether Gun Club, Warm Springs, Ga., will hold its tournament this year on June 5-7. Added money and prizes will be about \$400, and everything will be done to make the shoot a success, as in years gone by. The shoot will be registered, and it is expected there will be between fifty and sixty shooters in attendance.

It is interesting to observe that all \$1,000-a-week advertising copy writers are not turning out copy for the Weneeda Biskut Co. and Invisible Washing Powder. For an ocular demonstration see the trade mark line put up by Kenwyn Kennels. "An Airedale can do anything any other dog can do, and then lick the other dog."

In another column appears an interesting and decidedly discouraging report from Secretary Jones, of the National Rifle Association in America. With the great, conscientious and intelligent efforts of the mother organization, rifle practice in the United States is on the decline, and apparently legislative medicine offers the only remedy.

The Mississippi State shoot this year will be held under the auspices of Laurel Gun Club, at Laurel, Miss., in the latter part of April. The new officers of the club are: Charles Green, President; Dr. C. M. Davis, Vice-President; H. N. Rogers, Secretary; Geo. Bacon, Assistant Secretary; W. F. Rumble, Field Captain. The regular shooting day is Thursday.

At the annual election of Sunbury-Selinsgrove Gun Club, at Sunbury, Pa., held last week, the following officers were elected: President, Geo. Howell; Vice-President, C. A. Hartman; Secretary, J. W. Schoffstall; Assistant Secretary, Chas. Foster; Treasurer, A. H. Sigfried; Assistant Treasurer, Samuel Troxell; Field Captain, Brian Teats; Assistant Field Captain, A. H. Siegfried. The three trustees elected were J. W. Schoffstall, Grant Shuck and Brian Teats. The shooting days are the first and third Thursdays of the month. State shoot will be held at Sunbury, May 21-24.

Just received programme of the annual shoot of the Highland Club, of Edge Hill, Pa. ("Trapshooters' Paradise"), which will be held Jan. 27. All shooting in classes. There are seven events, each at 15 targets, except No. 5, which is miss-and-out. Entrance in each event 35 cents, excepting Nos. 6 and 7, which is 50 and 25 cents respectively. Optional sweeps, 25 cents. The prizes in each event are: No. 1, solid silver spoons; No. 2, shooting jackets; No. 3, umbrella; No. 4, pocketbook; No. 5, solid gold pin; No. 6, solid silver trophies. "Remember, that a trophy is given for each class in each event. Sweeps are also in classes, and divided 60 and 40 per cent., high guns. You may have three entries in No. 5 if you wish. No. 6 is a "consolation race" and classes will be revised. Extra event, not included in above, for a number of prizes. A miss-and-out event. Not classes. Open to All. Bring your friends."

Fourth annual amateur clay bird championship of Long Island Sound will be held Jan. 27, at Port Washington, L. I., under auspices of Manhasset Bay Yacht Club. Open to members of all clubs on Long Island Sound and the waters thereof, including the Garden City Gun Club, the Hillside Rod and Gun Club, the Crescent Athletic Club, and the Bergen Beach Gun Club. The match will be at 100 targets, 16yds. The shoot will start at 11 o'clock. Entrance fee of \$5, including cost of birds and luncheon. An optional \$10 sweepstake will be shot on the match. There will be three handsome trophies awarded to the three high guns. A trophy will be awarded to the club team that scores the most points. The scores of the best five men in each club to count. A shooter can represent only one club, and shall state what club he represents on entry. Those who wish may engage sleeping rooms the night before the shoot, by applying to the house committee at the club house, Port Washington. Shells may be purchased at the club house. Trains leave New York (Pennsylvania R. R. station) 9:05, 10:08, 11:07, 12:05. Trains leave New York (East Thirty-Fourth Street Ferry), 8:50, 9:50, 10:50, 11:50. Guns and ammunition shipped in care of the club, by Long Island Express, prepaid, will be delivered at the club house. Entries should be sent to Trap Committee, at the club, Port Washington, L. I., before noon, Friday, Jan. 26. H. L. Hoyt, Jr., is the chairman of the Trapshooting Committee.

BECROFT.

Amateurs Take the Coin.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 18.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Please announce to the readers of FOREST AND STREAM that, since their annual meeting last December, the directors of the Interstate Association have ruled that money entries in the Grand American Handicap shall be confined to amateurs. Professionals will be allowed to shoot in the Grand American Handicap for "targets only," and compete for a special trophy donated by the Interstate Association.

ELMER E. SHANER, Sec'y-Treas.

THE FOREST AND STREAM may be obtained from any newsdealer on order. Ask your dealer to supply you regularly.

New York Athletic Club.

PELHAM MANOR, N. Y., Jan. 20.—Shooters at Travers Island enjoyed a most delightful afternoon to-day banging away at the tiny bluerocks over the N. Y. A. C. traps. Two straight scores of 25 targets were made. The first nimrod to make a clean run was B. M. Higginson, who took a leg on the monthly cup without missing a single target.

In the next event A. E. Ranney came to the front and duplicated the performance. The shoot was the weekly leg on the Dey trophy, and it was a lucky thing for Mr. Ranney that he made a straight score, as J. E. F. Dey, and G. F. Pelham also had full scores of 25 targets. They, however, made their totals with handicaps, so the leg was awarded to the gunner who had not missed a bluerock.

The other shoots also were taken by high scores. J. E. F. Dey won the president's cup with a total of 24 out of a possible 25 targets, and the same score won the weekly shoot for the New Year's cup. In the latter event there was a shoot-off, however. In the first time at the traps R. L. Spotts, T. F. McMahon and W. B. Ogden all had 24 out of a possible 25 targets. The shoot-off that followed was a close and interesting one until the marksmen entered their final strings. Then Mr. Spotts pulled away from the other two and won easily.

The distance handicap also fell to Spotts, shooting from the 21yd. mark, he breaking 20 out of 25. Fred Pelham took the shoot at 10 pairs of doubles with 13 targets. The scores follow:

January cup, 25 targets, handicap: B M Higginson..... 0 25 A E Ranney..... 1 20 J G F Dey..... 0 25 C W Billings..... 0 19 R L Spotts..... 1 23 J E Batterson..... 3 18 G F Pelham..... 4 23 H M Brigham..... 0 18 W B Ogden..... 3 22 R R Debacher..... 5 18 J I Brandenburg..... 5 22 J E Chapman..... 0 17 Dr Culver..... 0 21 A C Walker..... 5 17 T F McMahon..... 2 21 J W Hessian..... 0 16 O C Grinnell..... 1 21

Dey trophy, 25 targets, handicap: A E Ranney..... 0 25 C W Billings..... 0 19 J G F Dey..... 3 25 J E Batterson..... 3 19 G F Pelham..... 4 25 J W Hessian..... 0 18 W B Ogden..... 3 24 R R Debacher..... 5 19 Dr Culver..... 1 22 J E Chapman..... 0 16 R L Spotts..... 1 22 O C Grinnell, Jr... 1 15 B M Higginson..... 0 21 A C Walker..... 5 15 J I Brandenburg... 5 21 T F McMahon..... 2 21

President's cup, 25 targets, handicap: J G F Dey..... 3 24 R R Debacher..... 5 20 Dr Culver..... 1 22 C W Billings..... 0 19 A E Ranney..... 0 21 R L Spotts..... 1 19 B M Higginson..... 0 21 J E Chapman..... 0 17

W B Ogden..... 3 21 O C Grinnell, Jr... 1 16 J E Batterson..... 3 21 A C Walker..... 5 15 J I Brandenburg... 5 21 H M Brigham..... 0 15 T F McMahon..... 2 20 J W Hessian..... 0 14 G F Pelham..... 4 20

New Year's cup, 25 targets, handicap: R L Spotts..... 1 24 O C Grinnell..... 1 20 G F McMahon..... 3 24 Dr Culver..... 1 19 B M Higginson..... 0 23 G F Pelham..... 4 19 C W Billings..... 0 23 H M Brigham..... 0 18 J I Brandenburg... 5 23 A E Ranney..... 0 18 J G F Dey..... 2 22 A C Walker..... 5 17 R R Debacher..... 5 20 J W Hessian..... 0 13 J E Batterson..... 3 20 J E Chapman..... 0 13

Ten pairs doubles, scratch: G F Pelham..... 13 Dr Culver..... 7 C W Billings..... 12 J E Chapman..... 7 T F McMahon..... 11 W B Ogden..... 7 A E Ranney..... 10 B M Higginson..... 6 O C Grinnell..... 8 R R Debacher..... 11

Distance handicap, 25 targets: R L Spotts..... 21 20 A C Walker..... 16 14 Dr Culver..... 20 18 J E Batterson... 18 14 W B Ogden..... 18 18 J E Chapman... 21 14 G F Pelham..... 17 16 J G F Dey..... 19 14 H M Brigham... 21 16 C W Billings... 21 14 O C Grinnell... 20 16 J W Hessian... 21 13 T F McMahon... 19 16 A E Ranney... 21 14 B Higginson... 21 15 J Brandenburg. 16 12 R R Debacher.. 16 14

Crescent Athletic Club.

BAY RIDGE, N. Y., Jan. 20.—J. F. James kept up his excellent shooting at the Bay Ridge traps of the Crescent Athletic Club. To-day he won the take-home trophy with the excellent score of 88 out of a possible 100 targets. The field was the largest that has shot in the event since the competition was started by the New Moon gunners. Seventeen were on the firing line, and returned excellent scores.

It was not the only event that fell to the steady aim of the well-known gunner. Together with his partner, A. Bryant, he also was the winner of the team race, with a total of 47 out of a possible 50 targets. The James family did excellent work throughout the day, as Clinton R. James took a leg on the Lawson trophy, with a full score of 25 targets. Full scores won practically all of the other events. G. E. Brower hung up a win on the Stake prize with a total of 25 targets, and the same total gave L. C. Hopkins the position of honor in the race for the monthly prize. A trophy shoot also was taken with a full score by E. A. Henry.

After the regular shoot was ended several marksmen practiced shooting by the aid of two big calcium lights.

The Crescent Athletic Club is planning a moonlight shoot for the 27th, at which calcium lights will be thrown on the targets. Yesterday was the first time it ever was tried at Bay Ridge. The lights proved to be a success. The shooting committee decided that the club championship will be a 200-target event, 100 birds being trapped on Lincoln's, and the other 100 on Washington's Birthday. The scores:

Take-home trophy, 100 targets, scratch: J F James..... 88 A Bryant..... 77 F B Stephenson... 83 G E Brower..... 73 C R James..... 83 E A Henry..... 72 A Blake..... 82 F S Hyatt..... 72 J E Murray..... 82 T N Stahl..... 71 L C Hopkins..... 82 H T Spooner..... 71 J A R Elliott..... 81 G G Stephenson, Jr... 70 M Stiner..... 79 J P Fairchild..... 62 C Blake..... 79

January cup, 25 targets, handicap: L C Hopkins..... 5 25 C Blake..... 3 20 J E Murray..... 5 24 J F James..... 0 19 F S Hyatt..... 1 22 M Stiner..... 0 19 G E Brower..... 3 22 E A Henry..... 3 17 G G Stephenson, Jr 3 21 F B Stephenson... 0 16 J P Fairchild..... 2 21 T W Stahl..... 5 14 A Bryant..... 4 20 C R James..... 2 22 A Blake..... 4 21

J. S. Lawson trophy, 25 targets, handicap: C R James..... 2 25 C Blake..... 3 21 J F James..... 0 24 G G Stephenson, Jr 3 20 G E Brower..... 3 23 F B Stephenson... 0 19 F S Hyatt..... 1 22 E A Henry..... 3 19 A Bryant..... 4 22 A Blake..... 4 18 M Stiner..... 0 22 T W Stahl..... 5 15 J E Murray..... 5 22 M Stiner..... 0 22 L C Hopkins..... 5 21

State trophy, 25 targets, handicap: G E Brower..... 3 25 C Blake..... 3 19 C R James..... 2 24 A Bryant..... 4 18 J F James..... 0 23 E A Henry..... 3 18 J E Murray..... 5 22 F B Stephenson... 0 17 L C Hopkins..... 5 21 A Blake..... 4 22 G G Stephenson, Jr 3 20 M Stiner..... 0 23 F S Hyatt..... 1 20 J P Fairchild..... 2 21

To Shoot For Money.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 12.—National rifle matches for money prizes will be held during the present year, beginning Aug. 21 next, at a place yet to be determined by the National Board for the promotion of Rifle Practice, which has just concluded its annual meeting at the War Department. If the new range at Sparta, Wis., is ready in time, the matches will be held there; otherwise they will be held at either Camp Perry, O., or Sea Girt, N. J.



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World's Indoor Fifty-Shot Pistol Record held by George Armstrong.....score 473 ex 500.

World's Indoor Twenty-Five-Shot Pistol Record held by A. P. Lane....score 240 ex 250.

World's Seventy-Five-Shot Rapid Fire Record held by A. P. Lane.....score 605 ex 750.

World's Outdoor Pocket Revolver Record held by A. P. Lane.....score 211 ex 250.

World's Grand Aggregate Individual Record held by A. P. Lane.....score 1236.

World's Military Record held by Samuel Peterson.....score 215 ex 250.

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Onondaga Gun Club.

ONONDAGA, N. Y., Jan. 19.—A dozen members of the Onondaga Gun Club faced the traps at the yacht club range yesterday in the first of a series of semi-monthly shoots to be held during the winter.

The first 25 birds of the regular program of each shoot will apply on the Du Pont trophy for the member having the highest average in all the shoots. Yesterday the honors were taken by George Phillips, who broke 24 out of 25. J. H. Lamphere was second with 22, and T. E. Clay and H. S. Mallory were tied for third place with 21 each. Visitors were present from Weedsport, Jamesville and Fulton. The heavy wind kept many of the gunners from turning in their best marks.

George M. Phillips, field captain of the Onondagas, repeated his performance of the last registered shoot in December. He broke 78 out of 90. J. Lamphere came through the six events with 74, and T. E. Clay made third with 73.

One of the surprises of the shoot was the good form displayed by George Bartoo, who brought down 62 of the 90 birds in the regular program, and also came through with flying colors in the special team match arranged after the regular program.

The team match proved to be the best fun the gunners have experienced since the summer shoots were held. Teams captained by Hurlburt W. Smith and H. V. Fellows were selected, each captain choosing his side. The team captained by Fellows, after a tight rub, finally won out, after much excitement by the close margin of 8 birds. A wild shout went up from the winners when the scorekeeper announced the result. With such veterans at the trapshooting game as Smith, Phillips, Hobbie, Brugman and Jackson, the younger quintet hardly believed that a victory had been registered for some time after the final scores were posted. Phillips and Fellows were high, cracking 23 out of 25 in the match. Brugman, Clay, Meager and Bartoo all succeeded in hitting 21 out of the 25. Scores:

Table with 4 columns: Name, 15, 15, 15, 15, Total. Lists scores for various shooters like H. W. Smith, J. Lamphere, T. E. Clay, etc.

Table with 4 columns: Name, 20, 23, 21, 21, 21, 17-103. Lists scores for team match participants like Smith, Phillips, Brugman, etc.

Birmingham Gun Club.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Jan. 12.—Considerable shooting was done over the grounds of the Birmingham Gun Club during the past week. Parties were out on Tuesday, Thursday and Friday. Guy Ward is still practicing with his new gun, and is improving very rapidly. He will no doubt make a good race for high average at the Pinehurst tournament. Bruce Plummer was with us Thursday and Friday.

The Birmingham Gun Club will give a registered tournament on April 9-10, with practice on the 8th. The program is being prepared, and much interest is being shown by local shooters.

Table with 4 columns: Name, Shot at, Broke, Name, Shot at, Broke. Lists scores for Guy Ward, P. B. Plummer, O. Garl, Ed Cornwell, Mrs. O. L. Garl, Ira Armstrong, R. R. Skinner.

Jan. 20.—A small squad of shooters went to the grounds of the Birmingham Gun Club both Thursday and Friday, and considering weather conditions, the scores were very good. Guy Ward is improving with his new gun. J. K. Warren was shooting in fine form. L. M. Norwood was shooting below his average. Scores as follows:

Table with 4 columns: Name, Shot at, Broke, Name, Shot at, Broke. Lists scores for Guy Ward, L. M. Norwood, Ed Cornwell, Mrs. O. L. Garl, O. L. Garl, J. K. Warren, H. C. Ryding, G. Hillman, I. Armstrong, R. H. Baugh, Ed Cornwall, J. F. Scott.

Second Indoor Trap Shoot.

A TOPIC at the winter shoots of the gun clubs is the 1912 indoor trap shoot. This, the second yearly indoor international trapshooting tournament, combined with the eighteenth annual Sportsmen's Show in New York, will be held March 1-9, at Madison Square Garden. General Manager S. M. Van Allen announces that Luther J. Squier, of Pittsburgh, who managed the 1911 shoot, will, through the courtesy of the Du Pont Powder Co., manage the 1912 tournament, and is arranging its program. Some changes will be made this year, based upon the experience of last year's first indoor shoot ever held, which will inure to the benefit of both shooters and Sportsmen's Show exhibitors. To begin with, the gunners will shoot diagonally from a platform on the north side of the Garden's arena, over traps placed toward the southeast corner, instead of from the center straight toward the east. This improvement will more nearly equal outdoor conditions, giving a longer range. The steel barrier to stop the shot will be higher, will reach the floor, and the whitened space will be higher and lower. Instead of the lighting arrangements of 1911, forty flaming arc lights will have reflectors that will light

the flying clay targets, while shading the shooters' eyes. It might be remarked that Miss Annie Oakley, in her exhibition last year, broke most of her bluerocks, but also incidentally shot out sixty odd electric lights. Last year, the chosen loads of some of the trapshooters carried No. 6 shot, backed with powder enough to kill mallards. This year the management will recommend 3drs. of powder or equivalent and 1 1/2 oz. No. 7 1/2 shot; these loadings composed of shells, powder and shot from all the manufacturers, will be on sale at the tournament, although shooters' "pet loads" will not be barred. The elapsed time occupied by the daily program now under construction by Mr. Squier, will be considerably less than that of 1911, in consideration of exhibitors. A free school for novices will be open each morning during the show.

Cleveland Gun Club.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 14.—Weekly shoot of the Cleveland Gun Club, held Saturday afternoon, Jan. 13, at Shooting Park, Stop 16 A. Mayfield road, was a good-natured affair, and the boys got down to their cold weather form. The cold snap took them off their form last week, but to-day they had regained their equanimity and picked off the clays as they came forth, with startling consistency. Mr. C. B. Haycox was the champion for the day, breaking 94 out of 100. Dr. Brown was a close second with 93 in the two events, the monthly and the annual contests. Dr. Brown, in a special event, broke 49 out of 50, so that his total for the afternoon was the remarkably high score of 142 out of 150. The weather conditions, such as we have had in January, have been a handicap to trapshooting at the Cleveland grounds, but we have managed to keep things moving, and we are looking for a prosperous year. The conditions will be the same this year as they were last year: Monthly and annual events, also a championship open contest without handicaps. This should open the gates for all those who do not like handicap can go after the championship trophy, and those who do not think they have any chance for high gun can take in the monthly and the annual, both of which have handicaps, and gives every man a chance for his money. So if you want to see this good work go on, pick your class and give the manager a helping hand.

Following are Saturday's scores. No. 1, was the monthly cup; No. 2, the annual event; No. 3 a special; each event at 50 targets, 16yds.:

Table with 4 columns: Name, 1, 2, 3, Name, 1, 2, 3. Lists scores for various shooters like Brown, Jones, Haycox, Weeden, Archer, Morris, Rockwell, Freeman, Thorp, Hopkins, Green, Nick, Tenard, Clark, Mack.

Jan. 21.—The regular weekly club shoot of the Cleveland Gun Club, of Cleveland, O., held Saturday afternoon, Jan. 20, at Shooting Park, was a real winter contest, with snow to a man's waist and a snowdrift to the height of 4 feet to shoot over that put the trap house out of sight; but a dozen of the true bloods were on hand. Those who stay at home and make up back scores on sunny days, don't know what the real fun is. But some say they have made their record. It is all to lose and nothing to win with them. If that's the case, wipe it out; be a builder and help to make 1912 a record-breaker. A true sportsman never stops at anything.

Mr. C. E. Doolittle was out for the first time for some weeks, and we were all glad to receive him, as Charley is one of the old standbys, and when he is in condition, he is a trotter, and 90 out of 100, which he broke to-day, is going some for a man that has not seen a target for some time. Capt. Freeman is expected to be at the shoot next Saturday. C. B.'s general club record for 1912 is a good one. Geo. Brown shot himself away New Year's Day and hasn't been found yet. Frank Telling, who we all like to see, shot over 3000 targets in 1910, but Frank didn't get in a club shoot in 1911. Blakeslee, who gave Webster, of Columbus, O., a chase of his life for the championship of Ohio, is never seen at the club any more, and some say that Charley Ducommun has gone to the bad because he can't break 101 out of 100.

No. 1 is the monthly cup; No. 2, the annual trophy contest, 25 targets; No. 3, special event, 25 targets, for the love of Mike:

Table with 4 columns: Name, 1, 2, 3, Name, 1, 2, 3. Lists scores for Doolittle, Brown, Weeden, Haycox, Jones, Archer, Walj, Nick, Stevens, Hopkins, Morris, Rockland, Weedon, Stauns, F. H. WALLACE, Mgr.

Indianapolis Gun Club.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 13.—Moller had best average, and beat Edmonson for the spoon by breaking 25 straight in shooting off a tie.

Table with 4 columns: Name, Shot at, Broke, Name, Shot at, Broke. Lists scores for Moller, Edmonson, Appel, Ford, Hoover, Ong.

Jan. 20.—Edmonson was first in the percentage of targets broken, and beat Moller for the spoon in shooting off another tie. Moller was the only one to score a straight.

Table with 4 columns: Name, Shot at, Broke, Name, Shot at, Broke. Lists scores for Edmonson, Moller, Hymer, Appel, Dixon, Lewis, Britton, Ott, R. R.

S. S. White Gun Club.

HOLMESBURG JUNCTION, Pa., Jan. 20.—Single guns won every event here to-day at the first shoot of the season. George McCarthy was starred on the program, which meant he was a visitor; he saw to it that the star had an added meaning by getting away with high gun for the day, breaking 96 out of 100. He trimmed Harry Kahler by one target. The other spoon winners were: T. E. Hinkson, who was high on 50, and H. E. Perry, who captured the club dipper. Although Walter Firth did not get any prize for his total on 75, he got what was infinitely more worth while—a leg on the handsome trophy offered by Frank M. Eames. That the foregoing landed the prizes was something to be proud of, as in the large squad present there were some of the best shots of the club, and it took exceptional ability to show in front of some of them. The usual handicap conditions governed yesterday's shoot, and with the added targets, the successful ones all get into points on the trophy offered by Secretary W. E. Robinson; Perry Heite, T. E. Sinkson and Walter Firth being the successful ones to start the year aright. The program called for 100 targets in strings of 25, and the handicap added to each event, the shooters being classified. Scores:

Table with 4 columns: Name, Class A, 24, 24, 25, 49, 21, 70, 19, 89, 93. Lists scores for Griffin, Tansey, Severn, Judson, Newcomb, W. H. Mathews, Cantrell.

Table with 4 columns: Name, Class B, 23, 24, 21, 46, 19, 66, 22, 85, 89. Lists scores for Sidebotham, Wilson, Hand, Pratt, Keen, Cook, T. F. Hinkson, Johnson, H. George, Budd, Lockwood, F. W. Mathews.

Table with 4 columns: Name, Class C, 22, 25, 23, 51, 23, 75, 23, 91, 103. Lists scores for Perry, Fontaine, Smith, Murray, Robinson.

Table with 4 columns: Name, Class D, 16, 24, 14, 16, 14, 68, 68, 100. Lists scores for Heite, Kendall, C. C. Watson, Firth.

Table with 4 columns: Name, Unclassified, 24, 23, 24, 24, 24, 95, 95. Lists scores for Kahler, Clegg, Keenan, Hawkins, McCarty, Apgar, Bowman, G. Hinkson, Lockwood.

Northern Kentucky Gun Club.

OWING to the extreme cold and stormy weather which has prevailed in this section since Jan. 1, there has been nothing doing on the grounds. Therefore when Jan 21 proved to be an ideal winter day, with the mercury a trifle above freezing, and the sun shining brightly, a few of the real cranks took advantage of the opportunity and came out to the grounds. The only drawback to the otherwise perfect conditions was caused by the sun shining on the wide expanse of snow, producing a light which was too dazzling for the eyes of some of the contestants. The traps were set so that they threw a very high target, but after a few shots, this did not seem to bother the shooters to any great extent. Olin was shooting a new 20-gauge gun, which is a good excuse for his fall down from his usual high mark. Wallace made a bad start, and could not overcome it in the following events, finishing 10 or 15 per cent. lower than usual. High score was made by Irwin, and 84 per cent. under the light-conditions was very good work. J. B. C. was handicapped by the dazzling light, and while he shot very consistently, he did not break as many as he generally does. The afternoon's sport was wound up with an event at doubles, Olin breaking 23 out of 24 pairs; Ford and Ertel 19 and 11 respectively out of 12 pairs each. The next shoot will be held Jan. 28, and an interesting match at 50 targets has been arranged between Irwin and J. B. C. This will be shot under the old time rule of "gun-below-the-elbow" until the target is in the air. It will be a new stunt for Irwin, but a game at which J. B. C. is at home.

Table with 4 columns: Name, 15, 15, 15, 20, 20, 15, Total. Lists scores for Irwin, Wallace, Ertel, Olin, Ford, J. B. C.

Youghiogheny Country Club.

McKEESPORT, Pa., Jan. 20.—The first bi-monthly 25-bird handicap medal shoot was won by Dr. E. S. Ballard breaking 22 out of 25 at 20yds. In the preliminary shoot at 20 targets, Dr. W. C. Heisey was high gun with 18. Scores in the trophy shoot, 25 targets, handicap, follow:

Table with 4 columns: Name, Yds. T'l, 20, 22, Simpson, 16, 18. Lists scores for Ballard, Heisey, Pendleton.

The Du Pont Gun Club.

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 20.—As a tribute to the Weather Man, fifty shooters turned out here to-day. In addition to the regular program there were several team matches and contests for challenge cups in Classes B and D.

A five-man team race between teams captained by Luther J. Squier and Eugene du Pont respectively, was won by the latter team, 402 to 393. The Squier men shot from the 20yd. mark; the others shot from the 16yd. distance.

The Class B challenge cup match between W. G. Wood, the present holder, and Dr. S. Steele, the challenger, was won by the latter in the shoot-off. Each man broke 40 out of 50 in the first round.

E. F. Slear, of Philadelphia, broke 25 straight, thus winning the Class A spoon. This is habit with Brother Slear; he did the same thing on his last visit.

D. J. Dougherty won Class B, breaking 23 out of 25; L. S. Evans won Class C, 21 out of 25. L. I. Jarrell won Class D, 18 out of 25.

In the Class D challenge cup race Mr. Jarrell, the challenger, defeated W. R. Smith, Jr., the holder. Jarrell broke 37 out of 50; Smith 27.

Five-man team race:

L. J. Squier.....	77	E du Pont	87
W. M. Foord.....	76	A. H. Lobb.....	78
W. S. Colfax, Jr....	86	J. H. Minnick.....	79
J. B. McHugh.....	88	H. Winchester	74
H. P. Carlon.....	66-393	E. A. W. Everett...	84-402

The individual scores out of a possible 25 were: J. W. Anderson, Jr., 19, A. H. Lobb 20, J. B. McHugh 24, J. W. Mathews 15, H. C. McClane 16, S. G. David 17, J. H. Minnick 14, N. K. Smith 22, G. F. Lord 12, E. F. Slear 25, W. Edmanson 19, C. Scarborough 19, W. A. Casey 14, W. Tomlinson 13, H. P. Carlon 20, L. C. Lyon 18, R. Whetworth 22, L. S. Evans 21, W. J. Highfield 15, T. W. Mathewson 21, J. W. Anderson, Jr., 18, E. A. W. Everitt 20, J. T. Roberson 16, J. J. Magahern 17, W. S. Colfax, Jr., 22, Dr. H. Betts 17, S. J. Newman 11, W. A. Casey 19, L. J. Squier 22, W. M. Foord 23, Clyde Leedum 17, D. A. Grier 9, Dr. S. Steele 15, L. L. Jarrell 18, J. B. Grier 15, W. B. Smith, Jr., 16, J. A. Campbell 17, H. K. Davis 11, H. D. Betts 9, S. Tuchten 18, Dr. A. Patterson 19, C. E. Springer 19, D. J. Dougherty 23, Dr. Bullock 14, J. H. Holden 17, W. M. Francis 12, Z. H. Lofland 17, D. Lindsay 15, E. du Pont 22, H. Winchester 19.

Meadow Springs Gun Club.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 20.—Winning the Class A competition and the high gun total for the day enabled Harry H. Sloan, the Meadow Springs expert, to carry off two silver dippers here to-day. Sloan shot in superb form. In his class event he shattered 24 of his 25 targets, beating out all handicap men, and then ran through the 100-target program with but 8 misses.

A. J. Renner, with a clean score of 25 smashes, won Class B trophy. Renner, too, shot in wonderful form, he cracking every one of his bluerocks to dust. Thompson, with a total of 85, was runner-up to Sloan on the day's events. Scores:

Class A:						
Sloan	10	15	8	12	23	92
George	10	11	7	10	1	76
Moore	6	11	7	10	3	73
Hogan	7	13	7	12	0	59
Murdoch	6	14	8	11	2	60
Class B:						
Thompson	9	14	9	13	1	85
Renner	3	13	...	...	0	41
Pierce	4	9	...	...	0	30
Chandler	8	11	...	...	1	40
Armstrong	4	9	...	...	4	54
Roland .....	...	...	...	...	1	22
Visitors:						
Chandler, Jr.....	5	5	...	...	...	10
Wilson	4	7	...	...	...	11

Bergen Beach Gun Club.

THE honors were divided between John H. Hendrickson and G. S. Remsen at the weekly trap shoot of the Bergen Beach Gun Club last Saturday. The gunners, who have their traps off the shores of Jamaica Bay, have decided to postpone their sliding distance handicap until next month, and throughout January there will be only practice shooting at Bergen Beach. Scores:

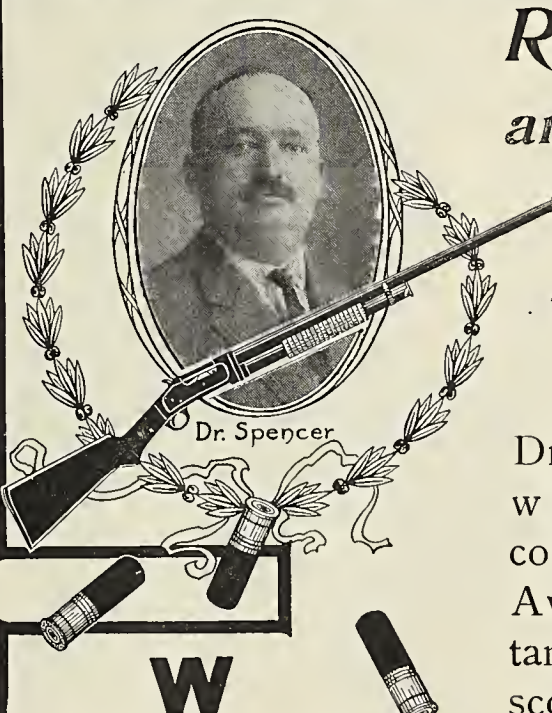
J. H. Hendrickson	22	23	22	23	23	21	24	22
G. S. Remsen	24	21	22	24	22	21	24	22
H. D. Bergen.....	17	22	20	21	21	21	19	18
H. W. Dreyer.....	20	20	19	14	19	15	22	..
J. Dannefelter	17	15	19	14	12	14	..	..
T. Browne	16	19	15	16	12	..	..	..
P. von Boeckman.....	20	23	22	22	23	..	..	..
E. Judd	21	17	17	19	16	..	..	..
W. L. Skidmore.....	21	21	17	19	..	..	..	..
L. La Barre	11	15	13	14	..	..	..	..
H. Hewes	16	12	12	13	..	..	..	..
B. Lynch	17	19	14	19	..	..	..	..

Bennett Gun Club.

GLOUCESTER CITY, N. J., Jan. 20.—There were three matches at the weekly shoot of the Bennett Gun Club this afternoon. In the first event, the prize for which was a punch bowl, the winner was Frank Bennett, who broke 15 straight. G. S. Grater was the winner of the second event with 14 straight. The sweepstake match resulted in a tie between Bennett and Wm. Murray. In the shoot-off Bennett won.

First event, open shoot, 15 bluerocks, prize punch bowl: Frank Bennett 15, B. Martel 14, C. Redfield 14,

WINCHESTER



Dr. Spencer

W

Repeating Shotgun and Shotgun Shells

WIN

THE OFFICIAL AMATEUR SEASON'S AVERAGE

Dr. W. S. Spencer of St. Louis, Mo., won the Interstate Association's contest for the Amateur Season's Average for 1911. He shot at 2,100 targets in various tournaments and scored 96.28 per cent., a record that all amateurs agree is a wonderful one. In winning this great trap shooting honor which so many amateurs annually strive for, Dr. Spencer shot a Winchester Repeating Shotgun and Winchester Loaded Shells. His record is conclusive proof of their strong and uniform shooting qualities, for such shooting as Dr. Spencer did could only have been done with the best possible equipment. Dr. Spencer's victory and the winning of the Professional Season's Average for 1911 by J. R. Taylor, with a Winchester Repeating Shotgun and Winchester Loaded Shells emphasizes the wisdom of shooting the make of gun and shells that always helps and never handicaps skill. That Winchester Shotguns and Winchester Shells are such a combination is shown by their consistent and conspicuous winnings.

The Red W Combination was Supreme in 1911

M. Monohan 13, G. Grater 13, F. Baner 13, S. Cahill 13, F. Grant 13, S. Prickett 13, H. Redfield 12, W. Murray 12, A. Dasch 11, J. McLaughlin 10, E. Black 10, H. Musselman 10, F. McGinley 9.

Second event, open shoot, 15 bluerocks, prize pair of chickens: G. Grater 14, C. Redfield 13, W. Murray 13, F. Bennett 12, B. Martel 11, M. Monohan 11, S. Prickett 10, E. Cahill 10, H. Hess 9, H. Musselman 8.

Third event, sweepstakes, 15 bluerocks: F. Bennett 15, W. Murray 15, C. Redfield 14, B. Martel 13, S. Prickett 13, F. Burcher 12, E. Black 11, G. Grater 11, J. McLaughlin 9. Shoot-off, miss-and-out: Bennett 1, Murray 0.

Portland Gun Club.

THE articles of incorporation of the re-organized Portland (Ore.) Gun Club were filed with the Secretary of State week of Jan. 3. The club intends to promote and encourage all kinds of field and athletic sports. It also encourages reasonable and proper protection of wild game and fish.

Under the new club many big shooting events will be scheduled. The first of the events will be the Pacific Coast Handicap shoot, which will be held the week following the Elks' convention. The Handicap is one of the banner shooting events in the United States and will bring together the best trapshooters from all parts of the country. Preparations have been started for the installation of four sets of traps. A new club house will be built this summer, and the officers plan to make it the biggest organization of its kind in the Northwest.

The local grounds are well situated and can be reached easily by car or automobile. There is plenty of room for several more traps, and the clearing of the ground has already commenced.

The officers elected Jan. 2 are: J. E. Cullison, President; P. J. Jolohan, Vice-President; J. A. Addleman, Secretary-Treasurer; R. A. Taylor and W. A. Carter are the others officers of the Board of Directors.

Englewood Country Club.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J., Jan. 20.—Three events were scheduled here to-day, and brought out fifteen guns—the largest battery thus far this season. Weather conditions could not have been improved upon. There were three ties in the 25-target scratch, E. Schultz, Dr. J. Peter and W. E. Loughman each scoring 21. Schultz won out in the shoot-off. S. O. Miller with 4 scored 12 and won the first 15-target event, the second going to W. E. Loughman with (4) 15.

AN UNBEATEN RECORD!

TARGETS SHOT AT
4280

97.28%

TARGETS BROKEN
4164

This is the percentage with which Mr. J. S. Day won the 1910 OFFICIAL HIGH AMATEUR AVERAGE—a percentage never equalled by an amateur and exceeding by exactly 1% the figures of the 1911 winner, who, moreover, shot at only 2100 targets.

Mr. Day's Wonderful Shooting was done with

Peters

FACTORY LOADED SHELLS

The Lion's Share of the 1911 Amateur Honors was also won with PETERS Shells, for they were used either exclusively or for the most of their shooting by 5 out of the 10 High Amateurs. This is not all. The 1911 Grand American Handicap, the greatest event in the Trap-Shooting world, was won by Mr. Harvey Dixon, who scored 99 out of 100 from the 20-yard mark. This score has never been equalled and is a World's Record.

Mr. Dixon used PETERS SHELLS the kind with "STEEL WHERE STEEL BELONGS."

Particular attention is directed to the fact that all of the shooting of Messrs. Day and Dixon was done with Peters Regular Factory Loads. And remember this—you can use PETERS Shells in any good gun. They require no special make of gun to give best results.

THE PETERS CARTRIDGE COMPANY - - - CINCINNATI, OHIO

New York: 98 Chambers Street. T. H. KELLER, Manager

New Orleans: 321 Magazine Street. E. F. LECKERT, Manager

San Francisco: 608-612 Howard Street. J. S. FRENCH, Manager

Marine and Field Club.

GRAVESEND BAY, N. Y., Jan. 20.—The weather here to-day was ideal for hunting the bluerock, and scores picked up considerably. Dr. Hopkins won two events out of four. The January cup and take-home trophy going his way. In the latter event, however, he was tied by E. H. Lott, shooting from scratch, but won the shoot-off. J. M. Knox pulled down the trophy shoot and the 25-target sweepstake. Scores:

Sweepstake, 25 targets, handicap:			
J M Knox.....	4 25	C M Camp.....	2 20
P R Towne.....	0 23	E H Lott.....	0 20
S P Hopkins.....	2 20		
January cup, 100 targets, handicap:			
Dr S P Hopkins...	8 89	C M Camp.....	8 78
P R Towne.....	0 88	J M Knox.....	16 79
E H Lott.....	0 80		
Trophy shoot, 25 targets, handicap:			
J M Knox.....	4 23	C M Camp.....	2 19
S P Hopkins.....	2 21	P R Towne.....	0 18
E H Lott.....	0 20		
Take-home trophy, 25 targets, handicap:			
S P Hopkins.....	2 22	C M Camp.....	2 21
E H Lott.....	0 22	J M Knox.....	4 19
P R Towne.....	0 21		
Shoot-off:			
Hopkins	2 23	Lott	0 21

Jersey City Gun Club.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Jan 20.—Only ten shooters were out at the regular Saturday shoot of the Jersey City Gun Club to-day. The zero weather we have been having the last two weeks evidently has the boys hugging the stove and trying to thaw out. Dave Engle was high gun for the day, and Shannon the runner-up. Shannon also won the leg on the monthly prize. Williams, Jr., captured the only weekly prize contested for. The scores follow:

Engle	125	93	Williams, Jr	100	52
Schultz	200	90	Jones	75	33
Dixon	175	116	Bird	125	60
Shannon	200	139	Brady	100	49
Williams	125	65	Harvey	75	37

SECRETARY.

The Trap in Florida.

LEESBURG, Fla., Jan. 19.—The Florida Hunter and Fishermen Club gave a target shoot to-day in connection with Annie Oakley's exhibition, held on the Leesburg Baseball grounds, to which admission was charged and the receipts, amounting to \$150, donated to the Leesburg Band. The conditions of the shoot were 100 targets each, open to all amateurs, and the scores were as follows: Evans 91, Annie Oakley 91, Lucius 85, Butler 84, Stoer 83, Watts 82, Randolph 82, Lanier 76, Proctor 72, Yates 70, Sanders 69, Hood 69, Brown 72. The grandstand was full of spectators, and the exhibi-

tion given by Annie Oakley at 2:30 in the afternoon was a wonderful demonstration of marksmanship and skill, and was enjoyed by all those present.

In the evening the Band gave a concert at the Lake View Hotel, which was followed by a grand ball.

E. A. WORRELL, Sec'y.

Stamford Rod and Gun Club.

STAMFORD, Conn., Jan. 20.—There were four handicap 25-bird sweepstakes here to-day. R. M. Gillespie won the first (2) 24; J. M. Carr took the second from scratch with 23; M. B. Foster with 4 handicap made 25 and Dr. J. H. Staub got 24 from scratch and won event four. Scores:

Sweepstakes, 25 birds, handicap:			
R A Gillespie.....	2 24	C H Voorhees.....	0 17
E L Hatch.....	0 23	A S Pitt.....	4 20
J M Carr.....	0 22	R J Sanderson.....	5 15
Sweepstakes, 25 birds, handicap:			
J M Carr.....	0 23	M B Foster.....	4 13
A S Pitt.....	4 21	E C Hoyt.....	5 12
F L Hatch.....	0 21	R A Gillespie.....	2 13
Dr J H Staub.....	0 18	R J Sanderson.....	5 10
Sweepstakes, 25 birds, handicap:			
M B Foster.....	4 25	E C Hoyt.....	5 10
Dr J H Staub.....	0 20	C H Voorhees.....	0 15
J M Carr.....	0 20	A S Pitt.....	4 15
E L Hatch.....	0 19	G S Hoyt.....	5 13
Sweepstake, 25 birds, handicap:			
Dr J H Staub.....	0 24	R J Sanderson.....	5 19
A S Pitt.....	4 23	M B Foster.....	4 17
E L Hatch.....	0 23	E E Cammann.....	0 15
R A Gillespie.....	2 21	C H Voorhes	0 14
J M Carr.....	0 19		

Frontier Rod and Gun Club.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 15.—The opening shoot of 1912 was attended by several enthusiastic beginners. The scores were unusually low, owing to the dark. A fine hot lunch will be served at the meeting next Sunday.

Events:	1	2	3	4	5
Targets:	10	15	25	25	25
Eberhardt	3	7	18	12	17
Weinhagen	4	9	19	14	..
Wakefield	7	9	16	..	..
Squelch	5	10	14	..	..
Thompkins	6	7	13	..	..
G McKenna	7	9	17	..	..
Cranston	6	9	15	13	..
O Hewitt	6	9	16	15	16
Eichberg	6	7	16	20	17
Dewald	8	8	16	15	13
M J McKenna	5	8	18	..	..
Pennock	6	7	..	..	..
Vedder	7	9	..	..	..
E Biddell	7	9	19	..	..
C McKenna .....	..	..	15	..	..
Butler .....	..	..	16	17	..
O'Neil	3	..	..	..	..

H. C. Utz.

Speedway Gun Club.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 18.—Some good scores were handed in by the gunners who participated in the regular weekly shoot of the Speedway Gun Club, held Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 16. While the day was far from being an ideal one for trapshooting, the gunners did remarkably well. Louis Colquitt was the high man of the day. B. M. Shanley, Jr., and N. Allen were the only ones to turn in a perfect score of 25. Shanley turned the trick on his fourth appearance on the firing line, while Allen was credited with 25 kills on his first try. Colquitt and Hassinger also shot well. The former was in good form, and with one exception, he never missed more than five in any of his strings. The scores:

Events:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
B M Shanley, Jr.....	23	21	23	25	18	19	20	22	23
Wm Hassinger	21	23	18	20	18	19	17	..	..
Felger	17	12	11	19	12	11	..	..	..
Geo A Ohi, Jr.....	14	13	15	18	15	..	..	..	..
James Wheatcn	12	19	15	18	21	15	..	..	..
L Colquitt	20	22	19	23	22	24	23	22	..
N Allen	25	23	21	23	..	..	..	..	..
J Fanning	18	20	24	21	..	..	..	..	..
Wm Stengel	16	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
J Stobacus	18	15	15	..	..	..	..	..	..

SMOKELESS.

Registered Tournaments.

THE following tournaments have been registered with the Interstate Association during the week ending Jan. 20:

- April 13.—Rittersville, Pa.—Lehigh R and G. C. H. F. Kock, Sec'y.
- April 15-17.—New Orleans, La.—City Park G. C. E. F. Leckert, Sec'y.
- May 8-9.—Columbus (O.) G. C. Lon. Fisher, Sec'y.
- May 9.—Riverside, Ill.—National G. C. Chas. W. May, Pres.
- May 21-24.—Sunbury, Pa.—Pennsylvania State tournament, under the auspices of the Sunbury-Selinsgrove G. C. J. W. Schoffstall, Sec'y.
- May 23-24.—Waterloo (Ia.) G. C. J. F. Libby, Sec'y.
- June 5-7.—Warm Springs, Ga.—Merriwether G. C. T. B. Slade, Mgr.

ELMER E. SHANER, Sec'y-Treas.

Glenwood Country Club.

GLENWOOD, L. I., Jan. 20.—There wasn't much of a crowd, just six gunners, powder-burning here to-day. Jack Fanning dropped in and left his card with 94 on it. W. S. Silkworth trotted along behind with 87, this being high amateur score.

S. Isaac made place with 80. C. W. Berner 78, C. B. Berner 59 and D. E. Smith 55.

It was a great day and those who can shoot and won't shoot—well, it's about like the little bird that wouldn't sing.

Clearview Gun Club.

DARBY, Pa., Jan. 20.—Ten of the Roxborough Gun Club members helped to make the first event of 1912 of the Darby Club to-day one of the best shoots held by the Clearviews this season. Thirteen Clearview men participated in the class events, which, with the Roxborough squad also contesting in these classics, kept the firing line busy until dusk. The conditions were 50 targets a man, in two events, class shooting. Bonsall, with 43, led the Class A men, beating Fisher by one target. In Class B, Davidson and Kirshner had a fight for the honor, 40 to 39. Fink was the only Class C man to compete, and naturally his score of 30 won him high honors.

The Roxborough men had a close race for high gun among themselves, which ended in a tie between Free and George, both of whom smashed 43. Freeman totaled 42, getting 21 in each event.

The Clearviews added a new event to this year's program, and it started yesterday. It is a miss-and-out for a silver spoon, and Kirshner proved to be the winner with 9 straight. Scores:

Class A—Bonsall 43, Fisher 42, Gideon 40, Redman 29
 Class B—Davidson 40, Kirshner 39, Bruan 38, McCullough 36, Johnson 34, Elwell 32, Shuster 31, King 30.
 Class C—Fink 30.
 Visitors—Free 43, George 43, Freeman 42, McClennan 38, J. Mettis 34, Bickings 34, R. Mettis 31, Wilde 30, Webb 28, Agar 18.

Paleface Gun Club.

WELLINGTON, Mass., Jan. 17.—Dr. E. A. Gleason, of the Boston A. A., shot excellently at the weekly shoot here to-day, making 96 out of 100 targets, beating his nearest competitor, Frank Lynn, by 5 birds. Edwards took third cast with 89. Scores:

Targets:	15	15	20	15	15	20	Total.
Gleason	14	15	10	14	14	20	96
Frank	14	13	19	14	13	18	91
Edwards	14	14	16	12	14	19	89
Steele	13	12	18	13	13	19	88
Snow	14	12	18	15	12	16	87
Burnes	11	14	17	13	13	19	87
Clarke	13	14	15	13	12	16	83
Osborne	9	13	14	14	13	19	82
Marden	12	13	17	12	11	16	81
Williams	13	10	12	12	15	16	78
Blinn	13	9	17	12	11	15	77
Smith	10	9	17	14	14	12	76
Jones	10	12	16	13	10	14	75
Kellar	11	10	15	12	9	12	69
Proctor	10	8	11	14	12	11	66
Sweet	13	12	13	11	13	..	62
George	..	6	10	6	11	12	45
Dr Newton	..	5	8	12	..	..	25

W. F. CLARKE, Capt.

Buffalo Audubon Club.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 20.—The semi-monthly shoot of the Buffalo Audubon Club was held here to-day. A small attendance and the cold prevented high scores. No. 2 was the badge event; No. 4 the spoon event; No. 5, the Lambert trophy handicap:

Events:	1	2	3	4	5
Targets:	20	20	20	20	20
Kelsey	17	13	20	16	18
Lambert	17	15	18	16	15
Walker	17	19	17	19	12
Ebberts	9	13	13	13	16
Blackmer	10	12	12	10	14
Anderson	13	13	9	12	16
Davis	9	10	6	10	9
Covert	15	18	19	17	17
Squelch	10	15	10	9	4
Seymour	14	16	..	11	..
Hill	16	14	15	15	12
Burke	13	12	13	17	14

Smith Gun Club.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 20.—Thirty-five hundred birds were thrown from the traps at the Smith Gun Club this afternoon. The weather was clear and brisk. High gun honors went to B. M. Shanley, Jr., who broke 229 out of 275. The following scores were made during the afternoon:

Events:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
B M Shanley, Jr.	17	18	19	22	22	23	24	20	19	22	23
W Baldwin	21	24	22	21	20	20	22	19	22	23	..
S von Lengerke	17	18	21	17	17	18	19	..	..	..	..
L Colquitt	23	23	21	23	24	..	..	..	..	..	..
J Thompson	20	19	20	20	21	..	..	..	..	..	..
C T Day, Jr.	19	20	22	24	21	..	..	..	..	..	..
T Dukes	19	20	21	20	24	23	20	..	..	..	..
E Hassinger	11	13	12	9	14	..	..	..	..	..	..
T F Pryor	9	11	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
I Perkins	13	16	16	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
W Hill	18	20	21	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
H Higgs	21	20	20	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Larchmont Y. C.

LARCHMONT, N. Y., Jan. 20.—Of the ten matches decided to-day, five of them were regular fixtures and five were special contests. In six of the ten, full scores were made by several of the gunners, and shoot-offs were required in six of the events.

Eighteen men faced the traps in all but one match, and in that, for the take-home trophy, W. Chase was

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the winner with a full score of 25. R. L. Spotts, W. B. Short and J. Henry tied with 24 each. W. Chase was also the winner of the 100-target handicap match, after a shoot-off with Henry and Johnson, this trio having tied with the remarkable score of 98 out of the possible 100.

T. Lenane, Jr., J. Henry, B. M. Higginson and M. C. Waters tied in the shoot for the January cup with full scores. In the shoot-off T. Lenane, Jr., won.

W. Chase, C. H. Dugro, W. B. Short and R. Johnson tied in the match for the vice-commodore's cup with 25 each. In the shoot-off Johnson won.

The leg for the Alley trophy was won by T. Lenane, Jr., with a full score, after a shoot-off with Elias and Chase. Dr. Culver won the second take-home trophy match.

The 125-target scratch was won by J. Henry with 113, and the 15 and 10 target scratch matches were won by R. L. Spotts and W. J. Elias respectively. R. Johnson and J. Henry surprised their friends by breaking all of their targets in the 50-target match for the accumulation cup. The tie will be shot off next week.

Riverside Gun Club.

RIVERSIDE, Jan. 13.—Bright sun and no wind were the weather conditions at the shoot of the Riverside Gun Club. W. C. Brooks won first after shoot-off with Gleason and Tucker. Scores:

C B Tucker	5	93	*G N Steele	0	85
E F Gleason	0	93	T C Adams	0	82
W C Brooks	18	93	*E A Staples	0	82
C P Blinn	13	87	F Whitney	15	74
J E Lynch	5	87	*E Wigglesworth	0	73
S A Ellis	3	86	G L Munroe	24	72
J L Snow	8	85			

Shoot-off, 25 targets:
 W C Brooks..... 4 1/2 25 1/2 C B Tucker..... 1 1/4 20 1/4
 E F Gleason..... 0 24
 *Guests. C. B. TUCKER, Capt.

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Western Connecticut Trapshooters' League.

THE annual meeting of the Western Connecticut Trapshooters' League was held at the Sea Side Outing Club, Bridgeport, Conn., Monday, Jan. 15, 1912. The meeting was called to order by President E. H. Bailey, of Danbury, and the following delegates responded to roll call. Messrs. Hall, Adams and Wilson, Bridgeport; Bailey, Olmstead and Day, Danbury; Bailey, Fray and Judd, Bethel; Rice, Smith and Gale, New Brunswick; Sherman, Sherman and French, Long Hill, and Dreher, Templeton and Hall, Waterbury.

A communication was read from Secretary Shaner, of the Interstate Association, congratulating the League upon the highly successful season of 1911, and informing us that we had the largest average attendance of any league or association in the country, and wishing us continued success. Also a communication from the Hartford Gun Club, applying for admission to the League, should there be any vacancies this year. There being no vacancy, and not deeming it advisable to increase the size of the League, the secretary was instructed to so inform the Hartford Club, and their letter was placed on file for consideration when a vacancy might occur.

President Bailey made his report on the season's work and offered several recommendations for adoption for the coming year, principally among them being the question of "class shooting," it being the desire of the different clubs to have the prizes go to the shooter who merits them, and avoid the dropping hack of men when they see that they are out of the running in the next higher class.

The following rule was adopted for the coming season: "That the third high gun of the day be used for a basis, and that each class be defined by a graduation down of 10 per cent. to each class.

It was moved and adopted that we have two 15-bird and six 20-bird events, making a total of 150 birds, the same as last season, but making eight events instead of 10. This was done in view of the fact of the large attendance of the tournaments, and hoping to expedite matters by less changing of squads, when there is always more or less time lost, and at the best, it was generally dark before the last gun was fired.

It was moved and adopted that any and all "special events" shall be decided after the regular program of the day is concluded.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, W. W. Rice, New Haven; Vice-President, H. M. Judd, Bethel; Secretary-Treasurer, Chas. Sherwood, Long Hill, P. O. address, Stratford, Conn.; Directors: D. H. Hall, Bridgeport; W. E. Day, Danbury; W. B. Judd, Bethel; Homer Sherman, Long Hill; W. W. Gale, New Haven; John Dreher, Waterbury.

A hearty vote of thanks was extended to the retiring officers.

The following dates were selected for the different tournaments the coming season: Bethel, May 4; New Haven, May 25; Long Hill, June 22; Danbury, July 13; Waterbury, Aug. 17; Bridgeport, Sept. 2.

Much enthusiasm was expressed on all sides in regard to the success of the past season, and after a general exchange of ideas as to the good and welfare of the organization, the meeting adjourned, all anxious for the opening of the regular season.

T. M. A.

Penn Square Gun Club.

PENN SQUARE, Pa., Jan. 20.—The Penn Square Gun Club held an interesting live-bird shoot on their grounds this afternoon. Expert wing shots from Philadelphia, Norristown and the surrounding country attended. Mumbower won the 25-bird race, losing only his 17th and 22d birds. Walker failed to gather his 1st, 2d, 13th and 18th birds. Phillips, Chalk, Walker and Hart also shot well. The best scores follow:

Twenty-five bird race: Mumbower 23, Walker 21.

Ten-bird race: Phillips 9, Mumbower 8.

Miss-and-out sweepstakes: Chalk 5, Phillips 4, Hart 4, Walker 3, Righter 3, Jamison 3, Butz 2, Uhler 2, Detwiler 2.

Final miss-and-out sweepstakes: Walker 6, Hart 6, Phillips 5, Uhler 5, Chalk 4, Butz 3, Righter 3, Jamison 3, Reimer 3, Detwiler 2.

Live Bird Match.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., Jan. 20.—In a live-bird match here today, Nathan Benner, Mahanoy City, Pa., captured a \$400 purse over Penrose Marquette, of this place. A large number of sports from Schuylkill, Columbia and Northumberland counties were present, a big amount of money changing hands over side wagers. The men were to have shot at 17 birds each. Benner grapsed 10 out of 16 and his opponent 8 out of 16. Marquette missed his first five birds, while Benner let his first 3 out of 5 get away.

Rifle and Revolver

Du Pont Gun Club, Rifle Dept.

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 20.—The results of the four-man pistol team shoot on the range of the Du Pont Rifle and Revolver club were:

K. K. V. Casey's Team	L. du Pont's Team.
K. K. V. Casey..... 199	L. du Pont..... 215
D. Appleby..... 209	E. G. Ackart..... 203
W. S. Weeden..... 178	F. Robelen..... 157
S. B. Miller..... 134-720	T. E. Doremus..... 134-709

Pistol scores: D. Appleby 87, 87, 90; L. C. S. Dorsey 83, 80.

Rifle scores: D. Appleby 86, 80; W. G. Long 57, 44; P. Randall 40, 45; J. Anderson 18; J. A. Campbell 45.

Rifle Practice in America.

THE report of Secretary Albert S. Jones, of National Rifle Association of America, just issued, would indicate that, if the year 1911 is a criterion, target rifle shooting in America is a failure. The report says:

That the rifle club movement in the United States is a failure is owing to two causes: the first and foremost being a lack of outdoor ranges whereon rifle firing can be carried on. At the present time there are only forty rifle clubs in this country, exclusive of the foreign-American clubs of the Schuetzen class, who have outdoor ranges, owned or leased by the club. There are thirty or more clubs who are able to get a small amount of practice on National Guard ranges. Some of these clubs are able to get this practice, however, only at such times when the ranges are not in use by the army or militia, which in most cases is when it is impracticable for the rifle clubs to use them. Most of our rifle clubs in the larger cities have practically gone out of existence owing to this cause.

This lack of ranges is particularly noticeable east of the Mississippi River, where the growth of the population in large cities has forced the closing of the ranges in and near them, with the result that rifle firing is now confined to one or two State ranges, often available only for the use of the National Guard.

What is needed more than anything else in the military line in the United States is the construction of rifle ranges by the Government near large centers of population for use not only by the army and National Guard, but by civilians, colleges and schoolboys' rifle clubs and cadet corps. Every year that this is put off only increases the ultimate cost. It probably will be impossible to acquire ranges for long-distance shooting, and we may have to come to the shorter ranges protected by mantles, such as are in use on the Continent.

After the Government has acquired ranges, the next move must be the free issue of arms and ammunition. We then will be in a position to see the movement grow and expand, and it would not be long before we would have built up in this country an organized reserve of qualified marksmen of enlistment age and more or less military training.

The law passed in 1905 authorizing the sale of service arms and ammunition to rifle clubs has not proved effective in stimulating civilian rifle practice. Since the law went into effect 1000 model 1903 service rifles have been sold to clubs. My belief is that very few of these rifles are being used for the use intended—target practice—and that a great many have passed from the hands of the original owners. Under the present law, the Government has no way of compelling the purchasers of these rifles to use them in target practice, whereas if rifles are "issued" to clubs for the purpose of target practice, and they were not used for that purpose, they could be withdrawn and the club's charter cancelled.

The National Rifle Association is indebted to the Ordnance Department for many courtesies. The Department has done all it could under the law to help the cause. By order of the Secretary of War, a certain number of new Krag rifles were set aside for sale to our rifle clubs at the price of \$10 each, and ammunition for the same at the price of \$15 per 1000. Our club members seem to prefer the latest model, however, as 314 model 1903 rifles were purchased during the last year, as against 69 Krags; 97,250 rounds of ammunition for both models were purchased by rifle clubs during 1911.

I would recommend that the question of legislation for the building of ranges be again taken up, or if the rifle practice bill now pending in Congress should become a law, that the greater part of the appropriations carried therein be devoted to range building for some years to come. If the Government does not do something along these lines, the only alternative is to encourage the organization of miniature rifle clubs like they have in England, where over 2000 such clubs are now in existence. Gallery shooting with small caliber rifles is not of great value, taken from a military standpoint, but it would be better than nothing at all. Experience has shown that men who kept up their gallery work during the winter produce better results on the outdoor range in summer, which goes to show there is some value in miniature rifle shooting. The interclub indoor leagues that we are promoting have greatly stimulated gallery work.

Among colleges there were 8 new clubs organized, while 10 have dropped out. Of the 36 college clubs enrolled, 27 are institutions having a military department.

The report shows a marked falling off in schoolboy rifle clubs, a loss of 26 teams being recorded.

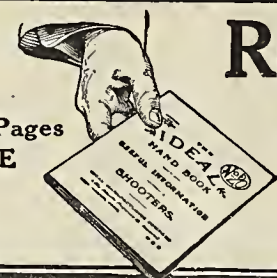
This decrease in schoolboy clubs is due to four causes, the principal one of which is the lack of ranges; the second reason is the difficulty in getting competent instructors to take charge of the boys as required by our regulations; the third, the cost of purchasing rifles and ammunition; the fourth is the opposition encountered from the school authorities. This opposition seems to be almost universal throughout the country.

New York and Washington are notable exceptions to this rule. In both cities this work has the hearty sanction and co-operation of the school authorities, and rifle shooting is one of the recognized sports in the school, and the school letter is given to the members of successful rifle teams, the same as in other branches of athletics.

In Greater New York there is a sub-target gun machine installed in each school and the rifle shooting department is under the direct supervision and care of a faculty member detailed for that purpose. In addition to which there is the Public Schools Athletic League, which assumes direct control of the shooting. During 1911 over 3000 boys received rifle instruction.

In connection with this work, I would again suggest that schoolboy work would be greatly facilitated if the Ordnance Department of the Army would manufacture portable gallery ranges, these ranges to be issued in units of one complete range, including a back-stop with wires and wheels for the trolley system and simple instructions for installing. Such a portable range could be manufactured at a cost of between \$40 and \$50 a unit, and would be easy to install in any room where 60 or 75 ft. in length could be secured. This would do away

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with a lot of technical specifications on range building, which is more or less Greek to the average boy. I think that if this could be done, that a good many schools would become purchasers of such ranges.

Another feature greatly needed is a uniform gun for this work. At the present time there are no less than eight to ten different makes and styles of rifles being used by the boys in their work.

The Government has about 34,000 Krag carbines on hand which would make an ideal arm for schoolboys, as they could be used for both indoor and outdoor work—for indoor work by using an adapter and a revolver cartridge or gallery loaded ammunition. It has also been suggested by the Chief of Ordnance that .22cal. barrels could be put on these rifles at small expense.

This country greatly needs an up-to-date cadet rifle, preferably a miniature of the service rifle. Nearly all foreign countries manufacture a miniature army rifle for their cadet corps.

This work among the schools will never amount to a great deal until we are in a position to appoint a competent man in each city to take charge of the work and devote most of his time to it. This, of course, would require paying such a man for his time and expenses.

LEGISLATION.

The so-called rifle practice bill, entitled, "a bill to promote a patriotic spirit among citizens and youth of the United States, and for the encouragement of rifle practice" has been re-introduced in Congress. There have been few bills so strongly indorsed by "powers that be," and good citizenship generally, having the backing and approval of President Taft, Theodore Roosevelt, Secretaries of War Root, Wright, Dickinson and the present Secretary; of the Chief of Staff and of Chief of Ordnance U. S. Army; Chief of Division of Military Affairs; National Board for Promotion of Rifle Practice in United States; National Rifle Association of America; National Guard Association of United States; Commander-in-Chief Grand Army of the Republic; President National Civic Federation, and many other organizations and prominent citizens.

This alone should show its work, and should require no other recommendation. Necessity for this legislation is apparent. The purposes of this act not only are to create universal knowledge of the military arm among citizens, but to revive the almost lost art of rifle shooting as a pastime in this country, for rifle shooting bears too important a relation to our national defense to be neglected."

Results of an investigation to ascertain how many Americans in different branches of the service, as well as civilians, received instruction in rifle practice during the year 1910 furnishes food for thought.

Records of the War Department show that during that year 29,230 members of the Regular Army, exclusive of those in the Philippines, received rifle instruction, of which 17,473 failed to make the qualifying score.

During the same year the Navy instructed 35,000 men, and the Marine Corps 400 more. In the organized militia 51,749 were given rifle instruction, of whom 20,630 failed to qualify as marksmen. There were also 40,000 who were not even taken to the range.

This makes a total of 120,379 men in the regular military service of the United States who received rifle instruction of more or less degree during the year. To this might be added 3000 members of civilian rifle clubs. There could also be counted 7710 students in colleges having a military department who were given a limited amount of instruction.

In the aggregate, this will give us a total number of male citizens between the ages of eighteen and forty-five who practice with the service rifle during one year

of 132,069 out of a total male population of the enlistment age of 16,000,000.

One important fact should be taken into consideration with regard to these figures, and that is that nearly 40 per cent. of these men are turned back annually into private life to forget what they have already learned of this important feature of national defense. A large percentage of this class drifts to the large cities. If they were enrolled into rifle clubs they could be kept track of, and would continue their shooting, and thus be much more efficient as volunteers.

The Ordnance Department of the Army has on hand about 3000 model 1898 .30cal. magazine rifles, popularly known as the Krag, and 34,000 carbines. It is no longer necessary to hold a very great number of these arms or a reserve, and they are available for issue to rifle clubs in case this legislation becomes law.

INTERNATIONAL MATCHES.

The principal item of expenditure in putting into operation plans to promote rifle shooting through rifle clubs would be that of ammunition. It is estimated that this issue the first year would amount to about 100,000 rounds, figuring on a basis of 100 rounds to each club member. This would cost in the neighborhood of \$25,000. This amount would naturally gradually increase, but during the first few years the money not expended for ammunition could be used advantageously in range construction, the acquiring of trophies, and preliminary organization work.

As regards the Olympic situation: As we are the present holders of the Olympic rifle shooting championship, which was won by our team at the last Olympic games in England in 1908, there is not a doubt but what we should defend our title and send a team to Stockholm. We will have a harder proposition to face than the last competition, as the longer ranges at which we were particularly strong, have been abolished and all the shooting will be at 200, 400, 500 and 600 meters. The matches will be shot June 30 to July 6. Entries close May 30.

The question of organizing and sending a team to represent this country at these games has been put in the hands of our Association by the American Olympic Committee. We practically unofficially have promised to do so. I think this Board will be of one accord in agreeing that it is most desirable that such action be taken, and assuming that the Board's action would be favorable to sending a team, I have taken up the question of ways and means and submit for your consideration four tentative plans for raising the funds necessary. Taking as a basis the expenses of the last Olympic team, we need in the neighborhood of \$7000 to finance the proposition.

The personnel of the Board of Directors of the National Rifle Association of America consists of the Adjutant-General of each State and Territory; a representative of the War Department, appointed by the Secretary of War; representatives of the Navy Department and the United States Marine Corps, appointed by the Secretary of the Navy; a representative of each State rifle association, and thirty-six members elected at large.

Philadelphia Rifle Association.

The following scores were made by the Philadelphia Rifle Association, on the Philadelphia range of the National Rifle Academy, 1234 Filbert street, Thursday, Jan. 18:

Rifle, offhand, German ring target, distance 75ft.: E. H. Williamson, Jr., 236, 240, 241, 238, 245, 233, 243, 238, 239, 236, 242, 233, 242, 240; J. G. Schnerring 243, 243, 242, 243, 239, 243, 246, 242, 246.

Rifle, prone, target N. R. A., 1 to 10 count, distance 75ft.: W. J. Maybee 94, 99; E. H. Williamson, Jr., 96, 94; Harry Overbaugh 89, 91; R. S. Newbold 98, 96; Nathan Sperring 93, 98; H. L. Reeves 92, 94, 93; J. G. Schnerring 91, 92; Dr. W. E. Quicksall 94, 88; George Hugh Smith 90, 93.

Pistol, Standard American target, distance 60ft.: Nathan Sperring 83; W. J. Maybee 84, 90, 90; H. A. Dill 80, 82, 86; Herman Thomas 87; Dr. G. G. Davis 83, 74, 68, 83, 67, 79; R. S. Newbold 86, 79, 80, 91, 78; W. T. Smith 90, 84, 91; George Hugh Smith, 84, 84; E. A. Palmer 79, 76; Dr. W. E. Quicksall 88, 87, 84; H. L. Reeves 81, 94, 82.

United States Revolver Indoor League match:

Philadelphia vs. Boston:
W T Smith..... 220 H L Reeves..... 212
W J Maybee..... 217 G H Smith..... 210-1074
Dr W E Quicksall.... 215

Interclub Indoor Rifle Shooting League match:

Philadelphia vs. New Haven:
R S Newbold..... 194 Nathan Sperring.. 190
W J Maybee..... 193 H L Reeves..... 186-1953
E H Williamson..... 190

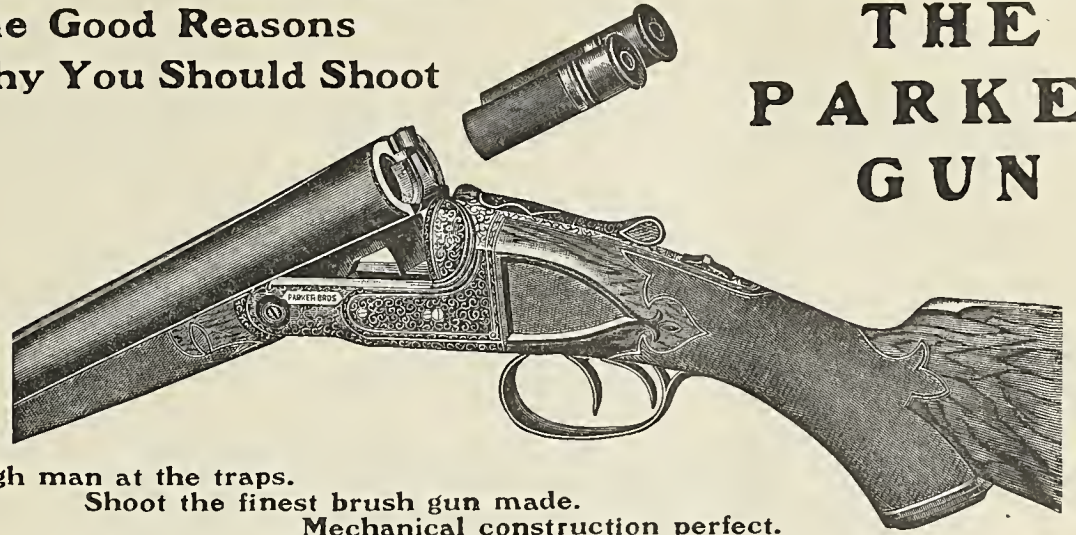
Pistol match, Philadelphia vs. Wilmington, both teams shooting on the same range (Philadelphia).

Philadelphia. Wilmington.
W T Smith..... 220 David Appleby ... 206
W J Maybee..... 217 E G Ackart..... 197
Dr W Quicksall. 215 K K V Casey..... 192
H L Reeves..... 212 F B Harkins..... 180
Geo H Smith.... 210-1074 Dr W S Weedon. 173-948

Missouri State Rifle Association.

The annual meeting of the Missouri State Rifle Association will be held Saturday evening, Jan. 27, at 6:30 P. M., at the First Regiment Armory, 220 South Grand Avenue. At this meeting officers will be elected for 1912. It is desired to have a full attendance of members and their friends, and in order to make the evening as enjoyable as possible a dinner will be served. There will be a number of short talks on subjects of interest to riflemen by competent authorities, including Col. J. J. Dooley, of Portland, Me., for several years principal assistant officer in charge of the national matches. Col. Dooley is an authority on modern military rifle shooting, and a speaker of great merit. A short musical program will also be rendered.

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The reason is obvious. The book is written in plain English, and all the details are set down so simply that a boy can follow them. All of the types of rods used on fresh and salt water are described and specifications given. Separate chapters cover all details, and the one on split cane rodmaking is the only comprehensive treatise on that subject ever published.

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At Shell Mound Park.

EMERYVILLE, Cal., Jan. 7.—With rain to start with, the first shoot of the New Year was held here to-day, and the clubs that held their shoots were the Shell Mound Pistol and Rifle Club, the Independent Rifles and the Deutsche Krieger Schuetzen.

K. O. Krindgren made the first 25 on the 200yd. range, and H. W. Klienbroich made the first 10 on the 50yd. with the pistol for the new year. E. Schierbaum made two fine scores in the champion class on the 200yd. rifle range, German target; his score was 216; his second was 221, or a 20 or better. H. W. Klienbroich was the high man in the first class with a score of 100 and 199. A. M. Poulsen made the best score in the second class, which was 198. S. Phillips made the best in the third class, having made 182. H. A. Harris made two dandy scores in the champion class of the pistol, having made 93 and 96. W. N. Christie led the first class with 88 and 90. C. J. Doehring made a fine score in the first class, making 91. The honors of the third fell to H. W. Klienbroich, having made 73.

The members of the Bay Cities Revolver Club, including R. W. Jones, secretary and treasurer, held a meeting to decide as to what date to hold the annual meeting. It was decided to hold same at Shell Mound Park, on Tuesday, Jan. 9. At this meeting the election of officers will also take place.

As far as can be learned there will be one of the largest shoots ever held here during the World's Fair, 1915.

The members of the Independent Rifles turned out in full force to-day, and with the old .45 Springfield they shot at the Standard American target, 200yd. range. John Kulke made the first 10, which brought up the flag. This organization is at present one of the most active in and about San Francisco Bay. Capt. Harry Gaetjen, who is in command now, will no doubt bring this organization in equal with any military company of its kind.

A score of 65 out of a possible 100 was the best score shot in the regular monthly medal shoot of the Independents, which was made by M. Anderson. H. Pape was a close second with 61.

The Deutsche Krieger Schuetzen had a very good attendance, and it took Capt. Fritz Kiezer to make the best score, which was 395 out of a possible 500. C. Hartman made the most centers, while H. Wegemann made the most red flags.

Many new members took part to-day in the different clubs, and it is expected that many of the old-timers will take to the rifle again to get in trim for the big shoot in 1915.

The Golden Gate Rifle and Pistol Club will start their new program next Sunday, and it is expected that a large attendance is expected, for the program is one of the best offered by any club. WM. A. SIEBE.

EMERYVILLE, Cal., Jan. 15.—The world's pistol record was changed this afternoon at the Shell Mound targets, when James E. Gorman, of this city, set a mark of 956 out of a possible 1000 in 100 shots at 50yds. The former record was thirteen points shy of the mark made by the San Francisco marksman. Gorman made his record score in the regular monthly medal competition of the Golden Gate Rifle and Pistol Club.

Conditions at the range were ideal for good scores, and the range was crowded all day long, seven different clubs holding their monthly shoots; and it kept the targets busy bobbing up and down all day long.

William F. Blasse, vice-president of the Golden Gate Rifle and Pistol Club, certainly did the trick, for he was in good trim for rolling up good scores. He won the first prize in the Germania Schuetzen Club yearly rifle shoot; his total was 2231 for the year in picking out his ten best scores. He won the first prize in the yearly bullseye shoot, that club making 227 in 20 shots. In his own club, the Golden Gate Rifle and Pistol Club, he made 231, the best score in that club for the day. W. C. Prichard made one 98, and R. Mills made a 96 and 97.

E. Bornholdt won the first prize in the monthly bullseye shoot of the Norddeutscher Schuetzen Club. Capt. Fritz Attinger made the best score in the regular monthly shoot of the S. F. Turner Schuetzen, making 201.

O. A. Bremer won the first prize in the San Francisco Schuetzen Verein monthly bullseye shoot.

The Independent Rifles had the largest attendance of them all, and as this company is now 170 strong, it was necessary to raise the initiation fee to \$20, as the company is now the largest in its history. It will also require that more targets must be used to accommodate the large attendance.

The Bay Cities Revolver Association of the U. S. R. A., held their annual meeting last Tuesday evening, Jan. 9. The following officers were elected for the year 1912: W. A. Siebe, President; R. W. Jones, Vice-President; C. W. Seely, Secretary and Treasurer; H. A. Harris and F. P. Poulter, Directors. New constitution and by-laws were adopted.

Following are the results of the various competitions at the Shell Mound targets:

Germania Schuetzen Club annual rifle shoot: Expert Class—W. F. Blasse 2231, C. M. Henderson 2199; Frank Mason 2173, O. A. Bremer 2154, F. P. Schuster 2079, H. Huber 2065. Champion Class—B. Jonas 2154, M. Blasse 2145, G. A. Pattberg 2139, L. Bendel 2056. Capt. J. E. Klein 1982. First Class—E. Hoffman 1976, S. Heino 1803. Second Class—G. Fricke 1834, G. Gunther 1760, F. Klatzl 1690.

Annual bullseye shoot: W. F. Blasse 629, H. Huber 1158, M. Blasse 1139, G. A. Pattberg 1480, F. P. Schuster 1493, B. Jonas 1919, G. Fricke 2158, Capt. J. E. Klein 2420, N. Ahrens 3572, L. Bendel 4355, D. Huntemann 4457, S. Heino 5121.

Regular monthly medal shoot: Expert Class—W. F. Blasse 227, 221; B. Jonas 212, 209; H. Huber 209, 206; F. P. Schuster 207, 202; L. Bendel 208; O. A. Bremer 222, 211. Champion Class—E. Hoffman 196, 174; Capt. J. E. Klein 161, 138. First Class—D. Huntemann 202, 198; G. Fricke 161, 138. Second Class—F. Klatzl 198, 186. Norddeutscher Schuetzen Club bullseye shoot: H.

Pornholdt 302, O. Lemcke 331, S. Schwormstede 478, H. Fleischer 506, P. F. Rathjens 563, H. Huber 899, E. Hoffmann 912, F. P. Schuster 996, L. Brune 1043.

Monthly medal shoot: Expert Class—F. P. Schuster 202, 201. First Champion Class—S. Schwormstede 211, 200; E. Schierbaum 212, 215. Second Champion Class—Not represented. First Class—E. Hoffman 196, 196. Second Class—E. H. Stehn 186; H. Intemann 197, 198; H. Fleischer 180, 181. Third Class—Not represented. Fourth Class—P. F. Rathjens 166, 172.

Golden Gate Rifle and Pistol Club rifle scores: B. Jonas 215, 204, 200, 222; F. A. Garrabrant 210, 214, 212; F. O. Bratton 211, 203, 212; J. Williams 202, 205; J. G. Day 193, 210, 212, 211; W. F. Blasse 231, 219, 219; O. A. Bremer 221; E. Schierbaum 214, 218, 214, 213; F. Klatzl 163, 176; E. N. Moore, 210; G. A. Pattberg 216; Chas. Barher 150.

Pistol scores: Dr. R. A. Summers 89, 87, 89, 90; C. W. Seely 84, 82, 86, 87, 86, 89, 89; W. G. Williamson 89; C. W. Randall 92; C. W. Linder 90, 86, 91; J. E. Gorman 98, 92, 94, 95, 95, 96, 98, 96, 96, 97, 95; J. Appleyard 82, 72, 90, 86, 80, 77, 76, 81, 85, 89, 81; R. Mills 89, 88, 94, 90, 88, 97, 96; W. C. Pritchard 89, 98, 88, 90, 93, 91.

San Francisco Turner Schuetzen medal shoot: F. Acker 122, 160; Capt. F. Attinger 201, 189; F. J. Klatzl 161, 161; M. Nagle 156, 161; A. Furth 183, 197; C. Abraham 163, 177; C. Sagehorn 56; A. Huntemann 138, 131; J. Straub 162, 189; J. J. Mahr, 159, 116; H. Enge 197, 190.

San Francisco Schuetzen Verein bullseye shoot: O. A. Bremer 106, N. Ahrens 291, J. De Wit 478, E. H. Stehn 574, H. Bornhold 650, S. Heino 652, F. P. Schuster 904, L. Bendel 1124, H. Huber 1239, A. Bertelson 1502.

SECRETARY.

Seventh Regiment Shoot.

WITH every company except one represented, riflemen of the Seventh Regiment competed for the Seventy-first Regiment trophy, over the armory ranges on Jan. 19. Company M, with a grand total of 324, led, and equalled the record for the event set by Companies G and K. The summary:

Yards:	200	500	T'l.	Yards:	200	500	T'l.
Co. M.....	156	168	324	Co. E.....	153	158	311
Co. B.....	155	167	322	Co. G.....	145	163	308
Veterans.....	152	168	320	Co. L.....	144	163	307
Co. I.....	151	168	319	Co. H.....	149	140	298
Co. D.....	153	163	316	Co. F.....	136	151	287
Co. K.....	144	169	313				

Rapid fire match:			200yds.	500yds.	Total.
Lance Corp J K Boles, Co. I.....	22	24	46		
Pvt A C Lumley, Co. D.....	22	23	45		
J P Felt, Veteran.....	20	24	44		
Sergt A Scholz, Co. M.....	21	22	43		
Corp W O Raymond, Co. G.....	20	23	43		

Expert qualifications:			Delib.	Rapid.	Total.
J P Felt, Veteran.....	69	44	113		
Corp W O Raymond, Co. G.....	69	43	112		

Necessary for qualification, at least 68 in deliberate fire, and at least 40 in rapid fire.

Sharpshooter qualifications:			34	35	69
Lieut E McK Froment, Co. B.....	34	35	69		
Sergt C E Fish, Co. D.....	35	32	67		
Pvt J D McQuaid, Co. F.....	32	34	66		
Lance Corp C C Rossere, Jr., Co. I.....	31	35	66		
Pvt F Wenneis, Co. E.....	31	34	65		
Sergt H J Connolly, Co. M.....	31	34	65		

Necessary for qualification, at least 65.

U. S. R. A. Indoor League.

The following are the unofficial scores in matches 13 and 14 in the U. S. R. A. Indoor League:

Match 13—Philadelphia 1074 vs. Boston 1062; Golden Gate 1100 vs. Portland 1147; Providence 1058 vs. Citizen's, 947; Belleville 928, vs. Springfield, 1138; Federal 1074, vs. National Capital, 1100; St. Louis 1092, vs. Oakland, 1044; Chicago 1065, vs. Shell Mound, 1054; Youngstown —, vs. Baltimore, 1009; Pittsburgh, 1062, vs. Myles Standish, 1007; Columbus, —, vs. Los Angeles, —; Spokane 1105, vs. Seattle, 1006.

Match 14—Golden Gate 1121, vs. Manhattan 1111; Providence 1061, vs. Boston, 1064; Belleville 971; vs. Portland, 1106; Federal, 1080, vs. Citizen's 951; St. Louis 1084, vs. Springfield, 1119; Chicago, 1072, vs. National Capital, 1105; Youngstown —, vs. Oakland, 1046; Pittsburgh 1041, vs. Shell Mound, 1071; Columbus —, vs. Baltimore, 1007; Spokane 1086, vs. Myles Standish 1058; Osborn 978, vs. Los Angeles —.

Lost at the end of the tenth match: Portland and Manhattan, none; Springfield, one; Golden Gate, Philadelphia and Spokane, two each; Boston, Columbus, three each; Federal, Los Angeles and National Capital, four each; Pittsburg, four and one-half; Providence, five; Chicago and Myles Standish, six each; Oakland, six and one-half; Shell Mound, St. Louis, seven each; Baltimore, Belleville, eight each; Osborn, Seattle, nine each; Youngstown, apparently nine; Rochester, ten.

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

A World's Record.

ONE afternoon last week two officials of the veteran Brays Bayou Gun Club foregathered with the sporting editor of the Post, discussing the history of that organization. The two officials are both enthusiastic rifle shots and both have been big figures in the history of the oldest rifle organization in this part of the State. One is F. F. Platt, president of the club, and the other Secretary Birchfield.

"Did you know," President Platt inquired, "that a world's record is held with the rifle in Houston, and that it is by the Brays Bayou Gun Club? Well, it's a fact, though it has never been printed in a newspaper.



YOU know mallards—wisest and wariest of all ducks—Solomons of the air. You can't knock down mallards with a paddle nor can you get them with a gun that plasters its shots all over the face of creation.

A mallard shot is generally a long shot, and long shots require a hard-shooting, close-shooting gun.

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The gun club record book gives it, but so far as I know that is the only place it has ever been printed. And it was made five years ago at that.

"I don't recall the exact date, but it was about five years ago when the Brays Bayou Gun Club was holding a big anniversary shoot. We had invited representatives from the rifle clubs that then existed in Harris county to attend, and there was a big field shooting.

"William H. Moeller was the man who made the record. He and another good shot were shooting together, and both started hitting centers at 45yds. with remarkable precision. We had plenty of beer on the grounds for the entertainment of the visitors—most men like to drink a little good beer while they are shooting. But neither Moeller nor his companion would take any. They made 42 consecutive centers, and they still seemed to be going. On the 43d, Moeller's companion missed the center, but Moeller kept on. Some one bet him he could not finish the 50, and the shooter gave odds that he would. To the surprise of all of us, he went all the way—made 50 consecutive centers and established a world's record that has never been equaled at 45yds.

"A lieutenant in the regular army is listed with 43 out of 50, which is, I believe, the next best performance. So the world's record was made in Houston and by the old Brays Bayou Gun Club."—Houston Post.

Zettler Rifle Club.

The following scores were made by the Zettler Rifle Club on Jan. 16:

G L Amouroux.....	242	227	241	236	233	—1189
F M Bound.....	248	241	243	244	243	—1219
J Kaufmann.....	248	246	247	247	250	—1238
F Hecking.....	232	231	241	231	233	—1168
Dr Leavitt.....	236	236	238	237	246	—1195
C Oltmann.....	239	243	240	241	245	—1208
H M Pope.....	246	246	248	245	245	—1230
G Schlicht.....	239	243	236	240	245	—1203
C Schrag.....	233	231	241	231	232	—1168
O Smith.....	246	245	243	242	244	—1220
B Zettler.....	231	240	238	230	242	—1181
C Zettler.....	240	243	241	236	241	—1201

The FOREST AND STREAM may be obtained from any newsdealer on order. Ask your dealer to supply you regularly.

Aggies Lead in Shooting.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Massachusetts Agricultural College, with a score of 933 out of a possible 1000 points, again led the Eastern colleges in the Intercollegiate Rifle Shooting League's tournament at the end of the second week's competition. Harvard made the second best score of 926, against West Virginia's 821. Other results were: Princeton University 924, vs. North Georgia Agricultural College 907; Maryland Agricultural College 833, vs. Delaware College, 778; University of Pennsylvania 867, vs. New Hampshire College, 817; Louisiana State University, 898, vs. Norwich University, 884. The best individual score was made by A. P. Edminister, Massachusetts Agricultural College, who scored 196 out of a possible 200.

DEER IN MAINE.

A SPIRITED argument is going on between the hunters and guides just now as to whether or not Maine's deer population is increasing or decreasing, and there is a wide difference of opinion on the subject, although the fact that nearly 200 deer carcasses were brought to Bangor in one day in November and more than 100 on several days recently would seem to show that the game is plentiful in some sections of the State.

Emery Swett, of Oxbow, a registered guide, says the deer are decreasing because of wanton slaughter by some of the visiting hunters and the killing of hundreds by logging crews for food. The law allows each woods camp to have six deer in a season, but Swett says that he has often seen as many as a hundred skins around a camp in one winter. The crews cutting ties for the railroads are the worst offenders, says Swett, and in Aroostook county there are fifteen or twenty of these crews at work every winter.

On the other hand, Chairman Wilson of the State Fish and Game Commission declares that Maine has all the deer that can find a living in the woods; that if there were any more deer some of them would starve to death, and in his opinion he is supported by Tim Pollard, chief warden. Pollard says there are more than there would have been if none had been shot in the last three years.

"The deer," says Pollard, "get into herds and locate yards for the winter. In the early part of the season they get along all right, but with the big storms and the deep snow comes trouble. The animals soon eat all the food within reach—the small branches and twigs, and when that supply is gone and they cannot cruise around in the woods because of the deep snow they starve to death."

"Why," said Commissioner Wilson, "last week a guide named Turner, who operates all over Maine and has just returned from a trip to Canada, was at my camp in the Rangeley region and gave it as his opinion that we ought to allow people to shoot more deer than now because there isn't food enough for all we have. He said he could take me up into Aroostook county and other game regions and show me hundreds of carcasses of deer lying around the swamps where they had died of starvation."

"Exactly," said Pollard, "everything has been eaten up clean and they've nothing to live on. That is why I say that there are more deer in Maine to-day than there would have been had not a deer been shot for the last three years. Any great increase in numbers would have meant general famine, disease and death."

Both officials agree that there is plenty of game of all kinds in the woods except caribou, which animals left Maine some years ago and have never returned, except in a few cases close to the Canadian border, where a few have been seen from time to time. Moose are more plentiful now than at any time in the last ten years, and receipts at Bangor are ahead of last year's at this time.

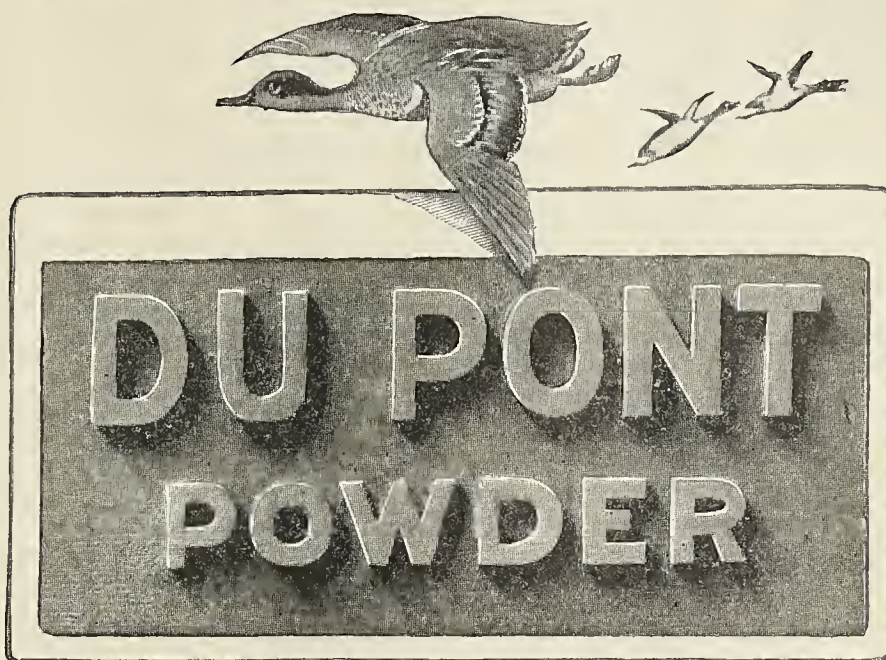
Warden Pollard says the caribou will never come back to Maine until the deer leave. Many years ago the deer left Maine and then the

caribou flocked in. Caribou are rather dainty and they would starve to death in a State where 100,000 or more deer are greedily devouring all the food that tempts the caribou appetite.—The Sun.

DIVIN' FOR 'EM.

Two inexperienced anglers went fishing one day. One sat down on the pier, while the other stood. Just before beginning operations they made a wager with each other as to who would make the bigger catch of fish. They had been fishing for about half an hour with little or no success, when John, who was standing, lost his balance and fell off the pier. As he went headlong past Dick, the latter gave a yell, and said: "Hi, John, if you are goin' to dive for 'em, the bet's off;"—Anglers' News.

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Pioneer Powder Makers of America

ESTABLISHED 1802



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A PROTEST.

Continued from page 108.

prove. The vast growth of cities, the fabulous wealth in them that they read about, the ridicule of country life that has been published in newspapers every day for generations—all this has overawed our masses and driven them to rely only on the artificial and to look up to it as a sort of heaven.

If one of them acquires wealth, he rushes away from the natural as far as he can go, will not even take a walk, and the doctors reap a harvest. If he decides to have a house and grounds, he cuts down all the fine forest trees, grades the land by contractors to stupidity level, and buys

from a nursery man a few sapling sticks to continue the stupidity. It looks more civilized, and that is what he wants.

The city people of wealth who go into the country are no better. They build the house so that it can be seen from the road. It is an exhibition rather than a home. They clear up every nook and corner until there is no cover for song birds or game instead of planting covers and making seclusion, as is done in Europe. Then they wonder why country life is so stupid. They tire of sitting on their piazza because it is so glaring and conspicuous, and there is no seclusion; they tire of driving, for there is nothing to do or see. Driving and sitting are all there is, because everything else has been destroyed, and the little left to do the coachman attends to. They wonder why people are said to enjoy country life in Great Britain.

PRACTICAL FORESTRY.

Continued from page 113.

of maintenance, but would also provide model forests in various sections of the State which would furnish practical examples of the benefits of scientific forestry.

One of the prominent examples of the possibilities of practical forestry is furnished at the Craig Colony, Sonyea. The institution has 1,045 acres of woodland with a stand so dense as to require radical thinning to prevent stagnation of tree growth. At the same time the necessary cuttings would furnish good cash returns and cut down the institution's coal bills for the brick-making plant, and furnish healthful winter work for the inmates. Another similar example occurs at Letchworth village where there are 1,200 acres of rough mountain land, best adapted to forest growth, where the present stand consists of worthless scrub sprouts, weakened by repeated cuttings and fires. The whole area is producing nothing of value and should be replanted to valuable trees.

At the Elmira Reformatory the woods are in bad condition, and much of the agricultural land is of such poor quality that it could be more profitably employed in forestry.

At the Eastern New York Reformatory at Napanoch, fire protection and tree planting are urgently needed. The woods afford protection to the institution's water supply.

Shade tree improvement and utilization of waste land is recommended for the House of Refuge grounds on Randall's Island.

At the State Agricultural and Industrial School there are scattered woodlots which the forester declares need cutting and planting, as well as protection from grazing. There is opportunity for the cultivation of the basket willow.

At the New York Training School for Boys at Mohansic the woods need much attention. The chestnut is dying. Some woodland would be better cleared and some open land better planted.

The gravel hills at the New York State Reformatory, Bedford, are now waste and need forest planting.

Recommendations for forestry improvements are made also for the Western House of Refuge of Albion, the Training School for Girls at Hudson, the Thomas Indian School at Iroquois, the Rome Custodial Asylum, the Custodial Asylum for Feeble Minded Women at Newark, and the Syracuse State Institute.

Kennel Department

Southern Ohio Field Trial Association.

A MEETING was held on the evening of Jan. 18 for the purpose of perfecting the organization of the field trial club formed on Dec. 12, in Cincinnati, Ohio. In spite of the bad weather over thirty enthusiastic amateurs assembled, and at nine o'clock the meeting was called to order by George R. Harris, who was elected temporary president at the first meeting. The first business brought before the meeting was the election of permanent officers, and a motion was made that the president appoint a committee of three to prepare a list of nominations. The committee consisted of Messrs. George Walker, Dr. P. K. Phillips and B. H. Delvin. In due course of time the committee reported the following list of names: President, J. W. Utter; First Vice-President, Frank Wood; Second Vice-President, C. C. Acton; Treasurer, A. F. Zimmerman; Secretary, George R. Harris; for Directors, the officers and U. T. Schaefer, B. H. Delvin, T. O. Dunlap, F. M. Oxley, G. E. Morlidge. The report of the committee was accepted, and the gentlemen named were unanimously elected to serve for the ensuing year, or until their successors are elected. Mr. Harris then resigned the chair to the new president.

Mr. Wood made a motion, which was seconded, that the club incorporate under the name of the Southern Ohio Field Trial Association. There was some discussion of this motion, Dr. Phillips thinking that it might be well to adopt the name of Ohio Valley instead of Southern Ohio, and thus avoid the possibility of being considered a purely local club. The original motion was finally carried. Mr. Wood then moved that the association adopt the constitution and by-laws of the Continental Field Trial Club, but with such changes as the needs of this club called for, and that a committee of three be appointed to make any needed changes and to report at the next meeting of the club. The committee consisted of Frank E. Wood, J. O. Oliver and H. F. Schaefer. The committee also to attend to procuring the incorporation papers.

The question of grounds for the trials next fall was brought up, and Mr. Robinson stated that there were some 2,000 or 3,000 acres of farm land about three miles north of Hamersville, consisting of fairly large fields, available. The country is level, and there is a variety of cover. Birds are plentiful. Good accommodations for men and dogs. Mr. Walker also spoke very favorably of the locality, which is familiar to him as an old hunting grounds, where he used to get the limit (100) of birds every day that he went out, but he quickly added that that was before the law regulated the number of birds to be killed per day. Others present were also familiar with the locality in recent years, and never failed to find abundance of birds during the season. The trials will be held on these grounds without doubt.

Mr. Flora raised the question of making the trials strictly amateur affairs, but this was not viewed with much favor by many of the members present. Mr. Harris was in favor of making the trials open to all, and to make an effort to induce the presence of the professional handlers by offering purses sufficiently large to be worth competing for. Mr. Walker advocated a members' derby and all-age stake, which would be for amateurs, the prizes to be cups, and the open stakes for money prizes. There was much general discussion, but no further business done.

The following are the charter members: G. R. Harris, J. O. Oliver, Dr. P. K. Phillips, Gordon Oskamp, G. C. Walker, J. W. Utter, G. E. Morlidge, F. E. Wood, P. J. Molloy, B. H. Delvin, A. F. Zimmerman, Herman Schuerman, Jerry Kern, Dr. F. M. Oxley, C. L. Robinson, C. Faulhaber, C. C. Acton, T. O. Dunlap, H. F. Schaefer, G. E. Flora, D. Ferris and C. H. Cord.

The next meeting of the club will be held about Feb. 18, when the committee on constitution will report.

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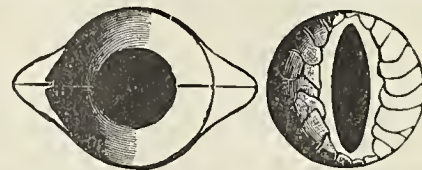
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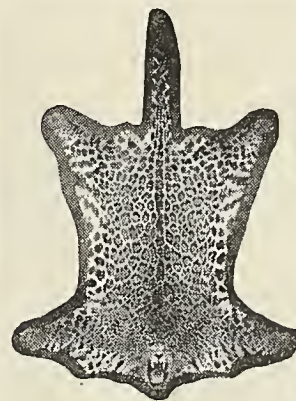
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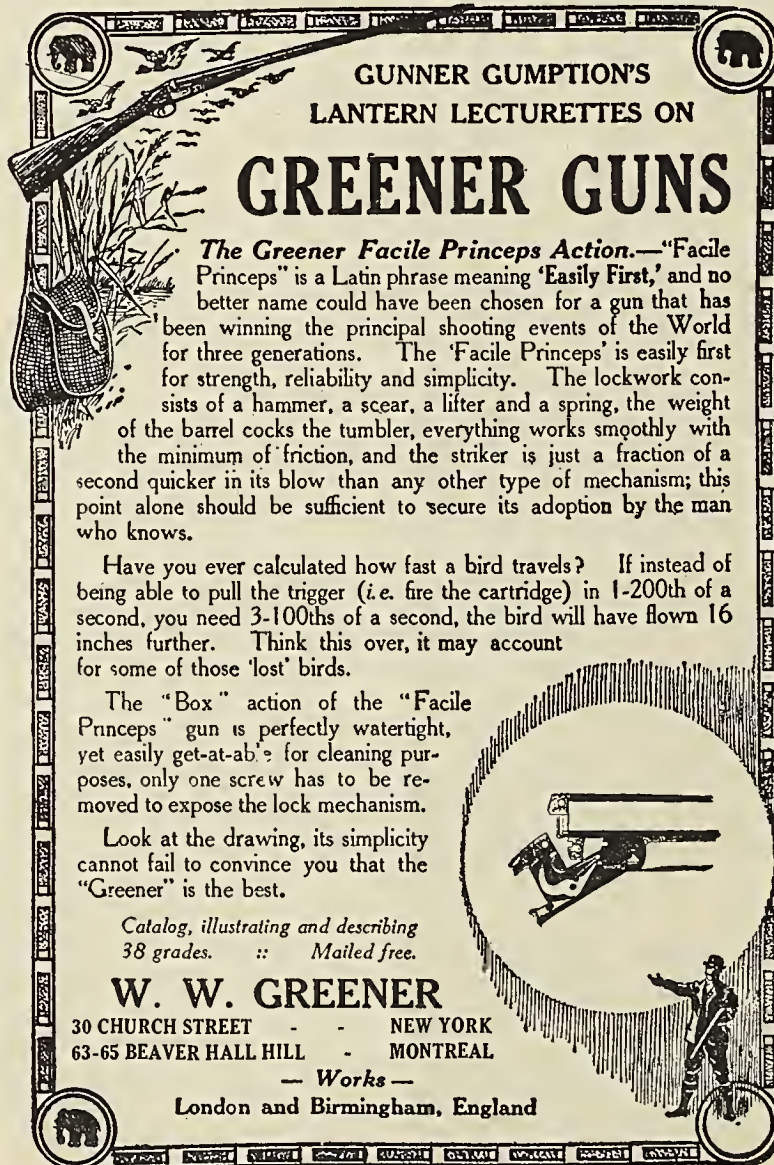
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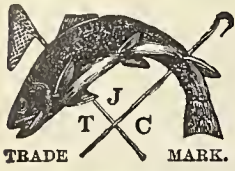
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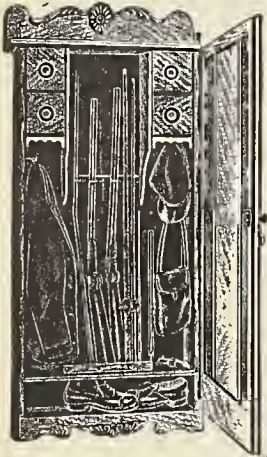
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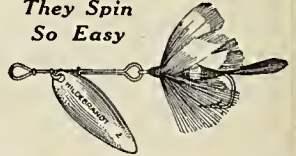
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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1912.

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No. 127 Franklin St., New York.

Church's Double

By HORATIO BIGELOW

"WELL, William, what's the program today?" I cried as I stopped the machine at Church's door.

Church lifted his setter, Count, into the tonneau, slid his repeater in afterward, climbed into the front seat beside me, and said: "I guess we'll start in at the woodcock ground at the lake, then try the swamp hole near Abell's, hunt Powell's lot, then the Packer place, and finish up at Ford's swamp."

This seemed a good layout to me, and in about ten minutes we stopped at a pair of bars that let us into the woodcock ground. Birches and maples with occasional patches of laurel and high huckleberry bushes formed the cover along the eastern shore of Gardner's Lake, and if the longbills were not there, we were quite sure of finding one in the alder run nearby. We hunted the south side of the "edge" without success, though Count kept trying to work to the north of us. We thought we'd see what interested him so much, and let him have his way while we followed. Count made game and started trailing, while Church and I got ready for business. Suddenly with twittering wings a woodcock flushed wild in front of Church and he fired, but missed, as the bird was nearly out of range. We marked the direction of its flight and followed after, but found nothing of it.

As we reached a woods road near the bar-way, we flushed a partridge and saw where it went down a short way into the woods on the other side of the road. There was a stone wall at the edge of the cover near where we had marked the bird down, and I climbed over into the open lot on the further side in hopes that I would get a shot when the bird flushed. Church and Count crossed the road and struck into the maples after the game. In a few minutes William sang out: "I've got a point!" and a second later I heard the partridge get up. I stood watching and soon saw the bird going through the tree-tops and nearly out of gun shot. I was afraid if I waited for it to cross an open space in front of me that I would lose my chance, so I fired through the maples. The partridge never changed its course, but kept straight on and

would have given me a fine shot in the opening, but it had crossed before I could get on it with my second barrel.

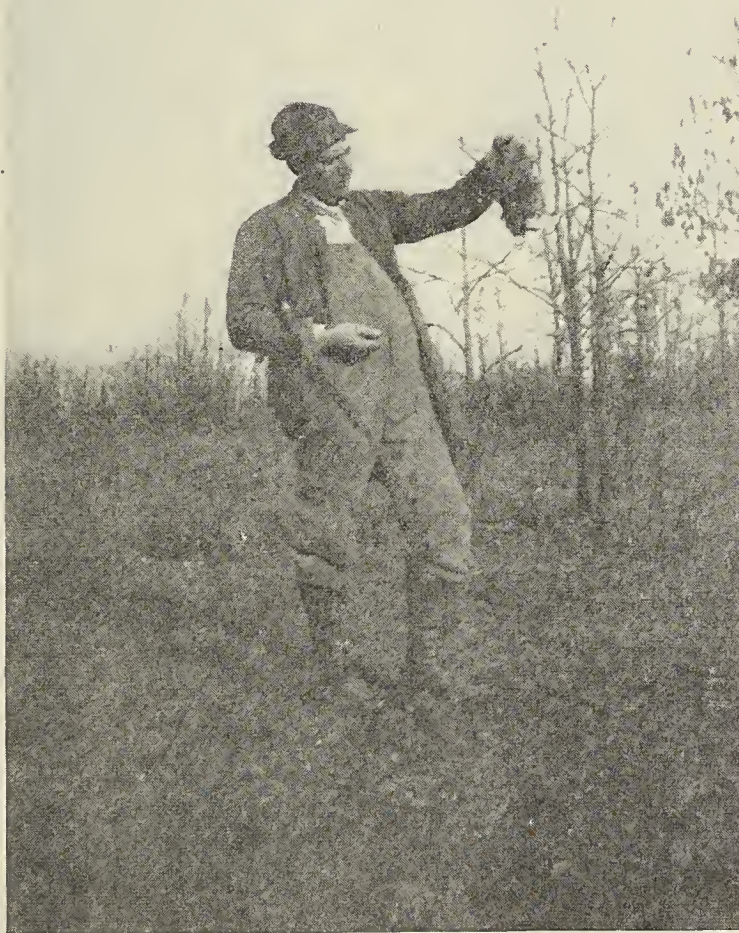
We turned back and looked for more wood-

that showed the woodcock was right under his nose. Church flushed and the bird twisted through the trees ahead of me. I saw enough of him to get him over the end of my gun, and he dropped like a wet rag. Count retrieved and we circled to the right. Not a hundred yards away we had another point. The dog stood, or rather squatted directly in front of me, head turned slightly to one side. I walked ahead, and was lucky enough to drop woodcock number two, with much the same kind of a shot I had had on the last one.

As we had quartered this section pretty thoroughly, we swung around through the alder run near the lake, and then through the last corner of the "birch edge" which we had not yet disturbed. Church had hardly hied Count into the cover when another dog—a lemon-and-white pointer—burst out of the bushes in front, and stood there looking at us for a minute. Then a whistle sounded and the dog darted back. An instant later we heard some one say: "There used to be woodcock along this edge last year," and the pointer came into view again followed by Bob Congdon, of New London, and another hunter. To their greeting, "What luck?" I answered, "Not much; we flushed a partridge over there," as I pointed to the cover we had been through, and as they moved on I whispered to Church, "Let's leave; I think we've cleaned up this piece." In confirmation of the truth of this remark I know that we did not hear a shot from the other party, though Powell's, our next objective, was only a mile distant.

On our way we stopped in at Abell's to see if young Elmer would join us, but his hunting license had run out the day before, so he could not go. However, I had an extra gun in the car and turned it over to Thompson, the chauffeur, to see if he could kill a bird. Church took Count into the swamp hole opposite Abell's to try and find a

partridge, while Thompson and I stationed ourselves in the road between the swamp hole and Powell's. It was nearly a certainty that if Church flushed a bird, it would go across the road, and we waited in anticipation, until finally Count scrambled over the wall into the road



GOT HIM.

From a photograph by G. P. Baughman.

cock. Count pointed on the edge of the birches and Church walked in, flushing a longbill. The cover was so thick, however, that a shot was impossible, and we followed up the bird. We were more successful this time than with the first bird, and Count soon came to a stiff point

and Church followed saying, "Nothing doing." We spread out going through Powell's, Church taking the thick cover with Count, Thompson the hillside on his right, and I the edge on his left. Thompson was the first one to shoot, once, twice, and then called, "D—n it! Had a fine shot at two partridges, but missed them. They've gone on up the hill. Are you going to chase them up?"

"We certainly are," cried I and joined Church and the dog in circling over toward Thompson and up the hillside. After a short hunt we flushed one of the birds and Thompson missed another shot. The partridge flew back again into the run we had quitted and we kept after it. When Thompson missed a third chance, I tried a barrel at the bird as it rose over the treetops and headed for the swamp hole where Church had drawn a blank. I could not seem to do any better than Thompson, as the old cock kept straight on and Church called out, "I think it's my turn." He went back with Count into the thickest of the cover and we soon heard a shot.

"Did you get him?" I cried.

"Darn it, no," said he; "I had a good sight on him, but put the charge into that old black maple. He's gone back into Powell's."

Again we followed up that long suffering partridge, and at the edge of a clearing Count froze to a point near a tuft of grass. We all stood ready for a fine shot and Church walked in to pick up the bird which was lying stone dead right under the dog's nose. Some of the charge had got by that black maple.

On our left lay a long stretch of alders, once a famous woodcock ground, and nowadays often a resting place for a few of the longbills. After a conscientious search, however, Count emerged from the lower end of the cover without discovering a bird. We continued on our way through Powell's, skirting the edge of a thick growth of birch, maple, oak and chestnut timber. Church, strolling ahead of me, was spinning yarns about his hunting experiences with General Ely, a famous old Norwich sportsman, who used to spend much of the open season with William.

"Yes, old Grouse, the general's dog, had the finest nose I ever saw. I've never seen such a partridge dog before or since. He always seemed to get a point without flushing, but then there were birds those days, and you could get somewhere near them. Grouse started in mighty wild. I remember one time the dog was with me for a couple of weeks. I was shooting for the market then pretty regular and gave old Grouse a few lessons in steadiness that he needed. When the general went out with him again, he did not say much, but I noticed he kept a careful eye on the dog. A few days afterward he sent me a check for —"

"Brrrr; brrrr!" two partridges flushed at the edge of the birches in front of Church and started for cover. The old repeater came up like a flash and at its sharp crack a cloud of feathers and a thud in the dry leaves marked the end of the first bird, a straightaway. Hardly had number one struck the ground when "crack" went the gun again, and this time partridge number two, a left quarterer, was literally bowled over, the light gray of its breast showing as it dropped.

"I'm awfully sorry I took your shot" cried Church. "I cou'd just as well have slipped out

of your way. I forgot myself, to tell the truth." I was standing close to William, who really seemed, quite conscience-stricken, that he had not given me the shot, and taking a step toward him I gave him a resounding slap on the back. "Don't bother about that," said I, "you got them both, which is more than I could have done. It was worth the hunt to see you do it."

We now headed for the Packer place where we had located a flock of about fifteen partridges in one of our former hunts, but the birds did not seem to be in the treetops and brush heaps where we had found them before, and we turned our steps toward the clumps of birches in the next lot. Count scrambled over the wall, began nosing around, and soon struck a scent so hot that he had to crawl along on his belly to avoid overrunning his bird. In a minute he froze to a stiff point in some birch sprouts alongside the patch. There was no undergrowth and I wondered where the bird was, for I could see none. Church said he could see him just in front of the dog's nose. I stepped in and a nice fat woodcock whistled out in the open and went corkscrewing down the path. Both barrels of my gun and one of Thompson's had no effect on "Mr. Timberdoodle" further than to increase the speed and weird twisting of his flight. We marked him down a few hundred yards away near a big maple, and followed after.

As I was scrambling over a dilapidated stone wall, trying to keep various portions thereof from landing on my toes, the woodcock flushed again. It rose straight through the treetops, giving Thompson as good a shot as the one I had just missed. He failed, however, to take advantage of his opportunity and we pursued the bird another "fly." This time Church had his turn on a wild flush, but the cock still kept on, this time into a thick swamp where we were unable to find him.

We turned back to the birches, "Tom Gardner's woodcock patch," as Church called it, to look for more, and it was not long before we had another point. A cock flushed ahead of me and headed straight through the myriad birch twigs. I sighted the bird carefully and at the crack of my first barrel he shut up like a jack-knife. Count retrieved and we tried out the rest of the patch. Suddenly the dog stiffened and we walked in ahead of him. "Brrrr, brrrr," and two partridges got up on the further edge of the cover and went streaking across the open pasture and into the woods beyond. Luckily their line of flight led toward Abell's and 'unch. One we were unable to find, the other buzzed out of a treetop in front of Church, who fired and downed it just as I pulled myself. I say "downed," and so I thought, but just before it struck the ground, the partridge recovered and sailed off into the cedars. Finally, Church, who suggested that it might be a little further to the left than we had searched, wandered over in that direction and nearly stepped on the bird lying dead on its back. When he had tucked it away in the back pocket of his shooting coat, we hurried on to Abell's and strengthened the inner man with a sandwich or two before we started on the afternoon's hunt.

Our pipes lighted, we started the old machine up the cross-road that ran near Ford's swamp and hopped out at the bars leading into Ford's seven-acre lot. There were no signs of game in the alder run, however, and we kept on up

a path over the hillside beyond. As we dipped down over the ridge, Count pointed in the maples at the pathside. The dog's nose was held high as if he scented a partridge in a clump of cedars beyond, so when a woodcock fluttered up in front of me, the minute I stepped into the cover I promptly missed with both barrels. The old setter made another nice point on the woodcock after his first "fly" and again I tried my luck. I thought I would be more careful this time and when the bird flushed, waited until I got him over the end of the gun. Just as I pressed the trigger, however, the cock changed his straight-away course and swooped to the left. Needless to say, my charge of No. 8 came nowhere near him. We marked him down by a fence near the brook.

On our way Count had another point and it was Church's chance this time. William walked over to and by the dog, when suddenly the woodcock twittered up behind him. Church swung around like lightning, but the bird dropped down in a birch thicket before he could hold on him. We went back over the ridge, and at the dog's point I called to Church: "Now, you get him. I can't hit a thing." Church flushed the bird, but did not fire and the longbill gave me a beautiful straightaway shot as it twisted up over the treetops. We turned back after woodcock No. 1. "How about this last one?" you ask. "Did you get him?" I did not think it necessary to say anything more about that bird. I certainly did—not, and he kept on out of sight.

As we trudged down the hillside toward the fence I told William that he would have to kill the bird, as it was beyond me. The sound of my voice flushed the woodcock—a flight bird which my shooting had made rather wild—and he got up over forty yards away. Church's old gun, however, was good for the distance and the cock dropped.

We crossed the little brook and up over the hill beyond, then swung back toward the machine. A partridge rose out of a clump of long grass at the edge of the cover and I snapped at it ineffectively as it went sailing down toward the brook. Church marked the bird down in a fallen chestnut tree. My resolves were most deadly as we approached the treetop, and when the old hen started to make for the top of the other hill, I took plenty of time and missed her with the first barrel. By this time I thought her out of range, and fired the second barrel in her general direction just for luck. The bird was topping a big oak, but at the crack of this last luck shot she came bumping down through the dead leaves as dead as a herring.

We had one more point as we walked down the brook to the road, but the partridge flushed way ahead of us. When we got to the machine, Thompson told us that the bird had just sailed over the road into the next lot. That field was posted. However, we thought we had had our share and called it a day at that.

Hunting Hardships.

"SERVE the champagne in tin cups, James," directed the owner of the hunting lodge.

"Very good, sir."

These hunting parties always like to rough it a trifle.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

To Honolulu in a Bark

By PALMER H. LANGDON

(Continued from last week.)

Aug. 9, 1911; wind, northeast by north; course, south, 67° west.

THE noon observation showed the ship to be somewhat south of her course and she was hauled to the westward. Everyone is now guessing the date of arrival and wagering dinners for the winner.

The moonlight nights are now simply glorious. This evening we had a full moon which arose directly astern, coloring the clouds as it advanced through the heavens. The skipper brought his phonograph up to the poop deck, attached some dance music, and the passengers had the novel pleasure of dancing the Virginia reel under the radiant light of the moon on the upper deck of

In the passing, humanity will be gratified to hear that leprosy is slowly dying out.

Shorten sail was the order after dinner, for there was a brisk breeze, and the skipper did not wish to arrive off Honolulu until morning. The mainsail was the first wing attacked, and the mate and his able watch were soon heaving downward on the three ropes which draw up on the yard the big canvas comprising the mainsail. These ropes, which take in sail, are called the clew garnets, the bunt lines and the leach lines. The term garnet is only applied to ropes on the sails known as "courses"; that is, the lowest sails on the main and foremasts and termed the mainsail and foresail. On the other

the power of steam and the ugly unrigged freight steamer.

During the day the passengers had an extra sight of aloft athletics, when one of the foremast hands climbed to the royal trucks, the very top of the main and foremasts, and rove the signal halliards. The sailor thought no more of shimming up the slender swinging pole 135 feet in the air than the passengers did of eating dinner.

In the evening we were sailing within five miles of the island of Molokai, from which flashed the light of Kalaapapa, and we were treated alternately to moonshine and rain cloud as the bark under her shortened canvas slowly made her way to the channel between Molokai and Oahu.

Latitude 21° 31' north; longitude, 156° 13' west. Day's run, 100 miles. Honolulu 75 miles away.

Aug. 11, 1911; wind east-northeast; course, according to chart, shore and lights.

At 5 o'clock in the morning Captain Ke'ily summoned on deck all passengers that they might



REEVING THE SIGNAL HALYARDS.



THE SECOND MATE OFF DUTY.

a square rigger in a far away corner of the Pacific, while the bark glided o'er the silvery seas.

Latitude, 20° 39' north; longitude, 154° 4' west. Day's run, 100 miles. Honolulu 175 miles away.

Aug. 10, 1911; wind, northeast by north; course, by compass and chart.

"There's the land, sir," said the mate to captain and passengers as they stepped on the poop deck after breakfast this morning, and over on our beam, towering above the clouds that hovered on the horizon, was the great round peak of Mauna Kea, 13,805 feet high, situated on the Island of Hawaii, and said to be the highest island mountain peak in the world. Captain Ke'ily figured that we were fifty miles away. As the clouds parted, more mountainous land could be seen, and then in another hour all was lost in the clouds as the bark left the island which Captain Cook discovered, where he lived and died, and we sailed on toward Oahu, the island upon which Honolulu is located.

In the afternoon the dim outline of Maui island was sighted, and then way ahead as far as the eye could reach was the island of Molokai, the land which contains the Hawaiian leper reservation, which means the forced abode of a colony slowly but surely dying from an incurable disease.

sails these particular ropes are called clew lines, and every squaresail except the courses has a clew line, bunt line and leach line for taking in sail, as they have a halliard and a starboard and a port sheet for setting sail, excepting the lower yards which, being fixed, require no halliards for hoisting. Everything, therefore, is arranged with regular order with the proverbial exceptions here and there as ashore to prove the rule.

But when ropes and arms have clewed the sails from the deck, there comes the work about which sea writers have dwelt upon with such fervor and romance, viz.: the labor of climbing up the ladders, then out on to the yards and fastening the sails to the cross sticks, the work aboard ship known as "furling." The entire crew of eight men were ordered up on the main yard, four on each side of the mast, with the second mate in the center, and with a lot of ye-ho-ing and tugging by all hands, the canvas was bundled into a roll and strapped to the yard by a rope known as a gasket. The same operation followed on the foresail. And what an athletic sight it was to watch those hardy tars furling sail, stretched out across the yard with the foot ropes as a balancer, each with arms like iron bands, each with the shoulders of a bullock, each with the chest of a chimpanzee. Alas, must this fine sight and grand exercise vanish with

see Makapuui Point, the first land of the island of Oahu, and upon which is situated a very powerful light in memory of the late President William McKinley. Back of the lighthouse, in the dim daylight, was the sharp outline of the volcanic hills. I believe the geologists consider the Hawaiian Islands the last word on land making, with the exception of some small volcanic peaks which nature has thrust more recently into other isolated parts of the Pacific. And a very impressive scene it was to see the "last word" in the Oahu shore sandhills as the sun revealed them in his diurnal flight. Barring the first glimpses of the distant shoreland, the ship's company had seen nothing but sky and ocean since leaving the Golden Gate. Not even a vessel had been passed, but now, in addition to seeing again the real land, a steamer was bearing toward us from Honolulu harbor. When she passed she dipped in response to our salute, the flag of old Nippon, and we made out the name of America Maru, belonging to Japan's largest steamship company.

As we quietly sailed by the famous promontory of Diamond Head, the captain, glass in hand, was watching the shore. Of a sudden he turned quickly to the mate and said, "They are after us; call the watch!" "All hands out to take in sail," shouted the mate to the watch in the

forecastle, and the other half of the crew came ambling out to aid the watch on duty in furling the remaining sails, and again the passengers had the treat of watching the sailors haul the ropes and see them go into the rigging and tie up the canvas wings. The number of seamen on the yards decreased as the height increased, but one or two men being sent to the highest yards. With it all there was plenty of action a'oft and on deck.

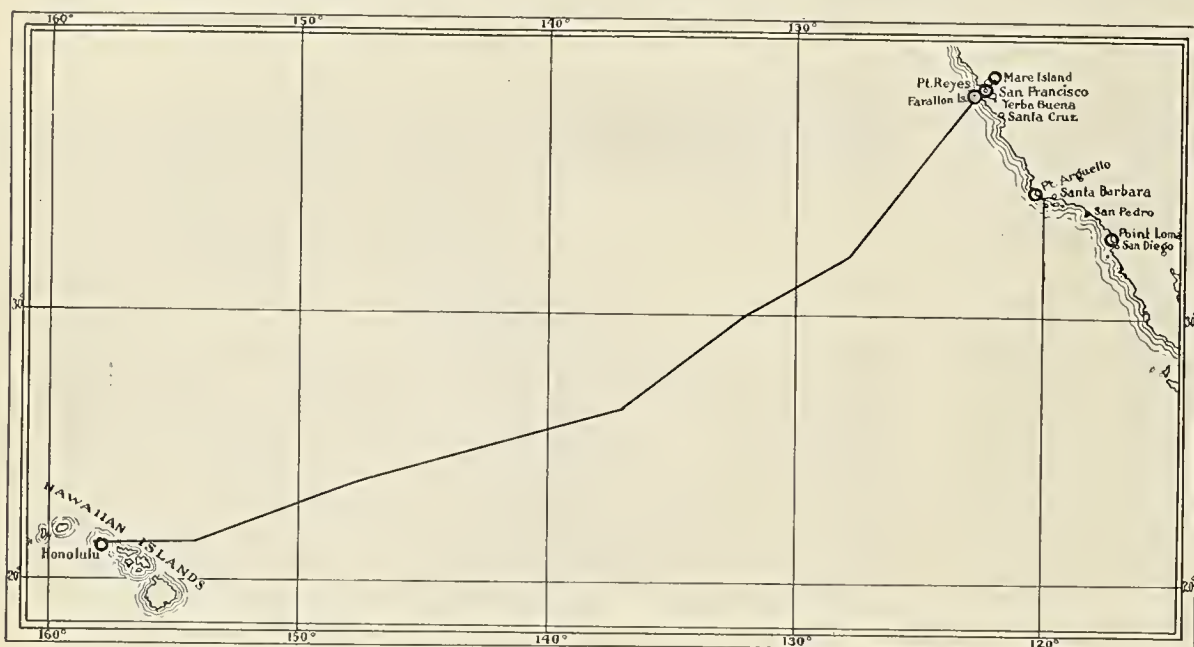
It was with regret that we watched the canvas disappear, leaving the bare spars, for though by this time everyone was ready to step ashore, yet the voyage had been such a pleasant one and so free from storms or maneuvers that we had even hoped some shift of wind or gale would make it necessary to put the ship about before she made harbor so early. Not a tack had been made all the way down. The only zig-zagging of any kind was when the ship was worn around a few times in the day of ca'ms. The voyage

port doctor boarded us and found no sickness of any kind; then Uncle Sam's customs men swarmed over the side, but discovered no opium or any other contraband goods, therefore the ship proceeded on her way to Honolulu with its pa'ms, gardens, surf and surrounding mountains, and with the running ashore of the gang plank there ended the bark's voyage in the "finest sailing run in the world"—from San Francisco to the territory of Hawaii—the paradise of the Pacific.

Latitude, $21^{\circ} 18'$ north; longitude, $157^{\circ} 51'$ west. Day's run, 75 miles.

A Model Clipper.

Some maritime men have suggested that before square-rigged sailing vessels are entirely driven from the seas, that a replica of the famous clipper ships should be built and preserved as a museum—an example of the sail transportation of the nineteenth century. New York city



THE COURSE SAILED BY THE WELCH.

was closing, therefore, without the sight of that interesting maneuver of a square rigger—tacking ship, viz., the swinging around of her head and putting the weight of the wind on the other side of the vessel.

As the bark was stripped of her wings, the tug Intrepid circled alongside and the commander asked the skipper about his health and weather in the run down. It was the first outside voice we had heard in nineteen days, and then we began to think that according to superstition we were lucky to have ever heard any voice from the outside world, for the Welch had sailed on the 23d day of the month with twenty-three persons and had arrived on a Friday. If good fortune and fair winds had not followed us all the way down, it would of course, according to nautical and landable tradition been due to the unlucky numbers and the fatal day of the week. But when the tug threw her line and the good bark Andrew Welch followed in the wake of steam power, we knew that as in all things it is not luck that runs successfully ships or railroads, but judgment, energy and ability, and thanks to the able seamanship of the officers and crew of the Andrew Welch the bark could soon tie up to the wharf at Honolulu.

When within view of the harbor entrance the

has models of the Half Moon, representing a typical seventeenth century sail craft, and of the Clermont, portraying the first steam vessel, and why not complete the series by building a model of a clipper. Contrary to her predecessors in historical representation she need not necessarily be only a museum replica. What would be more fitting and useful to the maritime community than that the model clipper be put in service during the summer months on voyages across the Atlantic, carrying passengers who desire real sea trips for health and happiness.

By co-operation with the city government or the steamship companies, the clipper might be made a part of the boys' nautical training school system and be partly manned by juvenile jack tars. At any rate, there would seem to be enough sea-loving travelers in the land who would patronize a square-rigger trip across the Atlantic, and also enough "slow freight" available to pay a part of the expense of maintaining such a craft. Captain Arthur H. Clarke, in his admirable book, entitled, "The Clipper Ship Era," has drawn a thrilling pen picture of the glories of sailing in the 50's. Cannot the lovers of sails of to-day have the opportunity of crossing the ocean in one of these "Flying Clouds" that would make a voyage over the sea a delightful memory of a

life time? Passenger sailing ships, as instanced, are still running very successfully on the Pacific; in fact, have a waiting list, slow sailers as they are. Why not have a few swift sail clippers on the Atlantic?

[THE END.]

On Manuscripts.

THERE are poachers in every field of endeavor, and the literary field is not without its scamps. Now and then an editor is imposed on by an unprincipled person who yearns for the glory of seeing his name in print. Knowing his shortcomings, he purloins his story and submits it as an original contribution. One such "writer" sent a stolen article to FOREST AND STREAM several years ago, was told in plain English that the facts were known, but despite this he submits copy now and then, and this is invariably returned to him.

Another so-called nature writer whose travels have probably averaged three miles per day for a number of years, writes of "journeys" far and near, and illustrates his day dreams with clever faked photographs.

A manuscript came to our desk in the usual way. It was a good story but aroused suspicion. The writer lives in an interior town, and both his note and the manuscript were written with pen in an indifferent style, yet he told of photographing lions in Africa. A well-known African book was opened, and beginning at the second paragraph, he had copied verbatim all of one chapter.

Among honest writers the editor's word in returning a manuscript is usually regarded as final, but there are exceptions, and one of these is sufficiently amusing to print. It comes from the Northwest. We quote parts:

Editor Forest and Stream:

Yours under date of Oct. 27, returning the mss. "—————" is disgustedly received.

What gits me is ware ye sez: "These stories are full of interesting matter, and we enjoyed in particular your description of the storm. * * *" Wimmen ain't got no logic, they sez, but wen "me" (I cum from Philadelphia, ware they sez "me") wife sez on reading this: "I should think his readers would enjoy the reading if he does himself," wy it duz seem to me as if the logic wuz al rite, especially as the readers would have no worriment on their minds, about any durn supperfluous words like the editor lets spoil his pleasure in the reading, thinking he me'by 'l have to pay for some thet he thinks mite be loafers. An' thet's so! even wile I kno that enny wun who talks bak to an editor is plum foolish.

Thet long cruise looked mitey good to me, but I suppose it 'l be too turrble hard work to try to part any publishin' company from so much money all at onst; 'an I need stumps to make Christmas presents. So I mite ez well bust it up, and with this I send ye the gem of the collection—the storm scene yeh enjoyed an the finish. An' I giv yeh full liberty, if ye sees any word gasin' at the scenery, insted uv swettin' up on the halliards, to boot it overboard.

If there is anything more coming to ye, I hopes ye git it. Yours sincerely,

The Story of a Hunting Dog

By MOQUIS

BEPPO was a beagle, given me by a friend. One day a party comprising George, Fred, Charles and myself went over to Cotley and had Beppo to follow the game. Not long after striking into the woods the dog sung out on a start, and rushed madly down into the swamp. After him went the hunters, I being the last. This swamp was a good place to start a rabbit, but very difficult to get a shot, being filled with briars and alders and birches and plenty of mud and water.

I had been there before and knew something about it, as well as the course which the rabbit would probably take; for over and over again we had started a rabbit in that spot, and he invariably got away from us. Finding from the direction the dog was taking that the game was going through the swamp to the opposite side, where there was some high ground, I backed out of the swamp and cut around to the right, where the woods were more open, in an endeavor to get to a stand on a rabbit run, where I knew the rabbit was likely to pass, provided he kept on the course he was then pursuing.

I ran as fast as I was able and got my stand where I could see quite a distance before me. I had not long to wait when bunny emerged from the thick covert and came up the path directly toward me. As I raised my gun he saw the motion and turned to dodge back, but I fired just in time, and he fell at the shot. Almost at the same second Beppo appeared, coming in full cry on the trail. He came up to the rabbit and mouthed him a little, and looked as pleased as his master. I was glad to get this rabbit, as he had thrown the dogs off a number of times; and I have no doubt would have done so on this occasion had I not taken the stand I did.

On a second hunt there were five in the party, the fifth man being Joe. On the right of the county road we had started a rabbit which ran like a hare, going a good mile straight away before he made a turn and headed back. Finding this to be the case, I went up the road until I came to a cart-path which I presumed the rabbit would cross, and there taking my stand where I could guard the cart-path and also see down the main road, I waited for ten minutes until I knew by the rapidly nearing bark of the dogs, Beppo and Smiler, that the game was heading my way and coming fast. I was all ready to shoot, when I heard a crash, and Beppo appeared, running at full speed and in full cry and dashed across the path almost at my feet. It was evident the rabbit had passed before I got there.

The briars there were so thick as to be almost impenetrable. Of course, the rabbit could scurry along beneath them, but a big dog could not do so. Beppo, however, was not so large as to be prevented from keeping along at a good rate of speed on the track; for he crouched and literally crawled along under these briars until he came to better going. Not long after he disappeared, Joe's dog came up. He was a big dog, almost as large as a mastiff, and

had a thick coat of hair that made him look like a sheep, his coat being perfectly white. It was with great difficulty that this dog could get along at all; in fact, he could not do so, except by jumping into the air and alighting on the tops of the briars, and he managed in that way to work his way along, but he was far behind Beppo in consequence.

Seeing how things were going, the rabbit still heading up the road, I concluded the best thing I could do was to run up the road until I came opposite the point where I should hear Beppo driving, and then rush into the brush and try to get within the maze, where there was an open space. This I accordingly did; but when I got to what seemed a favorable spot, I saw Joe in the distance, and felt sure of one of two things, either Joe would get the rabbit or miss it; and if he missed it, and it did not hole up, the rabbit would take the back



RABBIT HUNTING.

Photograph by Frank Winch.

track again to the place from which it originally came.

Accordingly I got out of the woods, took the road and ran down it as fast as my legs would carry me until I arrived at the path across which the quarry had gone in the first place. I had not long to wait, the rabbit in rapid flight jumped across the path some way to my right and I let go at him as he did so. I did not know whether I had got him or not, but ran down the path to see what had become of him, and there just below in the woods I saw George and Fred, who, pointing to the rabbit which lay dead at their feet, said, "You have got him," and so that ended the hunt of that day.

One further incident in Beppo's career, which came near putting an untimely end to it: He was running along by the side of my carriage in which were two young ladies, when they chanced to pass by a house whose owner kept a number of Dane dogs. Three of them came out of the barnyard, and while Beppo was running along entirely ignorant of their presence, as he had not seen them, one of them made a dive at him, and catching him, tore a piece from his neck nearly as large as my hand. The

second dog bit Beppo as he lay powerless in the dust. One young lady leaped out of the carriage with the whip and lashed the great Dane, and Beppo then managed to make his escape, and ran as fast as he could until he came to the creek which ran across the road from the anchor forge pond; and swimming this creek, he ran up the opposite bank and disappeared. It was hours afterward before he returned home, and then he came and lay down upon the door-mat, covered with blood and dirt and almost exhausted. I secured the services of a skilful veterinary, and he took twenty stitches in that dog's neck to replace the torn and lacerated portion. The dog did not utter one cry after the first puncture was made with the needle. He recovered, and was eventually enabled to still roam around in the woods, but not as before.

Beppo was one of the best dogs I ever had. He was with me nearly all one day, as I ran the lawn-mower or raked the autumn leaves. He disappeared that night. I could not find him anywhere; but the next day one of my neighbors came to me and said he was afraid my dog was dead. And going with him to a piece of grass land near his house, I found Beppo lying on his side, dead. I ascertained that he was run over by an automobile. My good neighbor and myself took him home, and now with grief I write these final lines:

"Pride of thy race! with worth far less than thine
Full many human leaders daily shine!
Less faith, less constancy, less generous zeal!—
Then no disgrace my humble verse shall feel,
Where not one lying line to riches bows,
Or poisoned sentiment from rancor flows.
Nor flowers are strewn around ambition's car;
An honest dog's a nobler theme by far.
Each sportsman heard the tidings with a sigh
When death's cold touch had stopped his tuneful cry."

New Publications.

THE LOG OF THE NORTH SHORE CLUB, by Kirkland B. Alexander. Cloth, 228 pages, illustrated, \$1.25. New York, G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Few regions are so little known generally to outdoor people as the north shore of Lake Superior, with its numerous rushing rivers, its rocky shores and its myriad islands. And the wind blows there, kicking up boisterous seas, so that every cove and inlet possess an importance not at first suspected by the stranger.

It is of a month passed in exploring the trout streams, cruising among the islands and traversing a number of the rivers that the author tells. Numerous reproductions from his photographs assist in making the book a guide for others who will go there to fish and to rest.

PHOTOGRAPHY FOR BIRD LOVERS, by Bentley Beetham. Cloth, 126 pages, illustrated, 5s. net. London, Witherby & Co.

This manual treats successively of apparatus, nest photography, young birds, stalking, concealment, and all the details it is desirable to master in successful work of this nature. Mr. Beetham's "Home Life of the Spoonbill" and this more recent work are the result of much painstaking labor and patience.

The FOREST AND STREAM may be obtained from any newsdealer on order. Ask your dealer to supply you regularly.



A Measure to Restrain Dogs.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 25.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The following is a copy of Senate bill No. 175, the result of the conclusions of a majority of the committee appointed by the Fish and Game Association to draft a bill relative to the better protection of partridge, quail, woodcock and other ground-nesting birds.

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any owner, lessee or custodian of any "self-hunting" dog to permit such dog to run at large in the woods or fields inhabited by game birds or quadrupeds between May 1st and June 30th, both dates inclusive. For the purpose of this act, no dog shall be considered a "self-hunting" dog until after he has been found running at large and hunting in woods or fields inhabited by game birds or quadrupeds, unaccompanied by the owner, lessee or custodian; and further, that the owner, lessee or custodian shall have been so notified in writing by the fish and game commission.

Section 2. If, after the owner, lessee or custodian of such a dog has been notified, as provided above, the dog is again found running at large and hunting in the covers above described, it shall be presumption of law that such running and hunting was with the knowledge and consent of the said owner, custodian or lessee, unless the contrary is shown by evidence.

Section 3. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to molest, harass or annoy any game bird or quadruped by breaking, training or practicing any dog upon them between May 1st and June 30th, inclusive.

Section 4. Whoever violates the provisions of this act shall be punished by a fine of not less than five dollars nor more than twenty dollars.

It has been our intention to frame a bill that would be acceptable to any fair-minded sportsman. All bird lovers who are in the habit of getting out into the open and into the haunts of nesting birds know very well that "self-hunting" dogs are very destructive to bird life. It is our hope that the owners of self-hunting dogs will not insist upon their right to prey upon, or seriously disturb, wild birds that nest on the ground.

It is our opinion that if our birds are to be saved, a great many people must make some concessions for their benefit. The contention that self-hunting dogs should be restrained during the nesting season, and while young birds are unable to fly, is really not open to argument.

The fox hunting contingent of this State is expected to oppose this bill, inasmuch as they insist on the privilege of hunting foxes throughout the entire year, and at the present time there is no law on our statute books that will restrain them. It would seem that every fair-minded sportsman, whether he be fox or bird hunter, should be willing to make it possible for the game wardens to get at that class of self-hunting dogs which, under the present status of affairs, cannot be done.

You will note from the wording of this bill that it will not apply to any dog until he is actually caught in the act of disturbing the game and hunting in the covers during the months of May and June.

It is a fact that in this State we have thousands of self-hunting dogs that practically sustain themselves, especially during May and June, on young rabbits, chasing them particularly at night. Not only do they destroy the rabbits, but they drive the quail, par-

tridge, woodcock and other ground-nesting birds from their nests, not returning until morning. If the eggs are in the nest, they will become chilled and refuse to hatch. If the young birds are out, and not over a week or ten day old, they will become chilled from the night air and perish before the mother bird returns to them, or if the dog finds the young birds, he will in all probability make a meal of them.

It is, without doubt, a fact that the remnant of the upland game birds of this State now hangs to life by such a slender thread that the friends of wild life must either give the birds more protection or lose them forever.

GEORGE B. CLARK.

Birds in the Cold Snap.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 27.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The most severe cold period North Carolina has known since 1899 began on the 6th inst. and ended on the 18th, the temperature ranging well below zero in the mountain section several days and in Raleigh going to 6 degrees above, while over all the State snow fell, more of it near the coast than anywhere else, almost breaking the record at Wilmington for depth of fall, though that region is almost sub-tropical.

Millions of robins made their appearance with the cold weather. In the country they ate the hollyberries and chinaberries. In the suburbs two little boys killed a hundred. They stood on their porch and shot the birds while the latter were eating chinaberries. Strings of robins were brought in and sold at two and a half cents a piece. While on a long tramp on the 20th I saw a great many, together with an unusual number of woodpeckers and crow blackbirds. The blackbirds made themselves at home in the Raleigh streets during the most severe weather. On the coldest day I saw four snipe alight on the sleet-covered snow on the edge of a little stream at a point where it was running swiftly and was not frozen. Two of the birds were not thirty feet away and were watched as they stepped off the ice on to the bank and instantly began to sink their bills into the ground, being evidently very hungry and seemingly unafraid. It is a popular belief that the chinaberries to which allusion has been made possess some intoxicating property, and the negroes declare that they have seen robins after eating these yellow berries, which are so thick on the trees, drop to the ground and walk about, "lak dey wuz drunk."

Eighty-eight miles from Raleigh a great dam has been completed and will furnish 32,000 horsepower here. Saturday the gates were dropped closing the sluice ways in the dam, which is over fifty feet high and 1,650 feet in length. It backs water about forty miles. As soon as the gates were closed the water began to rise very rapidly above the dam, and islands began to form. The negro employes at once noticed rabbits running toward the higher ground, and a party that put out in boats for one of the islands in a quarter of an hour killed seventy-two rabbits. Similar hunts on the other islands before the latter were covered with water were made. When the Yad-

kin had ceased to flow, the stream being about a quarter of a mile wide, the negroes rushed to it with sticks and gigs in order to get the fish in the shallow pools. A negro had caught a gigantic eel at least six feet long and as large as his arm. The eel was really too much for him. He tried desperately to hold it, but could not do so until help came. There was a wild search for fish all the way to the South Carolina line and no doubt beyond.

Great numbers of ducks and geese were in the coast waters, but some days the weather was so severe that even the stoutest sportsman did not attempt to do any hunting. FRED A. OLDS.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 20.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The recent cold wave that swept over the Northern States played havoc with the feathered kindred, if not the furred creatures. My first intimation of the relentlessness of that spell was when happening to go out into my tent, which I keep up all winter, I came across nine or ten sparrows unable to more than flutter around out of my reach. I had noticed before that the family cat helped himself at his leisure to this toothsome dish. I have found sparrows dead and dying from cold and hunger in nooks and crannies and in sheds. I scattered food for them despite the fact that I am a sort of foe of this species. I searched the surrounding country for further evidence of the devastation wrought by the storm wave, for I had in view a number of places where quail gathered. Last summer a number of quail made their home in Minneapolis and the outskirts. In several wooded sections I have flushed coveys of up to thirty quail at one time. They have been everywhere in great numbers within the limits, for the wholesale shooting that ran the gamut years ago in the city has ceased, and only a stray hunter attempts a shot within the city limits, hence the quail have become fearless. I followed the creek for a half mile that morning and came to the first resting place of the quail under a great bank. Ten were found stiff on the ground. They were hardly larger than a robin. I tracked through a corn patch where the shocks were still standing and flushed six in a stretch of weeds. The shocks had been used as shelter, and though I thrust my hands in and felt around, I could uncover no dead ones. Further on in the patch of weeds I scared up three others and watched them dive into a thicket on the other side of the creek.

Returning along the creek, I found liberal evidence of weasel; a big fellow had followed the creek and took his course over a sort of rise. Under a windfall I found seven dead quail scattered around with their heads chewed off. This was the work of the large weasel. I suppose that the quail were half starved and froze, or the weasel killed them all at his leisure. Some of them were ten feet away from the windfall. I decided to trap the weasel, and with that in view took several of the quail and tracked him to where he had disappeared into some roots. Cutting the quail open, I pinned up the bait and then set one trap directly under same and another one a little to one side, both bedded in some hair-like roots. On the way home I found the trail of another weasel and decided to track him, too. I followed the trail through a wood and back to the creek and up a water course where I set another trap, baited with the head of a rabbit. Around a barn there was evidence



CLARENCE H. MACKAY'S TROPHIES, RECENTLY PRESENTED BY HIM TO THE NATIONAL COLLECTION OF HEADS AND HORNS IN THE NEW YORK ZOOLOGICAL PARK

of the quail. They seemed to have split up in small bands, going this way and that, and holding close to the habitations of man. I searched other known places for evidence of the bobwhite and hunted up a farmer who had seen quite a number early one morning in the yard. They had been around his corn stacks that were piled high on all sides. He did not take much interest in birds, anyhow, he said, but wished he had had a gun because he knew quail were good eating. Of the birds I noticed some juncos, a lone chickadee and a bluejay.

The next morning I went over the same course. At the first roost there were no new victims, so continued on to a new locality. In a strip of pines, cedars and other planted trees I found bluejays, juncos, chickadees, sapsuckers and a butcher bird. At the trap I found a weasel. Wisely enough he had skirted around the bait, but had fallen victim to the second trap, set a little to one side. He was pure white with the black tip at the end of his tail.

In the second trap I found not a weasel, but a muskrat. This was most surprising, for I have not seen a muskrat in this part of the country

since the swamps dried up two years ago. At that time they all left the country and made their homes along the river. This rat evidently had his hole somewhere along that open watercourse and had stumbled on to the trap with its bait in his wanderings. I found no further evidence of the quail. Undoubtedly there are many big beavies yet, and I am going to ascertain for certain just how great the damage is. I understand that postmen in the rural districts have asked leave of the Government to feed the birds along their routes. This certainly should be granted them, for there is no limit to the good they might do while passing along day by day. I should think that the farmers would do something for the help'ess birds, but they do not seem to take any interest in them here.

ROBERT PAGE LINCOLN.

Mistaken for a Turkey.

THE New York Times printed a dispatch from Portland, Ark., on Jan. 27, saying that D. L. Bain, a merchant, planter and banker of that town, died that afternoon from a gunshot wound

inflicted accidentally early that morning by a young man named Simons, while hunting turkeys near Empire, in Chicoti county. The bullet entered Mr. Bain's right side, and an operation failed to save him.

Mr. Bain and Simons were hunting turkeys in the same locality and both were calling at the same time. They did not know of each other's presence, and when Mr. Bain answered young Simons's call, the latter fired at him, thinking him a turkey. As soon as he discovered his mistake, Simons called assistance and Mr. Bain was taken home.

He was one of the most prominent figures in South Arkansas and was at the head of D. L. Bain & Co., at Portland. He was heavily interested in banks and owned several large plantations.

New York Legislature.

ASSEMBLYMAN THOMPSON, of Suffolk, has introduced a bill excepting wild ducks, geese, brant and other wild waterfowl from the restrictions placed by this section upon selling game birds and song birds for food purposes.

Boone and Crockett Club Meeting.

THE annual meeting of the Boone and Crockett Club was held at the rooms of the club, 50 East Forty-first street, on the evening of Thursday, Jan. 25.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Major W. Austin Wadsworth; Vice-Presidents, Arno'd Hague, Walter B. Devereux, Archibald Rogers, William D. Pickett, Theodore Roosevelt; Secretary, Madison Grant; Treasurer, C. Grant La Farge. Two members of the executive committee, to serve until 1915, Charles Sheldon and Dr. William K. Draper.

Among the various reports presented that of the game preservation committee is of the widest general interest. It deals with the committee's work for the year, gives a list of pending legislative measures of special interest to the club and an account of the game situation for 1911.

The club believes that its most important work is to formulate a comprehensive plan of national game refuges and have such refuges established. To this end it is working with the departments of the Government especially interested in these matters, and especially with the Biological Survey. From H. W. Henshaw, chief of that Survey, was received a report on this subject which is printed as an appendix to the committee's report, and is of extreme interest. The committee believes that funds should be raised through the Boone and Crockett Club to pay the cost of stocking certain game refuges, and that if this is done, Congress will establish refuges and will care for the animals placed on them. It is believed that the time is favorable for the inauguration of a vigorous campaign for a comprehensive system of national game refuges, and that the club may properly appeal for funds, not only to its own members, but to any public-spirited citizens interested in this matter. Without funds little can be done.

During the past year efforts were made by the committee to help through Congress various appropriations in behalf of game protective work. Dr. Townsend, the secretary of the committee, himself an expert on the fur seal question, took strong public ground against the House resolution which provides for fifteen years' close time on male fur seals. From the pen of Mr. Sheldon, a member of the committee, came this year the extraordinarily interesting and valuable volume on the wild sheep of the Yukon wilderness and other species of large game there. The two herds of antelope established last year by the club in the Montana Bison Range and the Wichita Game Preserve are doing well. The funds required for the capture and transportation of these animals were contributed by members of the club—J. P. Morgan, Jr., Percy R. Pyne, E. Hubert Litchfield, Jr., Bayard Dominick, Jr., and Henry Clay Pierce.

The report of the game situation gives the interesting news that of the fenced herd of bison in the Yellowstone Park, numbering a few weeks ago 141, twenty-two young animals have recently died from an epidemic which attacked the herd. This is a strong argument in favor of the establishment of new herds of various species of wild game in widely separated localities. Of the outlaw bison belonging to Michel Pablo, which he could not deliver to the Canadian Government, the greater number have been killed, but about

twenty are still at large in Western Montana.

Moose are holding their own, and there seem to be a good number in the Glacier National Park. Those introduced several years ago in Newfoundland are reported to be increasing.

Perhaps the only caribou now found in the United States are a few in Northern Idaho, Washington and Montana, just along the boundary line. Several years ago there were perhaps 200 of these. They have now been reduced to about thirty. It is reported that rarely one of them crosses the North Fork of the Flathead River and strays into the Glacier National Park.

The problem of the elk south of the Yellowstone Park has been studied by Mr. Preble, of the Biological Survey, who has recommended a refuge there, but the settlers in that country seem as yet unable to agree as to what shall be done.

While the antelope, though protected all over the United States, are decreasing in number, investigations made during the past year show that in Arizona there are many more antelope than was formerly supposed. There are a few localities in the peninsula of Lower California that still have antelope.

The eight antelope in the Montana Bison Range seem to be thriving. The same number in the Wichita Game Preserve are doing well, and last summer a single one was born there. The Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan have an open season on antelope, and the constantly increasing emigration threatens their speedy extinction there.

White goats and wild sheep are doing well and are probably not decreasing.

Bears are growing scarcer except where protected, but in the National parks they are bold and often troublesome.

The fur seal herd in the Pribilof Islands still requires attention, and the committee takes strong ground against the passage of House resolution 277 forbidding the killing of male seals for a period of fifteen years. It is not likely that Congress will pass this resolution.

Dr. Townsend's expedition to the Guadalupe Islands and the discovery of a herd of elephant seals, long believed to be extinct, is a matter of extraordinary interest. Efforts are being made to protect them through the Customs House of the Pacific Coast.

Beavers are increasing and should be introduced in all Federal reservations. On the other hand, when they become too numerous in any region, they should be promptly reduced in number, not by making an open season on them, but by having Government officials trap them until their numbers are properly reduced.

The appendix to the report consists of a memorandum on the establishment of refuges for North American game furnished to the committee by H. W. Henshaw, of the Biological Survey. This memorandum suggests that the elk should be the first species used in restocking game refuges, using the abundant supply in and near the Yellowstone Park. Many of the National forests in the mountains of the West are available as game refuges, and most of them were formerly occupied by the elk. In the work of stocking these reservations, it would be necessary to make enclosures of considerable size to keep the elk together, otherwise the animals turned out might become widely scattered and

lost, and the experiment fail. The cost of such fencing in the mountains of the West in a rough country is about \$1,000 a mile. The Forest Service is heartily in sympathy with the attempt to restock these areas and will be glad to work with the Biological Survey and the Boone and Crockett Club to this end. The Order of Elks, a widely spread, strong and extremely popular organization in the West, would be likely to take an interest in this matter, and to work hand in hand with the club and the Government departments. Mr. Henshaw's memorandum closes with notes on certain National forests and their availability as game preserves. The first one mentioned is the Pecos National Forest, where a movement has already been started to set aside a National game refuge of fourteen townships covering the extreme headwater drainage of the Pecos River. This is a country from which the elk have been exterminated. Deer, bears and wild turkeys are still found there. The Sitgreaves and Coconino National Forests in Arizona are other places where refuges might be established. Mule deer, turkeys, beavers, antelope, bears, lions and some wolves are still found there. There is both summer and winter range.

The Black Mesa of Arizona, a high plateau available as a game refuge, was described by E. W. Nelson in the book of the Boone and Crockett Club, "American Big Game in its Haunts," in 1904. The top of the mesa is good summer range, but in winter the snow lies deep there. On the other hand the southerly and easterly slopes of the Blue River side will give winter range.

Another admirable locality for a game refuge is the Sacramento Mountains in New Mexico. This is a beautiful island of mountains, a natural game country from which, however, the elk have been exterminated. However, bears, deer and wild turkeys still exist, and certain slopes of the mountains would be available for the desert mountain sheep. There are some antelope on the open plains near these mountains.

On the whole the report of the game preservation committee for 1911 is a very interesting document which should be in the hands of all persons interested in this subject.

At the close of the business meeting of the club an adjournment was had to the lecture room of the Chemists Club at the same address where Captain Robert A. Bartlett, of Commander Peary's North Pole expedition, gave a very spirited illustrated talk to the members of the club and their guests. It was listened to with great interest.

Massachusetts No-Sale Bills.

GROTON, Mass., Jan. 25.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I inclose herewith a copy of a bill recently introduced into the Massachusetts Legislature, with the purpose of accomplishing here what has already been accomplished in New York by the Bayne law.

Massachusetts sportsmen and all other protectors of wild life should know why more than one bill avowedly for the purpose of stopping the sale of native wild game in this State are now before the Legislature. The bill referred to would never have been introduced had the committee appointed at the recent conference of sportsmen's clubs and other interested parties done its duty in accordance with the in-

structions which it received from that conference. Although these instructions were explicitly to prepare a Bayne bill for Massachusetts, the committee has now presented a bill which practically does nothing more than to stop the sale of shore birds. By permitting the sale of all wildfowl and big-game animals killed outside of Massachusetts, it not only encourages the illegal killing for sale of those species within this State and fails utterly to help the conservation of game in any part of the Union, but also effectually renders entirely useless its elaborate provisions avowedly designed to build up a licensed game-breeding industry by permitting the competition of wild game from all parts of the country.

If the enemies of wild life had been asked to draft a bill to suit their interests and make the sportsmen of Massachusetts appear ridiculous, they could hardly have improved upon the bill which has been so emasculated from its original form, which original I now submit. Had the committee, narrowly divided on the matter as it was, been required to report back to the conference by which it was appointed, there can be no question but that its report would have been emphatically rejected. It is because its bill can never command the support of the mass of true sportsmen and wild life protectors in this Commonwealth that the bill herewith inclosed was introduced. This bill in all its essentials is the Bayne law adapted to Massachusetts. However imperfect in minor respects, it embodies the principles upon which all who are not backsliders can and will unite, and by working earnestly and in harmony place upon the statute books.

WILLIAM P. WHARTON.

[Section 1 of the bill makes it unlawful, "except as hereinafter provided, to sell, offer for sale, have in possession for purposes of sale, or buy any birds or quadrupeds protected by law at any season in any part of the United States, or any part thereof, whenever or wherever taken or killed." Other sections provide for the rearing of game for market, under license, and the sale of European game.—EDITOR.]

Game Birds in Connecticut.

PACKER, Conn., Jan. 20.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* We have had three or four snows, one on top of another, one of them heavily sleet covered, hiding every square inch of ground, and thus every weed, seed and acorn, and the very important grit needed by quail especially. At the same time the temperature was repeatedly much lower than normal, 20 to 30 degrees below on more than one occasion during the past ten days. The hungry crows and bluejays were tamer and less noisy than usual, and surely were living on short rations. A squirrel also seemed unusually active, and in a hurry to find something to eat. The rabbit tracks were abundant, but their droppings few and far apart. They must live on the young twigs or sprouts, and few of these seem acceptable. Deer, too, did a lot of wandering, searching for food, doubtless. The tracks of seven crossed just back of my house, among the apple trees, but I could not see that one twig had been eaten. My experience with deer in orchard, garden and field has been quite different from that of the farmers who complain in the agricultural papers of the

great damage done by these interesting animals. One farmer told me he had counted nine pasturing with his cows, but would no more think of killing one than he would of shooting the gray squirrels that made their homes in his shade trees. Some write as if they would like to exterminate them.

Now the snow is nearly gone and the weather mild. The ruffed grouse, quail, rabbits, squirrels and jays can get the acorns if any are left. The deer, too, eat acorns, I believe; in fact, live quite largely on them, judging from their tracks under the oak trees. Grit is once more available to grind the acorns and weed seeds for quail and jays. The partridges do not suffer so greatly for grit, I believe, as they eat buds when acorns are not to be had, and these are more easily digested.

When the snow was melting I took a walk in the woods to see how the birds and animals were faring, and think they came through all right. The rabbits seemed to be on the move at mid-day, which I had never before noticed. Probably they were driven by hunger to leave their forms and burrows as soon as the ground became bare in spots. I saw where one rabbit had come out of his burrow and taken a bath in the wet snow, leaving a dirty spot where he had wallowed.

Mr. Morgan raises an interesting question, the weight of quail. I would not have thought $7\frac{1}{4}$ ounces a large one. But if really weighed on apothecary's scales, as stated, $7\frac{1}{4}$ ounces is nearly 8 ounces avoirdupois; 7.954 to be nearly exact. Many druggists, however, use avoirdupois rather than apothecary scales in most of their weighing. Reports from your readers on weights of large quail killed in many sections of our country would be interesting. Weights of ruffed grouse—partridge in the East and pheasant in the South and West—and rabbits would also be of interest. I do not believe the cottontails of this section much more than half the weight of that of the corn-fed rabbits of the Central West. A game dealer in New York once told me the quail of Western Ohio and Eastern Indiana were the largest that reached his market. A friend quite familiar with Long Island tells me that one district of that island produces the largest in America. Where do the largest grow, avoirdupois?

Still another question I would like to see discussed is the proportions, male to female, both of quail and rabbits. At one time a friend and I kept careful account of our bags of quail, and found far more cock than hen birds. A man who hunted rabbits with ferrets told me he made a practice, particularly late in the season, of liberating all females he caught, and that fully five out of six were males. I also heard an old hunter and trapper say that in winter all rabbits were male, while in summer every adult rabbit caught would be a female. What can your gifted writers tell us as to this? Farmers who were also hunters and interested in the quail crop have told me of small bebies of quail that did not mate in summer as usual. I asked them to examine them carefully when again they saw them, and see if they were not all male birds. Later they were so reported. I have understood these bebies of male quail are very disturbing to the mated birds, as the male quail does his share of the incubating, and is often driven from his nest and kept fighting until the eggs are cold.

Grizzly King raises the question of the rapidity of rabbits breeding, quoting a "thoughtful writer" as saying one pair would amount to 1,278,840 in four years; of course, barring all accidents. My mind revels in figures, and I find each pair would have to be the progenitors of fifty-six yearly to bring this result in four years. This is on the basis that half are of each sex. If a large percentage were does, it would be easy. Rabbits are said to carry their young only thirty days, and that the doe will breed within twenty-four hours after dropping her young. Then the does of the first and second litters in each year begin breeding before the summer is over. Thus fifty-six per year is not at all unlikely. But that no accident will happen is unlikely. Foxes, dogs, cats, owls, hawks, minks, weasels and men like rabbits, and some of these have it quite often on their bill of fare. Under conditions favorable to breeding and freedom from enemies, rabbits, quail and grouse multiply at a rate that should make shooting a more satisfactory sport than it has been of late. One pair of quail breeding at the rate of only eighteen young per year would at the end of ten years, barring all accidents, reach the enormous number of twenty billion. One pair of rabbits bringing forth only thirty-eight a year would amount to 20,480 billion.

E. P. ROBINSON.

Death of Rutherford Page.

RUTHERFORD PAGE, whose name is familiar to FOREST AND STREAM readers as having taken many beautiful photographs of Rocky Mountain scenery and pack trail travel, died in California, Monday, Jan. 22.

Within a few months he had become deeply interested in the science of aviation, and had been studying the subject and making flights at the Curtis school at San Diego. On Jan. 20 he received his license as a pilot. On the 22d he entered a general meet near Los Angeles and competed in some of the events, winning one of them over Beachey, a very skillful and experienced aviator. Later in the afternoon, flying in a stiff wind, he struck an adverse current of air, the aeroplane turned turtle and he fell from a height of seventy-five feet, his engine falling on him. He was instantly killed.

Mr. Page was a devoted sportsman. Though only twenty-four years old, he had done shooting in the East, and had had experience with big game in the Northern Rocky Mountains. He recently planned a trip to Alaska, which, however, he gave up in view of his interest in aviation.

He felt a keen interest in natural things and was a good observer. About eight years ago he and his brother took from a burrow in the Connecticut woods three or four short-tailed nondescript animals, whose eyes were not yet opened, and which no one recognized. These tiny creatures were given to a cat to nurse, and were watched until they developed into gray foxes. The two brothers wrote an interesting article on the observation, which was published in FOREST AND STREAM.

Rutherford Page was an able, alert, high-couraged young man, whose charm of manner and ready sympathy won for him the liking and affection of those with whom he came in contact. Had he lived, a bright future lay before him.



NATURAL HISTORY

Florida Sandhill Cranes.

KISSIMMEE, Fla., Jan. 24.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Come with me if you will, gracious reader, and enjoy a scene from the Southland. It is a bright and glorious morning; tall live oaks grace the well-kept lawn; from orange trees chirp the mockingbirds; red birds of brilliant scarlet feed complacently along with the dove, and jays in numbers herald their presence as they beg for their every morning breakfast of bread crumbs.

By the playing fountain stand like sentinels two white-plumed egrets, their spotless figures adorned in their bridal veil of long silken plumes, making a picture that an artist might envy. Central in the Florida scene are two large sandhill cranes, one pluming itself after the morning bath, the other a rollicking youngster, dancing and bowing at an imaginary plaything she sees in the grass.

It is chiefly of dear old Dick, familiar to FOREST AND STREAM readers, we would write. A few years ago Dick made his debut into the world of type when his history appeared in the columns of FOREST AND STREAM, and was so largely copied by the press all over the country.

Dick is now seventeen years old and is still the bugler and picket guard of the yard. His head is stately and like that of an Indian; his eye keen and piercing; his head surmounted by a brilliant red crest. He is truly an imposing and picturesque feature of the lawn.

He is a favorite with everybody, and accounts of his intelligence have been carried far by tourists and visitors to our town, while many a camera series is adorned with his figure.

The intelligence of this bird is equal to that of a highbred dog. He courts companionship, following us about the yard; and where the negro is at work, there Dick appears, digging industriously with his long beak, like a sexton.

Dick has always been inordinately fond of his master, whom he makes every effort to please, whether the command is to dance, or carol a greeting, or turn his back with wings outstretched to be carried. The last named is Dick's latest acquirement and is performed after this manner. His master will say: "Dick, do you want to be carried?" When Dick will at once turn his back, spread his wings, and after his master has grasped the wings close to the bird's body and has carried it a short distance or has jumped it up and down, Dick is told to say, "Thank you." and immediately puts up his head and gives a long, mellow trumpet call.

The bird shows a sense of intelligence so keen that we look upon it with daily wonder. While dozens of automobiles pass by during the day, it is only the car of Dick's owner whose rumb'le and konk-konk Dick notices. He recognizes its vibration long before the automobile is in sight, grows restless, and then with head erect commences a series of low gurgling notes, which culminate in a long clangorous, trumpeting call of welcome as the car rolls into the garage.

Three years ago Dick, then fourteen years old, surprised everyone by proving sex and lay-

ing the first egg, and now while Dick's name cannot be changed, we must think and speak in the feminine gender. Proud the old bird was of her first egg, and two weeks later she laid a second. The eggs were taken away and soon forgotten. A year later Dick began to show signs of nest building again, so with the aid of her master and mistress, quite a bunch of dried grass was gotten into one place, Dick calling and assisting in placing the twigs. One egg, two eggs and still Dick watched the nest, when a third egg was laid. Natives as well as the Seminole Indians say they have never found more than two eggs in a crane's nest.

A year ago Dick at the budding age of sweet sixteen again got to the nest building stage and



THE PET CRANES.

laid two eggs. In the interim between the laying of the first and second egg, a farmer brought to us a baby crane, a toddling, soft-eyed, yellow-legged creature. We placed the little crane in the yard, wondering how Dick would treat it, for Dick has always been the sovereign of the place—dogs, cats, chickens and the white herons have learned to bow to her superior will. To our surprise Dick tolerated the young bird, until the second egg was laid, when affection took the place of toleration and a mother instinct asserted itself. In a few days Dick had assumed entire proprietorship and adopted the baby crane as her sole property.

Dick being the pet of the yard for so many years had grown naturally selfish, much as a spoiled child, but now with the advent of the little stranger from the prairie she commenced to show a most self-sacrificing spirit with all the instinct of a foraging hen with her brood, denying herself all the tid-bits and feeding the new charge as long as the little toddler could be induced to swallow, the youngster moving away from its over-indulgent foster mother, who kept following with a choice bit. Not until the young bird had refused to be coaxed into eating more would dear old Dick eat.

Dick grew more and more foolish over the adopted baby, reminding one of a doting grand-

mother over a spoiled child, and soon began to resent any approach to the new treasure. She grew so cross—to all except her master—that Dick's friends of years thought "discretion the better part of valor" and admired her from a distance.

At the end of six months the young crane, whom we christened Peggy, had grown into a handsome bird with all the rollicking nature of a young puppy and kept her foster mother on the *qui vive*.

Around and around the house Peggy runs, chasing the cat, running after the buzzards, going through all sorts of gymnastics, bowing and dancing, picking up sticks, throwing them into the air and hopping up and down as if on a spiral wire.

The two birds enjoy each other's society through the winter, going about the yard neck and neck, digging the ground with heads together and roosting side by side at night.

Spring came and Dick commenced to show signs of peevishness at Peggy's persistent companionship, and soon we decided that Dick had something unusual on her mind, and the old chirp, chirp that attends the nest building was heard, and Peggy was commanded in crane language to keep away. Peggy, who needed something to love, sought the company of the horse, and now the handsome young crane and the pony make a most picturesque feature of the lot—the bird keeping close by her side and taking a step as the horse takes one—picking at her tail, jumping up and down, and apparently as happy as when Dick was her over-indulgent parent.

To complete the story a few more words about Dick must be added. She has certainly broken all crane records in egg laying, for beginning with her peevish attitude toward Peggy, when she laid a large well-formed egg, she has continued at intervals to make a nest under the shady corner of the bamboo until ten eggs are credited to her account.

MINNIE MOORE WILLSON.

Starlings.

GOLDSBORO, Md., Jan. 20.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Starlings have been quite plenty here this winter. I have noticed flocks of fifty or more, and during the recent cold weather they have been quite thick about the barnyards. I recognized the bird from the pictures of it in the encyclopedia and even Webster's dictionary.

I should like to know when they were imported and set free in this country?

J. SPENCER LAPHAM.

[Starlings were brought to New York city about 1890. Their increase was rapid, for in 1910 they were reported from many towns in this State, Connecticut and New Jersey, and even Philadelphia. Since then their spread in all directions has been more rapid. It would be interesting to hear from correspondents north and west, as well as south, as to the extent of their present range. They seem to have passed through the inclement winter weather without leaving their accustomed haunts, but come readily to places where food is placed for them. Last week we picked up a starling that had died or been frozen. It seemed to be but two-thirds grown. No others were found in the vicinity, which is frequented daily by them.—EDITOR.]



SEA AND RIVER FISHING

Indian Anglers.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 26.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* There yet remain two tribes of Indians in North Carolina, the Cherokees, in the high mountain region, and the Croatans, in the south central section. I spent a few days in May with the Croatans, and in August with the Cherokees, and was brought into the most intimate association with both tribes.

The streams in that section are deep and swift, though the country is sandy, and in general quite flat, and there are extensive swamps and great areas of long-leaf pine timber. The jack or pike grows very large and is in much request. The rivers are entirely fed by springs and are bordered by forests of cypress and juniper which literally cover the swamps and which give the water the color of light chocolate in the mass, though when taken in a glass it is as clear as crystal and is extremely palatable.

The Indians fish with all sorts of bait, sometimes with worms and often with what they call roaches, for black bass, which they term trout or chub. The main stream is the Lumber River, which properly is the Lumbee. The poles are long and so are the lines, and the fishing is done either from the banks or from boats. The cypress "knees" stand up thickly, and the streams run so fast through the shallows and the woods as to make a kind of whispering noise, very peculiar at night. The bottom of the streams is generally covered with a luxuriant growth of slender green vegetation which trails like a snake and has stalks sometimes fifteen to twenty feet in length.

One of the most prized, and at the same time handsome fish in the Lumber River and its numerous small tributaries and the outlying

marshes is the one known as the blue bream, which is a very bold fish and gives as fine sport as the large-mouth black bass. These blue bream weigh generally from a pound to two pounds and they are delicious eating. Anglers can go to that section from a considerable area



JIM TAIL READY FOR FISHING WITH WASP GRUB BAIT.

The Cherokees have exterminated the game in their high mountain country, and therein are widely different from the Croatans, for in the section inhabited by the latter there are yet many deer, wild turkeys and squirrels, while as already stated there are no end of fish. The Croatans show more up-to-date methods in preserving their game than do the Cherokees. The

Croatans generally use shotguns for killing game, though rifles, old and new pattern, are very frequent. Strange to say, these Croatans have always used the cross-bow, being the only Indians so far as known that ever used this weapon. They got this of course from the English side of their race, and it is a survival of the days of Queen Elizabeth. Of course they used the long-bow, too, but this has gone out for many a year, while cross-bows are yet made, though now these are not used for killing game, but merely for purposes of amusement, though some of them are extremely well made and duplicate the lines of the once so deadly English weapon.

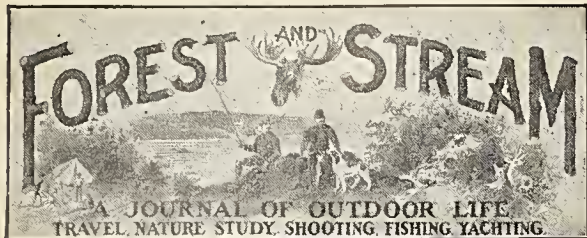
The Cherokees, with the usual Indian improvidence, have literally exterminated all the game in their wonderful region, which extends from the top of the Smoky Mountains, on the Tennessee border, down to the tableland some sixty miles westward from Asheville. These Indians use blow-guns for killing small game, and the scarcity of everything in fur or feathers is remarkable.

The principal streams are Oconalufy River, the Nantahala, the Soco Creek, etc. The canoes are all dug-outs. The Indians prize the brook trout most, next to this ranking the black bass, which they, too, call chub, and there are very handsome yellow-throat perch of good size. The streams are so clear that they look like quicksilver. For bait they never use the fly, but often grasshoppers and wasp grubs, together with worms and little salamanders, which they find under stones and logs alongside the streams. They have very great skill in taking fish, coupled with infinite patience. They fish by day and by night. They also "bait"

certain places in the streams, where there are rather deep holes, by throwing food there from time to time, so as to accustom the fish to go to these places.

On one occasion Jim Tail, whose name in Cherokee is Conectah, had just come in from a hard morning's work and was getting ready to

(Continued on page 160)



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THE OBJECT OF THIS JOURNAL

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

—FOREST AND STREAM, AUG. 14, 1873.

GROUND-NESTING BIRDS.

MASSACHUSETTS sportsmen propose to curb the wanderings of self-hunting dogs during the nesting season of quail, grouse and woodcock. A bill for this purpose is now before the State Legislature, and excellent reasons why it should become a law are given in another column.

To the appeal made by Mr. Clark there is little that may be added, but we would suggest that those who now oppose the passage of the bill give careful consideration to the fact that, as more and more land is cleared for agricultural purposes, cover for ground-nesting birds decreases, and important agents in this situation are the fires that creep about among the leaves and grass in autumn. These little fires are regarded as of small importance, but they destroy many of the few covers left to the birds. When severe storms and periods of cold come in mid-winter, the birds find difficulty in securing food and shelter, and in the nesting season they become the prey of every dog that roams at will, and of cats as well.

If a portion of the vast sums of money now expended in the purchase of foreign game birds were devoted to simple measures for protecting our native game birds, the results would not be so difficult to find as is the case to-day. It may properly be regarded as an innovation to tie up the dogs during certain periods, and to look after the welfare of small game in severe weather, but the necessity for this is evident.

The cold weather of January killed immense numbers of small game in regions where the

game formerly wintered with small loss. The substitution of barbed wire fences for the old-time worm fence of split rails, accounts for no small portion of the loss to-day. These old fence corners were always perfect shelters for birds and rabbits, even in cleared fields. Because of the scarcity of wood, the worm fence has entirely disappeared over much of the country, and the wire fence which takes its place affords no shelter, as there are no angles grown up to brush and dense grass, to furnish windbreaks, keep out the snow and protect the birds hiding therein in winter and nesting in spring, from night and day prowlers, wild and domesticated.

Much is heard of conservation. Real conservation, which is only another way of saying protection, includes within its scope the feeding of and providing shelter for our small game, and there is no better way to continue this work through the seasons than to prevent the disturbing by dogs and cats of the nesting birds.

CLIPPER SHIPS.

THE suggestion made by Palmer H. Langdon, in concluding his story of a voyage from San Francisco to Honolulu in a bark, that a sailing ship might well be put to similar use on the Atlantic, merits the approval of all those who love the sea and witness with regret the passing of the clippers. There are, on the Atlantic coast and elsewhere, many persons who would, if it were possible, be glad to pass their vacations on board a first-class sailing vessel, and if such a ship were put in commission, properly equipped to insure the comfort and amusement of a reasonable number of passengers without overcrowding, it is more than likely that the enterprise would prove profitable. There are ships aplenty suited to this use, or that may be adapted to it with some alterations; officers and crews to be had, and no lack of men who would gladly take passage if permitted to "play sailor" now and then, and with them would go their families.

The Atlantic's moods have not changed, but men have acquired greater skill than was possessed by the navigators of the old-time clipper ships, and they are assisted by instruments and data unknown then, while it is possible now to so equip ships that living aboard one for a fortnight will be a pleasure.

CALLING TURKEYS.

THE accidental killing of one Arkansas turkey hunter by another may strike the average person who has never called a turkey as of the same brand of carelessness as that which has been displayed so conspicuously in the woods of the Northern States. Such unfortunate happenings are rare in the regions where turkeys may still be found, and the only explanation that may be deduced from theory alone is that the man who fired the shot was not an expert hunter, and that he was deceived by the imitation of the turkey hen's plaintive call.

In places where calling is practiced the gobblers can be deceived only by an excellent imitation of the hen's call, but there are very few veteran hunters who mistake the imitation for the real call and are thereby placed in personal danger from a possible shot from the other hunter's place of concealment. Still, that such a thing is possible is proved now and then,

but usually the deception is discovered before it is too late, and few hunters fire before the gobbler is actually seen. In the Arkansas case the shooter did not wait to make assurance doubly sure, and was therefore guilty of the inexcusable carelessness which has cost so many deer hunters their lives in other States. For he fired into the bushes and of course did not miss the other hunter concealed there. Such shots rarely do miss.

It is a blessing, to say the least, that deer and other game of the Northern hunting grounds cannot be lured by calling or any similar deception. As it is, the fatalities have kept pace with the increase in the number of persons who go into the woods every autumn to hunt deer. If green hunters had, as an additional excuse for random shooting, a call of some sort, their imaginations would lead them to further recklessness, if that were possible, than some of them have displayed in the past.

WORK will be begun this year on two new additions to the American Museum of Natural History, New York City, the plans for which have been filed with the Building Department. The original building fronts on Seventy-seventh street, and with the completion of wings from time to time, it now covers nearly the entire block on that street between Columbus avenue and Central Park West. One of the new additions will extend the structure part way along Columbus avenue, the other along Central Park West, and in the course of time other additions will complete the plan to cover the entire block, leaving an immense court within the quadrangle. The present additions will cost in the neighborhood of \$700,000.

THE New York State Conservation Commission has announced that there will be 30,000 pheasant eggs and 5,000 pheasants for free distribution from the State Game Farm at Sherburne, this year. Sportsmen, farmers and lovers of game birds desirous of obtaining allotments of these birds or eggs for restocking covers may apply to the commission. Upon request blanks will be sent for the purpose. All applications should be made before March 1. The distribution of eggs will commence about the middle of April and continue during May, June and the first part of July. Pheasants will be ready for distribution during August, September and October.

RICHARD TJADER, the big-game hunter, is planning another expedition, but in this one he will bag big game of another sort, and lay his plans for capture in a different way than those made on his African hunting excursions. Both he and Mrs. Tjader have long been interested in missionary work, and his plans include an extensive journey by motor car into many parts of the world in the continuance of this work. While he is saving souls, perhaps Mr. Tjader may also do a little shooting now and then on side trips.

PLANS are being made in New Rochelle, N. Y., to secure a fund by popular subscription for the erection of a statue of the late Frederic Remington on the plaza in that town. Mr. Remington lived in New Rochelle for a great many years and his neighbors were very fond of him. One of the stations of the new railway building there will be named for him.



YACHTING



Ticks from the Ship's Clock.

GREAT LAKES yachting circles are considerably agitated just now over the question of helmsman for the Richardson cup defender. Otto Schoenwerk, Jr., who won the soubriquet of "champion sailor of the Great Lakes," through his success in winning the Columbia Y. C. Michigan City race with Invader, and the Mackinac trophy with Mavourneen, has taken up his residence in Seattle. However, there needn't be such a great brow furrowing over the question, as Bill Thompson, commodore of the Chicago Y. C., is about as capable a helmsman as anyone could ask on either fresh or salt water. It is no cinch that Schoenwerk is a better skipper, and if he is, the shade he has on Commodore Bill is very light. The commodore has political aspirations, which we hope will become realization, but even at that, Mr. Thompson must have recreation, so why shouldn't he take his time off from politics in sailing the new defender to victory. Besides, we don't think any chair in politics would be sufficiently sticky in the seat to keep Bill from getting out of it to push the \$10,000 beauty over the line and keep the International trophy in the Windy City. The other possibilities, all winners, are Ogden McClurg, Fred Price and Roy Barcale. If any one of these spokes-turners is selected, Chicagoans may put it right up to the new boat, for if she has the speed in her, they can extract it without pain.

Members of the Muskegan, Mich., Country Club yachtsmen are planning to have the local club represented at the regattas and boat races at White, Bear, Spring and other lakes in this vicinity next summer, and it is likely that two or three speedy sailboats will be purchased. At the meeting last week several members expressed their intention of securing boats, in the racing class and entering them in different events. The local club promises to take an important part in nautical events this summer.

A member of the Manhasset Bay Y. C. has offered a cup to be known as the iceboat championship cup of Manhasset Bay. The following conditions govern: Any yacht club located on Manhasset Bay may enter for the cup, each club to be represented by one boat only, of 300 feet or less sail area. Any iceboat which has been on the ice on the bay at any time up to Jan. 23, 1912, shall not be disqualified on account of having more than 300 feet sail area, provided her sail plan has not been increased. The match shall be decided by points in five races; two points shall be awarded to the winner and one to the second boat in each race, but in case the conditions do not allow the sailing of the full five races the match shall be decided on the points of the races sailed. The cup shall become the property of the club first winning it three times.

The Corinthian Y. C., of Baltimore, has decided not to consolidate with Arundel Boat Club. The proposition has been under advisement for some time and many Corinthian members were in favor of it. Graham Eckel was elected Commodore in place of J. H. Robinette, who has held office two terms with success to the club.

Jamaica Bay Y. R. A.

At a meeting of the Yacht Racing Association of Jamaica Bay, held Jan. 25, the question of abolishing the open races held by the clubs in the association, and of changing the courses sailed by the several classes in the handicap division was discussed, but owing to the absence of delegates from several clubs, and the

short time given for the consideration, the matter was laid over until next meeting.

The idea of abolishing the open races is for the purpose of keeping down the number of racing dates, and utilizing these open dates for handicap races. The change in the course is in the interest of the deeper draft boats, which find difficulty in negotiating the shoals in Jamaica Bay. It has been proposed to lay out a course from Sheepshead Bay to Romer Shoal, to the bell buoy, off Norton's Point, Coney Island, thence to the starting line, for sloops, cabin cat-boats and cruising power boats. A course in Jamaica Bay for the smaller sail and power boats was advocated in order to keep them out of rough seas.

Ice Yachting.

WEATHER conditions have not been propitious for ice yachting during the past week, but a number of skippers, nevertheless, braved the snows and gales with the result that some spirited contests were recorded. At Long Branch, on the 22d, under the auspices of South Shrewsbury Club, Henry Monroe's Say When won the club pennant, beating Terhune by 44s. and Hazel L., 51s. The 10-mile course was made in 31:30.

At the Long Branch Ice Boat Club, Robert Heitermeyer's Imp beat James O'Brien's Snow Flake for a \$500 purse. Imp's time was 40:48 for the 15-mile course.

On the 24th, records for 10 and 15 miles were made over the Shallow Point course by boats of the South Shrewsbury and Long Branch clubs. The 10-mile club race was won by ex-Commodore J. C. Gibbons' Ingenue in 16m. 52s.

The other record was made by Walter Content's Clarel in the lateen class for the Long Branch ice yacht trophy in a race with Eagle. Clarel, sailed by Capt. William Riddle, covered the course in 26m. 4s., 45s. ahead of Eagle. The best previous club record was held by Jack Frost, 28m. 30s. over the 15-mile course.

Ex-Commodore Gibbons' Red Rover, sailing under the colors of the Long Branch Ice Boat Club, won the Ayres and O'Brien cup, covering 15 miles in 27m. 12s. With Rainbow II., Capt. O. F. Roberts captured the Drub cup from ex-Commodore Gibbons' Ingenue.

Manned by Edward Asay and his son Harry the third class ice yacht Daisey captured the second race for points on the North Shrewsbury Club pennant. She covered the 10-mile triangle club course in the fast time of 18m. 44s.

At Fair Haven three races were sailed for points on the Fair Haven Club pennant. Jennie captured two races and Frank Bennett's Bessie B. won the last race. Capt. Edward Little sailed Jennie in the winning contests, and in the last contest Harvey Little sailed.

On the 25th, Red Rover, ex-Commodore J. C. Gibbons' ice yacht, won the Weiner cup, sailed for by boats of the Long Branch club, from a field of six starters, covering the 15-mile course in 26m. 4s., exactly the record made by Clarel the day before. Capt. James O'Brien's Jack Frost was second, only 27s. behind the winner, with Drub a close third. Red Rover's second win was in the race for the Irving cup for boats of the South Shrewsbury club. Rover covered the 15-mile course in 26m. 52s., beating Say When by 1m. 5s. Hazel L. withdrew.

In a blinding snowstorm twelve ice yachts of the fourth and fifth class raced a 5-mile course on the 26th before a large carnival crowd. The Red Bank boats, Everett Asay's Streak, Harry Asay's Reindeer and Ralph Sickles' P. D. Q. II., finished first, second and third, in 22m. 42s., 23m. 34s. and 24m. 24s. respectively. Henry Applegate's Vim, the only non-club boat, was fourth in 25m. 25s. Capt. Edward Little's Jennie, in fifth place, was the

first Fair Haven boat to finish, in 26m. 45s., and Porter Hoagland's Catherine sixth in 27m. 26s.

Streak, Reindeer, P. D. Q. II. and Vim finished first, second, third and fourth respectively in another race between the smaller yachts.

The first ice yacht race for the Board of Trade trophy this season was sailed on the 26th at Red Bank, Capt. Edwin Fiedler's old-time favorite, Drub, winning from ex-Commodore J. C. Gibbons' Ingenue by 3m. 6s. In the last seven years the South Shrewsbury and Long Branch clubs have each won a leg on the cup, three races in five in any one season, and the trophy is at present held by the Long Branch club.

There were ten starters in the race. The Long Branch club was represented by Drub, Carel, Jack Frost, Isabel, Blanche and Eagle. The South Shrewsbury boats were Princeton, Hazel L., Mildred and Ingenue.

Drub, in a light northwest wind, led from start to finish. Hazel and Drub passed the first stake close together, with Jack Frost third. At the end of the first five miles Drub led Jack Frost by 44s., with Ingenue third. When the 10-mile stake was turned Drub had increased her lead to nearly 2m. over Ingenue. Drub continued to increase her lead to the finish.

The Long Branch Ice Boat and Yacht Club won another race for the Board of Trade cup on Jan. 27 on the South Shrewsbury River. This time the winning yacht was Jack Frost. The summary:

Jack Frost—First lap, 3:42; second, 4:49; third, 5:57; fourth, 5:57; sixth, 5:26. Time, 30:07.

Ingenue—First lap, 4:03; second, 4:54; third, 6:20; fourth, 4:36; fifth, 6:43; sixth, 5:51. Time, 32:33.

Blanche—First lap, 4:31; second, 5:02; third, 6:20; fourth, 4:35; fifth, 7:40; sixth, 5:28. Time, 33:14.

Princeton—First lap, 4:31; second, 5:27; third, 5:38; fourth, 6:06; fifth, 6:29; sixth, 4:37. Time, 33:50.

Hazel L.—First lap, 4:44; second, 4:43; third, 7:10; fourth, 6:06; fifth, 6:44; sixth, 5:03. Time, 34:41.

ON GREAT SOUTH BAY.

There was fine scootering again on Jan. 25, and the Bluepoint Scooter Club had an exciting race, which was witnessed by a large crowd. The distance was 18 miles. There was a "flying start" and the first to get away was Commodore F. C. Thurber in Elmer. The winner was Keep It Dark, Captain C. W. Ruland, Jr., of Patchogue, sailed by William Corley; second, Ice Pick, Captain Harry Hoyer, and the third, Elmer.

Several members of the Islip club were on the ice the early part of the week indulging in impromptu brushes. This was the first time the Islip "duck class" of scooters has had an opportunity to assemble, and although the wind was light, many of them showed that they are capable of astonishing speed.

ON THE NORTH SHORE.

In a 20-mile northwest breeze and on ice as smooth as glass the Manhasset Bay Y. C. gave a 10-mile race for ice boats at Port Washington, Jan. 22. The winners were Manhasset and Trouble, both belonging to the Manhasset Y. C. The summary:

Large Boats—Start, 3:00.

	Finish.
Manhasset, J. Walker and C. M. Gould.....	3 14 45
Ice Baby, R. Dussenberre.....	3 15 10
Whiz, W. Vanderloal	3 15 35
Bertha Ida	3 16 00
Nameless and Knickerbocker did not finish.	

Small Boats—Start, 3:30.

Trouble, W. B. Duncan, Jr.....	3 49 53
Papoose, W. Ward.....	3 50 03
Blue Bell did not finish.	

Club Elections.

SOUTH BAY Y. C.

The annual meeting of the South Bay Y. C., San Jose, Cal., was held Jan. 11. The report of Commodore Thomas E. Gibson reviewed briefly the good events of last season. The report of

the secretary showed the club to be in excellent financial condition. The Program Committee appointed Commodore T. E. Gibson, former Commodore S. E. Smith, W. J. Gardner, Frank Cox and N. E. Wretman. The following officers were elected: Commodore, T. E. Gibson (re-elected); Vice-Commodore, E. Knickerbocker; Port Captain, Martin Jensen; Secretary, N. E. Wretman; Treasurer, J. B. Harmon.

E. Knickerbocker has a motor boat for which he claims 20 miles an hour, and an equal speed is boasted of by C. H. Letcher for his boat. The men will probably test this matter out before their fellow-sportsmen early in the season.

CHELSEA Y. C.

The Chelsea Y. C., Chelsea, Mass., elected the following officers for the coming year: Commodore, Joseph D. Swoyer; Vice-Commodore, John R. Wiggins; Rear-Commodore, James H. Hayes, Jr.; Treasurer, John R. Shields.

CORINTHIAN Y. C. ELECTS OFFICERS.

The Corinthian Y. C., of Boston, is looking forward to another very successful year this summer following the holding of the annual meeting and election of officers at the Boston Athletic Association. Reports showed that 1911 was a banner year, no less than twenty-two races being held with a total of 783 starters. A number of changes were made in the executive officers, the staff for the current year being named as follows: Commodore, C. B. Wheelock; Vice-Commodore, J. B. Fallon; Rear-Commodore, L. F. Percival; Secretary, H. S. Goodwin; Treasurer, F. W. Moore; Measurer, S. H. Brown, Jr.; Executive Committee—J. M. Ward, Andrew Raeburn; Membership Committee—P. W. Pope, S. W. Lewis, Merrill Hunt, Harold Peters; Regatta Committee—W. L. Carleton, G. H. Mayo, George Upton, G. E. Chapin, J. G. Alden; House Committee, three years, A. P. Tarbell.

KNICKERBOCKER Y. C.

The Knickerbocker Y. C., New York, held an informal dinner at the Hotel Manhattan on Jan. 17. There were between seventy-five and one hundred members and guests present. The following officers of the club have been nominated for the year, and the election will take place at the annual meeting, which will be held on Feb. 20: Commodore, W. E. Spencer, M.D.; Vice-Commodore, W. F. Duffield; Rear-Commodore, W. D. Griscom; Treasurer, G. H. Cooper; Secretary, J. O. Sinkinson; Measurer, G. J. Stelz; Fleet Surgeon, W. H. Peer, M.D.; Board of Directors—Rodman Sands, Harry Stevenson, W. B. Beam, Alfred Schoen and F. L. Kraemer.

TAMPA Y. C.

The annual election of officers was held at the Tampa Yacht and Country Club, and the result follows: D. C. Gillett, President; H. T. Lykes, Vice-President; C. M. Davis, Secretary; R. J. Binnicker, Treasurer; Board of Directors—J. T. Mahoney, William M. Fielder, M. G. Gibbons, W. S. Barritt, J. M. Harvey.

Motor Boating

Motor Cruiser for G. M. Pynchon.

At the yards of the Gas Engine & Power Co., Morris Heights, a twin-screw motor yacht is being built for Vice-Commodore G. Mallory Pynchon, of the Larchmont Y. C. She is 70 feet 3 inches over all, 65 feet on the waterline, 11 feet 6 inches beam and 3 feet 6 inches draft, with a speed of 14½ miles.

The new yacht will be used in connection with Commodore Pynchon's racing sloop Istalena. The machinery will consist of two six-cylinder, 6x6 inches Speedway.

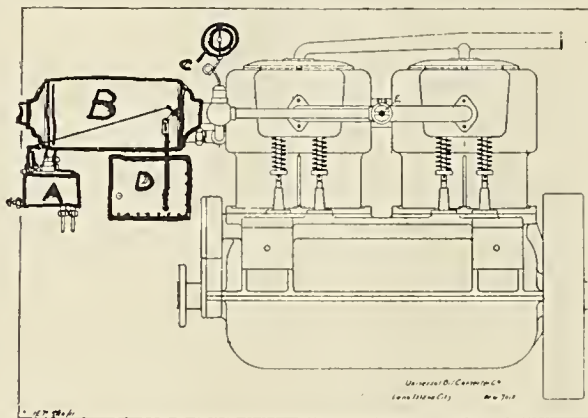
Commodious quarters for the crew are located forward. The engine room is under the after end of the raised deck forward and has a large skylight. The midship deck is 14 feet long and the full width of the vessel. In the

trunk cabin part aft of the midship deck is the saloon, with folding berths, buffet and wardrobe. The yacht will be lighted throughout by electricity. The joiner work is of hardwood. There will be six steel watertight bulkheads. She will be ready for delivery early in May.

Running the Motor with Kerosene.

Now that the price of gasoline is running a Marathon with butter and eggs and bids fair to cut the gas engine from its favorite food, just as marketmen sooner or later will deprive the motorist of two of his pet breakfast staples, it has fallen to the lot of the ever handy inventor to find a substitute. This appears in the form of a kerosene oil converter, whereby the engine in your motor boat runs on oil. This simple device is known as the universal hydrocarbon gas producer, invented by W. K. Bassford, and is attached in the same manner as the muffler.

The principle of its operation is as follows: This being a suction gas producer, the fuel is first atomized and then drawn by the suction



A—Duplex Kerosene and Gasolene Carburetor. B—Gas Producer. C—Thermostat. D—Automatic Control Mechanism.

of the engine through passages heated by the exhaust, thus making the device automatic, and suiting the requirements of the engine under all conditions of speed or load. The exhaust is absolutely clean, odorless and colorless, which signifies perfect combustion, a minimum consumption of fuel, and a maximum of efficiency.

It is described as being "fool proof," which, if true, is in itself sufficient recommendation. It starts on gasoline, and after running three minutes, the gasoline supply is shut off automatically and kerosene turned on. This is all done by a thermostat and requires no thought nor attention from the operator. Its economic value may be figured thus: A 10-horsepower gasoline engine running ten hours a day will use seven gallons of gasoline at 15 cents a gallon, \$1.05. The same horsepower engine with the gas-producer attachment would consume six gallons of kerosene at 7 cents, costing 42 cents, a saving of 63 cents a day,

To Florida by Motor Boat.

MANY motor boat owners who can spare the time visit Florida in winter and wait until the weather is warm before returning to this frigid section. Time was when only those who owned a fair sized steam yacht or a good auxiliary could make the trip south in the winter months, and then when the motor boat began to take the place of the steamer, only large boats of that type could make such a journey, because a considerable part of the voyage was on the ocean. Owners of smaller craft shipped them south by rail or sent them around in charge of professional crews. Now things are different and one could get to Florida with a 20-foot boat if he cared to put up with a little discomfort, or if he rested each night at some town or village. A 40-footer is an ideal craft for such a trip, and to make things more agreeable, there should be a party of four or five congenial ones on board. Some motor boats have been built specially for such a trip. Last year several went south, and since then, the inland water

route has been so much improved that it is now possible to get from New York, Philadelphia, or almost any other eastern city, all the way to the orange groves and have only about 160 miles to travel on the ocean. That 160 miles is from Beaufort, N. C., to Winyah Bay. Cape Fear River is half way between those two points, and it affords good anchorage for boats of all sizes. A cruising motor boat can make 80 miles in eight to ten hours in good weather, so that this run outside is nothing to be worried about.

The Department of Commerce and Labor, acting through the Coast and Geodetic Survey, has issued special charts which cover the route through the inland waterway, and on these charts it is shown by a broken red line. Briefly, in starting from New York, the way is up the Raritan River to New Brunswick, N. J., thence through the Delaware and Raritan Canal to Bordentown, N. J.; down the Delaware River to Delaware City, Del.; thence through the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal to Chesapeake City, Md., and thence through Back Creek and Elk River to the head of the Chesapeake. The route then traverses the home of the oyster and canvasback duck and leads southward through Elizabeth River, Dismal Swamp Canal (or Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal), Albemarle and Pamlico Sounds, Neuss River, Adams Creek Canal to Cove Creek and Newport River to Beaufort, N. C. Vessels drawing 3 feet or less can go 23 miles further to Bogue Inlet, but vessels of deeper draft must go outside at Beaufort. At Winyah Bay there are more inland routes, but the way is tortuous. It is a well buoyed and lighted way through and can be easily made out. Just now the southern route is the popular one with all who can take it.

Mr. Gardner's New Yacht.

AN inland yachtsman who makes buggies and friends easily, Russel E. Gardner, has now ordered a gasoline speed yacht of 150 horsepower for June delivery. Mr. Gardner owned the old-time stern-wheeler Annie Russell. The new vessel is 57 feet long, 12 feet beam. Cabin will be finished in mahogany with glass observation rooms. She will be the finest yacht on the Mississippi.

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YACHT and BOAT SAILING

By the late Dixon Kemp

Tenth edition. Published 1904. We have a copy in fairly good condition, published at \$12, which we will sell for \$9.00.

FOREST AND STREAM PUBLISHING CO.

motor as well as the automobile motor has been at a disadvantage because of the trouble frequently had in starting the motor. It is no fun to crank, especially on a hot day, and often cranking is attended by some serious mishap. The Janney-Steinmetz starter is one of the new ones which will attract much attention, and it is claimed for this starter that it makes it possible for a woman to take a boat and stop and start it without having to ask for assistance. The base of this starter is less than 5 inches square. The compressor with its rotor, gears, valves, measures 7x8 inches, and it weighs less than 20 pounds. A single cylinder model weighs less than 10 pounds. The device in all its actions is controlled by the helmsman. The starting is done by high air pressure, and it is absolutely silent. Last summer when the motor boats were racing at Huntington, much trouble was experienced in starting the big motors in the racing craft. All sorts of cranking devices were used, and sometimes, try as they would, the motors would not start. A self-starter that is reliable will be a boon to motor boatmen.

Reliance V.

THE owner of Reliance IV. has built a new Reliance and has a challenge ready for any speed boat extant, in course of construction or in a state of contemplation. The Reliance owner, J. J. Ryan, of Cincinnati, who was in town early in the week said:

"I am willing to race my speed boat Reliance against any motor boat in the world and will certainly have a crack at these foreigners when they come. Reliance IV. was the fastest boat in the West, and she defeated among others Kitty Hawk, La Truda, Gretchen and Hoosier Boy, and, I think, would have beaten Dixie IV. at Buffalo when that boat ran ashore. Reliance is under 30 feet in length and has a 75-horsepower motor. She has made more than 37 miles in races. Now I have a new Reliance and am willing to match that boat against any speed boat in the world, any size, any power. The race may be any distance from one mile to 100 miles and the stakes from \$2,500 to any amount.

"Now that is what I call a sporting proposition. Reliance will race in the East this year, and I'll show the owners of speed boats here what speed is. My new boat will make 47 miles an hour, and then I'll have a little to spare. You see, I don't want to give her away at once. The boat is coming here and will be on exhibition at the Motor Boat Show in the Madison Square Garden. I have no secrets. The hull will be fully exposed. It is a hydroplane, but the secret of its speed is in its proper adjustment. Everything works in harmony, and there is no detail in the hull that we are afraid to show. When a boat of the size of Reliance can get such speed with a 75-horsepower motor it proves that these high powered things are built on some wrong principle. My boat is not for sale."

Canoeing

A. C. A. Membership.

NEW MEMBERS PROPOSED.

Atlantic Division.—David J. Boon, 4265 Ridge avenue, Philadelphia, Pa., and G. Ashton Barker, 3018 W. Lehigh avenue, Philadelphia, Pa., both by Henry B. Fort.

Western Division.—Henry G. Vocke, Jr., 2308 Chestnut street, Milwaukee, Wis., by John F. Butt; Lawrence Gylstrom, 724 28th street, Milwaukee, Wis., by John F. Butt; Hugh H. Dyar, Kenilworth, Ill., by J. W. McConnell.

NEW MEMBERS ELECTED.

Western Division.—6334, F. G. Coggin, 913 Buena Terrace, Chicago, Ill.; 6335, Otto A. Koss, 525 South Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.



TRAP SHOOTING



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

Fixtures.

Feb. 22.—Cleveland (O.) G. C. tournament. F. H. Wallace, Sec'y.

REGISTERED TOURNAMENTS.

- Feb. 16-17.—Mobile (Ala.) G. C. J. L. Suttle, Mgr.
- Feb. 22-23.—Columbus (O.) G. C. L. Fisher, Sec'y.
- March 14-15.—Holmesburg Junction, Pa.—Keystone S. L. of Philadelphia. H. L. David, Mgr.
- March 21.—Columbus (O.) G. C. L. Fisher, Sec'y.
- April 8.—Mt. Airy (Md.) G. C. Ray Watkins, Mgr.
- April 9-10.—Moberly (Mo.) G. C. L. R. Hulen, Sec'y.
- April 9-10.—Birmingham (Ala.) G. C. O. L. Garl, Sec'y.
- April 9-11.—Perry, Okla.—Oklahoma State tournament, under the auspices of the Perry G. C. Bush H. Bowman, Sec'y.
- April 10.—Gaithersburg (Md.) G. C. R. M. Purdum, Sec.
- April 11.—Atglen (Pa.) G. C. L. R. Lewis, Mgr.
- April 13.—Rittersville, Pa.—Lehigh R and G. C. H. F. Kock, Sec'y.
- April 15-17.—New Orleans, La.—City Park G. C. E. F. Leckert, Sec'y.
- April 17-19.—Wichita, Kans.—Kansas State tournament, under the auspices of the Interurban G. C. C. W. Jones, Sec'y, 209 N. Main St., Wichita, Kans.
- April 18.—Columbus (O.) G. C. L. Fisher, Sec'y.
- April 23-24.—Spokane, Wash.—Washington State tournament, under the auspices of the Spokane R. and G. C. T. B. Ware, Pres.
- April 23-25.—Laurel, Miss.—Mississippi State tournament under the auspices of the Laurel G. C. Chas. Green, Pres.
- April 23-25.—Omaha (Neb.) G. C. F. T. Lovering, Sec'y.
- May 8-9.—Columbus (O.) G. C. Lon. Fisher, Sec'y.
- May 9.—Riverside, Ill.—National G. C. Chas. W. May, Pres.
- May 14-16.—Columbus, Ga.—The Interstate Association's Seventh Southern Handicap tournament, under the auspices of the Columbus G. C.; \$1,000 added money. Elmer E. Shaner, Sec'y-Treas., Pittsburgh, Pa.
- May 14-15.—Adel, Ia.—Adel G. C. C. F. Clarke, Sec'y.
- May 14-16.—Fairmont, W. Va.—West Virginia State tournament, under the auspices of the Fairmont G. C. Ed. H. Taylor, Sec'y.
- May 15.—Milton Junction (Wis.) G. C. W. H. Smith, Sec'y.
- May 15-16.—Columbus (O.) G. C. L. Fisher, Sec'y.
- May 15-17.—Peoria, Ill.—Illinois State tournament, under the auspices of the Illinois State S. A. Robert Scholes, Sec'y.
- May 21-24.—Sunbury, Pa.—Pennsylvania State tournament, under the auspices of the Sunbury-Selinsgrove G. C. J. W. Schoffstall, Sec'y.
- May 23-24.—Waterloo (Ia.) G. C. J. F. Libby, Sec'y.
- May 23.—Mt. Morris (Ill.) G. C. H. W. Cushing, Sec'y.
- May 28-30.—Omaha, Neb.—Nebraska State tournament, under the auspices of the Omaha G. C. F. T. Lovering, Sec'y.
- May 29-30.—Wilmington, Del.—Delaware State tournament, under the auspices of the Du Pont G. C. T. E. Doremus, Sec'y.
- June 1.—Roversford (Pa.) G. C. F. A. Anderson, Sec'y.
- June 4-6.—Mexico, Mo.—Fifth annual State tournament of the Missouri State Trapshooters' Association, under the auspices of the Audrain Country Gun Club, of Farber, Mo. Russell Glynn, Sec'y.
- June 5.—Janesville (Wis.) G. C. L. L. Nickerson, Sec'y.
- June 5-6.—Aurelia (Ia.) G. C. Frank R. Welch, Sec'y.
- June 5-7.—Warm Springs, Ga.—Merriwether G. C. T. B. Slade, Mgr.
- June 10-13.—Syracuse, N. Y.—New York State tournament, under the auspices of the New York State Sportsmen's Association. H. W. Smith, Pres.
- June 11-13.—Sioux City Ia.—Soo Gun Club. W. F. Duncan, Sec'y.
- June 18-21.—Springfield, Ill.—The Interstate Association's thirteenth Grand American Handicap tournament, on the grounds of the Illinois Gun Club; \$1,500 added money. The winner of first place in the G. A. H. guaranteed \$1,000 in cash and a trophy. Elmer E. Shaner, Sec'y-Treas., Pittsburgh, Pa.
- June 25-28.—Eugene, Ore.—Pacific Indians. F. C. Riehl, Sec'y.
- June 27-28.—Spencer (Ia.) G. C. G. O. Round, Sec'y.
- July 14-15.—Fargo, N. D.—North Dakota State tournament, under the auspices of the Gate City G. C. Albert E. Rose, Sec'y.
- July 16-18.—Bradford, Pa.—The Interstate Association's Seventh Eastern Handicap tournament, under the auspices of the Bradford G. C.; \$1,000 added money. Elmer E. Shaner, Sec'y-Treasurer, Pittsburgh, Pa.
- Aug. 7-8.—Lindsay, (Okla.) G. C. Robt. May, Sec'y.
- Aug. 14-16.—Kansas City, Mo.—The Interstate Association's seventh Western Handicap tournament, under the auspices of the Kansas City Gun Club; \$1,000 added money. Elmer E. Shaner, Sec'y-Treas., Pittsburgh, Pa.
- Sept. 2.—Ogdensburg (N. Y.) S. A. J. M. Morley, Sec.
- Sept. 10-13.—Denver, Colo.—Rocky Mountain Interstate Sportsmen's Association; \$5,000 added money. Ambrose E. McKenzie, Mgr.

DRIVERS AND TWISTERS.

Pacific Indians tournament at Eugene, Ore., will be shot June 25-28, instead of July 9-12, as originally scheduled.

Eighteen tournaments were registered with Interstate Association, week ending Jan. 27. These will be found listed under "Registered Tournaments" at top of this page.

Elmer E. Shaner, Secretary-Treasurer Interstate Association, writes: "Please state that our seventh Southern Handicap tournament will be held at Columbus, Ga., May 14, 15 and 16, under the auspices of the Columbus Gun Club, and that our Seventh Eastern Handicap tournament will be held at Bradford, Pa., July 16, 17 and 18, under the auspices of the Bradford Gun Club. There will be \$1,000 added money at each tournament."

From Haddonfield, N. J., comes this: "The Haddonfield Gun Club did not hold the regular monthly shoot on Saturday, 20th inst. Too cold, the boys said, to shoot. The reason given was an excellent one. To my mind, it was not complete. Have a very strong suspicion that they were shy of the hard targets the club had to hand out to them. The last League shoot proved to them that all targets will not break when hit with as many as seven pellets when not further than 35yds. from the score. A freak lot sure. A rifle ball will not break half of them. W. A. Shreve, Secretary."

The official list of registered trapshooters, just issued, places Pennsylvania at the top with 668; Ohio second with 341, New York third with 314, and Rhode Island and New Hampshire last with one lonesome registered clay-bird breaker in each State. The list by States follows: Alabama 60, Arizona 3, Arkansas 69, California 87, Canada 239, Colorado 58, Connecticut 184, Delaware 56, Washington, D. C., 11, Florida 2, Georgia 19, New Mexico 16, Idaho 56, Illinois 248, Indiana 75, Iowa 267, Kansas 130, Kentucky 38, Louisiana 19, Maine 28, Maryland 114, Massachusetts 82, Michigan 17, New Hampshire 1, Minnesota 50, Mississippi 38, Missouri 237, Montana 35, Nebraska 190, New Jersey 146, New York 314, North Carolina 52, North Dakota 36, Ohio 341, Oklahoma 69, Rhode Island 1, Oregon 40, Pennsylvania 668, South Carolina 11, South Dakota 60, Tennessee 39, Texas 59, Vermont 28, Virginia 76, Washington 78, West Virginia 51, Wisconsin 187, Utah 5, Wyoming 2.

BEECROFT.

Chicago Gun Club.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 21.—The fairly pleasant weather of the past two days was a welcome relief from the snow and zero temperature which had kept our shooters away from the traps the past two weeks. Nine shooters came out to-day, and Stannard topped the list with a score of 99 out of 100, while Bills was a close second with a score of 98. Amos Moore won the amateur honors for the day with a score of 90 out of his first 100, and finished up with 23 out of 25 in an extra event. He was highly pleased with his success on the first day as a member of the club, and especially as this was his fourth trial at the traps, although he has done considerable field shooting. Martin also did splendid for one who had never tried to break targets.

On Saturday Jan. 20, Ed. Graham, O. P. Goode and H. Winans were the only ones to show up for a few turns at the trap. Graham had quite a bit the best of it when they had finished, as he broke 96 out of his 100, but he had to hustle to keep the lead, as Goode had one 24, one 22 and a 21 to his credit. Scores:

Events:	1	2	3	4	5	6
Targets:	25	25	25	25	25	12p.
W D Stannard.....	25	24	24	24	..	..
F G Bills.....	25	24	24	24	..	..
A Moore	21	23	23	23	23	12
H Winans	22	18	22	22	..	..
Mrs L M Fetherston.....	21	20	19	20	..	15
O W Crocker.....	21	21	16	20	..	14
A Frana	19	21	22	..	..	16
J A Tagart.....	23	22	..	..	..	16
F W Martin.....	..	..	..	..	..	10

Arms and Ammunition Chat.

It is surprising how low-priced and yet how good a rifle can be put on the market. The Marlin Fire Arms Co. has just put out Model 29. It's a repeater, .22 caliber, taking without adjustment a short, long or long-rifle cartridge. It is of the take-down variety, trombone action. Is, in fact, similar, in general construction to the exceedingly popular Model 20. The object of this paragraph is not to call attention to how good this arm is—the fact that it's a Marlin product guarantees its merit, but to show how low-priced a good arm can be made and sold. The price is \$8.50. At the price, and with a set of Ideal reloading instruments, the cost of your shooting is reduced to about the least expensive recreation worth indulging in.

New York Athletic Club.

PELHAM MANOR, Jan. 27.—Twelve gunners participated in the clay pigeon shoot at the Travers Island traps to-day under fairly good conditions, but high scores were impossible. The high gun total of 82, made by Gus Lembeck, was a really creditable performance, and gave him top honors by a margin of only one target over Fred Schaulffer. The summaries:

January cup, 25 targets, handicap:

G W Lembeck..... 2 23	T Lenane, Jr..... 4 19
D F McMahon..... 2 23	E F Crowe..... 2 19
J I Brandenburg... 5 23	F H Schaulffer... 1 19
J G Batterson..... 3 21	R R Debacher..... 5 17
E N Huggins..... 5 20	J Meyer..... 0 16
W B Ogden..... 3 20	E P Lawson..... 0 16

Shoot-off:

G W Lembeck..... 2 25	J I Brandenburg... 5 22
D F McMahon..... 2 20	

Dey cup, 25 targets, handicap:

F H Schaulffer.... 1 25	J G Batterson..... 3 21
W B Ogden..... 3 24	D F McMahon..... 2 20
G W Lembeck..... 1 24	R R Debacher..... 5 19
T Lenane, Jr..... 4 23	E N Huggins..... 5 17
E F Crowe..... 2 23	J Meyer..... 0 16
J I Brandenburg... 5 22	E P Lawson..... 0 16

President's cup, 25 targets, handicap:

J G Batterson..... 3 25	G W Lembeck..... 1 20
W B Ogden..... 3 23	J I Brandenburg... 5 18
R R Debacher..... 5 22	J Meyer..... 0 17
T Lenane, Jr..... 4 22	F H Schaulffer.... 0 17
E F Crowe..... 2 21	E N Huggins..... 5 17
D F McMahon..... 2 21	E P Lawson..... 0 13

New Year cup, 25 targets, handicap:

T Lenane, Jr..... 4 23	E P Lawson..... 0 18
R R Debacher..... 5 23	J G Batterson..... 2 18
F H Schaulffer.... 0 22	W B Ogden..... 3 17
J I Brandenburg... 5 20	E F Crowe..... 2 15
G W Lembeck..... 1 20	E N Huggins..... 5 17
D F McMahon..... 2 20	J Meyer..... 0 15

No shoot-off; permanent possession of trophy won by R. L. Spotts with an average of 93 per cent.

Distance handicap, 25 targets:

W B Ogden..... 18	23	T Lenane, Jr... 17	17
G W Lembeck.. 20	20	J I Brandenburg 16	15
D F McMahon.. 19	19	F H Schaulffer. 21	13
R R Debacher.. 16	17	J G Batterson.. 19	12
J Meyer..... 16	17		

Aggregate trophy, 100 targets, handicap:

G W Lembeck..... 5 87	J I Brandenburg... 20 83
T Lenane, Jr..... 16 87	E F Crowe..... 8 78
J G Batterson..... 11 86	E N Huggins..... 20 71
W B Ogden..... 12 84	R R Debacher..... 20 71
D F McMahon..... 8 84	J Meyer..... 0 64
F H Schaulffer.... 2 83	E P Lawson..... 0 67

High gun trophy, 100 targets, scratch:

G W Lembeck..... 82	E F Crowe..... 70
F H Schaulffer.... 81	E P Lawson..... 67
D F McMahon..... 76	J Meyer..... 64
J G Batterson..... 75	J I Brandenburg... 63
W B Ogden..... 72	R R Debacher..... 51
T Lenane, Jr..... 71	E N Huggins..... 51

Speedway Gun Club.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 24.—Fourteen gunners participated in the regular weekly shoot of the Speedway Gun Club yesterday afternoon over the traps near the Speedway. While the day was not an ideal one for trap-shooting, some good scores were turned in nevertheless. High gun honors of the day were divided between Louis Colquitt and B. M. Shanley, Jr. The former broke 154 out of 175 blue-rocks that he shot at, while Shanley was credited with 201 kills out of a possible 225. Colquitt and Sim Glover were the only gunners to be credited with breaking 25 in a row. Scores:

Events:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
B M Shanley, Jr.....	22	24	22	20	24	22	22	22	20
L O M Ohmdra.....	15	20	16	21	..	..	..	..	..
Sim Glover.....	22	22	22	22	25	20	..	..	..
N Keller.....	13	15	19	12	13	..	..	..	..
John Bey.....	20	18	16	19	22	15	..	..	..
J Wheaton.....	19	18	13	19	15	..	..	..	..
Peter Bey.....	13	16	11	16	14	..	..	..	..
A P Lane.....	19	20	16	13	23	22	22	..	..
C von Lengerke.....	19	18	21	23	19	22	..	..	..
E Smith.....	13	17	16	19	..	..	..	..	..
L Colquitt.....	18	22	22	22	25	24	21	..	..
T A Davis.....	16	18	18	20	..	..	..	..	..
W Stengel.....	18	10	17	..	..	..	..	..	..
J Stobeaus.....	12	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

SMOKELESS.

Birmingham Gun Club.

TEN shooters were at the weekly shoot of the Birmingham Gun Club, on Jan. 26. The day was ideal for shooting, and every one had a good time. Some of the old regulars are coming out again to get in practice for the Mobile, Ala., shoot. Present indications are that Birmingham will be represented by a full squad at the Mobile registered shoot. James Hillman did the best shooting. Mrs. Garl landed second place by her consistent shooting. P. H. Lallande made his first attempt at targets, and, considering, his shooting is very good. Scores:

Shot at. Broke		Shot at. Broke	
J Hillman..... 100	93	Dr J Coulbourne 100	70
Mrs O L Garl... 100	78	R H Baugh..... 75	51
Wm Dunn..... 100	75	Dave Roberts... 75	48
Ed Cornwell... 100	73	O L Garl..... 50	42
Judge Cahalan.. 100	70	P H Lallande.. 50	37

O. L. GARL, Sec'y.



Solid-breech, Hammerless, Safe.

Remington-UMC Autoloading Rifle is the only recoil operated rifle that locks the cartridge in the firing chamber until after the shot is fired. Allows five shots.

Remington-UMC .22 Repeater has fewer, simpler, bigger and stronger parts to its action than any other repeater. Loads 15 short, 12 long and 11 long rifle cartridges.

Remington-UMC Autoloading Shotgun allows five shots. The recoil ejects the empty, throws a loaded shell into place and cocks the gun.

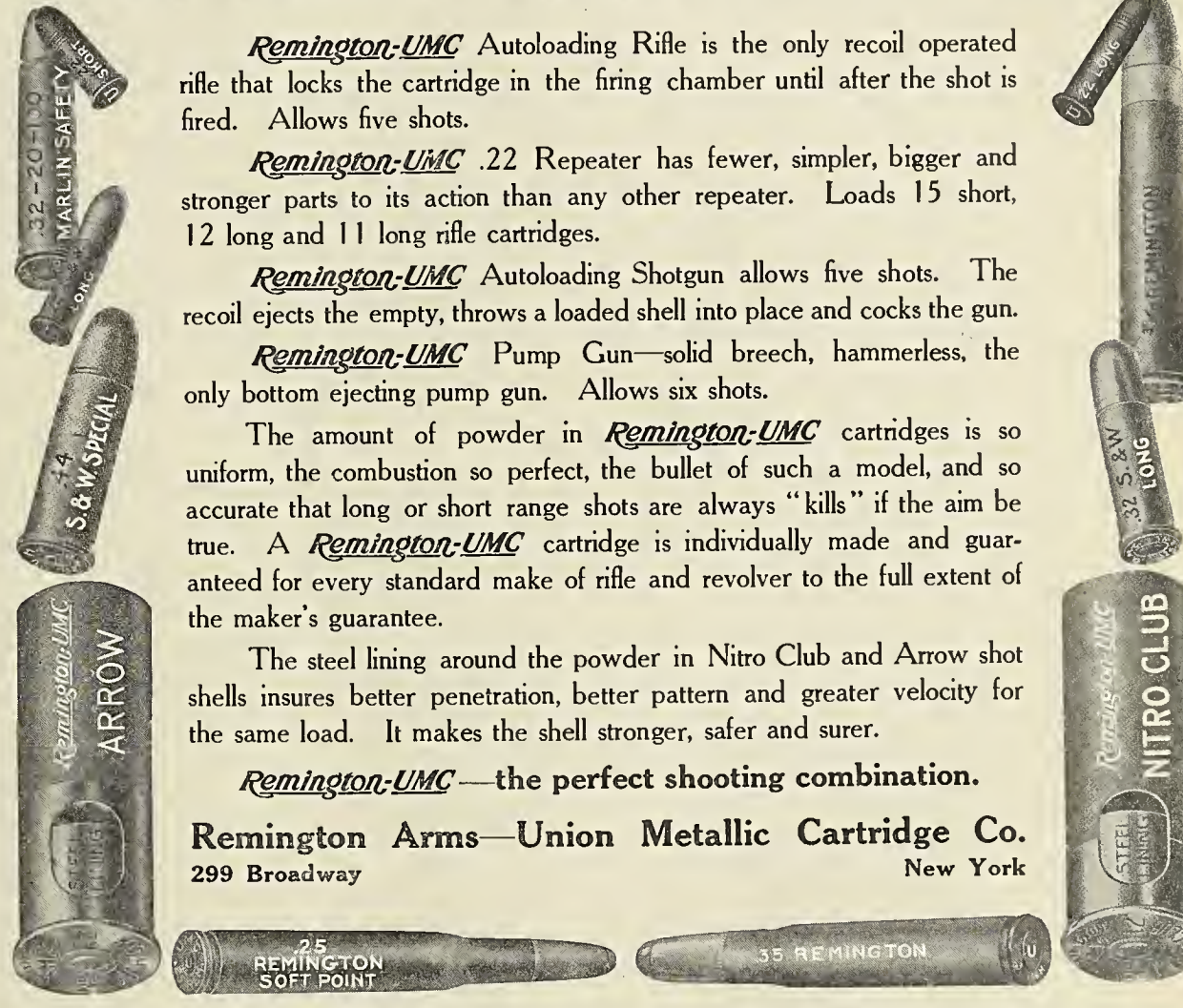
Remington-UMC Pump Gun—solid breech, hammerless, the only bottom ejecting pump gun. Allows six shots.

The amount of powder in *Remington-UMC* cartridges is so uniform, the combustion so perfect, the bullet of such a model, and so accurate that long or short range shots are always "kills" if the aim be true. A *Remington-UMC* cartridge is individually made and guaranteed for every standard make of rifle and revolver to the full extent of the maker's guarantee.

The steel lining around the powder in Nitro Club and Arrow shot shells insures better penetration, better pattern and greater velocity for the same load. It makes the shell stronger, safer and surer.

Remington-UMC—the perfect shooting combination.

Remington Arms—Union Metallic Cartridge Co.
299 Broadway New York



Manhasset Bay Y. C.

PORT WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—It was a vicious day for the Long Island Sound clay-bird championship to-day, but almost every club within a radius of fifty miles was represented. While scores were kept down by weather conditions, competition was keen. H. L. Hoyt, Jr., of Manhasset Bay Yacht Club, tied W. S. Silkworth, of Glenwood Country Club with 85 out of 100. In the shoot-off Silkworth broke 24 out of 25, while Hoyt slipped off his speed and lost 9 of his string. Third went to A. W. Alker, of Manhasset Bay Yacht Club, with 84.

The team trophy was taken by the new Queens Gun Club five with 360 out of 500. High professional was Capt. Doe with 77, being two more than made by his brother professional, Carl von Lengerke.

W S Silkworth, Glenwood Country Club.....	85
H L Hoyt, Jr, Manhasset Bay Y C.....	85
A W Alker, Manhasset Bay Y C.....	84
*Capt Doe, New York City.....	77
W Simonson, Queens G C.....	76
*C von Lengerke, New York city.....	75
M K Waters, unattached.....	76
J S Simonson, Queens G C.....	74
C von Beckman, Bergen Beach G C.....	73
H T Lee, Queens G C.....	73
J E Meyers, Manhasset Bay Y C.....	73
J Holland, Queens G C.....	71

E A Lein, Queens G C.....	69
E Pennell, Jr, Queens G C.....	68
G R Long, Bergen Beach G C.....	65
*E von Lengerke, New York city.....	65
Capt Foster, Bergen Beach G C.....	64
W M Hyde, Port Washington Club.....	62
C A Meyer, Manhasset Bay Y C.....	61
B Nathaway, Queens G C.....	60
T E Hyde, Port Washington Club.....	57
T R Chapman, Queens G C.....	57
C Gould, Manhasset Bay Y C.....	56
*J Hessian, New York city.....	56
D de Wolfe, New York A C.....	53
L Sierck, Manhasset Bay Y C.....	53
E Morrell, Queens G C.....	50
M A Kelsey, Bergen Beach G C.....	50
C Vogel, Queens G C.....	49
C A Brown, Bergen Beach G C.....	42

*Professionals.

Quakertown Gun Club.

QUAKERTOWN, Pa., Jan. 27.—Quakertown Gun Club held its monthly 25-target shoot to-day, the Du Pont trophy for the high gun being won by W. Hessler. Scores: Weitzel 17, F. Hessler 15, F. Fred 12, O. Newbert 7, W. Hessler 19, A. Keller 9, W. Binkley 11, W. Daub 12, J. Linselberger 10.

Midwinter Handicap.

PINEHURST, N. C., Jan. 24.—The best field a Southern trapshooting tournament has ever gathered together lined up for to-day's opening events in the fifth annual midwinter handicap, seventeen of the starters scoring better than 189 out of 200. G. S. McCarty, of Philadelphia, scored 198, which included straight runs of 64 and 131. For second place F. S. Wright, of South Wales, N. Y.; C. H. Newcomb, of Philadelphia; F. A. Hodgman, Tuckahoe, N. Y., and W. T. Laslie, of Tuskegee, were bunched at 192. H. W. Kahler, of Philadelphia, and H. E. Buckwalter, of Philadelphia, were tied at 191. J. F. Wulf, of Milwaukee, made 190 and J. A. Smith, of South Solon, O., and C. G. Westcott, of Orlando, Fla., 189 each.

Heading the professionals was Lester German, of Aberdeen, with 195; J. T. Skelly, of Wilmington, who scored 194, three targets in the lead of R. W. Clancy, of Chicago; E. H. Storr, of Baltimore, and L. J. Squier of Pittsburgh.

Jan. 25.—An unfinished straight run of 105 landed A. L. Ivins, of Red Bank, at the head of the field in 200-target race with a total of 194. In second position H. W. Kahler, of Philadelphia, and G. S. McCarty, of the same place, tied at 193, McCarty ending up with an unfinished run of 67. G. J. Corbett, of New York, who ran 73 straight, and W. H. Jones, of Macon, made 192. There was another tie at 191 between H. E. Buckwalter, of Philadelphia, and Allan Heil, of Allentown. At 180, F. A. Hodgman, of Tuckahoe, tied with Vassa Cate, of Brunswick, Ga. Other big runs were a 69 and a 61 unfinished for J. A. Blount, Greensboro, who scored 186.

Jan. 26.—A. E. Ranney, shooting under New York Athletic Club colors, captured the Preliminary Handicap to-day in a race which was uncertain in its outcome until the last shot had been fired by the half a dozen leaders. In second position a single target away were a fast trio, including B. B. Ward, of Aberdeen; R. H. Bruns, of Brookville, Ind., both at the 18yd. mark, and R. L. Spotts, the Larchmont Yacht Club champion, who was a yard further off. The field was closely bunched with J. A. Smith, of South Colon, O., and John L. Englert, of Catasauqua, both at 18yds., tied at 91.

Huff, at 21yds., and Skelly at 19yds., were first and second among the professionals in 92 and 91. G. G. McCarty, of Philadelphia, led in the morning sweepstakes with 98, tying with Lyon, professional. Kahler and F. A. Hodgman, of Tuckahoe, tied with Clancy, professional, at 91.

Jan. 27.—Shooting from the 21yd. mark, Harry W. Kahler, of Philadelphia, led the field to-day with a clean cut score of 98, missing one target each in his second and fourth strings. Early in the game it looked as if some of the experts might keep up to him, but it was soon apparent that the purse and the trophy were his. Henry Powers on the 18yd. mark finished second with 95.

In third position a triple tie resulted between C. W. Billings, of New York A. C.; David T. Leahy, of Brooklyn; E. R. Alexander, of Tuskegee, all at 18yds., and J. C. Bitterling, of Allentown, 16yds., who scored 94. W. F. Hopper, of Jefferson, 18yds.; Frank S. Wright, of South Wales; Charles H. Newcomb, of Philadelphia, and Allen Heil, of Allentown, all 20yds., were in fourth place at 93; H. P. Carlon, of Wilmington, 18yds., and C. G. Westcott, of Orlando, 19yds., being the last to make over 90 per cent. The day was perfect.

Hawkins, at 21yds., led the professionals with 94; Storr, at 19yds., making 93, and Skelly, at the same mark, 92.

The gold medal for the high general average for the full 800 targets of the tournament went to Kahler, who scored 766, or 95 3/4 per cent. The gold medal for the 600 targets at 16yds., Preliminary and Midwinter omitted, was won by G. S. McCarty, of Philadelphia, who scored 587, or 97 5/6 per cent.

Kahler won second with 578, or 96 1/2 per cent., while H. E. Buckwalter, of Philadelphia, and F. S. Wright, of South Wales, tied for third medal at 574, or 95 1/2 per cent., Wright winning the shoot-off, 25 to 23, Buckwalter missing his fourth and thirteenth targets.

Lester German won the professional general average with 586, or 97 3/4 per cent. Wright was high in the morning sweepstakes with 99, and Jesse Young, of Chicago; Buckwalter and McCarty, tied for second at 98. German also scored 99, which was high gun for the professionals.

Taken all in all, it is generally conceded that the percentage of experts, the entry list of eighty considered, was as high as has ever been recorded in an American event. The winner takes \$500, and the handicap trophy, and yesterday's Preliminary winner, \$200 and a trophy. The total added money and trophies amounted to \$1,860.

It is superfluous to say that the Du Pont expert Luther Squier in the managerial chair, and with Charley North in charge of the Ideal-Leggett traps, that the tournament ran off as smoothly as an oiled sea. Leonard Tuft's hospitality was of the real old Southern variety, which spells perfection.

First Day.

Table with 4 columns: Name, Score, Name, Score. Lists top performers like H D Gibbs (200, 187), J Clark (200, 184), H B Pottinger (200, 176), etc.

Table with 4 columns: Name, Score, Name, Score. Lists top performers like F A Hodgman (200, 192), W F Clarke (200, 176), G J Corbett (200, 186), etc.

Second Day.

Table with 4 columns: Name, Score, Name, Score. Lists top performers like H D Gibbs (200, 181), J Clark (200, 164), H B Pottinger (200, 175), etc.

Third Day.

Table with 4 columns: Name, Reg.ular, Preliminary Hdp., Total. Lists top performers like J B Snowden (77, 16, 73), J C Bitterling (83, 16, 77), J H Dreher (85, 16, 85), etc.

Table with 4 columns: Name, Score, Name, Score. Lists top performers like F S Wright (96, 20, 88), R W Clancy (97, 21, 87), Wm Ridley (93, 21, 81), etc.

Fourth Day.

On the fourth day the Pinehurst handicap was preceded by five 20-target events, scores of which follow:

Table with 4 columns: Name, Score, Name, Score. Lists top performers like J C Bitterling (75), J H Dreher (88), J G S Dey (85), etc.

The scores in the Pinehurst Handicap follow:

Table with 5 columns: Name, Yds., 25, 25, 25, 25, Total. Lists top performers like J C Bitterling (16, 17, 20, 18, 21, 76), J H Dreher (16, 25, 23, 21, 25, 94), etc.

*L S German.....	22	22	18	24	16	88
G S McCarty.....	22	22	18	24	16	80
J Young.....	21	21	22	20	22	85
*J M Hawkins.....	21	24	23	23	24	94
*W Huff.....	21	23	22	25	21	91
Arthur Lyon.....	18	20	16	21	23	80

MONEY-BACK PURSE.

Added by Pinehurst Gun Club.....	\$500.00
Extra entrance, \$1.00 per day.....	238.00
Total purse.....	\$738.00
Losses paid in full.....	465.42
Surplus to 18 high guns.....	\$272.58

*Professionals.
The moneys in the two handicap events were as follows:
Preliminary handicap, entrance \$10; \$200 added; winner guaranteed \$200 for first money: One 93 paid \$200; three 92s, \$87.36; two 91s, \$53.76; five 90s, \$30.91; five 89s, \$2.69.
Pinehurst Handicap, entrance \$20; \$500 added and winner guaranteed \$500; 53 entries: One 98 paid \$500; one 97, \$241.28; one 95, \$196.04; four 94s, \$120.64; four 93s, \$61.09; one 92, \$30.16.

Crescent Athletic Club.

BAY RIDGE, Jan. 27.—A shoot by calcium light was held at Crescent Athletic Club to-night. The conditions called for 25 targets, and when the final bluecock was trapped, it was found that F. B. Stephenson, John H. Hendrickson and W. C. Damron all had tied with 20 targets each. In the shoot-off, John H. Hendrickson won with a total of 24 out of 25. F. B. Stephenson finished second with 23, and then came W. C. Damron with 22.
The shoot was a decided success. Two big calcium lights were placed beside the traps and they played a steady light over the firing ground. The targets were painted white and looked big and round when they were thrown.
The conditions were miserable for high scores, as it was bitterly cold. In addition a strong wind swept in from the Bay and chilled the gunners. Flurries of snow whirled across the traps, and into the faces of the marksmen, who, however, did not seem to mind the trying conditions. Scores:

Take-home trophy, 100 targets, scratch:			
G S Stephenson.....	91	G N Felix.....	76
J F James.....	86	*J Fanning.....	75
F B Stephenson.....	86	F S Hyatt.....	74
*N Apgar.....	86	*J M Fay.....	73
A E Hendrickson.....	86	*R L Schneider.....	72
*H Stevens.....	85	G L Brower.....	73
M Stiner.....	84	E L Hopkins.....	72
C R James.....	82	*J B Doremus.....	71
*A P Lane.....	82	J P Fairchild.....	70
A Bryant.....	82	H D Bergen.....	69
*J A R Elliott.....	82	W W Pell.....	68
*J H Hendrickson.....	82	W M Marshall.....	63
C H Pulis.....	80	*L Ohumdro.....	59
J W Dreyer.....	80	F Sanborn.....	62
J E Mussey.....	78	*C R Babson.....	57
H T Spooner.....	76	*J A Davis.....	45

Team shoot, 25 targets, handicap:			
G S Stephenson.....	5 22	F B Stephenson.....	0 22
A Hendrickson.....	5 24-46	C R James.....	0 22-44
J F James.....	0 19	J P Fairchild.....	0 19
A Bryant.....	5 21-40	G E Brower.....	3 17-40

January cup, 25 targets, handicap:			
C H Pulis.....	4 25	*J A Davis.....	0 18
J E Murray.....	5 24	H T Spooner.....	4 17
G E Brower.....	3 23	*R Schneider.....	0 17
F B Stephenson.....	0 22	*J A R Elliott.....	0 17
*H Stevens.....	0 21	M Stiner.....	1 17
*J R Fanning.....	0 21	J F James.....	0 16
*N Apgar.....	0 20	L C Hopkins.....	4 16
J P Fairchild.....	3 20	F Sanborn.....	5 14
*A P Lane.....	0 20	H D Bergen.....	0 14
G N Felix.....	0 20	*C R Babson.....	0 13
A Bryant.....	5 19	*T M Fay.....	0 18
C R James.....	0 18	W W Pell.....	4 22
F S Hyatt.....	1 18	J E Doremus.....	0 15
H W Dreyer.....	3 18		

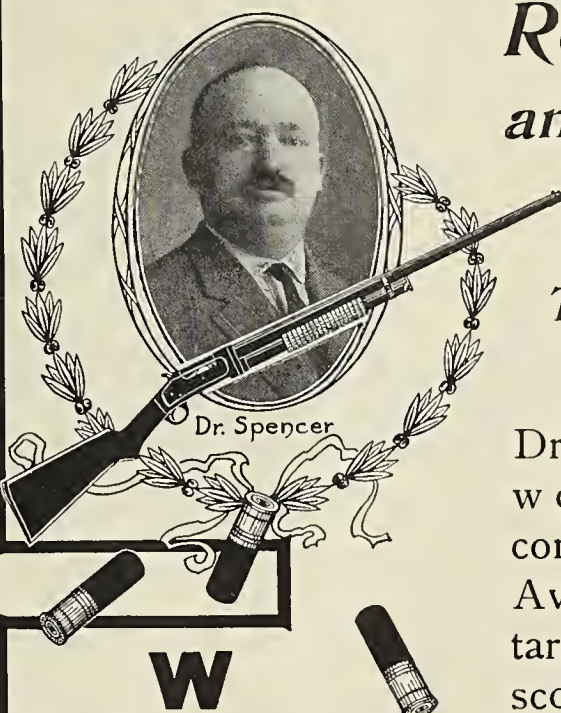
Best scores for the month:			
C R James.....	66	L C Hopkins.....	65

Trophy shoot, 25 targets, handicap:			
A E Hendrickson.....	5 24	J F James.....	0 19
J P Fairchild.....	3 23	C H Pulis.....	4 19
G S Stephenson.....	5 22	J E Murray.....	5 18
F B Stephenson.....	0 22	H W Dreyer.....	3 18
C R James.....	0 22	G E Brower.....	3 17
F S Hyatt.....	1 22	F Sanborn.....	5 17
A Bryant.....	5 21	W W Pell.....	3 17
Geo Felix.....	2 20		

Stake trophy, 25 targets, handicap:			
Geo Felix.....	2 21	C R James.....	0 18
F B Stephenson.....	0 20	A Bryant.....	5 18
C H Pulis.....	4 20	J P Fairchild.....	3 16
A E Henderson.....	5 20	G E Brower.....	3 13
F S Hyatt.....	1 19	W W Pell.....	4 12
G G Stephenson.....	5 19	F Sanburn.....	5 10
J E Murray.....	5 19		

Special, 175 targets:			
N Apgar.....	147	H D Bergen.....	127
J H Hendrickson.....	146	T E Doremus.....	111
H Stevens.....	145	A R Babson.....	105
A P Lane.....	140	R Schneider.....	104
J A R Elliott.....	140	T A Davis.....	78
F Fay.....	127		
*Guests.			

WINCHESTER



Dr. Spencer

Repeating Shotgun and Shotgun Shells

WIN

THE OFFICIAL AMATEUR SEASON'S AVERAGE

Dr. W. S. Spencer of St. Louis, Mo., won the Interstate Association's contest for the Amateur Season's Average for 1911. He shot at 2,100 targets in various tournaments and scored 96.28 per cent., a record that all amateurs agree is a wonderful one. In winning this great trap shooting honor which so many amateurs annually strive for, Dr. Spencer shot a Winchester Repeating Shotgun and Winchester Loaded Shells. His record is conclusive proof of their strong and uniform shooting qualities, for such shooting as Dr. Spencer did could only have been done with the best possible equipment. Dr. Spencer's victory and the winning of the Professional Season's Average for 1911 by J. R. Taylor, with a Winchester Repeating Shotgun and Winchester Loaded Shells emphasizes the wisdom of shooting the make of gun and shells that always helps and never handicaps skill. That Winchester Shotguns and Winchester Shells are such a combination is shown by their consistent and conspicuous winnings.

The Red W Combination was Supreme in 1911

Boston Athletic Association.

JAN. 20.—The Palefaces from Wellington took a fall out of their Athletic neighbors here to-day and carted away the first half of the home-and-home trophy with a margin of 44 birds. The shoot is at 200 birds: 100 shot to-day at Riverside, the second 100 to be thrown at Wellington.
High gun was E. C. Griffith, of the Paleface contingent, with 91. Second gun was F. Hilliard, of the same bunch, with 88. Third man was T. C. Adams, of B. A. A., with 84 to his credit.
The conditions, atmospherically, were excellent. The referee was E. C. Sibley; scorer, C. C. Clapp.
In the regular club shoot C. Crompton broke 94; W. C. Brooks 86, and G. F. Munroe 85.

Team shoot:
Paleface. Boston A. A.

E C Griffith.....	91	T C Adams.....	84
F Hilliard.....	88	E F Gleason.....	83
E A Staples.....	82	J L Snow.....	80
P E Osborne.....	81	R A Faye.....	77
C F Marden.....	78	C B Tucker.....	74
R Burns.....	78	S A Ellis.....	74
H Boynton.....	74	G R Steele.....	69
S W Putnam.....	69-641	J E Lynch.....	56-597

Weekly shoot, asterisk denotes guests.

C Crompton.....	12 94	*F Sweet.....	0 67
W C Brooks.....	12 86	*J L Clarke.....	0 62
G L Munroe.....	24 85	*G M Wheeler.....	0 61
F Whitney.....	15 84	*George Cole.....	0 59
C P Blinn.....	13 81	*A McArdle.....	0 57
*R Smith.....	0 75	*W B Fennell.....	0 56
*W F Clarke.....	0 72	*G Proctor.....	0 36
*C Chapin.....	0 71		

Jan. 27.—The scores at Riverside to-day were as follows:

J L Snow.....	8	H. T.	88	F Whitney.....	15	75
C B Tucker.....	5	H. T.	87	C L Munroe.....	24	63
*F R Sweet.....	84	H. T.	84	*E A Staples.....	62	
T C Adams.....	82	H. T.	82	*G Proctor.....	63	
J E Lynch.....	5	H. T.	78	*W B Fennel.....	47	
W C Brooks.....	12	H. T.	80			

*Guests.
J. L. Snow won the first prize. Conditions, snow, no wind.
C. B. TUCKER, Capt.

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TARGETS SHOT AT
4280

97.28%

TARGETS BROKEN
4164

This is the percentage with which Mr. J. S. Day won the 1910 OFFICIAL HIGH AMATEUR AVERAGE—a percentage never equalled by an amateur and exceeding by exactly 1% the figures of the 1911 winner, who, moreover, shot at only 2100 targets.

Mr. Day's Wonderful Shooting was done with

Peters

FACTORY LOADED SHELLS

The Lion's Share of the 1911 Amateur Honors was also won with PETERS Shells, for they were used either exclusively or for the most of their shooting by 5 out of the 10 High Amateurs. This is not all. The 1911 Grand American Handicap, the greatest event in the Trap-Shooting world, was won by Mr. Harvey Dixon, who scored 99 out of 100 from the 20-yard mark. This score has never been equalled and is a World's Record.

Mr. Dixon used PETERS SHELLS the kind with "STEEL WHERE STEEL BELONGS."

Particular attention is directed to the fact that all of the shooting of Messrs. Day and Dixon was done with Peters Regular Factory Loads. And remember this—you can use PETERS Shells in any good gun. They require no special make of gun to give best results.

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Spring Valley Shooting Association.

READING, Pa., Jan. 27.—The Spring Valley Shooting Association held a live-bird shoot on their grounds to-day with a fair attendance, fourteen shooters shooting through the first event and thirteen through the second, while eight entered in the miss-and-out. The day was fair, but the ground was covered with snow, which made the birds very hard hitting. They were early risers and strong flyers, thus the boys all did enormously well. James Wertz was selected as referee during the preliminary and Valley handicap. A. K. Ludwig had charge of the scores and kept the hall rolling. Stice, Adams and Frank Wertz constituted the handicap committee. Pony Smoyer was again in charge of the traps, which worked to perfection. He raced all afternoon without either hat or coat. Lots of credit is due to him for the success of the shoot.

Prutzman, the first man up, lost his 5th and 9th dead out of bounds, scoring 8 kills in the preliminary, and dropped 3 in the second event. Prutzzy has shot very little this season, which thus accounts for his low score. Adams dropped his first bird dead out of bounds in each event. Too bad. "It's like taking home your best girl when she drops you at the gate." He landed in the second money class in the first event, and third money in the second event. Adams is secretary of the Association.

Fred Wertz visited us to-day, lost his second in the preliminary and first and second out of bounds in the second event, scoring 8 and 6 kills respectively.

Coldren, who was not able to participate two weeks ago, got the lion's share of the game to-day. He lost his third bird out of bounds in the preliminary and killed straight in the handicap. He drew \$15.50 as first money in the second event. This shows that "the first boy" adds to a shooter's luck. Harry, it's all to the glory of the boys. Arthur shouldn't have told us so.

Stice showed exceptional skill to-day; he scored straight in the preliminary, of which 5 were killed with one barrel. He shot from 26yds., but used an L. C. Smith 16-gauge with an exceptionally small load. Mr. Stice has a keen eye and caught his birds as soon as they had risen. You will also note that he killed 5 with one barrel in the second event; but his third and fourth got away untouched, thus scoring totals of 8. In the miss-and-out, he missed his first bird.

Frank Wertz, another guy who is fast leading up the line, killed straight in the preliminary and 9 in the handicap, lost but one bird out of his 20. He shot from 28yds. to-day, but will very likely step back at the next challenge. Frank is one of the wideawake boys of the club, and takes great pride in the game.

Lee Wertz, who held the State challenge trophy during the year 1910, which he won at Harrisburg, Feb. 22, 1910, lost one bird in each event, but shot the limit in the miss-and-out. Mr. Wertz is the senior of the four Wertz brothers, and his eyesight is not so good as it was in former years. He has done well under these circumstances. Remember, he is always in the race, yet hard to beat.

Moyer, the oldest shooter on the grounds, to-day, showed exceptional skill with 8 and 9 kills. Equal to some of the very best prime-of-life boys.

Shupp is always in the game, but cannot reach the

top-notchers. Try, try again, George; you will succeed at last.

Kotzenmoyer made his first appearance on our grounds to-day, scoring 8 kills. He was very enthusiastic, killing 3 birds with one barrel.

Eisenhauer ranged in the third money class in each event, with 8 kills.

Eck entered in both events; killed 7 in the first and 9 in the second event. You will note that he is a hard hitter, as he killed 7 birds with one barrel out of his 20 tries.

Kern, the youngest shooter in the bunch, probably in his teens, killed 7 in the preliminary, and 7 in the handicap, but shot the limit in the miss-and-out, as well as Lee Wertz and Ambrose Moyer.

Trivits shot four of the strongest birds in the bunch in the first event, which sailed away like a flash. He scored 5 in the first and 9 in the second event.

There were 288 birds shot at during the contest, but Pony released two from the traps while dashing for a wounded bird. His toe caught the wire leading to the traps.

Secretary Ludwig, of the Hercules Gun Club, Temple, Pa., announced that he had an application for a registered shoot pending with Secretary-Treasurer Elmer E. Shaner, Interstate Association, Pittsburgh, Pa., for May 4, 1912.

Event No. 1, 10 live birds, entrance \$5:

Prutzman, 29	.....22210222*2—8
Adams, 29	.....*21222222—9
Fred Wertz, 28	.....2*22022212—8
Coldren, 29	.....22*122222—9
Stice, 26	.....2211221121—10
Frank Wertz, 28	.....2212221122—10
Lee Wertz, 29	.....1102221111—9
Moyer, 29	.....0102221222—8
Eisenhauer, 28	.....222222002—8
Kotzenmoyer, 27	.....2111222002—8
Shupp, 28	.....20210222*0—6
Eck, 27	.....1111222000—7
Kern, 27	.....2211022002—7
Trivits, 27	.....0000222201—5

Event No. 2, 10 live birds, \$5 entrance:

Prutzman, 29	.....2202222010—7
Adams, 29	.....*220212222—8
Fred Wertz, 28	.....**02220112—6
Coldren, 29	.....222222222—10
Stice, 26	.....1100121122—8
Frank Wertz, 28	.....1222120211—9
Lee Wertz, 29	.....2222210122—9
Moyer, 29	.....0122121221—9
Shupp, 28	.....0122222000—6
Eisenhauer, 28	.....2222012202—8
Eck, 27	.....1221022221—9
Trivits, 27	.....1211201121—9
Kern, 27	.....0002211221—7

Miss-and-out, entrance \$1, 4 birds limit:

Lee Wertz, 29	.....2222	Stice, 26	.....0
Frank Wertz, 28	.....0	Shupp, 27	.....0
Adams, 29	.....0	Kern, 27	.....2222
James Wertz, 28	.....10	Moyer, 29	.....2222

LUDDY.

Marine and Field Club.

GRAVESEND BAY, N. Y., Jan. 27.—Inclosed find scores made to-day:

January cup, 300 targets, possible 100:

Dr S P Hopkins	.....	82	84	89	255
C M Camp	.....	81	84	78	243
E H Lott	.....	82	78	80	240
P R Towne	.....	73	88	77	238
J M Knox	.....	74	79	69	222
C D Sayre	.....	66	63	83	212
C B Ludwig	.....	69	74	69	212
J H Emanuel, Jr.	.....	67	63	64	194

The winner, Dr. S. P. Hopkins, has only been shooting at these traps this month, but he managed to outshoot the old veterans who have been shooting here the past three years.

Trophy shoot, 25 targets, handicap:

Dr S P Hopkins	... 2 25	J H Emanuel, Jr.	... 1 18
E H Lott	... 0 21	C D Sayre	... 4 18
P R Towne	... 0 20	C B Ludwig	... 1 16
J M Knox	... 4 19	H B Smith	... 5 15

Dr. Hopkins also won this event with very consistent shooting.

Take-home trophy, 25 targets, handicap:

C D Sayre	... 4 23	J H Emanuel, Jr.	... 1 14
P R Towne	... 0 20	J M Knox	... 4 18
E H Lott	... 0 20	H B Smith	... 5 17
C B Ludwig	... 1 20		

Mr. Sayre, who has been trying every Saturday to win a prize, finally captured the take-home trophy.

Club sweepstakes, 25 targets, handicap:

C D Sayre	... 4 22	J M Knox	... 4 17
P R Towne	... 0 18	J H Emanuel	... 1 17

Novelty shoot, single-barrel guns against double-barrel, 25 targets, handicap:

Single Barrels.		Double Barrels.	
J H Emanuel	... 1 22	S P Hopkins	... 2 19
P R Towne	... 0 17	C B Ludwig	... 1 17
C D Sayre	... 4 22-61	E H Lott	... 0 19-55

Won by the single-barrel guns by 6 targets. It was the coldest day we have had out on the traps this year. We are 700 feet from the shore at the end of our new pier, which was erected this spring.

Pillow Gun Club.

PILLOW, Pa., Jan. 24.—Owing to the extremely cold weather, the Pillow Gun Club held its first shoot of the season on Jan. 20, with the following scores, shooting at 25 targets each:

D M Bohner	..... 21	H Deibler	..... 22
J A Shaffer	..... 20	D W Williard	..... 13
J N Buffington	..... 19	Geo Wertz Sr.	..... 16
J A Bingham	..... 17	J E Bingham	..... 9
D W Reitz	..... 20	A Daniels	..... 19
J Bingham	..... 13	C E Bowyer	..... 11
T L Snyder	..... 12	H V Runk	..... 14
C M Schmeltz	..... 11	C Messner	..... 11
		J. A. BINGAMAN, Sec'y.	

Highland Gun Club.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 27.—There were seven events on the program here to-day—six at 15 targets each, and one, a miss-and-out. Few of those taking part failed to land some trophy to show for the day's powder burning.

To stand in front of the traps with a swirling snow driven by a keen northeast wind directly into the faces of the shooters, with fingers numb with the biting cold so that there was little feeling in the trigger finger, took real sporting blood, and yet a big squad shot through the program, shooting until it was too dark to follow the targets.

Jesse Griffith was high gun with 90. E. Fred Slear made the only straight; he broke his second string of 15 without a miss. Griffith was the high man in Class A; Slear led the Class B shooters; Davis and Perry shared the Class C honors, and Harkins won in Class D.

Winding up the afternoon's sport, and as the last event was a protection race, the shooters being paired from their previous scores. This developed into a hard race, ending in a tie between Tansey and Perry and Fleming and J. F. Meehan, Sr., the latter took the place of Lindley, who found it too cold to continue. These teams tied at 27, and in the shoot-off Fleming and Meehan won. Griffith and Davis finished with 26, as did Davis and T. Meehan. Scores:

Class A:									
Events:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Total.	
Crothers	12	12	13	12	0	12	13	74	
Griffith	10	14	11	13	7	14	14	78	
Judson	9	10	12	13	8	12	13	69	
Tansey	12	11	14	11	1	9	14	79	
David	13	9	14	11	14	3	14	72	
Class B:									
W T Smith	11	10	9	10	1	8	..	48	
Crooks	12	8	9	7	..	..	..	36	
Dalton	8	8	8	12	2	9	..	45	
Clegg	13	9	7	7	..	12	..	48	
Fleming	8	11	11	9	..	13	..	52	
Slear	10	15	9	13	0	10	12	69	
Class C:									
Davis	2	7	10	6	0	12	12	49	
Keenan	9	6	7	7	1	3	..	32	
Perry	7	5	8	7	2	7	14	49	
Wm Dalton	11	8	7	11	..	9	..	46	
Class D:									
T Meehan	9	9	7	10	..	6	12	53	
Flanigan	10	13	8	9	..	8	..	48	
Lindley	9	12	11	8	..	11	..	51	
Lee	7	7	6	5	..	3	7	35	
F Meehan, Jr.	10	7	9	8	..	10	12	56	
R David	4	7	6	3	..	8	..	28	
Howard	1	4	1	1	..	2	..	9	
Firth	6	9	9	9	..	9	..	40	
Harkins	9	9	11	11	11	9	..	61	
Protection race:									
Tansey	14	Fleming	13						
Perry	13-27	Meehan, Sr.	14-27						
Shoot-off won by Fleming and Meehan.									
Griffith	14	Judson	13						
Davis	12-26	Firth	9-22						
David	14	Crothers	13						
T Meehan	12-26	Lee	7-20						
Slear	12								
Meehan, Jr.	12-24								



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Protection race:	
Tansey	14
Perry	13-27
Shoot-off won by Fleming and Meehan.	
Griffith	14
Davis	12-26
David	14
T Meehan	12-26
Slear	12
Meehan, Jr.	12-24

Registered Tournaments.

THE following tournaments have been registered with the Interstate Association during week ending Jan. 27: April 10.—Gaithersburg (Md.) G. C. R. M. Purdum, Sec. April 23-24.—Spokane, Wash.—Washington State tournament, under the auspices of the Spokane R. and G. C. T. B. Ware, Pres. April 23-25.—Omaha (Neb.) G. C. F. T. Lovering, Sec'y. April 23-25.—Laurel, Miss.—Mississippi State tournament under the auspices of the Laurel G. C. Chas. Green, Pres. May 15.—Milton Junction (Wis.) G. C. W. H. Smith, Sec'y. May 15-17.—Peoria, Ill.—Illinois State tournament, under the auspices of the Illinois State S. A. Robert Scholes, Sec'y. May 23.—Mt. Morris (Ill.) G. C. H. W. Cushing, Sec'y. May 28-30.—Omaha, Neb.—Nebraska State tournament, under the auspices of the Omaha G. C. F. T. Lovering, Sec'y. June 1.—Royersford (Pa.) G. C. F. A. Anderson, Sec'y. June 5.—Janesville (Wis.) G. C. L. L. Nickerson, Sec'y. June 11-13.—Sioux City Ia.—Soo Gun Club. W. F. Duncan, Sec'y. June 27-28.—Spencer (Ia.) G. C. G. O. Round, Sec'y. July 14-15.— Fargo, N. D.—North Dakota State tournament, under the auspices of the Gate City G. C. Albert E. Rose, Sec'y. Aug. 7-8.—Lindsay, (Okla.) G. C. Robt. May, Sec'y. Sept. 2.—Ogdensburg (N. Y.) S. A. J. M. Morley, Sec. Sept. 10-13.—Denver, Colo.—Rocky Mountain Interstate Sportsmen's Association; \$5,000 added money. Ambrose E. McKenzie, Mgr. ELMER E. SHANER, Sec'y-Treas.

Salt Lake City Gun Club.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Jan. 24.—L. H. Cummings was in rare form here to-day, missing only one out of his string of 50. E. J. Miller was no slouch, his breaks running into 45, two more than C. H. Reilly, Jr., made. Scores: L. H. Cummings 49, E. J. Miller 45, C. H. Reilly, Jr., 43, A. F. Smith 40, C. Carmichael 39, J. Ball 37, F. Matheson 37, A. Powers 37, W. Bransford 38, Al. Cowan 36, Dr. Snow 35, A. W. Smith 34, Sam Williams 34, Dale Moffatt 33, R. N. Wilson 32, C. Grimmett 31.

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Essex County Country Club.

WEST ORANGE, N. J., Jan. 27.—The attendance here to-day was excellent, considering weather conditions. In the January cup contest at 25 targets, B. M. Shanley, Jr., J. A. Hart and C. H. Daly shot from scratch. Shanley made the best showing, breaking 23 targets, but with the handicap of 5, W. Rollinson won with a total of 25. In the event for the Saturday cup Hart and Hauck totaled 24 each, the latter being in receipt of 5 handicap, conceded by Hart, who failed to smash the 23rd bird thrown. In the shoot-off of the tie Hauck won. A triple tie resulted in the Shanley cup contest at 10 doubles, in which Hart, the Rollinsons and Shanley each tallied 12. Hart won the shoot-off at 5 doubles with 7. The Heller cup was won by S. Rollinson with a total of 25. The summary:

January cup, 25 targets, handicap:

W Rollinson	5	25	B M Shanley, Jr.	0	23
S Rollinson	4	24	J A Hart	0	20
P Ross	5	19	C H Daly	0	21
J Metcalf	4	23	P Hauck	5	20

Tie between Shanley and Hauck won by Hauck on shoot-off.

Saturday cup, 25 targets, handicap:

B M Shanley, Jr.	0	23	P Ross	5	13
J A Hart	0	24	J Metcalf	2	13
C H Daly	0	20	P Hauck, Jr.	5	24

Tie shot off and won by Hauck.

Shanley cup, 10 doubles, scratch:

W Rollinson	12	B M Shanley, Jr.	12
S Rollinson	12	J A Hart	11
P Ross, Jr.	5	C H Daly	11
J Metcalf	7	P Hauck	11

Tie shot off at 5 pair and won by Hart with 7.

Heller cup, 25 targets, handicap:

W Rollinson	5	22	B M Shanley, Jr.	0	22
S Rollinson	4	25	J A Hart	0	21
P Ross, Jr.	5	24	C H Daly	0	20
J Metcalf	4	17	P Hauck	5	25

Nassau Country Club.

GLEN COVE, L. I., Jan. 27.—A team from Rumson Country Club, of New Jersey, blew in here to-day and took a fall out of Nassau C. C. It was a hard day, and many of each man's allotted 75 birds got away. The visitors won by 14 targets. Kellogg, of Rumson, was top gun with 49. Maxwell, of the home club, had 48. The scores:

Rumson C. C.		Nassau C. C.	
Kellogg	49	Whitney	46
Jones	38	Maxwell	48
McGraw	41	Loring	21
Stout	44	Rossiter	32
Denning	35	Bruch	45
McCloud	45	Chubb	37
Potts	35	Brokaw	42
Moore	34-32a	Geddes	46-307

New Rochelle Y. C.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Jan. 28.—It took a shoot-off to win the leg on Donovan cup, and another shoot-off to finally win the cup itself, as conditions called for 100 targets during the month. Granbery, with 5 free ones, beat Stoddard, with 6 on the leg, thus leaving Granbery and Currier tied at 88. In the shoot-off Currier had 7 handicap or two more than Granbery, and it was these two that lost the cup for said Granbery. Kraust was predominant in score alley. He won the Du Pont trophy with 92, the M. W. Houck cup with 15 straight, and a special 10-target scratch event with 9. Stoddard took 25-target scratch sweepstake with 22, and event at doubles. Scores:

Table with 2 columns of names and scores for J. P. Donovan cup, 25 targets, handicap.

Shoot-off: Currier 7 25 Granbery 5 23

Du Pont trophy, 100 targets, 25 each Sunday in January, handicap:

Table with 2 columns of names and scores for Du Pont trophy, 100 targets, handicap.

Sweepstakes, 10 targets, scratch:

Table with 2 columns of names and scores for Sweepstakes, 10 targets, scratch.

M. W. Hauck cup, 15 targets, scratch:

Table with 2 columns of names and scores for M. W. Hauck cup, 15 targets, scratch.

J. P. Donovan cup, 25 targets, handicap:

Table with 2 columns of names and scores for J. P. Donovan cup, 25 targets, handicap.

Shoot-off: Granbery 5 25 Stoddard 6 23

Du Pont trophy, 25 targets, handicap:

Table with 2 columns of names and scores for Du Pont trophy, 25 targets, handicap.

Sweepstakes, 25 targets, scratch:

Table with 2 columns of names and scores for Sweepstakes, 25 targets, scratch.

Ten pair of doubles, scratch:

Table with 2 columns of names and scores for Ten pair of doubles, scratch.

Hudson Gun Club.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Jan. 28.—The appended scores were made this morning at the regular bi-monthly shoot of the Hudson Gun Club. The morning was very cold and windy, which made the boys seek the warm club house when not on the firing line, to swap stories and tell some lies about their shooting trips—several of our members are past masters at shooting game in the club house.

Sim Glover paid us a visit to-day, and as it has been several years since his face was seen on the Hudson's grounds, there was a number of the boys that did not know him until after his first try at the trap, and when he returned a score of 24, and a total of 90 out of 100 shot at, we all had to hand it to Sim as the best shot on the grounds this morning. Dave Engle was high amateur with 76 per cent., and this was considered good shooting under conditions at our ground.

Our next shoot will be held on Feb. 11, and all shooters are invited to give us a call and spend the day with us. We start shooting in the morning and stay as long as there are shells and birds, and our grounds can be reached, viz., the Turnpike car from the P. R. R. ferry at Jersey City, or any transfer point in Newark; ride to the west side of the Hackensack River bridge and walk north along the river dyke to the club house, where you will always find some one to welcome you.

Table with 6 columns of names and scores for Hudson Gun Club events.

Team match, 25 birds per man, ten men on a team: Married men, D. D. Engle, Captain, 188 out of 250; single men, R. G. Young, Captain, 136 out of 250.

Team match, 25 birds per man, 11-man team: Team No. 1, D. D. Engle, Captain, 141 out of 275; team No. 2, R. G. Young, Captain, 131 out of 275.

T. H. K., Sec'y.

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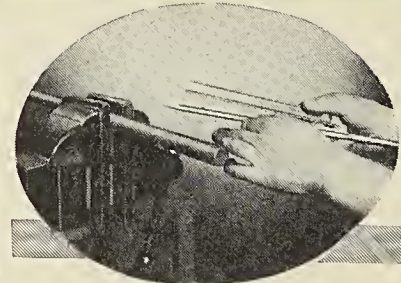
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Trade Mark Reg. in U. S. Pat. Off.

Smith Gun Club.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 27.—At the weekly practice shoot of the Smith Gun Club to-day, held under adverse conditions, some excellent scores were made. The shooting of L. Colquitt and J. Geiger was exceptionally good. We were mighty pleased to see Wm. Hassinger back again on the firing line after an absence of a couple of weeks, caused by a very bad fall that he received. Billy, here's hoping that you don't have any more accidents, for we certainly miss a member of the old guard. Capt. Bercaugh was trying out a new pair of 32-inch barrels, which seem to affect the balance of his gun, also his score. It looks as though we would have to offer a reward for information leading to the whereabouts of several of the good old stand-bys. Come, boys, place the Smith Gun Club on the map.

Table with 8 columns of names and scores for Smith Gun Club events.

Jersey City Gun Club.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Jan. 27.—Twelve shooters were out to-day at the Jersey City Gun Club, and the scores were very mediocre, as the shooters had a strong wind to shoot against. Hallinger was high for the day with 77 per cent., and Shannon took second honors with 68 per cent.—pretty poor shooting for that pair of stars who are most always found up in the 90 per cent. class or lower. Shannon, however, had his nerve with him in the monthly prize shoot, as in that event he shot from scratch and broke all of his twenty-five birds, scoring nothing but dust of every one, thereby winning the leg and also the prize. Dr. Bogart won the only weekly prize contested for.

On Washington's Birthday, Feb. 22, we are planning to have an all-day shoot, programs of which will be out in a few days.

The scores follow:

Table with 2 columns of names and scores for Jersey City Gun Club event.

SECRETARY.

The Du Pont Gun Club.

WILMINGTON, Jan. 27.—A good many of the good shooters were in Pinehurst to-day, which fact, with a few inches of snow on the ground and an incalculable amount in the air, kept the entry list down. There was plenty of enthusiasm "among those present," and this, with the aid of a big log fire in the club house, made the afternoon merry and interesting.

W. S. Colfax, Jr., and W. M. Hammond put a little sporting proposition up to W. A. Joslyn and N. K. Smith, and he it said they almost knew not whereof they shot, for they got away with the match by only one target—44 out of 50 being score for high team.

L. C. Lyon was high individual gun with 24 out of 25, which took the Class C silver eating implement.

In Class A event, A. H. Lobb got the Coleman du Pont merchandise, with 22 out of 25. Class B, with same score came across to Nelson K. Smith, with H. L. Morgan atop in Class D with 5 misses out of 25 shots. The scores in detail, at 25 targets were: C. Leedom 19, N. K. Smith 22, J. H. Minnick 20, J. W. Mathews 16, W. A. Joslyn 21, J. B. Brier 13, G. H. Mitchell 16, W. Edmanson 16, H. L. Morgan 20, Dr. H. Betts 15, T. W. Mathewson 18, A. H. Lobb 22, L. C. Lyon 24, W. S. Colfax, Jr., 23, W. M. Francis 16, L. L. Jarrell 19, G. G. Stiegler 7, J. W. Anderson, Jr., 16, S. Tuchten 16, W. G. Wood 18, R. P. Choate 14, J. J. Magahern 19, J. L. Roberson 19, Z. H. Loffand 17.

Meadow Springs Gun Club.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 27.—This was Severn day at the Meadow Springs traps. He broke 87 out of 100, which won the spoon for most breaks, and was high gun for the day as well. Sloan was a good second with St. Thompson was high Class B man with 17 breaks, and one thrown in for good measure, the latter being just enough to win. Scores:

Class A:					
Sloan	9	11	7	12	21 21 21 81
Soley	5	10	8	10	15 17 .. 50
Hogan	7	11	7	7	14 14 .. 46
Class B:					
Thompson	9	13	7	12	17 18 17 76
Renner	4	12	5	..	13 13 .. 34
J. Emerson	..	..	..	..	13 14 .. 14
Hinkson	..	..	..	..	13 16 16 16
Visitors:					
Severn	8	12	10	15	22 22 20 87
Miller	8	7	5	11	15 15 16 62
George	2	10	7	5	w
L. Pierce	2	8	w	..	.. .. 10

Paleface Gun Club.

WELLINGTON, Mass., Jan. 24.—In a strong wind and bad light, the scores made here to-day were not bad at all. Snow made 69 out of 80, Burns and Frank tied with 66 and Marden and Edwards tied at 65.

Shot at. Broke		Shot at. Broke	
Snow	80 69	Richardson	80 54
Burns	80 66	Sweet	80 54
Frank	80 66	Jones	80 53
Marden	80 65	Dimick	80 50
Edwards	80 65	Bird	45 31
Williams	80 63	Proctor	50 24
Barnard	80 58		

Eagle Gun Club.

MANOA, Pa., Jan. 27.—Ike Knowles won the weekly shoot of the Eagle Gun Club to-day. He killed every bird he fired at, beating out Gideon and Hawk by one bird each. Gideon missed his first bird, as did Hawk. Scores: Knowles (28yds.) 10, Gideon (30) 9, Hawk (30) 9, Boyd (28) 8, Scheerer (28) 7, Blessing (29) 7, Swartz (29) 6, Schofield (29) 6.

Rifle and Revolver

Zettler Rifle Club.

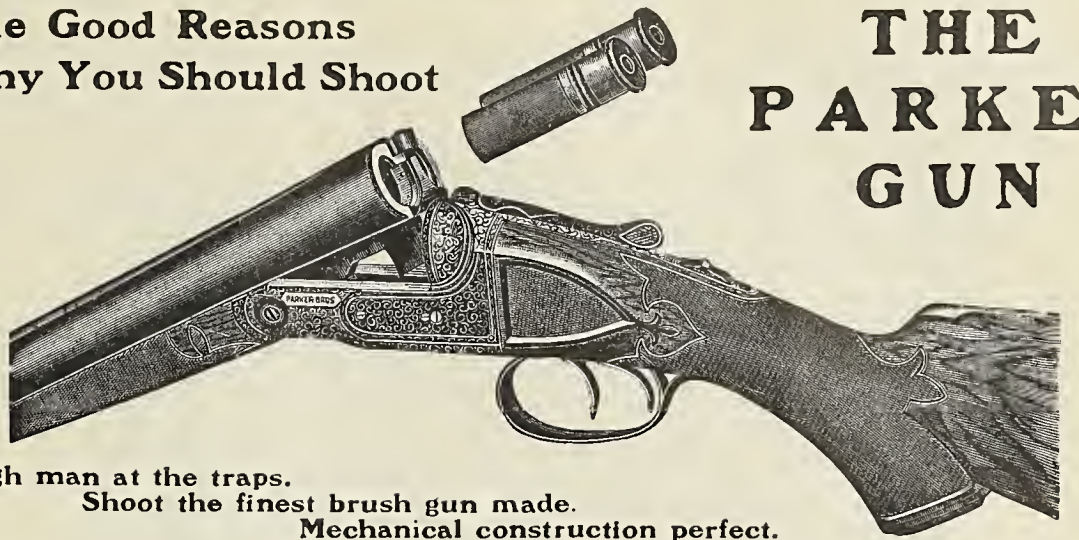
Scores of the Zettler Rifle Club were made as follows at the regular weekly practice shoot on Jan 23:

A Begerow	240	232	239	235	235—1181
F M Bund	237	242	242	242	239—1202
J Kaufmann	245	245	248	249	247—1234
F Hecking	235	235	239	232	240—1181
Dr Leavitt	240	241	237	237	243—1198
H M Pope	247	246	247	248	244—1233
H M Pope	246	247	244	246	250—1233
O Smith	240	241	248	247	246—1222
W A Tewes	247	249	249	249	248—1242
W A Tewes	246	249	248	247	249—1239
B Zettler	234	239	236	236	242—1187
C Zettler	245	246	243	238	238—1210

Eastern Intercollegiate Rifle Shooting League.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 27.—At the end of the fourth week's matches of the Eastern Intercollegiate Rifle Shooting League, the Massachusetts Agricultural College kept its lead by defeating Harvard University, 945 to 933. Other results were: Princeton defeated Louisiana State, 901 to 886; Pennsylvania defeated Norwich, 901 to 887; West Virginia defeated Maryland Agricultural, 896 to 807; Delaware defeated New Hampshire, 835 to 826; North Georgia Agricultural won by default from United States College of Veterinary Surgeons, 885 to 0.

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Second Annual Indoor

TRAP SHOOT

Annual

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Eastern Interclub Indoor Rifle League.

THE Eastern League season is now half completed, and the week ending Jan. 27, finds the Winchester Rod and Gun Club, of New Haven, Conn., and the Park Club, of Bridgeport, Conn., tied for first place with five wins and no losses. High team score honors of the week go to the Bridgeport team with 990. High individual score goes to Fry, of Cleveland, who was the only one to score the possible 200. Scores:

City	Score	City	Score
Bridgeport	990	Cleveland	200
Lyons	199	Fry	200
Vanstone	198	Poster	197
Scripture	198	Humphrey	197
Williams	198	Andrews	195
Birks	197-990	Hale	191-980
New Haven		Portland	
Williams	199	Besse	197
Gussman	197	Stevens	194
Chesley	197	Hall	192
Richards	196	Crosby	189
Laudensack	196-986	Durgin	187-959
Warren		Philadelphia	
Sweeting	198	Maybee	196
Wheelock	196	Patrick	192
Robertson	195	Dillin	190
Munson	193	Newbold	185
Peterson	192-975	Overbaugh	184-947
Boston		Erie	
Sawyer	192	C Froess	194
Chandler	192	Bacon	188
Hoffman	187	Mount	188
Wise	187	J Froess	187
Murphy	187-945	Veit	185-942
Birmingham		Manchester	
Brown	197	Robie	194
Anderson	196	Perkins	187
Starnes	195	Vose	187
Thomson	194	Twaddle	183
Mabry	194-976	Witham	181-932
Standing Jan. 27:		Won.	Lost.
New Haven, Conn.	5	0	
Bridgeport, Conn.	5	0	
Cleveland, O.	4	1	
Warren, Pa.	3	2	
Birmingham, Ala.	3	2	
Philadelphia, Pa.	2	3	
Portland, Me.	2	3	
Boston, Mass.	1	4	
Erie, Pa.	0	5	
Manchester, N. H.	0	5	

Seventh Regiment Rifles.

WITH competition in the third cup shoot and the duplicate match holding their attention, riflemen of the Seventh Regiment held the armory ranges until after midnight on the evening of the 27th. Lance Corporal J. K. Boles, Co. I; Corp. L. McDougall, Co. C; and Pvt C. S. Baeder, Co. K, kept up their various classes. The scores:

Class	Score	Score	Score
Class cup match No. 3, expert class:			
Lance Corp. J. K. Boles, Co. I.	34	35	69
A. N. Cowperthwait, Vet.	33	35	68
Sergt A. Scholz, Co. M.	33	35	68
Sharpshooter Class:			
Corp L. McDougall, Co. C.	32	34	66
Pvt C. G. Munsell, Co. I.	31	35	66
W. P. Phillips, Vet.	33	32	65
Novice Class:			
Pvt C. S. Baeder, Co. K.	30	35	65
Musician C. Figaro, band.	31	32	63
Pvt C. O. Van Buskirk, Co. F.	31	32	63
First entry prize winners:			
Expert Class:			
A. N. Cowperthwait, Vet.	33	35	68
Sharpshooter Class:			
Pvt C. G. Munsell, Co. I.	31	35	66
Novice Class:			
Pvt C. S. Baeder, Co. K.	30	35	65
Duplicate match:			
Sergt H. J. Connolly, Co. M; and Sergt A. Scholz, Co. M.	6	6	12
A. N. Cowperthwait, Vet., and Lance Corp J. K. Boles, Co. I.	4	7	11
Expert Qualifications:			
	Delib.	Rapid.	Total.
Pvt J. D. Thees, Co. B.	68	43	111
A. N. Cowperthwait, Vet.	68	43	111
Necessary for qualification, at least 68 in deliberate fire and 49 in rapid fire.			
Sharpshooter qualifications:			
	200yds.	500yds.	Total.
Pvt J. F. Sulzer, Co. D.	32	34	66
Pvt W. B. Howe, Co. G.	30	35	65
Pvt C. S. Baeder, Co. K.	30	35	65
W. Reed, Jr., Vet.	31	35	65
Necessary for qualification, at least 65.			

At Shell Mound Park.

EMERYVILLE, Cal., Jan. 21.—The "Nationals" held their regular monthly medal shoot on the Shell Mound Range to-day. With forty-five members in attendance they took aim with the old .45 Springfield at the Blunt target at 200yds. range. Weather conditions were perfect for good scores and as early as 9 A. M. the first shots were fired, and a constant banging away at the targets was kept up all day until 5 P. M., not even taking time for dinner at noon.

Sergeant A. R. Coons had the high score until late in the afternoon, then Sergeant F. J. Povey beat him one point, making a 47 out of a possible 50. Povey was high man for the day. Coons, with 46, was second, and Corporal Orth was third with 46, being beaten by Creed-moor rules. Lieut. H. W. Mitchell was fourth with 45. Jan. 18.—The regular monthly shoot of the Possible

Pistol Club was held here to-day and with rain enough to soak all the targets, so that they looked like a wet rag. We shot a 50-shot match for a silver spoon on U. S. R. A. targets.

W. A. Shiebe won, having a handicap of ten points over H. A. Harris. He only won by three points, his score being 451. With the handicap of ten points his total was 461, while Harris made a dandy score, his total being 458.

We then shot a 30-shot match for another spoon, and H. A. Harris won it easily with 98, 95, 87; total, 280.

The scores were as follows:

Match	Player	Score	Score	Score	Score	Score	Hdcp.	T'tl
Match No. 1:	W. A. Siebe	91	88	91	91	90	451	10
	H. A. Harris	93	85	91	96	91	458	Scratch
	Geo. Larson	83	91	79	87	87	427	25
	A. Poulson	79	77	87	81	97	415	12
	M. Nielsen	79	81	79	82	72	393	30
Match No. 2:	H. A. Harris	98	95	87	280	Scratch	280	
	A. M. Poulson	83	91	86	260	12	272	
	W. A. Siebe	86	87	91	264	10	274	
	M. Nielsen	83	73	79	235	30	265	
	A. Englehart	71	72	73	216	50	266	

Philadelphia Rifle Association.

THE following scores were made Jan. 25 on the Philadelphia range of the National Rifle Academy, 1234 Filbert street:

Rifle, offhand, German ring target, distance 75ft.: E. H. Williamson, Jr., 235, 241, 232, 245, 238, 243, 238, 235, 237, 246, 240, 240; E. C. Goddard, 232, 241, 235, 234, 237, 239, 230, 233, 241, 237, 239, 137.

Rifle, prone, N. R. A. target, 1 to 10 count, distance 75ft.: H. A. Dill 93, 94, 94, 96, 96, 94, 94, 96, 96, 93, 91, 90; H. L. Reeves, 94, 93, 90; W. J. Maybee, 98, 98; Harry Overbaugh, 88, 96; R. S. Newbold, 88, 96; J. G. Dillin, 96, 94; N. Sperring, 92; W. N. Patrick, 96, 96.

United States Revolver Indoor League matches:

Match	Player	Score	Player	Score
Philadelphia vs. Providence:	H. L. Reeves	225	W. J. Maybee	219
	H. Thomas	224	Wm. T. Smith	218-1107
	Dr. W. E. Quicksall	221		
Philadelphia vs. Federal:	Dr. W. E. Quicksall	236	M. Forbes	215
	H. Thomas	220	W. J. Maybee	212-1090
	Geo. H. Smith	217		
N. R. A. Indoor League match:	Philadelphia vs. Warren:			
	W. J. Maybee	196	R. S. Newbold	185
	W. N. Patrick	192	H. Overbaugh	184-947
J. O. Dillin	190			

Pistol scores, Standard American target, distance 60ft.: H. L. Reeves, 83, 86, 83, 83, 95, 86, 86, 79, 83, 88; H. L. Dill, 82; Geo. Hugh Smith, 83, 85, 88, 88, 85; R. S. Newbold, 89, 80, 83, 86, 83; W. J. Maybee, 93, 86, 84, 92; Wm. T. Smith, 92, 85, 88, 82; Dr. C. G. Davis, 72, 75, 71, 82, 80, 71; H. L. Benson, 71; Miller Forbes, 89, 88, 85, 88, 83, 85, 87; E. E. W. Givens, 73, 72; Herman Thomas, 89, 91, 87, 88, 89; Dr. W. E. Quicksall, 87, 95, 91, 81, 93, 91.

Du Pont Gun Club, Rifle Dept.

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 27.—The pistol scores of the Du Pont Gun Club were:

D. Appleby, captain, 40, 47, 45, 41, 45-218; H. G. McCullom, 44, 41, 44, 41, 45-215; J. G. Miller, 28, 20, 37, 32, 21-138; I. u. Pont, 41, 46, 41, 32, 44-205; total, 776.

K. K. V. Casey, captain, 41, 45, 38, 39, 39-202; F. J. Harkins, 37, 47, 30, 44, 41-208; E. J. Ackart, 39, 38, 43, 39, 40-199; F. J. Robelen, 41, 27, 28, 39, 17-152; total, 761.

The ties in the Eugene E. du Pont trophy contest, which started Feb. 2, and ended Dec. 10, are: Henry Winchester, 2; J. B. McHugh, 0; Stanley Touchton, 3½; Walker Mathewson, 5½; Victor du Pont, 3½; H. P. Carlon, 2½; S. G. David, 7; J. W. Anderson, Jr., 4; J. J. Magahern, 3½; Dr. Horace Betts, 6; Z. H. Lofland, 5; L. C. Lyon, 4½; D. J. Dougherty, 1½; W. M. Hammond, 3; William G. Wood, 2.

INDIAN ANGLERS.

(Continued from page 147.)

go fishing in the Oconalufy River, which all the Indians shorten and call the 'Lufty. He stepped to the porch of one of the neatly kept log houses in which all these Indians live and took one of a number of admirably made baskets of cane, large at the bottom and small at the top, and hung this around his neck, then took his long reed pole. By his side hung a gray mass, which upon examination was found to be four wasps' nests with cells quite well filled with young grubs, the openings being closed, while two or three full grown wasps very sullenly moved about over the surface of the nests, as if they were dazed.

David said the Cherokees are very partial to wasp grubs as fish bait, and that Jim Tail was "mighty well fixed," and added that the Indians made a little torch out of dried leaves or a bit



YOU know mallards—wisest and wariest of all ducks—Solomons of the air. You can't knock down mallards with a paddle nor can you get them with a gun that plasters its shots all over the face of creation.

A mallard shot is generally a long shot, and long shots require a hard-shooting, close-shooting gun.

That's why the long-headed man who goes to a mallard country takes a Lefever. When he swings it on a towering pair of mallards he does not question the result. He knows it—

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of paper, held this under a wasp's nest and smoked the grown wasps out. Then he told Jim Tail what he had said, whereat the latter smiled and said it was a mistake; that he hadn't used any fire at all, but had taken the nests from the wasps with only his hands and his hat, and he was going to use the baby wasps as bait. These Indians always use this sort of bait, and find it very effective.

The fish baskets as well as other basketry made by these Indians are beautiful, not only in design, but in richness of color. They are very fond of bright colors, wear feathers in their hats and in various other ways make themselves picturesque. FRED A. OLDS.

EXCITING FOX HUNT ON CAPE COD.

O'er bogs and rocks we chased the fox
From Pleasant Lake to Brewster,
Where Cap'n Thad 'most got the lad
That loves to dine on rooster!

REYNARD is very much in evidence around here this season, and the sports are having a great time, says Michael Fitzgerald, of East Brewster, in the Yarmouth (Mass.) Register. One day recently, James Cahoon started a big fellow at Pleasant Lake and headed him for Brewster. Right through South Brewster and Brewster Center, reynard set a great pace. The dogs kept the scent in fine style and there was much excitement when the hunting party

reached the thickly settled part of the town. The cry of "A fox! a fox!" resounded through the echoing woods, and even the most peaceable citizen felt the ardor of the chase. Every tree sustained its man, and the display of gleaming rifles boded ill for the arch enemy of the poultry yard. The rapid mobilization of such a large body of armed men shows what the invader may expect should he ever attempt to effect a landing on the inviolate shores of our historic town. There were no laggards. In fact, as in the case of John Gilpin's famous ride:

"All and each that passed that way
Did join in the pursuit!"

But the pampered rogue outwitted his foes. Once he had an extremely narrow escape, and that was when he incautiously exposed himself to Capt. Thaddeus Bassett's vigilant eye. Captain Bassett threw it right into reynard who, considerably the worse for the encounter, made tracks for the shore. He was next seen on the ice off Nickerson's boathouse. Boldly facing the bay, he jumped from floe to floe until he had distanced his pursuers and he finally disappeared in the direction of Wellfleet.

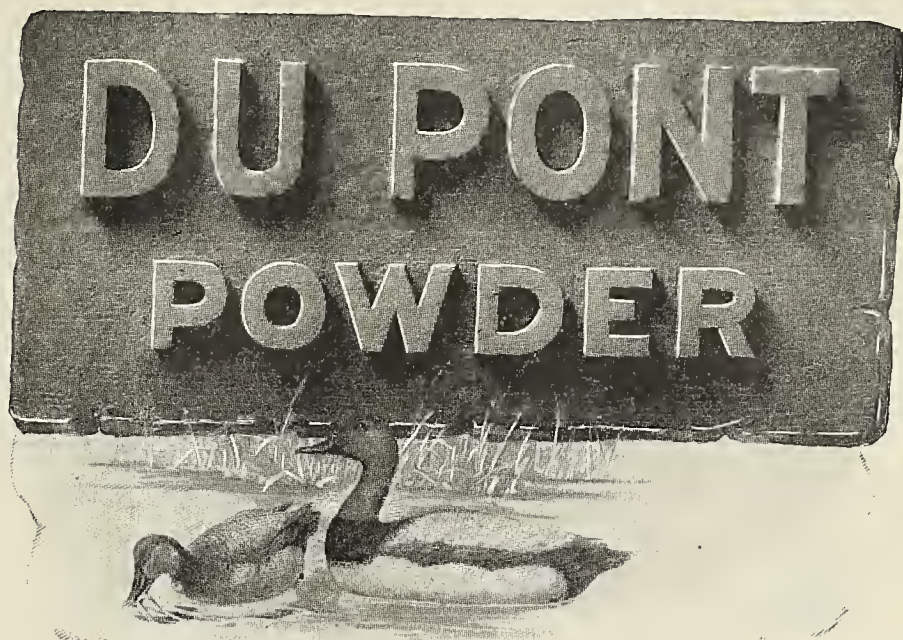
SHOOTINGS AND THEIR VALUE.

As the years go on shooting becomes an increasingly expensive sport, and he is a wealthy man who can afford to rent a well-stocked Scottish grouse moor. Before the middle of last century the number of grouse shootings let in Scotland was almost negligible and rents were small, but as the sport advanced in popularity the demand for them grew, until now it has been computed that grouse and general shootings in the northern half of the kingdom amount to over three thousand, bringing in not very far short of one million sterling in rent.

Shootings that our fathers could have leased for very moderate sums have risen in many cases tenfold in rentals, and so great is the demand for them that tenants are found without the least difficulty. There is a limit to the supply of grouse shootings, but there seems to be hardly any limit to the demand, so great is the growth in popularity of autumn shooting and in the number of men of means able to enjoy it. That demand, of course, is to some extent based upon at least a moderately good supply of birds upon each shooting. But, granting that condition, it is difficult to estimate the dimensions the demand may yet reach. Grouse-shooting is a sport in which the whole world of sportsmen can participate in turn, so long as the price for it is paid. British sportsmen are not alone in the enjoyment of it even now, and all the indications point to the fact that it appeals with greater force every year to foreign gunners. Report has it that more American sportsmen than ever are shooting grouse this year, and the fashion is undoubtedly growing, especially with those wealthy visitors from across the Atlantic who are beginning to regard a stay in Britain during the summer and autumn months as indispensable. The heather-bearing stretches of ground on which our grouse can be shot cannot be increased in any way, though they may be greatly improved as sport-producing factors. And if the applicants for them multiply by the addition to British sportsmen of a number of gunners of other nationalities, it would seem that the values of grouse moors are likely to mount up still more largely in the near future.

The value of deer forests has grown at an even greater rate, and only the very wealthy can afford to rent a tip-top one. Some consider that high rents do not make for the improvement of a forest, especially if it is taken by a different tenant every year. It is only natural that a stalking tenant renting a forest only for a six weeks' season should desire to secure as many trophies as is possible by the terms of his agreement. In the desire to represent the sport to be obtained in the best light the "limit" is apt to be placed high—not higher, perhaps, than the forest can yield, but higher than it can well stand year after year. Stalking lessees for a season are not to be blamed

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for desiring to get full value for their considerable rentals, nor are they compelled by agreement to spare any of the best stags. At the same time, the system is certainly to some extent answerable for the deterioration of anglers, of which we annually hear so much.

The improvement in the values of shootings seems likely to continue, as the sport increases in popularity with all classes, which it has undoubtedly done during the past quarter of a century. In England as well as in Scotland rentals have been rising, although more gradually and steadily than across the Border. As the number of wealthy men of leisure demanding sport with the gun swells, and as the necessity of a healthy holiday in the open becomes more and more recognized, there is every prospect of a further rise in rentals. With care and proper preservation, shootings in England and

Scotland, and especially in Ireland, should show an even greater yield of game than they do at present, thus enhancing their value to their owners and the world of sport to a very appreciable degree.—County Gentleman.

ENGLISH SPARROWS.

OWING to damage done to the crops by sparrows in Mid-Dorset, the Milborne farmers some time ago organized a sparrow club, which offered 4d. a dozen for old birds, 2d. a dozen for young birds, and 1½d. a dozen for eggs. At a meeting of the Milborne Farmers' Club this week it was reported that during the season 2,724 birds had been killed and 4,844 eggs taken. The damage to the crops this summer has consequently been much less.—Shooting Times.

Kennel Department

Fixtures.

DOG SHOWS.

Feb. 6-9.—Fanciers' Association of Indiana, Indianapolis, Ind. C. R. Milhous, Sec'y.
Feb. 12-15.—Westminster Kennel Club, New York City. William Rauch, Chairman.
Feb. 20-23.—New England Kennel Club, Boston, Mass. R. C. Storey, Sec'y.

Cases of Suspected Hydrophobia.

WHEN hydrophobia is suspected the case must always be treated from observation both of the person bitten and the animal supposed to be affected by rabies. These observations are very clearly dealt with by Dr. Grysez in a well informed memoir recently published by the Echo Medical du Nord.

The method to be followed in cases of bites by an animal suffering from or suspected to be affected by rabies is the practice adopted by the Pasteur Institute of Lille. If the animal is manifestly rabid there can be no doubt about the matter, and the subject bitten should immediately be sent for treatment to the Pasteur Institute.

But if the symptoms presented by the animal are not definite it is advisable to defer treatment for a period of ten days. During this time the animal should be examined by a veterinary surgeon. When the animal is really affected by rabies definite symptoms will appear and the death of the animal will soon supervene, for rabies develops in dogs in from four to six days at the most.

In any event, an animal which has bitten some one ought never to be killed before having undergone this period of observation. It is impossible, in fact, after death to affirm the existence of rabies simply by the evidence of an autopsy. Only the inoculation in a rabbit of a part of the brain of the animal suspected can furnish a definite diagnosis, but this is unfortunately too late, as it requires two or three weeks.

It is therefore prudent to recommend treatment for hydrophobia every time that an animal which has bitten any one has been killed. The same course should evidently be followed in cases of bites by an unknown dog.

Dr. Grysez resumes and completes these principles as follows:

Cases where the treatment must be recommended:

Person Bitten.—When the skin has been more or less cut by the teeth of the animal. When a wound or scratch has been licked by a rabid animal.

Animal Which Has Bitten.—When it has been killed less than ten days after the bite. When it has died, disappeared or is unknown. When it presents symptoms of rabies. When it dies from rabies while under observation.

Cases where treatment is needless:

Person Bitten.—When the individual has been bitten through his clothes and these have not been pierced by the teeth of the animal.

Animal Which Has Bitten.—When it is alive and in good health ten days after the bite. When the integuments present no fraying.

In general, whenever there is any doubt it is necessary to institute treatment. By so doing it is true there is a risk of needless treatment, but there is no inconvenience in this respect, since the preventive injections are absolutely harmless.

No ill results have ever been observed in the case of the numerous doctors or their assistants who in the laboratories where the anti-hydrophobic inoculation is prepared have voluntarily submitted to preventive treatment by means of these inoculations without having really been bitten themselves.

In any case prevention is better than cure, and when it is a question of hydrophobia nothing is easier than prevention, for hydrophobia is propagated and perpetuated solely by stray dogs. It is extremely simple to get rid of stray

dogs by enforcing the laws and regulations which exist in connection with this subject, particularly in France. The law, in fact, prescribes the immediate slaughter of any dog bitten or infected by a rabid dog.

If these regulations were strictly applied they would suffice to stamp out hydrophobia. But it is impossible to know exactly what dogs have been bitten, and it is especially difficult to distinguish stray dogs or those having neither owner nor domicile.

French law rightly stipulates that every dog on the public roads should be provided with a collar bearing the name and address of the owner, but in practice it is impossible to insure that this regulation is strictly observed.

Another and more practical solution is to insist upon the rigorous collection of the dog tax by the "medal system." For this purpose every dog should be declared at the mairie by its owner, who receives a medal which is to be attached to the dog's collar. The medal bears a number which is recorded in a register. Opposite each number in the register is written the name of the owner. Every dog not bearing this medal would ipso facto be considered as straying and would be consigned.—Herald, Paris.

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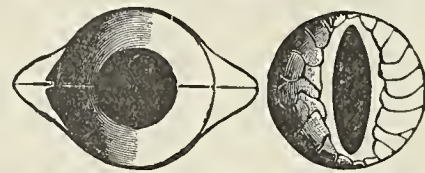
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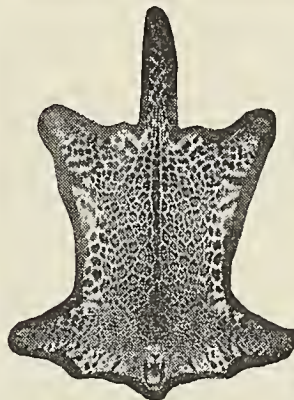
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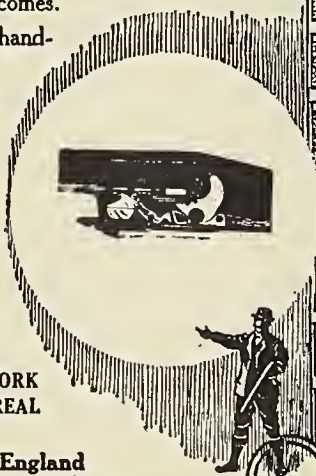
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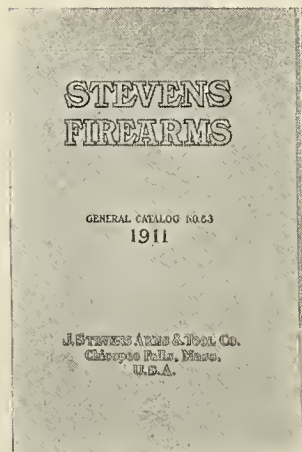
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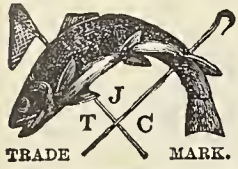
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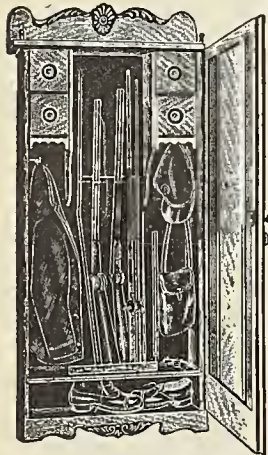
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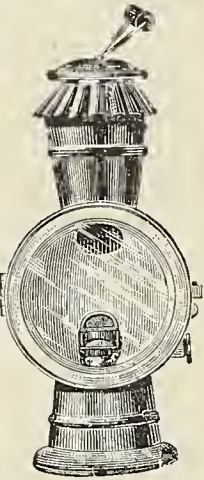
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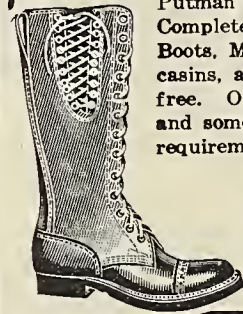
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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1912.

VOL. LXXVIII.—No. 6.
No. 127 Franklin St., New York.

Jacking for Bunnies

By ROBERT S. LEMMON

"I TELL you, it's true!" hotly reiterated motor-man Al Williams, his big, kindly face furrowed with lines of temporary anger. "We seen eleven o' the little devils on the last run o' the Limited Tuesday night, and Bert plugged six of 'em. If you don't believe it, you don't have to, that's all."

"Aw, fergit it," advised MacLaughlin, one of the linemen, as he picked up his hooks and safety belt preparatory to going home to supper. "Ev'rybody knows you've got the reputation of bein' the biggest liar in the company without your tryin' to spring any story about shootin' rabbits at night off the front end of a car," and he passed out into the cold.

The crowd, assembled in the storeroom of the big Consolidated Building, smiled. They liked these two—Williams, with his unconquerable fondness for exaggeration and absolute dependability in time of trouble or danger on the road, and MacLaughlin, always afraid of being made the butt of some joke. This weakness of the lineman's naturally made his fellow employes all the more eager to "string" him, as they said, and great was their joy whenever the string was firmly attached.

"Mac's still shy of you, Al," remarked the night trouble hunter. "He ain't forgot the song and dance you gave him about that telephone girl over in the Newcastle Southern sendin' him a bunch o' roses tied up with pink ribbons after he fixed the short circuit in front of the window where she works. You sure had him fooled that time; he thought he was the whole show with that peroxide queen until he found out where the flowers really come from. That's the story that got Al his championship belt," and the trouble hunter proceeded to relate it at length for the benefit of one of the new men.

As the crowd began to thin out after the general laugh that invariably followed the repetition of the famous tale, the front-end man, who had listened quietly to all the badinage while scrutinizing Williams closely, approached the latter as he was leaving the room. "Look here, Al," he said in a low voice, "I want to go with you on the Limited run the first good chance;

Williams half stood, half sat on a tall stool behind the controller and air-brake lever.

"It's all right, Al," he said, in answer to the other's questioning glance. "I met the old man on his way home from the theater, and when he saw the bag he just said, 'Comin' or goin'?' and went on without waiting for an answer. Guess he doesn't suspect anything, and I didn't meet any of the other men."

The motor man nodded approval, and then, as he got the conductor's go-ahead signal, he straightened up and shoved the controller forward notch by notch until the big car droned steadily along the deserted avenue. Soon the conductor came forward and grinned understandingly as he caught the front-end man's eye.

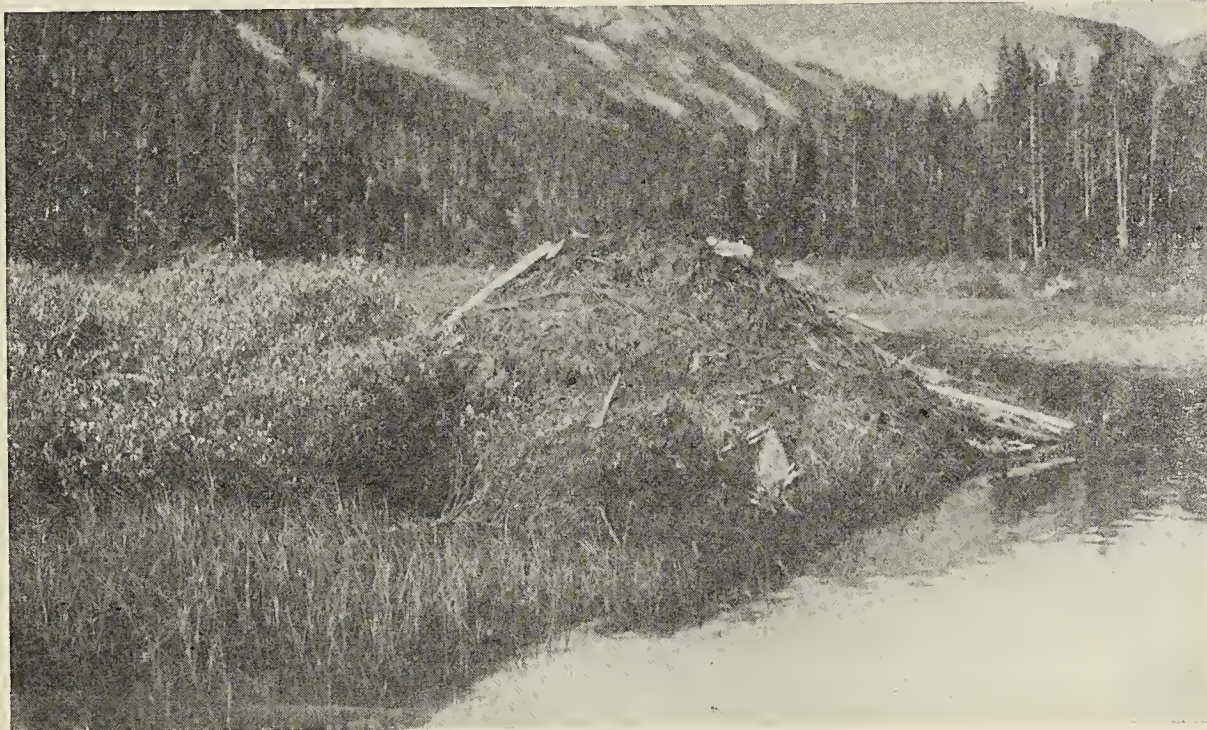
"How many passengers 've you got, Bert?" queried Williams.

"Only two, and they both get off at Stop 19. We'll prob'ly have an empty car from there on, so you fellows 'll have a chance to do some shootin'. Ain't it one

peach of a moon, though? Betcher we get some." He rubbed his hands together in anticipation and returned to the bright interior of the car, closing the curtained doors behind him.

The houses were becoming more scattered now and longer intervals separated the sputtering arc lights above the streets. Soon dark blurs of woodland and occasional pasture lots appeared, dimly formless in the moonlight. An old cornfield, where the shocks straggled in irregular rows like ghostly tents, flashed past—the open country was at hand.

"You see, it's this way," explained Williams, settling back comfortably on his stool as the car swung around a curve and began to climb a long, easy grade. "You know that long stretch of woods the other side of Pine Gap—wild-like and rough, with quite a few big swamps and



BEAVER HOUSE AND POND IN GUNNISON COUNTY, COLORADO.

From a photograph by H. L. Curtis.

I'd like to try your method of hunting rabbits."

For an instant Williams' steady eyes regarded the front end man gravely. "All right," he replied, evidently satisfied of the other's sincerity. "To-morrow night'll be O. K., if it's clear. The moon rises about 10:30 and the rabbits ought to be out thick by the time we hit the hills beyond Pine Gap. Put your gun in a suit-case and be at the Diamond by 11:55—we leave at midnight. Be sure and keep it mighty close under your hat, though," he cautioned. "Anythin' like this is strictly against the company rules, and if the old man hears of it, it's back to the farm for us."

As the heavy Limited car rumbled in to the Diamond the following night, the front-end man swung aboard, nodded to the conductor, and after depositing his suit-case under a seat, went forward to the darkened platform where Wil-

plenty o' standin' timber? There ain't any houses there for close to five miles, so nobody can hear if we shoot a few times, and so get the idea that it'd be a good stunt to turn us in at the office for disturbin' the peace. Well, that section's plumb full o' rabbits, and just between me and you it's one o' the best places in this part of Ohio for partridges.

"I'd seen quite a few bunnies at night on the right-of-way there durin' the fall, but didn't think much about 'em; we get used to havin' the searchlight surprise animals of different sorts along the tracks. But a couple o' weeks ago I read a story in one o' the Cleveland papers about rabbits likin' to come out on moonlight nights when there's snow on the ground and sorter play around in little clearin's—gambolin', the paper called it. The thing sounded reasonable enough to me—like to dance myself out at the park when there's a moon—and rabbits are kinder light-headed little fools, anyway. So I showed the story to Bert and says to him: 'If them Cleveland rabbits like to gambol in clearin's by the light o' the moon, why wouldn't ours? The right-of-way's about the only place from Pine Gap to Stop 37 that ain't covered with trees or brush, and looks to me like it oughter make a bully dancin' pavillion for 'em. Let's try and get some after the first snow. You can smuggle your old blunderbuss aboard and do the shootin' out the front window while I run the car.'

"Bert's a keen gunner, and he took me on quicker'n a fuse blowin' out, so last Tuesday night we got busy." The motorman stopped to indulge in one of those quiet chuckles that always made his big, squarely-built frame shake.

"Say!" he resumed, "it was a shame to take the money. When we left the Gap about 12:45 there wasn't a single passenger on board to give us away, so Bert rigged up his old pump gun and, come out on the front end with me. I eased the car along slow-like, and you never did see a better jack lamp than that old searchlight made. Them rabbits was—but you'll find out soon what sort o' fun we had. The snow's nice and dry, so they won't get wet feet, and this moon 'll sure make 'em gambol for fair."

By this time the two lone passengers had long since been left at their destination, and the Limited was humming steadily along through the open country. Fence, field and woodland swept rearward in rapid procession, ghostly in their mantles of feathery white; silent farmhouses slumbered among guardian orchards.

Ahead, the beam from the big reflector seemed to seek out and throw into sharp silhouette each wayside pole, every darker tree and bush and jutting rock. At a curve the searching finger of light left the rails and dwelt an instant on the glistening cascade of a little brook that tumbled over a broken ledge from some hidden pond above. For a moment the falling spray, the projecting rocks with their rounded caps of glistening ice, the dark, snow-rimmed pool below and its sentinel pine stood out vividly as in a flashlight. Then they faded into the night as the light passed slowly on.

"Best get out your gun; Pine Gap's just ahead," Williams broke a long silence.

The front-end man started. The mystery of the weird, swiftly-changing scene had cast a sort of spell over him. It was as if he had been standing in a darkened room gazing at a white screen on which a stereopticon threw vivid pic-

tures. But instantly now he was alert. Gun and shells were quickly taken from the innocent-looking suit-case, and Bert helped carry them to the forward platform.

He is a compact, wiry man, is Bert, with close-cropped black mustache and a boxer's set to his shoulders—the sort of fellow that gives the impression of being constantly poised on the balls of his feet, ready for anything that may happen. Evidently he knew guns, for as the twelve closed with the smooth, solid snap of perfectly fitting parts, he grunted approvingly, "Good gun, that. Betcher she throws a pretty pattern, even if she is small. Mind my lookin' at her?"

The gun was willingly passed over for inspection, while Williams said: "Lower that front window and stand pretty close up so's you'll be able to shoot out to the side a little; generally the little cusses are dead ahead, but once in a while one of 'em 'll take a notion to skip off sideways before you c'n pip him. Watch out now—we're liable to see one any minute."

The Limited rumbled across a trestle and at reduced speed entered a long level stretch walled in by close-standing hemlocks and laurel.

"There's two of 'em," suddenly muttered Bert from his position on Williams' right. Far ahead along the right-of-way two shadowy forms bobbed an instant in the searchlight's rays, then leaped for the shelter of the woods.

Bert swore fervently. "Ain't generally as wild as that. Must be a couple o' the ones I missed the other night; bashful about bein' in the lime-light."

Steadily the car glided on through the silent woods. The nipping air streamed in above the lowered glass, chilling the three men a little despite their heavy clothing. Soon the hemlocks gave way to brushy swamps, through which the track ran on a low embankment. For a mile the right-of-way led straight—a narrow, level pathway, silvery white in the soft rays of the moon.

"Along here's where we had the best luck," said the motorman. "These marshes are chuck full of"—he broke off abruptly as a rabbit curved suddenly from out a wild rose tangle, landed on the embankment close before the car, and after one frightened glance, sped with long leaps straight away between the rails. With the sharp, insistent "pow" of the nitro, the bounding form spun over and over in a scatter of disturbed snow. Williams brought the car to a stop a few feet away, and Bert swung off to retrieve the game.

"Funny thing about the way the little beggars act," he remarked, returning with a fine, fat buck. "Sometimes they'll run right toward you as fast as this one was runnin' away, and then again they'll sit as still as a girl readin' a love story 'till you're plumb on top of 'em. Lots o' times we've run over 'em when the car was slippin' along pretty fast—they get sorter hypnotized by the light, I reckon."

Hardly was the Limited under way again when two more rabbits went twisting and dodging across the tracks some twenty yards ahead. A scant six feet separated the flitting shadows, and the two reports from the car platform were almost simultaneous.

"Ha!" ejaculated the conductor with evident satisfaction, as he saw the second rabbit crumple up and join his companion on the slope of the embankment. "Guess you must 've been brought up on quail." Again the car stopped to let Bert play retractor.

Only one more chance offered during the next half mile, and then the Limited left the marshes behind and passed into a different type of country. The hills were higher here, and down the narrow ravines between them twisting lines of unbroken white showed where trout brooks murmured beneath their blankets of ice and snow. Stretches of hardwood were interspersed with dark groves of hemlocks, to whose drooping branches still clung the snow which had fallen the day before. Under the hazel bushes beside the track lay the delicate blue-black tracery of twig and branch, sharply etched upon the sparkling white. Down from a wooded gorge floated the clear, deep "whoo, hoo-hoo-hoo, whoo!" of a great horned owl. The still air tingled with frost.

As the car coasted quietly down a gentle incline, the ever watchful Williams detected a faint, shadowy something far ahead, where the rays from the headlight merged with the night. The dim form soon resolved itself into a cotton-tail, crouching motionless with wonder as he watched the strange approaching glare. The car was barely crawling now, and under the skillful handling of the airbrakes it made scarcely a sound. "Don't shoot!" whispered Williams. "Let's see what he'll do when we get close."

Nearer and nearer they crept until the reflection of the light in the little fellow's eyes, and even the curious quivering and wrinkling of his nose, were clearly visible. When no more than a dozen feet separated the huddled bunny from the source of his wonderment, an odd whim seized Bert. With a smooth, swift motion his left hand shot out to the whistle cord, and three shrill, staccato blasts ripped the stillness and echoed away among the hills.

With the first one, the terrified rabbit appeared to shrink to half his former size; the long, inquiring ears dropped and lay flat along the neck; his whole form tensed, and he crouched closer to the snow. For the briefest instant he was literally "scared stiff." Then, as the paralyzed nerves awoke to life again, he cleared the rails in one frantic leap and headed for cover.

Five minutes later the front-end man scored again, and then passed the gun to Bert, whose trigger finger was itching. Quick results followed the exchange, for soon after the conductor had taken his place at the open window, three dodging sprites hopped into the pathway of light and chased each other about unconcernedly until the gun's roar abruptly ended their game of tag.

In a winding gorge where steep rocks flanked the tracks one more was added to the little pile in the corner of the platform, and then Williams glanced regretfully at his watch.

"Guess we'll have to call it off, boys," he sighed. "We're fifteen minutes behind schedule now, and there's a call-down waitin' at Smoke City if we get there late. Better close that window, 'cause I'm goin' to let her flicker the rest o' the way."

"He shoved forward the controller, and the crescendo whine of the motors rose higher and higher until it merged into the roar of the flying car. Faster and faster rushed the big Limited, taking the long, well-banked curves smoothly, like an express train. They shot through a rocky cut where the narrow walls hurled the tumult back like a heavy weight against the ear drums of the three men, and out again across wide reaches of frozen meadow.

"She's doin' close to forty-five an hour, now," Williams shouted across to where the front-end man clung to a convenient handle. "Great road bed, ain't it?"

"Whoop-ee!" yelled Bert, suddenly pointing. "Look at him go!" Thirty yards away the last rabbit fled before the swaying car, the white puff of his tail rising and falling, rising and falling in the headlight's glare. Barely in time to avoid the forward trucks he turned aside with a twisting bound, and the Limited tore on through the darkness.

New Publications.

HOME LIFE OF THE OSPREY. Photographed and described by Clinton G. Abbott, B. A. Illustrated by thirty-two mounted plates. \$1.00. London, Witherby & Co.

Uniform with the interesting books telling of the Home Life of the Golden Eagle, and of the Spoon Bill, this volume of the Osprey now comes to us. Clinton G. Abbott is well known as a writer and lecturer on birds of America and Britain, and here writes interestingly about one of our very familiar birds. The osprey has often been figured as a type of honest industry among birds, and probably the only American hawk that has no enemies. Itself a fisher, it is regarded by fishermen as a friend.

Along the Atlantic coast this bird is still abundant and in many places builds its great nest close to the home of man. Years ago—and according to Mr. Abbott, even at the present time—ospreys nest, or at least attempt to nest, each year within the city limits of New York. At points on Long Island and in southern New England and again in New Jersey and to the southward, the osprey still breeds in considerable numbers, and there is every opportunity to study carefully the summer habits of the bird and to photograph it during many of the operations of its life.

Of these opportunities Mr. Abbott has taken abundant advantage, and in conjunction with Howard H. Cleaves, of the Public Museum, of New Brighton, N. Y., he has brought together

a great number of interesting facts and a beautiful series of photographs. These last naturally have to do largely with the nesting habits of the bird, and the photographs show nests, often tenanted by young, in a great variety of situations, on the ground, on a weather-beaten old rock on the beach, in marshes, on a fence and on a telegraph pole. At some points in Rhode Island, where the osprey is carefully protected, nesting sites are made by raising an old cartwheel on top of a pole to form a foundation for the nest.

Attention is called to the well known habit of the osprey of breaking off dead branches of trees for nesting material, somewhat as the chimney swift collects its twigs for the nest, save that the osprey breaks the dead branches by grasping them with its talons. Many years ago a nest-building osprey was seen to do this in what is now Van Cortlandt Park, New York city, where for years a pair raised their young without molestation.

Mr. Abbott's book should be read by every bird lover.

THE Department of Agriculture has just issued a bulletin on leaves and herbs used as medicine, which is also a useful handbook for all outdoor people. Nor is this the first publication put out by this department on the subject of medicines, the others being Weeds Used as Medicine, Root Drugs and Medicinal Barks.

Collectors of medicinal plants have made such insistent demands on the department for a guide in their work that a description of thirty-six medicinal plants, including only such as are in most common use, has been prepared by direction of the secretary, fifteen of these being mentioned in the Eighth Decennial Revision of the U. S. Pharmacopoeia.

Each plant is listed under the name in most common use, but synonymous common names, and the pharmacopoeial name, if any, are also given, that no one should have difficulty in recognizing the plants familiar to him, or in identifying an unknown one if of the series, from the description given.

indigenous to the tropical highlands. But in the dry season—from about Jan. 1 to April 20—the deer go down to the plain to feed on the rich pampas grass and palmetto. This is the season when most of the deer are killed. The white hunter usually shoots from a cayuca or light skiff. The deer is very fond of the water-cresses which grow on the banks of the rivers, and, in the early morning, while it is feeding on this cress, the hunters drift down with the stream and shoot from the cayuca. Strange as it is, the deer invariably returns to the same place from which it took flight, and within an hour you will find him at the same spot.

The deer of the tropics do not travel in herds as do some of its cousins of the North, such as the antelope, etc., but go in small groups of fours and fives, and in the rutting season, as a rule, one buck and three or four does. Deer in this climate, like everything else, are very prolific. The deer rut twice a year and the period of gestation is but eleven weeks.

Another fine sport is the hunting of the caribou or mountain cow, which is to be found aplenty on the Isthmus; but the hunter (to use the vernacular) "must hit the high spots." for the cow will follow the most inaccessible trails over the hills, and when once it takes fright, it will go for twenty miles before it takes a stand, which it does by climbing to the top of the loftiest crag. It is very slow to the scent and depends on the eye to give it warning. The flesh of the caribou is highly prized by the Spaniards and Panamanians, and is hunted mostly by the natives for the market of Panama City. The meat of the cow caribou is good all the year round, but that of the bull is not very good during the rutting season, as it has a very strong taste, savoring of the goat.

The caribou of the tropics is a wonderfully strong swimmer and spends much of its time in the rivers. About sunset they will always go to the river and stand in the water, about withers deep. They undoubtedly do this to cool the sting of the insect bites, and to protect themselves from the vampire bats. The vampire always attacks the flank, and is capable of killing the yearling. While the blood-drawing of the bat, which is about a pint and a half, will not kill a full grown bull or cow, the teeth cause blood poisoning, and the animal shows all the signs of distress and wasting. It is most fatal to mules and horses. Unlike some other bats, the vampire is entirely sanguivorous, and while drawing the blood from the animal it holds to the hide with its extremities and at the same time keeps fanning the victim with its wings.

In the Canal Zone shooting clubs are very popular; that is, for target shooting, but as hunt clubs they are looked upon as huge jokes, and the following story is told of the hunt club at Torro Point, Canal Zone.

The boys left at dawn one Sunday morning for a day's hunt, accompanied by a pack, fifty-seven variety hounds. After a long day's hunt, the hunters were rewarded by the sight of a deer, about a mile away, and all hands started in full cry. On their return home, they were asked what luck they had had. The hunt captain said they had treed a deer and almost lost it, because no one had an ax, but one of the boys climbed the palm and brought it down. The deer proved to be a sloth, which indicated the speed of a Canal Zone hunt club.

Shooting in the Canal Zone

By A. A. BEECROFT

THOSE who are fortunate enough to be able to visit the Panama Canal, and who perchance have a predilection for hunting and the strange freaks of nature, would find it most instructive and interesting to take a few side trips off into the jungle provinces, adjacent to the Canal Zone.

In the Province of Chiriqui, the next Province to the canal on the north, and reached by Penell steamer in six hours, is to be found a virgin range for shooting—deer, mountain cow, picori, wildcats and scores of other animals, which give first-class sport to the hunter. The deer of Panama is about the same size as the antelope, that is, about three feet high at the shoulders and is easy to detect in the brush by its spotted coat. It has a short tail and palmed horns. In the dry season both buck and

doe have the back, flank and thighs of a light brown color with numerous white spots, and in the wet season, or winter, these parts change in color to brown. The buttocks are always brown with a black streak, and a dark line passes along the back, the belly and the insides of the legs.

The deer of Panama, or Ciervo, as the natives term it, is not very wild, owing probably to the fact that it has been hunted so little. The native mode of taking the deer is by stalking it with a lantern and knocking it on the neck with a machete. They only use the two horns and the skin, leaving the rest of the carcass to the wildcats and the aerial fleet of garbage removers of the tropics, the vultures.

Panamanian deer are to be found during the wet season for the most part on the hills and high lands, feeding on herbs and palm scrubs

Porpoise Fishing at Cape Hatteras

By FRANK A. HEYWOOD

NEARLY the whole 300 miles of North Carolina seacoast is a sterile reef of yellow sand, as destitute of vegetation as the deserts of Arabia. This reef is cut through at long intervals by inlets that make of it a chain of islands, some of which are forty miles long, and but little more than one mile wide at any point. The inlets afford passageway for vessels of light draft, and through them the fresh waters of the sounds and their tributaries flow out and mingle with the ocean. The coast, owing to the fact that the greater part of it is elevated but a few feet above high tide, and that the three great capes—Hatteras, Lookout and Fear—shoot out many miles into the ocean, is proverbially a dangerous one.

This breakwater is largely a neutral territory, where ownership is a matter of dispute. Some maintain that it belongs to the Federal Government, but when the latter wishes to erect thereon a life-saving station or lighthouse, a convenient owner, or one who purposes to be such, never fails to put in an appearance and howl painfully for his pound of flesh. Among those, however, who dwell upon the mainland, and who frequent this strip of beach, it is looked upon as neutral ground where neither man nor Government possesses any right other than that of might, and where the minor canons of morality may be stretched without breakage to an almost unlimited tension.

Wrecks—and many occur on these sand dunes—are stripped with a bewildering celerity. The coast is wreck-strewn, and how gladly wrecks and their rich freight are welcomed by the people who live along its sands. They regard the tempest as a friendly fairy, and all that comes within their range is considered theirs by right, unless interfered with by Government life-savers. Under any circumstances a wreck throws these people into spasms of remunerative activity. The natives of these reefs are chiefly fishermen, and many of them are engaged the greater part of the time at the porpoise fishing grounds at Cape Hatteras, the only one on the Atlantic coast.

The porpoise, contrary to general belief, is not a fish, but an air-breathing mammal, warm-blooded, viviparous, and suckling its young. Though shaped like a fish and living in water exclusively, and moving in the same manner with them, it must come to the surface for air. During the summer these animals are scattered all over the seas, and are familiar objects to the steamship passengers, but when cold weather comes, the prey upon which they feed—menhaden, herring and other small fishes that associate in schools—go southward and assemble by millions in the shallows lying between Ocracoke and Hatteras Inlet. Cape Hatteras affords a barrier against the fierce winds from the north, and in the waters below it these little fish seek shelter. There, accordingly, thousands of porpoises congregate.

Usually there are about twenty men in a porpoise camp. There must be a sufficient number to man four boats and as many seines. The boats are distributed at three stations along shore. Two of them are together at one spot, while the

third is a mile above, and the fourth a mile below. Each boat has a seine aboard. Lookouts are continually stationed upon high bluffs to watch for game, and they signal with flags when a school of porpoises is coming.

Suppose the animals are curvetting down the coast. Warned in time by the signals, the men at the station furthest south row rapidly out to sea, dropping their seine as they go. If the thing has been properly managed, they have been in time with their net to head off the first of the animals. As soon as the school, or most of it, has got past the station furthest north, the boat from that point is run out in like fashion, dropping its seine on the way. Thus the porpoises find themselves hemmed in between two fences of net, each stretching a mile into the ocean. They might easily escape by swimming seaward, save for the fact that meanwhile the two boats from the middle station have put out a mile from land, not dropping their seines on the way, but extending them on a line with the shore and joining the extremities of the other two seines. In this way is made within a few minutes a rectangular pen two miles long and one mile broad, in which the luckless beasts are confined. They could easily get out of course by breaking through the nets, inasmuch as their strength is enormous, but they evidently do not think of that.

The porpoises thus inclosed are surrounded with smaller seines and drawn in shore where they are kept in a pound until the fisherman wishes to kill them. Sometimes as many as 200 will be secured at a single haul. The catch is very profitable, because there are several products of the porpoise which are valuable. The skin affords an excellent leather. Upon being stripped from the animals, the hides are salted down, tanned crudely and shipped to Northern markets, where they are used in the manufacture of shoes, traveling bags and other goods. This leather has a particularly fine grain, and boots made from it are given a waterproof quality by the natural oil of the skin.

However, the highest priced porpoise leather, which is very costly indeed, is obtained from the unborn young. It is of a most delicate texture and exquisitely mottled in black and white. For book covers it is a most admirable material.

Every one has heard of porpoise oil, which is used for watches and other delicate machinery. It is one of the most costly oils known, because only a few ounces of it are secured from each animal. It is obtained from the jaws only, being tried out from the bones after the skin and flesh have been removed. There is another sort of oil procured from the fat beneath the skin and from the liver and other viscera. Hides are worth from seventy-five cents to \$2.50 apiece, the latter price being paid for the best skins of unborn calves. A school of 200 porpoises represents about \$500 to the fishermen. Nobody has ever attempted to make any use of the skeletons, which are scattered by tens of thousands along the shore below Cape Hatteras.

Firearms Trade in Spain

THE use of firearms is very extensive in Spain, says Vice-Consul J. L. Byrne, of Valencia, and particularly so in that region. An idea may be formed of the widespread popular taste for shooting game and wild fowl of every description from the fact that 20,000,000 empty sporting cartridges were imported into Spain last year and of these 2,300,000 entered the port of Valencia alone. More than two-thirds of the total are of ordinary and low-grade quality, costing about 55 cents per 100 unloaded, but there is also a limited market for very high-grade sporting cartridges with deep metallic lining, adapted for heavy charges of smokeless powders which are imported from Great Britain and the United States, and are retailed at \$1.45 to \$1.98 per 100 according to length and finish. The duty on unloaded cartridges is \$14.47 per 100 kilos (220 pounds), or approximately 10,000 shells of the ordinary light-weight varieties that constitute 85 per cent. of the total imports.

The natural sporting proclivities of the inhabitants of this district are fostered by the proximity of the Albufera, an extensive marshy lake, visited in the fall and winter by myriads of wild ducks, coots and other waterfowl that migrate from northern Europe, while the forest wastes and arid brushwood hills of the interior are moderately stocked with red partridges, hares and rabbits. All the moist culti-

vated valleys following the course of streams are also visited in the spring and summer by migratory quail that come over from North Africa.

The trade in sporting guns, pistols, and revolvers is of considerable importance, but only the very highest grades are imported. Nearly all medium quality, ordinary, and low priced products are manufactured in the country, mostly at Eibar, the Basque Provinces in the north of Spain, where excellent workmen, many of whom study at the leading arms factories of Birmingham and Liege, make almost every form of gun, rifle, pistol, and revolver. The barrels are usually imported in the rough from Great Britain or Belgium and are bored and finished at the Spanish factories. The duty on sporting guns is equivalent to \$3.86 per kilo, or approximately \$12.16 on a 7-pound gun, and \$1.54 per kilo on pistols of all kinds.

American firearms on sale here at present are limited to repeating rifles and automatic pistols, and revolvers. Imitations of well-known makes are numerous, some of them selling as low as \$1.40 retail price.

Samples of double-barreled, central-fire shotguns have been frequently imported at this city from the United States, but so far have failed to create a market. The proverbial hobbies and fads of sportsmen are perhaps nowhere more

(Continued on page 192.)

Game Here and in England

By H. HICKMOTT

THAT is a very interesting article by Mr. Chase, of Vermont, in your issue of Dec. 30 on game preserves, but according to our system of game preserving here in England, the first and most important item of all is not mentioned, and in all the very good articles I have read in *FOREST AND STREAM* for the past twenty-five years on game birds and the preservation of game generally, I have been surprised that very few articles have referred to it—that is, killing down vermin of all kinds and descriptions. The first thing any experienced gamekeeper does in this country is to clear the estate he has under charge of all kinds of noxious animals and birds.

Our experience is that the vermin will do far more harm in the nesting season than all the poachers combined. Of course, the time of incubation is the most dangerous for the gamekeeper, as it regards wholesale losses. It is no unusual occurrence for a vixen fox with cubs to take several young birds off their nests in one night. This would apply to both pheasants and partridges, also wild ducks, young rabbits and hares and poultry. They will also carry off newly born lambs and fawns. Self-hunting dogs and cats are almost, if not quite as bad. Stoats, weasels, rats, hawks, owls, crows, jays, jackdaws, magpies, snakes and adders are passionately fond of all kinds of young game birds and never require the second invitation to kill and destroy them.

No gamekeeper in his right senses would ever think of trying to raise game birds of any kind unless he had previously killed the vermin well down. It would be his first and only thought. It does not matter where, or on what system game is going to be raised or who the owners are, continuous trapping is an absolute necessity to keep the vermin down. It does seem most absurd to me to spend large sums of money on game preserving and then to lose fifty per cent. of them through noxious animals and birds, which, I fear, has too often been the case. Kill your vermin first, that is the first and most important consideration. Raising your game either as wild birds or by propagation (hand rearing) is a second consideration. Enforcing your laws for illegally killing and destroying game birds and fish is a third consideration.

What Mr. Chase has said concerning the game laws of England, of course, is quite true; but, on the other hand, things of importance are generally governed by circumstances. In course of his remarks, Mr. Chase says the game is owned in trust by the State for the benefit of all its people, which is also quite true, but as far as America is concerned, circumstance has always permitted this system of liberty of spirit and free principles, and as far as the game is concerned, it originated when the Mayflower landed its first consignment of Pilgrims on the coast of New England, A. D. 1620. Of course, as they met with no opposition, except by Indians, the Pilgrim fathers naturally took it for granted that they were the owners of the game, and according to the circumstances they had a

perfect right to it and unquestionably their bill of fare generally consisted of wild game and fish, and as the same constitution of spirit and liberty and free principles has been handed down from generation to generation for hundreds of years, and with the advantage of an immense extent of country, with boundless resources and enormous supplies of wild game, and thinly populated up to within comparatively recent years, circumstances were able to permit of free hunting with little or no expense. Therefore, it is not difficult to understand the feeling

stands, many people benefit by it, for it gives employment to thousands of men as gamekeepers, and it causes large sums of money to be circulated. Of course, large quantities of game are killed every season all over the country, but, note this, on many estates where a large head of game is reared it cannot be done and never is done, without considerable expense, for the preservation of game and everything connected with it, and, taking the sum total for the whole country combined, it must range up into the hundreds of thousands of pounds annually. For example, the licenses that are purchased for every sporting dog, and all the game certificates that are taken out for the killing and selling of game, it must benefit the inland revenue many thousands of pounds also.

There are still other items of benefit connected



AFTER THE HUNT.
From the County Gentleman.

of spirit and conception of principles that is still retained by the sportsmen of the United States at the present day.

Referring to the game laws of England, circumstances are very different. We have never had the extent of country or the resources. According to history, the game belonged to the people prior to the Norman conquest, but after the battle of Hastings, Oct. 14, A. D. 1066, the game laws of England underwent a universal change. William I. The Conqueror appeared to have been as keen a sportsman as he was an ardent warrior, for he established the New Forest in the county of Hampshire as a hunting preserve, which is retained by the government to this day for the same purpose, and thus commenced in England the feudal system, and the preservation of game generally.

In a country like England, limited both in size and resources as regards a natural supply of wild game, with an ever-increasing population, how would it be possible to provide free hunting and shooting for all? As the law now

with it, gunsmiths, ammunition and cartridge manufacturers, game and dog food manufacturers, game salesmen of London, and all other large towns in England, all benefit by it also. Several sporting journals devoted to the interest of sportsmen, gamekeepers and proprietors of game preserves all find a revenue more or less in publishing their papers. Proprietors of game farms, who annually sell hundreds of thousands of eggs and many young game birds to owners of game preserves, all get a living out of their occupations. Bootmakers and tailors, who make and furnish sportsmen and gamekeepers with their clothing and sporting suits, also drop in for a share. Corn merchants often get large orders from gentlemen to supply them with different kinds of grain for feeding the adult birds. They also appreciate the private preserve.

Circumstances will never permit of free hunting and shooting in this country for the above-mentioned reasons. I consider the game laws of England are both reasonable and satisfactory

at the present day. The laws permit all tenant farmers in every county of England to a joint right to kill and sell the ground game (hares and rabbits), thereby getting both profit and recreation without any additional expense.

Deer are not classed as game in this country, nor is there any closed time for them. They can be legally killed in any park by the owner, or his park keepers, by the purchase of a ten-shilling gun license. This applies to all varieties of deer in England. Although many deer are annually killed, we find no difficulty in maintaining a full stock up to the acreage of the park, thereby keeping them at a uniform number; but had it not been for the game laws and private preserves, the game in England would have been exterminated long, long ago.

In conclusion, I say once again: Gentlemen, kill your vermin.

THE TOP RAIL.

NEARLY every hunter has, no doubt, heard excellent imitations of the wild turkey's call, and knows that it is possible to lure gobblers in this way. But how many of them, I wonder, have considered the danger that lurks in the vicinity of the one who manipulates the call, and the absolute reliance he places in the ability of every other hunter who hears the sounds to correctly interpret them as coming from a tiny cedar box or the wingbone of a Christmas goose? He knows that he can lure the wariest old gobbler, for he has proved this, but he depends on the superior ear of fellow hunters to detect false notes that the gobbler does not hear or disregards, as may be, to keep bullets out of his own precious skin. Otherwise turkey hunting would be practiced differently.

I will tell you a story. On a cold autumn morning before daylight three hunters left camp and sought stations on the side of a bald hill. My station was the center one, and I sat beside a huge oak in the midst of a group of pawpaw bushes whose big leaves completely hid me. There were plenty of turkeys about, and it was their habit to cross the open summit of the hill and descend to the woods in the valley below us, to feed. Walter, on my left, was not an expert caller, but a "cheep" or two now and then told me that he had moved from his first station to a point further away. Will, on my right, was more skilled than I was, and I called but seldom, preferring to depend on him to lure any birds that might come our way. Still, in my own estimation, I was a fair caller, and later on I called at infrequent intervals, because, as I thought, turkeys were in the woods below me, and not on the hillside.

Presently the turkeys came nearer and nearer and I ceased to call, fearing that any gobbler among them might detect the fraud and bolt. So I crawled through the pawpaws, trying to peer beyond, then rose suddenly to see Will making his way toward me through the scrub oaks and sumacs.

That was a scare for us both, and as we stood, shaking hands in silent thankfulness, I am sure that the great lesson every hunter must learn sooner or later was so deeply impressed on us that we are never likely to grow careless with firearms, though we live to be a hundred.

GRIZZLY KING.



GAME BAG AND GUN



The Game Situation.

WENHAM, Mass., Feb. 4.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* In your issue of Jan. 20 my old friend Mr. Hopkins has a very sensible note. I cannot help, though, differing from him on the subject of the hopelessness of Federal game control. I do not believe that such a situation is impossible, and I have talked with men recently who are in a position to know the exact status of this movement. The worst thing we can do for the cause is to assume its hopeless nature. Granted we believe in its usefulness, we ought to push it for all it is worth in spite of the adverse attitude of men like Mr. Miller, of New Orleans.

All this does not affect at all our local game birds. Mr. Hopkins is right about the grouse. That bird is certainly going, slowly but surely, with occasional fluctuations which give us an excess of either hope or despair. The question is, can any amount of legislation and education save it in numbers at all sufficient from a sporting standpoint? I believe not. Competent ornithologists have expressed the opinion to me that the grouse, here in the East, anyway, is bound to go.

There are two distinct classes of birds and beasts—those that are favored by proximity of man, cleared land and perhaps extermination of certain carnivores; and those that are gradually doomed by the same train of causes. In the first class, for instance, we might put the bobwhite, the cottontail rabbit and the Virginia deer; in the second class, the ruffed grouse, the turkey, the snowshoe rabbit and the caribou.

The case of the quail is too well known to more than mention, and everyone is familiar with the extending range of the cottontail, which animal except for continual persecution from various enemies, would soon be numerous enough. The deer always increase if given half a chance. Now, the grouse is just the opposite. It and the white rabbit do not thrive well where land is cleared, especially when the swamps are gone. What subtle causes contribute to its undoing we do not know, but the result is plain enough.

Within a very few years there has developed an enemy to our grouse, so serious that if the open season were cut down to one week, the result would only be delayed, namely the automobile. I am speaking of conditions here in Eastern and Central Massachusetts. It is possible now to cover an enormous stretch of country in one day, and to waste no time in blank covers. The result is, that with sufficient local knowledge one can comb out the favored places with much less exertion than formerly.

Now, as to the game preserve idea so heartily sat upon by Harry Chase in a recent issue. By game preserve we do not necessarily mean a large tract under an eight-foot fence, typified by the great Adirondack parks, and controlled by one individual. The game preserve of the future, and there will be many of them, will be organized by bodies of sportsmen more far-sighted, energetic and thrifty than the average, who have combined to lease tracts of land. The farmers will provide most of the warden service neces-

sary. This is simply the result of the inevitable increase of the population and the decrease in hours of work necessary to keep body and soul together. For instance, there are a good many men of very moderate means nowadays who are able to take a vacation each year extending over most of the open season.

Now the future game preserve, like some already in operation, need not be at all an expensive affair, but it will cost something. In the South shooting can be had to-day in places for two and one-half and three cents an acre. And there is no reason why the right kind of preserve should cause the terrific race feeling that Mr. Chase has pictured. Anyway, it has almost got to be a question of preserved sport or no sport. We do not all own steam yachts or private cars; neither do we all depend on charity. Some people are always going to have some things that their neighbors either do not want or cannot have, and if it were otherwise, what a dreary place this world would be.

J. C. PHILLIPS.

Game in Nevada.

TROY, Nevada, Jan. 30.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I live on a small farm in the mountains, and as there is not much news of this part of the State regarding the game, I will tell the readers some facts about it. The mountains around here are as high as 10,500 feet. There are a great many mountain sheep or bighorn to be found; in fact, they are thick. I have seen as many as twenty-four head in one bunch, although they usually run in bunches of six to twelve, and bucks of all sizes mostly alone. In the summer at times I see three and four in a bunch. They are practically tame, and I have ridden up within fifty yards of them before they ran, while at other times they will run before I get within gun shot of them.

There are also a good many blue grouse in the timber. I have killed grouse that weighed 4½ and 5 pounds. On the mesas antelope are seen, as many as one hundred in a bunch, and a man could get one most any day.

There is not much duck shooting here, as there are no lakes or large ponds, but the mountains are full of small streams which come from the snow. There are snow banks in the mountains in July. It seems a shame that the streams around here are not stocked with trout, as it is a fine place for them.

There are a good many interesting sights for the Eastern sportsman. There is one place especially where the cañon narrows to about twenty feet wide and 300 feet high. On the left-hand side, up about 150 feet, there are a number of Indian arrows in a crack which were shot up there in early days by the Indians. The old Indians here claim it was the result of a treaty of peace, and that the warriors shot their remaining arrows up in this crack. The arrows are made of grease wood. Some still have parts of the feathers on them. These were fastened by means of deer sinew.

JOHN W. GARRETT.

New York Legislature.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 5.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* At an adjourned hearing of the Senate and Assembly joint committees on the proposed changes of the fish and game laws held Jan. 31, the committee took up parts 5 relative to quadrupeds, part 6, birds; part 7, fish; part 8, nets and netting, and part 9 on fisheries.

The hearing was attended by fish and game clubs from all over the State as well as many persons interested in the provisions of the new law. The section relating to the killing of bucks only met with general approval as well as that portion of the section requiring bucks to have horns at least three inches in length. It was contended that if this feature of the law was strictly enforced, fewer hunting fatalities would occur, as the hunter would then make certain of his object before firing. Statistics were produced showing that in States where the killing of does was prohibited, there were fewer human fatalities in the season. Some representatives advocated the season opening earlier, but it was agreed that the great percentage of the loss of life was during the early part of the hunting season because of the dense foliage, and that the codifiers had made no error in this direction.

Considerable stress was laid upon the pot-hunters and lumbermen killing deer all the year around, and it was suggested that more protectors were required to enforce the law. One representative asserted, and all present concurred, that if ample protection were provided, within three years the deer would be so plentiful that every hunter could easily kill three deer without in the least thinning them out.

Seymour Van Santvoord, of Troy, endorsed the limiting of the killing to bucks, which he said was one of the fine points in this proposed law. Mr. Van Santvoord said he had received a letter from Dean Hitchcock, seventy-four years of age, a veteran hunter, in which he said: "You have a fine law and don't be afraid of it, and New York State has for the first time an apparently sensible game law."

Among other speakers were John B. Burnham, E. H. Johnson, W. T. Hornaday, T. J. O'Connor, Mr. Houghton of the Camp Club of America, Mr. Taylor, a representative of the Johnstown Hunting Club, and J. H. Henderson, of Jamaica, L. I.

The bag limit in ducks developed some opposition from Long Island hunters, but the sentiment of the assembled sportsmen was overwhelmingly in favor of the amendment, and it was generally agreed that the proposed law was the best ever offered in fairness to all concerned.

At a hearing on Jan. 30 before the joint committee of the Senate and Assembly on the proposed changes in the fish and game laws, the committee took up for discussion the first four parts of the bill. The hearing was largely attended. The committee heard the various people for and against the different sections and the various ideas.

The final hearing of the joint committees of the Senate and Assembly on the proposed changes in the fish and game law was held on Feb. 1. The parts of the law relating to nets and netting, private parks, importation and sale of fish and game, and definitions and constructions were taken up. That portion of the law relating to marine fisheries was not discussed for

the reason that the conservation commission is to prepare a separate bill relating to marine fisheries and which will be introduced later in the session. There were no serious objections to any of the provisions of the law which were discussed, with the exception of the limit of twelve inches placed on blue pike. C. H. Wilson, of Glens Falls, well known defender of the whitefish, appeared before the committee and stoutly maintained that the two pounds in the round limit on whitefish should not be removed.

Assemblyman Coffey, of Westchester county, has introduced an interesting bill in relation to the acquisition of lands and water rights and the use of waters in Westchester county.

Assemblyman Ruland has introduced a bill striking out the provision fixing \$100 for each offense as the penalty for violation by a non-resident. This would make non-resident offenders subject to the same penalties as residents—\$60, and an additional \$25 for each animal taken, possessed, sold or offered for sale in violation of the law.

These bills have been introduced:

Assemblyman McDaniels, relating to black bass in Cayuga Lake.

By Assemblyman Sullivan, prohibiting the hunting of hares and rabbits in Chautauqua county with ferrets. E. C. C.

Deserved Consideration.

PINEHURST, N. C., Feb. 5.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* A varied series of runs are interesting the fox hunters, remarkable for their length and diversity, for the gray foxes of this section possess not only the craft and cunning of their kind, but the endurance of the red foxes, a few of which are found roundabout.

One of the most novel hunts of the season was enjoyed on Monday and Reynard is still at large as a tribute to his originality by M. F. H., James T. Twitty. Started after rollicking trailing of an hour and a quarter, the pack burst into full voice close up, indicating a speedy run and a quick catch. Half an hour the hunt followed, expectant, covering some ten miles in as clean a figure eight as ever was cut with skates; then a swing to the north down wind varied the monotony and another figure eight which lost itself in another half circle dash only to reform again into the graceful number.

"Dun beats me," was Huntsman Nat's puzzled comment. "Don't seem ter be gainin' er mite. I reckon we're runnin' a couple foxes an' they'se relayin' an' restin' up on us."

Master Twitty's reply was inaudible, but presently his absence was noted from the hunt. Half an hour later he rejoined the chase, still in full cry, like a stage steeplechase on a treadmill, almost but not quite. "Call 'em off, Nat," was his strange command, and old soldier that he is, Nat obeyed without question, casting side glances at the master, whose laughter mingled with the mellow horn.

"What do you suppose we are up against?" he queried, when the last straggling hound had ceased to protest. "That chap's been doubling up and running close behind us; just having a lovely time letting the pack set the pace. He certainly deserves some consideration, and so I am going to keep him for special occasions. He beats an anise seed bag flat."

HERBERT L. JILLSON.

Game Birds in Iowa.

FORT DODGE, Iowa, Feb. 2.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Game conditions in this part of Iowa were not such during the past season as to make sportsmen enthusiastic to a degree calculated to produce exhilaration.

The pinnated grouse, or as locally known, prairie chicken, has been hunted and shot in season and out, until the hope of sport in the pursuit of this noble bird in this vicinity has ceased to enter into the calculations of those who observe the game laws. The few grouse hatched about here are shot long before the season opens, or the birds have attained size and strength sufficient to afford even the semblance of sport.

There are hundreds of grouse here now. The birds keep to the cornfields, where they are assured of plenty of feed. These birds drift in during the fall from Minnesota and the Dakotas, and if one-fourth of the effort, in either labor or expense, was made by those to whom the protection of the game of this State is entrusted to protect and propagate the prairie chicken, as is put forth to introduce foreign game birds and protect them, the sportsmen of this State would have shooting that would in every way surpass anything that can be even hoped for from the introduction of the pheasant or the Hungarian partridge.

There have been liberated in this section about fifty pairs of the Hungarian partridges. During the fall it was reported that several coveys of these birds had been raised, and that the birds were strong and in apparent good condition. What the effect of the weather since Dec. 26 last will have upon these birds I do not know. The ground has been covered with snow to the depth of a foot or more, and since Dec. 29 there have been but four days on which the thermometer has not registered zero some time during the day, and on several occasions from 22 to 35 degrees below. Such weather has no terror for the pinnated grouse. They have endured it since the white man has known them, and in spite of all its rigors they feed, thrive and prosper where other game birds fail.

Owing to the dry weather of the late summer and fall, the ducks and jacksnipe found little to tempt them to tarry in this region. Some mallards dropped in late in October after the fall rains had filled the few sloughs and ponds which have escaped the all-absorbing tile drains, but the duck shooting was of short duration and not very good while it lasted. The best was probably in the Missouri valley above Council Bluffs. I had some fair shooting on the grounds of the Mondamin Gun Club for one or two days, and this was largely due to the fact that these grounds are leased from the owners by the gun club for shooting purposes, and the use thereof limited to the club members and invited guests. I was afield with a beagle after cottontails from Oct. 15 until Christmas on an average, I think, of once a week; have hunted through some excellent quail cover, and the nearest approach to the sight of a quail was when in company with my shooting companion we found the scattered feathers of one, evidently killed by a hawk. I fear the severe weather has wiped out every quail in this county. The deep snow, the intense cold and lack of shelter have been more than bobwhite is able to endure.

There was more than \$100,000 in the fund derived from the sale of game licenses a year ago, and yet during the winter of 1911-12 I did not learn of any money expended to protect or feed game birds in this section of the State.

Maybe I am pessimistic, but seeing game cover and wildfowl resort become cultivated ground, and the game grow scarce with no adequate effort to protect or propagate, is not calculated to render one optimistic. Wherefore,
CONVIS.

Tie Up the Dogs.

NEW YORK CITY, Feb. 4.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Your issue of Feb. 3 prints on page 142 a bill said to have been drafted by a committee appointed by the Massachusetts Fish and Game Association, relative to the better protection of partridges, quail, woodcock and other ground-nesting birds by forbidding the roaming at large of self-hunting dogs during two months in the year.

With all deference for the possible broader viewpoint of the committee, which drafted this bill, I beg leave to urge that this is a half measure which can accomplish little or nothing in the way of protection of birds interesting to gunners and of the far greater number of birds that are of peculiar interest and value to farmers.

The objections to the bill seem to be many. The period, sixty days between May 1 and June 30, is far too short. Woodcock and ruffed grouse have made their nests and begun to lay by May 1, and dogs in the woods and swamps can do a great deal of damage before that date. The young of many species of ground-nesting birds and the eggs of second broods are still in the nest June 30.

The bill provides that to be considered a self-hunting dog, a dog must have been found running at large and hunting in the woods or fields—by whom? After this the Fish and Game Commission must be notified and the commission must notify the owner. All this takes time. Then the dog has another chance; must be reported on again and if so reported and the owner is convicted, he may be fined the large sum of \$5.

For a number of generations now dogs have been allowed to run at large in the woods and I believe that this is one of the chief causes of the constant and increasing diminution of game birds and ground-nesting birds, many of which are such valuable aids to agriculture. It is perhaps encouraging that sportsmen and bird protectors have been so far aroused from their lethargy in regard to this matter that they acknowledge the need of a law which shall restrain the dogs, but until they awaken sufficient'y to demand a law which, if enforced, shall be effective, nothing will be accomplished.

The last two paragraphs of George B. Clark's letter tell the story, and it is perhaps not necessary to comment on it. I believe that in any given region which is thickly settled, self-hunting dogs destroy more game and more ground-nesting birds than all the foxes, weasels, minks, skunks and raccoons in the same region.

Mr. Clark and his committee must come to realize that half measures will accomplish nothing; they must either protect the birds of Massachusetts or let them go. In many regions I fear protection will come too late. G. B. G.

Pheasants vs. Partridges.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 29.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The letter of your correspondent, E. O. M., dated Jan. 18, commenting upon the striking of a quail by a ring-necked pheasant, and his suggestion that the pheasants ought to be shot, meets with my own hearty approval.

As a boy I lived in Oregon at a time when there were none of these foreign birds there, and when the covers along the Willamette Valley were plentifully supplied with native ruffed grouse. I remained there long enough to see Oregon overrun with Mongolian pheasants and to see the ruffed grouse become scarcer than hens' teeth. Native sportsmen and naturalists were almost universally of the opinion that the pheasants brought a throat disease which they were able to get by with all right, but which the grouse could not stand. Also that they attacked the young grouse and killed them, and occasionally destroyed their nests. Cocks of the Mongolian pheasants have been known in Oregon to come into a barnyard and whip the rooster on his own dung heap.

The pheasant is not a good game bird; he will not lie to a dog, but runs like a turkey all day long; and after you do kill him he is not for a moment in the same class so far as eating is concerned with our own royal native ruffed grouse, the grandest game bird that flies.

In spite of the limited shooting season now afforded in Massachusetts, our ruffed grouse are becoming scarcer and scarcer. This year I found them particularly scarce in a country which was inhabited by the ring-necked pheasants, whereas I am told by many friends in Maine that it has been an exceptionally good season for grouse there where there are no ring-necked pheasants.

The ring-necked pheasant has no excuse for living in Massachusetts. He is not a good game bird, he is not very good to eat, and about all he is really good for is to grace some fair lady's hat or to stand upon the mantel, stuffed and display his gaudy tail. Instead of putting a close season upon him, I should vote in favor of putting a bounty upon him and having him exterminated, and I should personally be glad to contribute to a fund, one-half of which should be devoted to his extermination, and the other half to a scientific attempt to restore the ruffed grouse in Massachusetts covers. R. L. W.

Woodcock in the Provinces.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, Jan. 29.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I noticed a letter in the issue of the 20th from Ernest L. Ewbank, of North Carolina, stating that there were numbers of robins yet in that vicinity when he wrote on the 13th of this month. I did not suppose that was a very unusual occurrence for that latitude, but I am sure it is very unusual to see robins in this country in January. There has been a little family of four in our garden and vicinity as late as the 20th of this month, and this means that they have experienced several nights of zero weather besides several considerable snow storms, and on the 15th one of the coldest rains imaginable accompanied by a fifty-mile-an-hour hurricane.

I would like to inquire of the fraternity if they have found the numbers of Wilson's snipe particularly large this past season. The "wizard

of the bogland" is a great friend of mine, and I follow him up rather more than any other game bird every autumn, but never within the last ten years at least has the snipe been so common as during the past October in pretty well all the Eastern Provinces of Canada. They were in places unusual in my experience. Often enough when you expected a grouse to rise before the pointing dog in alder covers up would dart a woodcock, or coming out of the cover and crossing a grass stubble field of high land, the dog would make one of those spectacular stands by an old furrow or little spot of softer ground where, with no long grass or cover to hide him, you might gaze in admiration of that act which never grows stale in the eyes of the dog lover.

Should this meet the eye of Mr. Ewbank, I would ask him also how he accounts for the fact that there are no ruffed grouse in Chatham county in his State. I have been there quail shooting two winters and was constantly thinking what an ideal condition existed there for this royal game bird, but there never have been any in that part of the State, at least as far as I could learn. W. H. STARRATT.

Club Meetings.

DANBURY, Conn., Feb. 3.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The twelfth annual banquet of the Pahquioque Rod and Gun Club, held at the Hotel Green, Danbury, Conn., on Feb. 1, eclipsed all the preceding ones. This affair is getting so popular and there is such a demand for tickets that we could have sold one hundred more.

John B. Burnham, president of the American Game Propagation and Protection Association, was with us, and to say he will make a success of the organization of which he is the head there is no doubt. Every club in the country should give the association its support and join it, as we did. It will accomplish more for the sportsman than any other organization. Mr. Burnham also brought with him J. Alden Loring, the naturalist, who gave an illustrated lecture on game birds and their habits, which was very instructive. Our club voted Mr. Burnham and Mr. Loring honorary members. We also invited Colonel Roosevelt, but being unable to accept, he sent a nice letter of regret.

We also had our State game commissioners, State game warden, also Geo. Sutton, game warden from New York State, with several from the Mt. Kisco Gun Club. Thad Adams headed the Seaside Club boys of Bridgeport, with several from Hill Side, of Long Hill, and Bethel. There were several professional shooters present—"Jack" Fanning, "Hank" Stevens, Gil Wheeler, A. Sibley, C. Chapin and Neaf Apgar.

On entering the banquet hall one stood in amazement, looking at the scene before him, as the decorating committee, of which C. Keet Plancon was chairman, had decorated the walls with attractive pictures. The tables were neatly arranged with a clay pigeon at each plate for an ash receiver, with an elaborate menu, the cover being orange with a black ribbon with a setter dog in light green.

W. E. Day, president of the club, talked of the success of the club for the past year, it being in the best condition, both financially and in numbers; and of the success of the Western Connecticut Trapshooters' League of which we were the leaders. Toastmaster Herbert R. Mc-

Chesney then introduced Mayor N. B. Rogers, a member of the club, who welcomed the guests.

E. H. BAILEY, Sec'y.

THE Rutland County Fish and Game League held its annual meeting in Rutland, Vt., on Jan. 25, and at the banquet plates were laid for 200 persons. Thomas H. Browne, president of the league, presided. Among the speakers were Dr. G. W. Field, State fish and game commissioner of Massachusetts; P. S. Farnham, of the American Game Protective and Propagation Association; John W. Titcomb, of Lyndonville, State fish and game commissioner; Harry Chase, county warden of Bennington; Frank E. Howe, speaker of the Vermont House of Representatives at the last Legislature; W. H. Preston, of Fair Haven; Frank L. Fish, of Vergennes; M. F. Barnes, of Chimney Point; Dr. P. M. Williams, of Rutland; Fred Smith, of Addison; Rev. Joseph Reynolds, of Rutland, and others.

THE Cold Spring Rod and Gun Club held its sixth annual meeting in Wilkesbarre, Pa., on Jan. 16 and elected the following officers: President, D. L. Creveling; Secretary, Wayne T. James; Treasurer, George T. Knoll; Trustees, J. P. Breidinger, Boyd Dodson and H. S. Freas. The club's membership is limited to thirty-five. It controls a preserve of 5,000 acres in Monroe county.

Confiscating Game.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 27.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* During December thirty mountain lions were killed in California and \$600 in bounties has just been paid for the scalps. Eight of these came from Siskiyou, five from Trinity, six from Humboldt, two from Tehama, and one each from Kern, Mariposa, Shasta, Tulare, Tuolumne and Butte.

J. B. Cannon, who owns a pack of hounds at Two Rock, brought six coyote pelts to Santa Rosa to claim the bounty of \$5 a scalp offered by the county.

The game commission has commenced a strict enforcement of the law relating to the quantities of game that a person or firm may have in his or its possession, and a number of successful raids have been made on San Francisco business houses of late. A number of deputies from outside points have been gathered here for this purpose and a large amount of game confiscated. At one market 580 ducks and 115 cottontail rabbits were secured. The law allows a limit of twenty-five ducks and fifteen cottontails. At another market twenty-nine ducks were secured and at the hotels searched quantities of game were seized. The confiscated game is being distributed to charitable institutions.

The commission is now winding up the distribution of wild turkeys raised during the past season, and by the close of the present month will have distributed about 500 of the birds in various sections of the State.

It is proposed to experiment with a number of birds at the State Game Farm and trappers are now busy securing quail, sage hens and grouse. In addition, game birds will be brought here from the East. Attempts will be made to rear a large number of pheasants.

GOLDEN GATE.

Shooting in the Hill Country.

HENDERSONVILLE, N. C., Jan. 29.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I wrote you in a recent letter of seeing a single robin. He looked very lonesome, but a few days later a number of them were to be seen all over this country. This year, or rather winter, has evidently been one the robins could not figure on. It began to get very cold rather late "up North," if I have been reliably informed, and then very cold "down South" rather early, so they seem to be undecided as to when it is best to go. I never "saw the like before."

Last Saturday a friend and I took a tramp with Nellie, Jr., in search of quail, and we never saw one. A farmer showed us where some pot-hunters had tracked a covey in the snow and shot all but two of them. No doubt this has been done to the birds all over the country covered by the snow.

Tuesday last I took a tramp of about twelve miles with a couple of young men from Brevard, Transylvania county, after my favorite bird, the ruffed grouse. Of course, Nellie, Jr., went along. We climbed and tramped the mountains from a little after nine till a few minutes after twelve o'clock and saw none. We stopped ten minutes for a lunch, then began again. We were just up under the east, or southeast of Cedar Rock, and turned south down the little creek that heads up in this little gap. Just then a bird flushed wild, went over this ridge eastward, and we followed it. Twice more it got up and each time very wild, and I did not see it. So we returned to the gap and again hunted down stream, I on the west and the two young men the east side of it. After going about a quarter of a mile, two more grouse got up just across from me and in front of the young men, and one got a shot but failed to kill. Although I heard these birds, I did not see them.

The ground was frozen on my side and the going rather hard, so that I held my gun, using my right hand to catch firm hold of the trees and bushes to prevent falling, my left thumb on safety to be quite sure it is always on till a bird should get up, as I never cock my gun or throw off the safety till my game is up, whether or not the dog points. This is done as the gun comes up to my shoulder. A little lower down the creek and a bird got up, again on the other side from me. Then after going about two hundred yards an old cock flushed about thirty yards in front of me—my first chance for the day. I was trying black shells with $7\frac{1}{2}$ chilled shot, and this bird I dropped before it was over forty yards away. Over and over it bounced on the hard ground. I called Nellie Jr., showed her a bunch of the feathers and told her to fetch, and she brought it out of the little creek forty feet from where it fell, a clean kill.

Just as my bird got up one rose on the other side of the branch, and both the young men shot at it, but did not succeed in stopping it. Then began a slippery tramp after it; but we never found it, and it got so fearfully hard on my side that I crossed over and we began our return tramp till we reached a smaller stream flowing into the one we were on; and here we decided to go up it, as it was our direction home. I asked the boys to give me warning if one got up from them, and a short time after the call came, "Look out, look out," and none too soon.

This bird tried another scheme, and it was to circle us. It rose on the other side from me, and in a thicket, turned up stream, then circled and came back about one hundred and fifty feet above; and being on a steep mountainside required that I twist half round to get in ahead of it, as it went a seventy-mile gait for the thickets beyond. It was a difficult shot, but fair against the sky, and getting the right lead, I pressed the trigger and had the satisfaction to see it go over and over. This bird, though killed dead, bounded fully thirty yards or over down the mountainside, and Nellie, Jr., retrieved it from the stream some distance below where I had any idea it would be.

This was the last bird we found. It was my dog's first grouse—these two—and I feel that she is now in a fair way for graduation. Hereafter she will know just what I want when I take her in the "big woods." She is very intelligent; in fact, animals, if properly handled, will respond to kind treatment and learn much one would hardly expect them who knows little about them.

One year we had an inroad of cats and dogs, due largely to my daughter's fondness for these animals, and we had to sack a lot of cats and send them to town to locate themselves. The next morning the Thomas cat was with us for breakfast. But a very handsome and glossy black cat left its owner, who had just arrived from Birmingham, Ala., via Madden, Ga., say 500 miles, announced himself, and was welcomed by our old baron cat. He stayed all summer with us, then quietly returned to his mistress in time to go back South with her. Then came the dogs, and we found their owners, till it came to a little wire terrier. I dubbed him Mickie. We "enjoyed" enough dogs, and so did not think we needed Mickie, so I gave him to a visitor in town. He kept him over night, and he (Mickie) climbed out through a pane of glass in the kitchen window and was with us for breakfast. Then I found another home for Mickie on the Flat Rock road, three miles from home. Mickie had a large yard with other dogs, and was kept in this back yard three days, and then let into the front yard. At once he came right on through town and to our home.

I was going to Brevard, twenty-two miles away, the next day, so my good wife asked me to take Mickie along and locate him. I did so. I stopped at the Heming Inn, and my friend Heming gave Mickie to the milkman before I was up next morning. But the little dog was not at home there and joined me in Brevard at about nine o'clock. I then gave him to a painter, who asked for him, and he took him into the country. The next day I came home, and at daylight next morning Mickie announced his return home with a friend of his he had picked up somewhere. Then we came to the conclusion Mickie had earned a place with us—a home—and should be one of us, but not his friend.

Two days later Mickie disappeared, and we have no idea where he went or what became of him. Where he came from or where he went to is still a mystery to us.

I suppose he got lost and came to us, finding treatment or something like he was accustomed to, and last of all again meeting his old owner. I don't know; but I do know that Mickie knew a thing or two—Mickie had intelligence.

ERNEST L. EWBANK.



Starlings.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 3.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Noticing the request for information contained in FOREST AND STREAM for Feb. 3, regarding the present range of the European starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*) in this country, I am able to state that two individuals were obtained out of a flock about the middle of January, in the neighborhood of the Anacostia River, Washington, D. C. The specimens were brought to the United States National Museum for mounting, and will be made a part of the exhibit of the birds of the District of Columbia, now being prepared for that institution.

Referring to the ability of the starling to endure the present severe winter weather, it should be remembered that it is a very hardy species, being originally an inhabitant of Northwestern Europe and a regular summer visitor to the British Isles and Scandinavia, spending the winters further south. They often reach their European summer haunts while the snow is yet on the ground and the cold occasionally intense, yet the damage inflicted on them by such severe weather conditions always seems slight. It is, therefore, not to be anticipated that the birds will succumb or even suffer material injury from the harshness of American winters, at least on the Atlantic seaboard. What will be more interesting to observe in the future is the evolution of their migratory instinct in the new environment and the possible acquirement of subspecific characteristics under the same conditions, a somewhat parallel case being that of the starling of the Faroe Islands (*Sturnus vulgaris faroensis* Feilden), now recognized as a subspecies.

It is to be hoped, from the viewpoint of both the farmer and the ornithologist, that this extremely useful and attractive bird will meet with and deserve encouragement and protection in its new found home, thus offsetting, to some extent at least, the prejudice created against European bird immigrants by the odious example of the common house sparrow.

S. M. GRONBERGER.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 5.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Your interesting note on the starling, appended to a communication from a Maryland correspondent in your last issue, calls attention to the fact that under the "uniform" game law advocated by the Conservation Commission, this bird is mentioned and placed in the unprotected list.

Originally the section (219) headed, "Certain wild birds protected," read: "Wild birds other than the English sparrow, crow, crow-blackbird, snow-owl, great horned owl, and kingfisher and bittern shall not be taken or possessed at any time, dead or alive, etc."

After considerable discussion in which Mr. Hornaday and Mr. Pierson led, the section, it is understood, was made to read: "Wild birds other than the English sparrow, crow, Cooper's hawk, sharp-shinned hawk, crow-blackbird,

snow-owl, great horned-owl, kingfisher and starling shall not be taken, etc." There is some uncertainty about the bittern, but certain up-State members of the Legislature think it ought to be protected and will insist on it. The 1911 law as it now is excepts from protection the English sparrow, crow, hawk, crow-blackbird, snow-owl, great horned owl and kingfisher. The bittern was added by the uniform committee.

J. D. WHISH.

Sparrows and the Cold.

NEW YORK CITY, Jan. 27.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* During the recent zero weather I happened to be in Prospect Park one day and there saw a curious sight, viz.: a number of English sparrows taking a bath in the icy waters of a little stream which had not frozen as it fell over a rock. On the surrounding bushes perhaps a thousand more of the birds had gathered, and when one or more of the bathers had performed their ablutions, their places were immediately taken by others. The most curious thing was that they actually plunged into the water, and ruffling their plumage shook themselves about until they seemed to become thoroughly saturated; then they would betake themselves to the bushes and commence preening themselves. All the time a grand chirping was kept up which betokened very plainly enjoyment and content. And yet, be it remembered, the thermometer registered only a few degrees above zero.

Nothing could better illustrate the hardness of the English sparrow. It actually seems to revel in the cold. A friend of mine lately returned from Canada tells me he found it there hale and hearty with the thermometer 30 degrees below zero. It may yet be found within the arctic circle and it certain'y will if it can solve the food question. But how does it withstand the cold? A bird of the temperate zone, without the thick plumage and down of arctic birds, such as the ptarmigan or the owl, it will sit exposed all night to a zero temperature and not freeze. There is something almost supernatural about it. We certainly cannot tell how it is any more than we can tell how the Virginian curlew develops power to carry it from Labrador to Brazil (a distance of 3000 miles) in one grand flight.

FRANK MOONAN.

Pine Grosbeaks in Winter.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Feb. 1.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The following paragraph is from a Traverse City, Michigan, paper of recent date:

"Bird lovers are noting with interest the visitation of a flock of pine grosbeaks within the city limits. The flock seems to consist mostly of females and young males not yet in full plumage, nevertheless strikingly beautiful in their markings of saffron yellow or red. Perched high in a tree the effect is that of a bird a little smaller than a robin, with ashy breast and black wings marked with white, but on closer scrutiny the brilliant coloring of head, cheeks, and back is visible, as the bird

feasts in the pine trees or devours the mountain ash berries. Attention may first be attracted by a short song as sweet as it is unusual, coming in the dead of winter with the thermometer below zero. These birds are protected by law, and a heavy fine imposed on those who kill them."

I remember last winter a similar notice of the appearance there of the evening grosbeak. I have seen the pine grosbeak occasionally in the mountains of Northwest Montana; never in this part of the country. The evening grosbeak has for years been of special interest to me because some twenty years ago, while in college, I found a flock of these birds in Central Indiana, and the fact was reported in various ornithological journals and for a year or so I kept receiving letters from various parts of the country regarding it. As I now remember, it was the first fully authenticated case where these birds had been noted so far south, and it really created quite a stir in the bird world. So far as I know they have never been found in Indiana since.

We have here the rose-breasted grosbeak during the summer season in rather large numbers. They nest in our trees and at a certain season one cannot be outdoors long without hearing the peculiar plaintive call note of the baby rose-breast begging for his dinner. While so common here, I never saw them in Indiana, and I have often wondered if they appeared in any part of that State.

L. O. VAUGHT.

Mr. Bell's Caribou Group.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 27.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* A beautiful group of the Newfoundland caribou (*Rangifer terranova*) has recently been added to the natural history department of the Minnesota University. The group consists of four specimens; one of the males carries a magnificent pair of antlers. The surroundings represent a Newfoundland bog in the fall, the whole forming a very good representation of a typical Newfoundland landscape. The material was collected by J. F. Bell, of this city, who also furnished the money for the preparation of the group and then donated it to the University. Mr. Bell is a true sportsman who believes that what is worth killing is worth preserving. Minneapolis is fortunate indeed in having a man like Mr. Bell.

J. W. FRANZEN.

Rabbit Diseases.

POMEROY, Wash., Jan. 24.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* In the last issue of FOREST AND STREAM F. T. Webber speaks of rabbits being diseased. The rabbits are afflicted here the same way and the disease is called tuberculosis. Very few people here use them for food. The fluid Mr. Webber speaks of is filled with little white particles which look like little tiny pimples. I think myself it is very questionable food and should be forbidden to be used as such. Now, can anyone tell me why the cottontail rabbit is not afflicted with the disease. They seem to be entirely free of anything of the kind and are much used for food.

C. OBENLAND.

The FOREST AND STREAM may be obtained from any newsdealer on order. Ask your dealer to supply you regularly.

SEA AND RIVER FISHING

The Creek in Winter.

DELANSON, N. Y., Feb. 3.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The Bozenkill at this season is a frozen and buried stream. Its steep, shaded banks are coated with ice and fringed with changeless juniper and hem'ock. In spots less wild, ironwoods, birches, maples and an occasional beech lean over the stream. Its many falls, propped by pillars and columns of ice, alternate with level snowbound reaches. Where the spring floods go roaring down an irregular stairway is now a slender rill covered with thick ice and snow. Viewed from some bare bluff, just as the sun is setting, the wild valley winds away eastward toward the Guilderland meadows as into an arctic night.

The most striking feature of the creek in winter is the ice formation following a January thaw when countless invisible rivulets have filled the buried conduit to the point of overflow. Everywhere underneath is a busy but muffled hum, all around a new and beautiful geology. Here is a new crust or strata, a modern bed in which the old law of crystallization is still active. It is an unstable continent; not terra firma, but aqua firma that must soon be dissolved.

During a thaw the increasing stream finds a vent at the foot of some little fall, and the accumulation of foam is spouted up through the opening, forming a low mound. When the temperature falls, the mound freezes and becomes a hollow cone through which the foam is constantly forced to the top where it spills over and is frozen until a miniature volcanic peak is built, often four or five feet high, sharper and more symmetrical than Hecla or Erebus. This creation is as fragile as the drapery of frost on winter trees. The breath of the stream frozen; it is a phenomenon not easy to describe. Imagine, if you will, a pyramid of the lightest and most delicate lace, folded and crumpled by its own insignificant weight, but with many of the characteristics of a volcano.

Late in January the weather conditions were such as to insure a fine display, but a fierce wind sprang up and most of the cones were immediately demolished. I found one fine specimen about four feet high, intact in a sheltered spot and leaning to its fall like the tower of Pisa. Thinking that we might get a photograph in spite of wind and clouds, we got out the camera and revisited the spot later in the day. An inch or two of light snow had fallen meanwhile and the cone was a complete wreck.

Later a cold wave followed a three days' thaw. We realized that this might be the last opportunity of the season and set out early, taking the camera. Almost every fall or cascade had a solitary cone. The finest group, the three shown in the photograph, was the product of one vent.

The tallest or central cone measured five feet from the ice floor.

smallest cone standing nearest the fall had increased until capped by the frost, when the foam had forced a new opening at its foot and another grew. This, too, had been capped and both had settled somewhat from their perpendicular position when the central and largest cone had sprung up between the two. When the photographs were taken, this was also frozen through. While we stood admiring the trio, the forenoon sunlight with increasing warmth slanted in between the hemlocks. The smallest cone seemed vexed with an inaudible cough, the breath of the stream came convulsively, ejecting little shreds and patches of foam that were caught up



THE GROUP OF CONES.
Photograph by Mrs. Christman.

and blown about by the gentle wind that prevailed there. Within an hour the largest of the trio had fallen and the two smaller ones did not survive till midday.

I go up the wooded glen of a winter morning with all the anticipation of an explorer in some unknown, sub-arctic land, bent on the rediscovery of these ephemeral mountains. What adventures in slippery places! What snowy vistas under the leaning hemlocks! And then a new Erebus at the foot of some little fall, or where the stream is wide with numerous channels, three or four of them, a veritable volcanic range! I took as much delight in those I found yesterday as in my first discovery.

WILL W. CHRISTMAN.

Fishing in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 27.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Steelhead fishing is excellent in all streams where this game fish is found. San Francisco anglers are now making week-end

trips to the Russian River, and some splendid catches are being made there. The bar at the mouth of this stream was closed until early this year when a shovel brigade opened it, and since then there have been several light showers which have sweetened the water and also enlarged the opening. No heavy rains have discolored the water, and fishing will be excellent until the stormy season commences.

Nice catches have been made in the Soquel River and in the Santa Ynez River. Trout spoons can be used to advantage there, but many anglers use bait with good success.

At the annual banquet of the San Francisco Striped Bass Club the prizes for the last season were distributed. The first prize was annexed by J. C. Wallace, who caught a 32-pound bass in Schultze Slough; second prize, Chris Johnson, for a 17-pound bass; third, W. D. Smith, a 16-pound fish, and others in order to "Doc" Wilson, Frank Messner, Charles Urfer, Fred Franzen, Emil Accret, H. von Dohlen, Alvin W. Thornton and Jas. S. Turner. About forty members of the club enjoyed the banquet.

The San Francisco and Monterey Bay Light Tackle Club has awarded prizes for the season of 1911 as follows: Largest salmon taken on a Stewart spoon, won by Paul M. Nippert with a 30-pound fish; Ellery Arms trophy, for the largest salmon taken during the season, E. S. Pomeroy, a 39-pound fish; Golcher trophy for the next largest salmon, S. Keesling, a 33-pounder; third prize, the J. F. Cooper trophy, for the third largest fish, was won with a 32-pound fish taken by E. A. Moeker, and W. W. Richards won the fourth prize with a 32-pound salmon.

GOLDEN GATE.

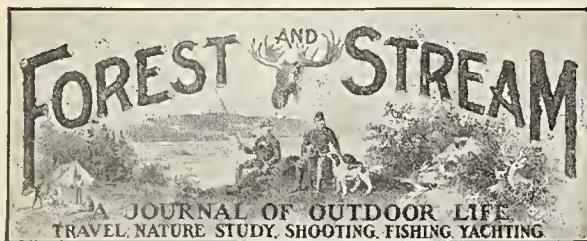
Preparing an Eel Skeleton.

ONE of the hardest fish skeletons to get in a complete state is that of the eel, still no collection is complete without one. The best method, says the Newark Call, to use in getting such a skeleton, is to place the eel near an ant hill, after the skin has been removed, and build a small stockade about it, just so strolling animals cannot get to the eel, and then let the ants do the rest. They will clean every particle of flesh from the bones and during the process bleach the skeleton far better than any chemical will do. Old Tom Hathaway, of the Pocono Mountains, has secured many fine specimens in this manner, one of which he sent to this city for a private collection. He learned this secret from the Indians, who always put the ants to work when they wanted some real fine shark's teeth or an exceptionally fine shark's jaw bone, with teeth intact.

Illinois Casting Club.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 30.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The Illinois Casting Club, at its January banquet and business meeting, held on the 15th, elected the following officers to serve for the ensuing year: President, O. C. Wehle; Vice-President, A. D. Whitby; Secretary-Treasurer, A. F. Swisher; Captain, E. K. Pierson; Three-Year Committeeman, D. R. Linder.

A. F. SWISHER, Secretary.



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THE OBJECT OF THIS JOURNAL

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

—FOREST AND STREAM, AUG. 14, 1873.

IN THE WINTER WOODS.

THERE is little in the winter woods to cheer one who is abroad to-day. Snow fell often in January, and after the increasing warmth of the sun's rays by day and the cold air by night had packed the various layers of snow, rain fell and the cold that followed sealed all the earth with an icy coat that has resisted the sun's power. The trees, warmer than the ground, threw off their icy fetters, but all of the food that furred and feathered creatures customarily find beneath the snow or on bare ground in midwinter is beyond their reach.

The old roads and the paths beside the brooks bear no marks of footprints, and to all appearances the woods are devoid of those stories without words which tell eloquently of day and night life under conditions usually found in midwinter. The squirrels are not abroad, no track of fox or 'coon or 'possum indents the surface, and he who walks breaks through the crust now and then, making noise enough to warn away all forest folk that may venture forth to seek much needed food.

Even the creek bed, the winter highway of the four-footed night prowlers, bears no imprint of any foot, and the open holes loom black and cold here and there in the glistening white blanket, and only the subdued tinkle of the water beneath tells of the feeble efforts of the brook to break its bonds. Here and there a spring defies the cold, its water tumbling down the shelves of sandstone, to form little mounds and long icicles or to trace the outlines of weed

and branch in purest white, while in the shelter of the crevices a little green peeps out where spear of grass or water weed still retains life under the constant flow.

In the fields the weeds stand out against the shimmering ice, each branch and seedpod, sealed by the sleet, looming large in the strong light.

On such a prospect the fabled groundhog gazed when he interrupted his long sleep to emerge from his burrow and survey the world, on Candlemas day; indeed, although the sun shone brightly on that day, at least in this part of the world, after the groundhog awoke, if he awoke at all, there was work to do ere he broke through the icy crust that covered everything and held the food of the other creatures that do not hibernate.

While the winter woods are very beautiful, and it is good to be abroad, particularly by night, when the moon's rays play phantastic tricks on the glassy crust, there is cold comfort in the certainty that wild creatures are hard put to eke out sustenance until the inevitable "February thaw" comes along to "break the back of winter" and give promise of the coming of another spring.

CHILDREN AS PROTECTORS.

A MOVEMENT that is on foot in Michigan has for its purpose the instruction of boys and girls in the importance of protection against forest fires and other waste. The Michigan Forest Scouts is the title of the organization, the companies of which will in emergencies become auxiliary fire wardens and be subject to call from the State game, fish and forestry warden. Youths ranging in age from seven to eighteen years may become members, and the older boys will receive pay for active work, if called out, while awards will be made to those showing skill in contests that will be open to all school children. No assessments will be levied for uniforms or equipment.

The department of public instruction will assist in the work planned, and scout companies will be formed in about a dozen of the principal towns in Michigan. Through the school children it is expected that the economic importance of the protection of game and fish, of reforestation, of the prevention of fires and other waste in the woods and of the necessity for keeping water-courses clean will be brought home to all of the people.

The Boy Scout movement has spread at a remarkable rate within a short time, and even if the activities of the Scouts are confined to little jaunts in the open, much good is being done for the youth of the land, too many of whom would otherwise know none of the joys that were the every-day portion of the country boy of the seventies. Much depends upon their leaders and instructors, but when those chosen are well versed in woodcraft and all the simple knowledge that makes rambles outdoors of real benefit to human beings, and they are at the same time capable of disseminating this information in times and places when it will be absorbed by young minds, then the work is worth while.

It is natural for boys to be destructive—to start woods fires, stone animals, defile natural objects—but once the harm of these things is shown them in a way they may understand, they are equally quick to absorb the lesson, and no

more staunch advocates of the right will be found than among such boys.

The annual observance of Arbor day has had an effect that could not have been hoped for at first. To actually see a little sprout that he has planted with his own hands growing into a sturdy tree is a marvelous thing to a child. It is but a step from this to reforestation, and the protection of wild life follows naturally. The boy's eyes are sharp, he is quick to act, and once he is enlisted in the work, he will do far more good than many of his elders.

FOUR canoeists crossed the Hudson River recently while considerable quantities of ice were drifting with the ebb tide, and finding that the shore ice prevented a safe landing, accepted the assistance of persons ashore who employed a rope in effecting the "thrilling rescue" about which the daily press printed columns next day. Along the beaches under the Palisades a few hardy canoeists have camped almost every weekend during the winter, and whenever the absence of floating ice has permitted, they have made their way from the city to their favorite camp-sites in their canoes; otherwise they go afoot, equipped with a small outfit in a pack. If the temperature is too low even for them, they make Sunday pilgrimages to the same place, and one of the regulars at the midday lunch and camp-fire is Judge Franklin W. Hopkins, a member of the Palisades Interstate Park Commission and an earnest worker in the preservation of this great park.

THE receipts of the New York Conservation Commission for January were: Fines and penalties, \$2,218.20; net licenses, \$1,197.12; trespass, \$580; fire rebates, \$285.63; tree orders, \$50.75; top lopping, \$25; breeders' licenses, \$25; refunds on pay roll, \$39.45; Adirondack and Catskill maps, \$19; telephone rentals, \$6; badges, \$2.50; miscellaneous, \$55.79; total, \$4,314.44; hunting licenses, \$6,469.26; importation of foreign game, \$2,056. Grand total receipts, \$12,480.24. The receipts for the month of December were: Miscellaneous accounts, \$7,670.66; hunting licenses, \$26,172.90; importation fund, \$1,315.40; total, \$35,158.96.

H. L. CURTIS, of Paonia, Colo., who made the photograph of the beaver house and pond reproduced on the title page of this issue, says that in 1879 he was in the country where beavers were being trapped, but that last autumn, during a sojourn in Gunnison county, he saw more beaver sign than he did thirty years ago. The house, he says, was one of the best he had ever examined, and the pond one of the largest. Protection is producing results, so far as beavers are concerned.

THE iron and steel revision bill now before Congress provides for a 35 per cent. duty on all breechloading guns and rifles, and on pistols of all kinds. Muskets and muzzleloading guns and rifles are assessed at 15 per cent.; fishhooks at 10 per cent. and fishing rods, reels and tackle, 30 per cent.

THE New Jersey Fish and Game Commission has recalled all of the deputy fish and game warden commissions, and will reappoint only those persons whose activities warrant it.



YACHTING



Ticks from the Ship's Clock.

THE annual banquet of Maryland Motor Boat Club was held Feb. 7. Many important matters were discussed and arranged. The long distance race became an assured fact under direction of the following committee: James C. Callis (chairman), Commodore J. Cookman Boyd, President Lee S. Meyer, Robert Levering, William F. Turner, Frederick T. Dorton and Dr. Robert W. Price. The date set for the event is June 29.

The annual meeting of Huguenot Y. C., of New Rochelle, will be held Feb. 12 at Hotel Astor. The annual dinner will be held Feb. 17. The Nominating Committee submits the following ticket: Commodore, G. W. Kease; Vice-Commodore, T. I. Coe; Rear-Commodore, H. M. Williams; Secretary, H. M. Myrick; Treasurer, G. C. Allen; Trustees—E. A. Sanford and E. W. King.

Lawley has completed ten of one-design, 17-foot class boats for members of Eastern Y. C. Seven others are well under way.

Swasey, Raymond & Page have orders for a 20-foot hydroplane for the same owners as are having built the 40-foot hydroplane at Lawley's. The small boat will be of the monoplane type and will have 200-horsepower engines of a French make. The same firm is designing two 125-foot by 20-foot freighters, which will have a power plant of 500-horsepower, and six 50-foot boats, which will have 50-horsepower each.

Mavourneen, the Class P boat famous in Massachusetts Bay a couple of years ago, when owned by George Lee and the boat that carried off the honors on the Great Lakes last season under the command of her new owner, E. M. Mills, of the Chicago Y. C., will be used as a trial boat in the races to select the defender of the new Yacht Racing Union of the Great Lakes trophy.

New Rochelle Y. C.

THEY ate, drank and were merry, and to-day (the day after) they are alive, although some of the salts are in the throes of convalescence, while others are in that period of uncertainty when the proposition of Patrick Henry, now a by-word among suffragettes, means one and the same thing—release from a throat like Sahara and a head so sensitive that the dropping of a pin on a brussels carpet sounds like a crowbar falling from the roof of the Hotel Manhattan on a cobbled street. It was a merry gathering of twenty fathoms of yachtsmen, was the banquet following the annual election of officers of the New Rochelle Y. C. on Feb. 3, at the Hotel Manhattan. Everybody who was anybody in New Rochelle yachtdom, was there, including the genial Mayor, F. H. Waldorf, of New Rochelle, and Alderman Harry Scott. The service was so good as to come under the head of civil service, but when it came to the election of Commodore, there was no competition, as Commodore E. C. Myrick had served so well that no one wanted to try to fill his oilers. Official yacht club "banquet" measurer was strictly in the competitive class, and scores took the examination, which was not conducted by rule of thumb but rather by rule of about "three fingers." The position was not filled permanently—some of the applicants were, however.

The financial statement showed the club to be in excellent circumstances, showing expenditures aggregating \$2,000 for betterments to club property and the retirement of bonds, after which there is a cash balance on hand of \$3,195. The statement also showed net assets aggregating \$13,423, and increase of about \$1,000 over the previous annual statement.

Officers elected were: Commodore, E. C. Myrick; Vice-Commodore, W. S. Creevey; Rear-Commodore, J. A. Mahlstedt; Secretary, C. A. Marsland; Treasurer, H. M. Lloyd; Measurer, R. M. Haddock; Trustees—H. H. Moulton, W. L. Van de Wiele and G. A. Fisher; Regatta Committee—G. P. Granbery, A. E. Eldridge and H. L. Stone; Law Committee—J. F. Lambden and R. C. Ten Eyck; Art Committee—H. Doscher and W. J. H. Ehler; Entertainment Committee—H. A. Bliven and E. R. Leaycraft; Nominating Committee—E. B. Wright, W. King, Jr., and H. S. Hart.

Commodore Myrick thanked the Board of Trustees and the members generally for their loyal support, with particular commendation for the fine efforts of the House Committee. Ex-Commodore F. H. Waldorf, who is now Mayor of the city of New Rochelle, announced that he had interviewed Mr. C. Oliver Iselin with the result that Mr. Iselin had graciously and generously agreed to sell to the club Harrison Island, which the club now occupies under lease. Harrison Island is conservatively valued at from \$40,000 to \$50,000, and Mr. Iselin, who is a member of the club, in offering it to the club at \$20,000, payable on easy terms, is virtually presenting the club with \$20,000 cash. There is no doubt that Mr. Iselin's offer will be accepted within the next three months, and the New Rochelle Y. C. will then own its home and will thus be firmly established as one of the most active, progressive, popular and successful in the Eastern States. John F. Lambden made a brief speech urging the purchase and pointing out the generosity of Mr. Iselin. Mr. Warren Sheppard presented the club with a beautiful painting of Echo Bay, which is the club's anchorage.

The First Steam Yacht.

A FEW days ago, a prominent merchant of New Orleans wrote to the Secretary of War, asking that he be granted the privilege of taking the first steam yacht through the Panama Canal.

This request of the merchant yachtsman brings to mind the fact that William H. Aspinwall, of New York, who built the Panama Railroad in 1850, and after whom the City of Aspinwall (now Colon) at the Atlantic entrance of the Panama Canal was named, was the first man in America to own and operate a steam yacht, and it came about somewhat as follows:

One day, some sixty years ago, William H. Aspinwall, then President of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, was seated in his office, when a card was handed to him from a Frenchman who wished to see him on "imperative" business. The Frenchman was shown into the office of the president of the steamship company, and proved to be an inventor with a new kind of propelling-wheel, which the French inventor thought would prove to be the greatest thing in the universe, and his "imperative" business was to sell it to President Aspinwall at once and for cash down. As a rule, Mr. Aspinwall didn't take very much stock in inventors. He had met many of them and lost both time and money on their inventions, but he rather liked the idea of this propelling-wheel and determined to give it a tryout, so he made a bargain with the inventor and forthwith made a boat to hold the new fangled wheel, a single

paddle wheel in the center of the boat, which was thus a "center-wheel" boat instead of a "centerboard." When the Frenchman saw this boat with his wheel in it launched, and, as he thought, ready to steam away, he was for about several hours wild with joy, then he was wilder yet with chagrin and rage, for the center wheel was a failure. Mr. Aspinwall was just a trifle angry with himself for having been "made the goat," but he was a philosopher, as well as a rich man, and made the most possible use of the failure by converting the little center-wheel boat into a side-wheeler, which, as she was only sixty feet long, was too small to be called a steamboat, and must, therefore, be considered as a steam yacht—the first steam yacht which ever graced the waters of New York Bay or any other waters of America.

It was a steam yacht, properly speaking, not only from the point of size, but of use, for having no use for it, Mr. Aspinwall employed it solely to cruise about on pleasure trips and finally got into the habit of sailing in her between New York city and his country home on Staten Island, being thus the first American to have his own private yacht, such as it was, on the waters of America—a common practice today with the wealthy of America and other countries. This first steam yacht was called the Fire Fly, though she was not much of a flyer, her best pace being less than nine miles an hour.

When the war of the Rebellion broke out, this Fire Fly was sold by Mr. Aspinwall to Uncle Sam, and figured in various engagements in the Great Civil War. Mr. Aspinwall, though forced to come into possession of the first steam yacht, can scarcely be said to have been a steam yachtsman, but to his son, John Aspinwall, steam yachting must ever be indebted for his personal skill, labor and contribution. John Aspinwall was a studious youth, and became a clergyman, but he was also a great believer in muscular Christianity and outdoor sports and made a great study of steam yachting. John Aspinwall built his first steam yacht from plans drawn by himself, when he was only seventeen years old. It was fourteen feet long, and was propelled by an engine of ten alcohol lamp power, and as the senior Aspinwall was wont to say, "the spirits for the lamps and 'other' purposes were taken from a demijohn in his winecellar," for John's yacht capsized in the Kill von Kull and all hands had to swim ashore. Since that time a great many demijohns of alcohol have been consumed on board steam yachts and some of it for motive power. John built several small yachts, each a slight improvement over its predecessor, but it was not until later years that he, then the Rev. John, built what might be called a flyer. She was the Julia and was 40 feet over all, side-wheeler and very round bottomed. On her first trip she was struck by a large sailing ship in Hell Gate and went down in short order. Nothing daunted, however, the young parson built another yacht which he called the Julia II. Manlike, the parson liked the second Julia better than the first, completely forgetting unfortunate namesake and predecessor. Then came the steam yacht called Surprise, longer than Julia II., which was the first yacht that ever had a regular "pilot house" of her own. This, at the time, was regarded as quite a novel and swell arrangement. Then Runaway, 80 feet long, which was the first flush-deck steam yacht ever seen in New York Harbor, whose speed was 12 miles an hour. He next built Arrow, which, at the time, some forty years ago, was the fastest steam yacht in the vicinity of New York, making nearly 15 miles an hour, and thus steam yachting spread on—the Rev. John Aspinwall meanwhile spreading his experience with it.

After the Aspinwalls had started steam yachting, Jacob Lorillard took it up and materially aided the art of yacht construction by having several very fine steam yachts built for himself. And so it has gone on till the present day, with its magnificent floating palaces, and it might be a fitting tribute to the man who made Panama possible by the railroad and gave so much to steam yachting, to allow the merchant of New Orleans to take the first steam yacht through the Panama Canal.

Eustis B. C.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY will bring on a big aquatic day at Eustis, Florida. The yacht club and Board of Trade have combined to make the regatta the big annual affair of the South. At 9 A. M. will come the yacht parade, followed by yacht, motor boat and small boat races. Invitations have been issued to yacht owners in Leesburg, Tavares, Mt. Dora, Lane Park, Lake Harris, Lake Griffin, in fact everyone living near

enough to get there has been welcomed. The club officers are: George Scott, Commodore; Joseph Wiggins, Vice-Commodore; Charles Isted, Secretary.

All entries should be sent the secretary not later than Feb. 17.

Down the Florida Coast a number of prominent northern yachtsmen have arrived at Lake Worth. Of these several went on to Key West, among them Gray Duck, Capt. James King Clarke, of Philadelphia, and Captiva, Capt. E.

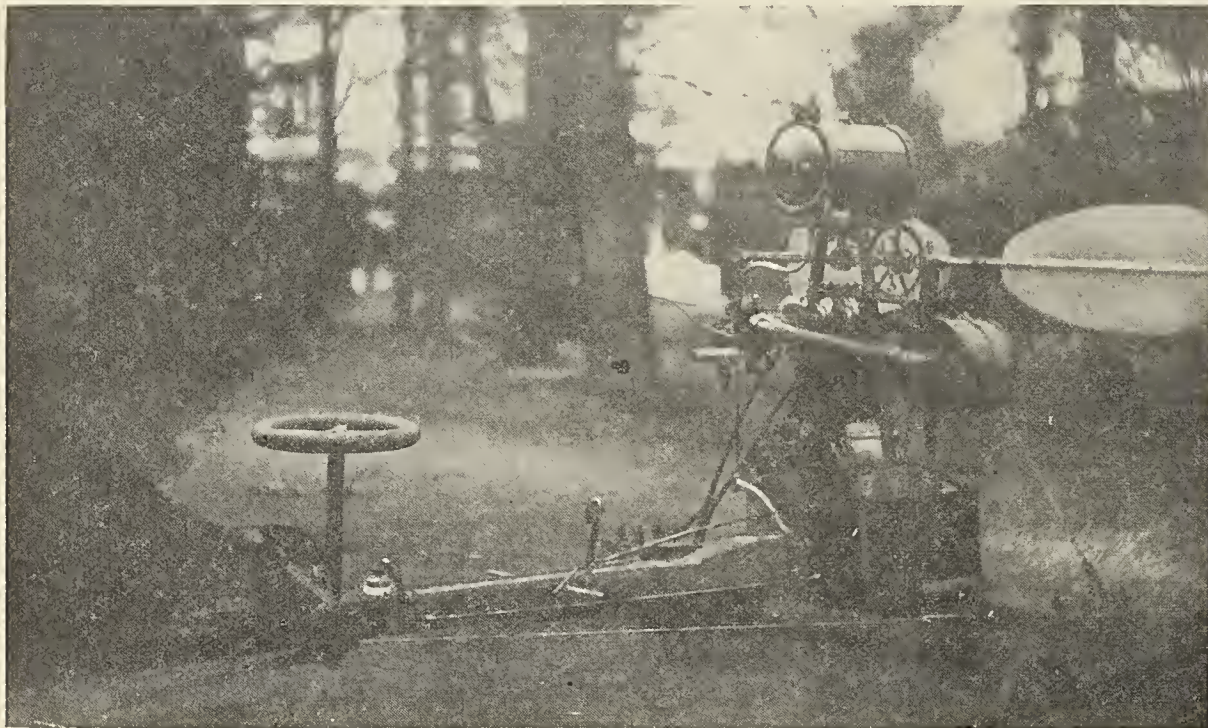
Motor-Driven Ice Boats.

THE accompanying pictures show two unique motor ice boats that have made speed records. They are distinctive in type to the extent that in the case of the Greene boat the cause precedes the effect, while in the Roe scooter the effect precedes the cause. The Greene flyer was built by Phillipse Greene, an enthusiastic amateur yachtsman at Shrewsbury, N. J. Weather conditions have been so bad that he has had only one opportunity to speed her up. In that trial he drove four miles in 3 minutes and 50 seconds on a straightaway course. The flyer dimensions are: Length 8 feet, beam 5 feet.

Her keel is cut from spruce and weighs 16 pounds. Total weight of boat, 200 pounds. She is drawn by a 4-foot 6-inch propeller, driven 800 turns a minute by a 12-horsepower Buchet, air-cooled motor.

Mr. Greene is putting on a 5-foot propeller, with which he thinks he can get at least one-third more speed.

The motor scooter, built by Nat Roe for service on Great South Bay, has made 90 miles an hour, gone over 100 feet of open water and coasted over a mile after power was shut off. She is 20 feet long, 4 feet wide, driven by a 35-horsepower Fiat motor. She is propelled by a spiked wheel, fitted in the centerboard trunk.



THE GREENE FLYER ON SHREWSBURY RIVER.



NAT ROE'S MOTOR SCOOTER ON GREAT SOUTH BAY.

Mapes, of Minneapolis. Captiva was formerly Ruffhouse, which Payne Whitney had down there last season. Mr. Mapes had on board with him a party of friends, including L. S. Gillett, C. P. Bratnober, Dr. J. Matthews, and John Birkholtz.

Mr. and Mrs. Lee Fisher, of the Cleveland Y. C., arrived in their yacht June after a 3000-mile trip through the Great Lakes, the Erie Canal and Hudson River, and the inland waterways south from there.

One Measurer for all Clubs.

THE Eastern Y. C. regatta committee sent letters last week to the yacht clubs in the vicinity of Boston, suggesting that each appoint Harold A. Everett as its measurer. The letters said the Eastern Y. C., Corinthian Y. C. of Marblehead, Boston Y. C. and the Yacht Racing Association intended to appoint him, and that such an appointment would be of benefit to yachting in Massachusetts Bay.

Mr. Everett is assistant professor of naval



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YACHT and BOAT SAILING

By the late Dixon Kemp

Tenth edition. Published 1904. We have a copy in fairly good condition, published at \$12, which we will sell for \$9.00.

FOREST AND STREAM PUBLISHING CO.

architecture and marine engineering at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and will be competent to measure yachts either under the universal rule, or under any other rule a club may desire. There will be no expense to any club directly, he will be paid by the owners of boats measured, as is the present method of remuneration for measurers, and it is intended that the present fees shall be maintained. Some adjustment of fees may be necessary, because the present fees are not all alike in different clubs for different sizes of boats.

The move of the Eastern Y. C. is the first attempt made to induce Massachusetts Bay clubs to take concerted action.

Yacht Sales and Charters.

THERE has been considerable activity recently in the yachting world, as shown by the following sales and charters that have been made by Messrs. Tams, Lemoine & Crane:

The 90-foot houseboat Ednada III. was chartered to Sherwood Aldrich for a cruise in Chesapeake Bay. This boat, one of the modern houseboats, is equipped with two 60-horsepower Craig motors. She is owned by Mr. Geo. C. Thomas, Jr., of Philadelphia.

Mr. W. Earl Dodge chartered the same boat for a cruise in Florida waters at the completion of Mr. Aldrich's charter. She will be used as a tender to the racing hydroplane which Messrs. Tams, Lemoine & Crane have designed and just finished building for Mr. Dodge. This boat is to race in Florida this winter.

The twin-screw houseboat Lanai, 80 feet, equipped with two 25-horsepower Craig motors, has just been sold by Tams, Lemoine & Crane to Commodore A. C. James, and is now on her way south. Mr. James intends cruising in Florida waters with the boat. Numerous alterations were made in her under Tam, Lemoine & Crane's supervision.

The steam auxiliary brigantine Aloha has been sold by Commodore James to a syndicate of prominent yachtsmen, and is now undergoing extensive alterations, under the same firm's supervision.

The 110-foot motor yacht Heather II. has been chartered for a cruise in West Indian waters to Mr. McCutcheon, of Chicago. She will leave Miami in a few days.

Mr. August Belmont, Jr., has sold his run-about launch to Mr. C. E. Varney, of Indianapolis, Ind., and she has recently been shipped to him.

The 110-foot cruising motor yacht Cristina was sold by Mr. F. C. Fletcher to Mr. J. D. McKee, of Pittsburgh. Cristina is one of the best known of the larger motor cruisers. She is equipped with two 125-horsepower Standard motors. She is now at Norfolk and will proceed in a few days for an extended cruise on the east and west coast of Florida. The boat has been renamed Esperanza.

The 75-foot twin-screw motor yacht Akabordi has been sold by Mrs. John Nicholas Brown to Commodore Wm. H. Childs. She has been renamed Joyful. She will be the flagship of the Indian Harbor Y. C. next summer.

The 125-foot houseboat Nirodha was sold for Mr. E. Childs to Mr. Hugh D. Auchincloss. This boat was extensively altered for Mr. Auchincloss and has recently been delivered to him, alterations having been done under Messrs. Tams, Lemoine & Crane's supervision. She is now cruising in Florida waters.

Messrs. Tams, Lemoine & Crane's designing department is exceptionally busy for this time of the year. Most of their activity is confined to the larger motor yachts and to the racing hydroplanes. There seems to be an unusual demand for the latter. They have several fast boats under construction, the details of which they at the moment are not prepared to give out. Good racing for next season, however, is already an assured thing.

The advent of the new 20-foot class, which are being built from Messrs. Tam, Lemoine & Crane's plans, and are being called Dixie Juniors, are already exciting a good deal of comment among motor boat racing enthusiasts. These boats are guaranteed 35 miles an hour.

Club Elections.

WEST HUDSON Y. C.

The following officers were elected by the West Hudson Y. C.: Commodore, David Gillow; Vice-Commodore, T. Norris McNish; Financial Secretary, S. T. Hard; Recording Secretary, Clarence W. Dukes; Treasurer, Frederick Clark; Sergeant-at-Arms, Ely Rue; Measurer, Ralph S. Young; Fleet Captain, John Griffin; Board of Directors, John Williams, George Tait, James P. Hamilton, Jr., William Rue.

SYRACUSE ICE Y. C.

The annual meeting of the Syracuse Ice Yacht and Motor Boat Club was held Jan. 23 and officers for the ensuing year were elected: Commodore, Harry Morton; Vice-Commodore,

James A. Ten Eyck; Financial Secretary, Frank Kent; Secretary-Treasurer, Jacob Hecker; Measurers, Cornelius Dorr and John Hecker.

Harry Morton had his Columbia II. out and she won much praise. When the other boats had to reef, Morton's craft, with its great stability arrangement, which works on rollers, was able to carry full sail. The stabilizing arrangement is the invention of Dr. William Stanbrough, of New York.

COLONIAL Y. C.

Most important at the meeting of Colonial Y. C., held early this week, was the decision to build a big extension on the club house at 140th street and Riverside Drive. The following officers were elected for ensuing year: Commodore, Franklin P. Pratt; Vice-Commodore, Herbert M. Betts; Rear-Commodore, Dr. N. J.

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30	Adventure	47	Forest and Stream	20	Motor Print	60	Scribner's
27	Ainslee's	20	Good Housekeeping	20	Munsey's Magazine	30	Short Stories
16	Amateur Sportsman	23	Hampton-Columbian	23	Musician	45	Smart Set
17	American Boy	20	Harper's Bazar	18	National Sportsman	30	Smith's Magazine
23	American Magazine	70	Harper's Magazine	23	Outer's Book	30	Strand Magazine
20	Argosy	70	Harper's Weekly	50	Outing	50	Suburban Life
77	Atlantic Monthly	50	House Beautiful	60	Outlook	17	Success
45	Automobile	50	House and Garden	22	Pacific Monthly	23	Sunset
27	Blue Book	23	Housekeeper	20	Pearson's Magazine	40	System
47	Bookman	35	Independent	22	Photo Era	22	Technical World
17	Boy's Magazine	90	Judge	23	Physical Culture	70	Theatre
80	Century	90	Leslie's Weekly	17	Pictorial Review	85	Town and Country (new)
30	Christian Herald	90	Life	60	Popular Magazine	35	Travel
110	Collier's Weekly	35	Lippincott's	16	Power Boating	16	Uncle Remus
20	Cosmopolitan	60	Literary Digest	18	Practical Engineer	30	Violinist
70	Country Life in America	17	Little Folks (new)	90	Puck	70	Vogue
35	Current Literature	9	McCall's	20	Railroad Man's Magazine	23	Woman's Home Companion
21	Delineator	23	McClure's	40	Recreation	37	World's Work
12	Designer	23	Metropolitan	27	Red Book	35	World To-day
23	Etude (for all Music Lovers)	12	Modern Priscilla	35	Review of Reviews	23	Yachting
23	Everybody's	60	Motor	60	Rudder	35	Youth's Companion
23	Field and Stream	40	Motor Boat	55	Scientific American		
		37	Motor Boating	20	Scrap Book		
		17	Motor Magazine				

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Baker; Recording Secretary, Edward L. Mannken; Financial Secretary, Charles F. Stone; Treasurer, Fred Gerst; Directors—Charles M. Milliker, James A. Donegan, M. H. Dyckman, Sigmund Cohn and C. P. Holland.

WINTHROP Y. C.

At the annual meeting of the Winthrop Y. C. the following officers were elected: Commodore, D. M. Wisley; Vice-Commodore, C. A. Blazo; Secretary, C. G. Bird; Treasurer, J. J. Devereux; Measurer, F. H. Byrne; Directors—C. A. Rouillard, Eugene Cronin and L. B. Crandon; Regatta Committee—W. A. Milton, W. A. Garratt, H. L. Pease, J. E. Farrell and Severt Stromberg; Membership Committee—G. E. Doyt, J. P. Wakefield, F. C. Winters, F. F. Flint, H. C. Lazell, C. H. Foster, J. B. Meisel, R. S. Johnson and L. A. Christopher.

KNICKERBOCKER Y. C.

The following officers, for the season of 1912, were nominated at the regular December meeting of the club, and the election will take place at the annual meeting which will be Wednesday, Feb. 21, 1912: Commodore, W. E. Spencer, M.D.; Vice-Commodore, W. F. Duffield; Rear-Commodore, W. D. Griscom; Treasurer, G. H. Cooper; Secretary, J. O. Sinkinson; Measurer, G. J. Stelz; Fleet Surgeon, W. H. Peer, M.D.; Board of Directors—Rodman Sands, Harry Stephenson, W. B. Beam, Alfred Schoen, F. L. Kraemer.

Motor Boating

Tireless III. Going to Monaco.

THE motor boat Tireless III., one of the British team last summer which came to America to take home the British International trophy, is to be sent by her owner, F. Gordon Pratt, to the Monaco races. Mr. Pratt will be unable to handle his boat himself, so A. G. Fentiman, who sailed Daimler III. for Lord Howard de Walden when she raced for the trophy, will represent Mr. Pratt.

Canoeing

Atlantic Division.

BORDENTOWN, N. J., Jan. 27.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The annual dinner of the Atlantic Division will be held in Trenton, N. J., at the Hotel Windsor on Saturday evening, Feb. 17, at 7 o'clock. Members who fail to be present will surely regret it.

Trains leave Trenton for New York at 11:20 P. M.; for Philadelphia, 11:48 P. M.; for Camden, 11:20 P. M.

ELMER B. AYRES,
Chairman.

A. C. A. Membership.

NEW MEMBERS PROPOSED.

Atlantic Division.—Edwin H. Parker, 529 W. 135th street, New York, N. Y., by Payne L. Kretzmer; G. Fallonsby J. Neumann, W. 206th street and Bolton road, New York, N. Y., by Francis C. Buchenberger; Harold Voorhis, 89 Shrewsbury avenue, Red Bank, N. J., by Everett V. Walker.

MEMBERS RESIGNED.

Atlantic Division.—6129, J. F. Werner, New York, N. Y.; 5466, Benjamin Jandorf, New York, N. Y.

Eastern Division.—6243, J. Merle Whitney, W. Medford, Mass.; 6247, Fred A. Riess, Cranston, R. I.; 6004, Oliver W. Branch, Manchester, N. H.; 4491, A. A. Ridgeway, Boston, Mass.; 4490, R. B. Parkhurst, Boxford, Mass.; 6240, J. Orton Buck, Bridgeport, Conn.



TRAP SHOOTING



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

Fixtures.

Feb. 22.—Cleveland (O.) G. C. tournament. F. H. Wallace, Sec'y.

REGISTERED TOURNAMENTS.

Feb. 16-17.—Mobile (Ala.) G. C. J. L. Suttle, Mgr.
Feb. 22-23.—Columbus (O.) G. C. L. Fisher, Sec'y.
March 14-15.—Holmesburg Junction, Pa.—Keystone S. L. of Philadelphia. H. L. David, Mgr.
March 21.—Columbus (O.) G. C. L. Fisher, Sec'y.
March 23.—Temple, Pa.—Hercules G. C. A. K. Ludwig, Sec'y.

April 8.—Mt. Airy (Md.) G. C. Ray Watkins, Mgr.
April 9-10.—Moberly (Mo.) G. C. L. R. Hulén, Sec'y.
April 9-10.—Birmingham (Ala.) G. C. O. L. Garl, Sec'y.
April 9-11.—Perry, Okla.—Oklahoma State tournament, under the auspices of the Perry G. C. Bush H. Bowman, Sec'y.

April 10.—Gaithersburg (Md.) G. C. R. M. Purdum, Sec.
April 11.—Atglen (Pa.) G. C. L. R. Lewis, Mgr.
April 13.—Rittersville, Pa.—Lehigh R and G. C. H. F. Kock, Sec'y.

April 15-17.—New Orleans, La.—City Park G. C. E. F. Leckert, Sec'y.

April 17-19.—Wichita, Kans.—Kansas State tournament, under the auspices of the Interurban G. C. C. W. Jones, Sec'y, 209 N. Main St., Wichita, Kans.

April 18.—Columbus (O.) G. C. L. Fisher, Sec'y.

April 23-24.—Spokane, Wash.—Washington State tournament, under the auspices of the Spokane R. and G. C. T. B. Ware, Pres.

April 23-25.—Laurel, Miss.—Mississippi State tournament under the auspices of the Laurel G. C. Chas. Green, Pres.

April 23-25.—Omaha (Neb.) G. C. F. T. Lovering, Sec'y.

May 4.—Bethel, Conn.—Western Connecticut T. S. L. tournament, under the auspices of the Bethel G. C. C. K. Bailey, Sec'y.

May 6-8.—Vicksburg (Miss.) G. C. J. J. Bradfield, Sec.

May 7-8.—Columbus (Neb.) G. C. G. A. Schroeder, Sec'y.

May 8-9.—Columbus (O.) G. C. Lon. Fisher, Sec'y.

May 9.—Riverside, Ill.—National G. C. F. W. May, Pres.

May 14-15.—Adel, Ia.—Adel G. C. C. F. Clarke, Sec'y.

May 14-16.—Columbus, Ga.—The Interstate Association's seventh Southern Handicap tournament, under the auspices of the Columbus G. C.; \$1,000 added money. The winner of first place in the Southern Handicap is guaranteed \$250 in cash and a trophy. Elmer E. Shaner, Sec'y-Treas., Pittsburgh, Pa.

May 15-16.—Fairmont, W. Va.—West Virginia State tournament, under the auspices of the Fairmont G. C. Ed. H. Taylor, Sec'y.

May 15.—Milton Junction (Wis.) G. C. W. H. Smith, Sec'y.

May 15-17.—Peoria, Ill.—Illinois State tournament, under the auspices of the Illinois State S. A. Robert Scholes, Sec'y.

May 20-21.—Iowa City (Ia.) G. C. C. Bothell, Sec'y.

May 21-24.—Sunbury, Pa.—Pennsylvania State tournament, under the auspices of the Sunbury-Selinsgrove G. C. J. W. Schoffstall, Sec'y.

May 23-24.—Waterloo (Ia.) G. C. J. F. Libby, Sec'y.

May 23.—Mt. Morris (Ill.) G. C. H. W. Cushing, Sec'y.

May 25.—New Haven, Conn.—Western Connecticut T. S. League tournament, under the auspices of the New Haven G. C. Wm. F. Alcorn, Sec'y.

May 28-30.—Omaha, Neb.—Nebraska State tournament, under the auspices of the Omaha G. C. F. T. Lovering, Sec'y.

May 29-30.—Wilmington, Del.—Delaware State tournament, under the auspices of the Du Pont G. C. T. E. Doremus, Sec'y.

May 30.—Watertown (Wis.) G. C. B. H. Reick, Sec'y.

June 1.—Royersford (Pa.) G. C. F. A. Anderson, Sec'y.

June 4-6.—Mexico, Mo.—Fifth annual State tournament of the Missouri State Trapshooters' Association, under the auspices of the Audrain Country Gun Club, of Farber, Mo. Russell Glynn, Sec'y.

June 4-7.—Dayton, O.—Ohio State tournament, under the auspices of the N. C. R. G. C. W. F. MacCandless, Sec'y.

June 5.—Janesville (Wis.) G. C. L. L. Nickerson, Sec'y.

June 5-6.—Aurelia (Ia.) G. C. Frank R. Welch, Sec'y.

June 5-7.—Warm Springs, Ga.—Merriwether G. C. T. B. Slade, Mgr.

June 10-13.—Syracuse, N. Y.—New York State tournament, under the auspices of the New York State Sportsmen's Association. H. W. Smith, Pres.

June 11-13.—Sioux City Ia.—Soo Gun Club. W. F. Duncan, Sec'y.

June 17-19.—Salida, Colo.—Colorado, New Mexico and Wyoming State tournament, under the auspices of the Salida G. C. W. G. Myers, Sec'y.

June 18-21.—Springfield, Ill.—The Interstate Association's thirteenth Grand American Handicap tournament, on the grounds of the Illinois Gun Club; \$1,500 added money. The winner of first place in the G. A. H. guaranteed \$1,000 in cash and a trophy. Elmer E. Shaner, Sec'y-Treas., Pittsburgh, Pa.

June 25-28.—Eugene, Ore.—Pacific Indians. F. C. Riehl, Sec'y.

June 27-28.—Spencer (Ia.) G. C. G. O. Round, Sec'y.

July 9-11.—Bradford, Pa.—The Interstate Association's Seventh Eastern Handicap tournament, under the auspices of the Bradford G. C.; \$1,000 added money. The winner of first place in the Eastern Handicap is guaranteed \$250 in cash and a trophy. Elmer E. Shaner, Sec'y-Treas., Pittsburgh, Pa.

July 14-15.—Fargo, N. D.—North Dakota State tournament, under the auspices of the Gate City G. C. Albert E. Rose, Sec'y.

Aug. 7-8.—Lindsay, (Okla.) G. C. Robt. May, Sec'y.

Aug. 14-16.—Kansas City, Mo.—The Interstate Association's Seventh Western Handicap tournament, under the auspices of the Kansas City G. C.; \$1,000 added money. The winner of first place in the Western Handicap is guaranteed \$250 in cash and a trophy. Elmer E. Shaner, Sec'y-Treas., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sept. 2.—Ogdensburg (N. Y.) S. A. J. M. Morley, Sec.

Sept. 10-13.—Denver, Colo.—Rocky Mountain Interstate Sportsmen's Association; \$5,000 added money. Ambrose E. McKenzie, Mgr.

DRIVERS AND TWISTERS.

There will be a live bird shoot at Harriburg, Pa., on Feb. 22, 1912. In 1910 Mr. Lee Wertz won first honors at this tournament. Last year he did not participate. The grounds will be remodeled, and other alterations to beautify and render better service shall be accomplished.

Secretary Murdoch, of Meadow Springs Gun Club, pays a handsome tribute to S. S. White Gun Club. He says: "This is a great club, and one hardly likely to be beaten this season." In the shoot Feb. 3, Meadow Springs had twenty men with scores of 40 or better, but were handily trimmed by S. S. White outfit.

Any shooter interested in keeping his individual score should send for the card just issued by J. Stevens Arms and Tool Company, Chicopee Falls, Mass. The cards are on good stock, printed in two colors, allowing for twelve regular and three added events, with columns for targets shot at, broken, entrant, receipts and addenda. This enterprising firm will send a supply free to any gun club requesting them. It is a decidedly useful proposition.

Secretary Young writes: "On Washington's Birthday, Feb. 22, the Jersey City Gun Club is going to have a shoot for prizes, starting at 1 P. M., and extends a cordial invitation to the shooters in this vicinity to join us and spend a pleasant afternoon celebrating. On St. Patrick's day, March 17, the club will hold an all-day shoot, as has been its custom for several years. An attractive program is being arranged, and will be sent out in plenty of time to serve as a reminder of the proper place to spend St. Patrick's day."

At the annual meeting of the Hercules Gun Club, Temple, Pa., the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, N. L. Rothermel; Vice-President, Lee Wertz; Secretary, A. K. Ludwig; Treasurer, W. B. Brickner; Field Captain, J. W. Rahn; Trustees: Geo. B. Bortz and W. S. Kenny. The club will hold a tournament on March 23. Programs will be distributed in due season. The annual registered shoot will be held May 4, 1912, under the management of A. K. Ludwig and A. A. Fink.

February will be a big month for the New Rochelle Yacht Club gunners. Com. E. C. Myrick has offered a prize for 25 targets each week. Field Capt. G. P. Granbery offers a similar prize, 25 targets each week, and two extra "legs" to be shot for on Lincoln's and Washington's birthdays. The regular monthly gun club prize will be shot for at 25 targets each week. There will also be a special cup for each of Washington's and Lincoln's birthdays, making five prizes in all for competition during the month, in addition to which there will be extra events on both holidays. The Harlem Yacht Club has been invited to send a team to shoot on Lincoln's Birthday, and the Siwanoy Country Club of Mount Vernon, has been invited to send a team to compete on Feb. 18. All this will keep the gunners busy during the month, and will no doubt attract many spectators.

Mr. Ed. H. Taylor, Secretary, writes: "Will you kindly change your coming events for the West Virginia State shoot to read May 15-16. We have decided three days too long a grind for the average shooter. We will, however, have an attractive event on the 14th if any shooters wish to practice. This of course will be a registered shoot, and outside of the money given by the

Interstate Association, we will add in average money and prizes not less than \$300 for the two days. At our two days' shoot last fall we had a nice lot of average money, and with say \$200 to add to the averages outside of the surplus, we should be able to give some fine-sized purses. We will soon be at our program, and we hope to be able to guarantee the high gun for two days not less than \$60.00. We are going to have a number of averages for both high and low guns. If interested, we will be glad to answer any questions."

BEECROFT.

Sunny South Handicap.

HOUSTON, Tex., Jan. 27.—It's over and it was a success. We began shooting Jan. 22 and ended to-day. No man could ask for better weather conditions, nor a happier attendance. W. H. France was the big noise. He won the Sunny South Handicap with 95 out of 100 after a shoot-off with C. L. Parsons and L. A. Marshall. In the shoot-off, France broke 25 straight, while Parsons got 23 and Marshall 22.

In the team trophy event France and Gardiner won with 49 out of 50. Graham and McDermott loped along, one behind, with Dixon and Parson third, with 47. The Chronicle cup fell to the 7/8s of J. P. Graham with 93 out of 100.

Targets:	225	200	200	180	200	200	100	100
*Day, 18	193	174	163	168	183	177	81	90
O'Connell, 18	202	183	180	162	182	172	90	92
Arrie, 20	210	184	184	168	189	180	90	94
Lewis, 17	205	176	174	161	183	178	86	91
Barnett, 16	201	153	163	161	175	...	80	86
Lawrence, 16	194	157	150	145	142	149	69	72
Howard, 19	204	184	179	170	183	175	88	90
Gardiner, 16	209	168	169	159	177	170	83	85
Crothers, 17	215	176	171	159	185	166	89	91
Jones, 16	191	174	181	158	181	175	91	90
McLean, 16	193	172	163	160	186	169	83	94
Ditto, 16	164	155	170	163	186	176	89	93
Tucker, 16	194	181	179	154	174	163	87	88
France, 16	197	167	173	170	192	167	85	95
Coke, 17	196	175	177	166	181	177	87	90
*Heer, 22	212	186	188	177	187	191	92	91
*Heikes, 20	202	184	175	160	185	182	80	87
McNeir, 16	200	174	154	149	178	175	76	87
Connor, 18	210	184	181	147	170	142	89	81
*Murrelle, 19	198	179	173	160	181	178	86	89
*Crosby, 22	210	193	189	176	193	187	96	94
Graham, 22	219	189	180	173	188	182	93	90

*Spencer, 22	211	194	187	163	187	191	93	89
McDermott, 17	196	181	172	165	177	178	86	91
*Kirkwood, 21	203	183	169	174	184	182	86	91
*Mrs Topperwein, 21	198	182	182	168	177	186	91	83
*O'Brien, 22	211	174	180	173	180	180	87	85
Dixon, 16	193	176	156	134	188	167	74	92
*Schwartz, 18	187	172	164	164	189	176	82	94
Parsons, 20	200	185	177	177	188	176	86	95
Borden, 19	191	180	178	167	182	170	91	92
*Killam, 18	181	154	167	156	174	148	79	86
*Gilbert, 20	205	170	183	167	181	176	92	89
*Donnelly, 18	198	166	169	156	176	171	83	84
*Faurote, 20	202	177	173	168	169	170	84	77
*Cragg, 18	176	161	140	141	158	138	73	80
Koehl, 16	177	161	146	149	170	161	67	85
J R Shoop, 16	193	170	177	171	186	...	90	94
Atwell, 16	169	169	148	169	170	88	84	84
Roach, 16	162	166	164	183	104	88	90	90
Marshall, 18	...	176	160	187	167	92	95	95
E Forsgard, 20	...	...	...	187	190	...	92	92
I Forsgard, 16	...	...	...	174	...	...	89	89
S Forsgard, 16	...	...	...	156	...	...	85	85
Hoge, 16	...	...	...	166	...	...	86	86
Grier, 16	...	...	...	172	...	...	90	90
Webb, 16	...	...	...	172	147	...	84	84
Lowry, 16	...	...	...	177	...	...	89	89
*Brady, 18	...	...	...	...	...	...	83	83
Gardenhire, 16	...	133	...	...	...	...	...	...
Booker	...	134	...	...	...	...	...	...
Simpson	...	182	161	...	...	...	...	...
Alexander, 16	...	178	...	...	...	...	85	85
Gaylord, 16	...	201	151	...	...	...	84	84
Sens	...	...	...	...	174	...	88	88
Bland, 16	...	...	...	...	...	...	83	83
Lagger, 18	...	...	...	...	...	...	86	86

Birmingham Gun Club.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 2.—The wind blew cold at the shooting grounds of the Birmingham Gun Club to-day. Ten shooters faced the traps and made some good scores, considering the bad conditions. Gentry Hillman made a straight run of 48 and won high percentage for the day. P. B. Plummer (professional) was with us and made good score under the conditions. Programs will be out in a short time for our three-day registered shoot in April.

Shot at.	Broke	Shot at.	Broke
G Hillman	150 131	D Roberts	125 65
*L M Norwood	125 103	O L Garl	75 59
I Armstrong	125 93	R H Baugh	75 54
*P B Plummer	100 8	Mrs O L Garl	50 31
J Lambeth	100 82		

O. L. GARL, Sec'y.

Palefaces—U. S. Machinery.

BEVERLY, Mass., Feb. 3.—At the United Shoe Machinery A. A. Gun Club traps this afternoon the Paleface Gun Club members beat the United Shoe team in team shoot. The Paleface team of ten men averaged 83, while the Beverly shooters had an average of 76, having thirteen men on their team. Frank Hilliard, of the Paleface team, was high gun, getting 93 out of 100. Dickey was top man for his team with 88. To the winners of the match were presented cups, and the Palefaces carried home with them ten trophies. The scores:

Palefaces.	United Shoe.
Frank	Dickey
Marden	H H Eaton
Burnes	Hurd
Osborn	Goddu
Clark	W A Foster
Williams	Winslow, Jr.
Snow	Spencer
Blinn	Whidden
Richardson	A T Foster
Libbey	Bosworth
	E H Winslow
	Morse
	Chapen

Boston A. A.—Portland G. C.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 3.—The Portland, Me. Gun Club defeated the B. A. A. Gun Club by 36 birds to-day at the Riverside traps in the first half of their interclub five-man team match. The wind was strong and puffy. The second half of the match will be shot at Portland in two weeks.

The regular weekly handicap shoot of the B. A. A. Club was held after the team match, and W. B. Farmer, with a handicap of 15, was high gun with a total of 94. The scores in the team match follow:

Portland.	B. A. A.
S B Adams	T C Adams
E A Randall	J E Lynch
A L Dow	C B Tucker
C S Randall	G H Steele
W N Taylor	S A Ellis

The scores in the handicap event were:

W B Farmer	15 94	F Whitney	15 79
*W G Hill	0 88	*H Tuttle	0 78
M Ballou	8 85	C Compton	5 75
W C Brooks	12 84	*F W Gray	0 71
*S W Dimock	0 82	*G W Wheeler	0 69
H Jackson	12 80	*G W Proctor	0 69

*Guests. C. B. TUCKER, Capt.



STEEL LINED SHELLS WIN AGAIN

AT PINEHURST, N. C.

1st Professional Average, L. S. German, 586 ex 600 Singles, shooting *Remington-UMC* Steel Lined Shells.
 1st Amateur Average, G. S. McCarty, 587 ex 600 Singles, shooting *Remington-UMC* Steel Lined Shells.
 2d Amateur Average, H. W. Kahler, 578 ex 600 Singles, shooting *Remington-UMC* Steel Lined Shells.

At All Targets.

1st. H. W. Kahler, 766 ex 800, shooting *Remington-UMC* Steel Lined Shells.
 2d. L. S. German, 763 ex 800, shooting *Remington-UMC* Steel Lined Shells.
 3d. G. S. McCarty, 753 ex 800, shooting *Remington-UMC* Steel Lined Shells.

Preliminary.

1st. E. A. Ranney, 93 ex 100, 18 yds., shooting *Remington-UMC* Steel Lined Shells.
 2d. R. L. Spotts, 92 ex 100, (19 yds.,) shooting *Remington-UMC* Steel Lined Shells.
 3d. B. B. Ward, 91 ex 100, (18 yds.,)

Midwinter Handicap.

1st. H. W. Kahler, 98 ex 100, 21 yds., shooting *Remington-UMC* Steel Lined Shells.
 2d. Wm. Ridley, 97 ex 100, 20 yds., shooting *Remington-UMC* Steel Lined Shells.
 3d. Henry Powers, 95 ex 100, 18 yds., shooting *Remington-UMC* Steel Lined Shells.

AT HOUSTON, TEXAS.

Southern Amateur Championship, Houston Chronicle Trophy.

Won by J. R. Graham, 93 ex 100, shooting *Remington-UMC* Steel Lined Shells and a *Remington-UMC* Pump Gun.

Remington-UMC — the perfect shooting combination.

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

New York Athletic Club.

PELHAM MANOR, N. Y., Feb. 3.—Ralph Spotts was honor man at Travers Island to-day, getting 94 out of 100 targets. Seventeen gunners were out. The summaries:

Table with 3 columns: Name, Score, and Handicap. Includes names like B M Higginson, D W Lembeck, R L Spotts, etc.

Table with 3 columns: Name, Score, and Handicap. Includes names like Lenane trophy, D J McMahon, T Lenane, Jr., etc.

Table with 3 columns: Name, Score, and Handicap. Includes names like President's cup, C W Billings, G M Thompson, etc.

Table with 3 columns: Name, Score, and Handicap. Includes names like Lembeck trophy, T Lenane, Jr., O C Grinnell, etc.

Table with 4 columns: Name, Yds., T'l., and Score. Includes names like J W Hessian, F Hall, D A Hobart, etc.

Crescent Athletic Club.

BAY RIDGE, N. Y., Feb. 3.—J. E. Murray topped the field here to-day with 91 out of 100. The scores:

Table with 3 columns: Name, Score, and Handicap. Includes names like Take-home trophy, J F Murray, I P Fairchild, etc.

Table with 3 columns: Name, Score, and Handicap. Includes names like February cup, G E Stephenson, Jr., L C Hopkins, etc.

Table with 3 columns: Name, Score, and Handicap. Includes names like Stake trophy, J E Murray, J P Fairchild, etc.

Table with 3 columns: Name, Score, and Handicap. Includes names like F. B. Stephenson trophy, J E Murray, W W Pell, etc.

Table with 3 columns: Name, Score, and Handicap. Includes names like Team shoot and trophy match, J G Murray, W W Pell, etc.

Table with 3 columns: Name, Score, and Handicap. Includes names like Team shoot, W W Pell, J E Murray, etc.

Table with 3 columns: Name, Score, and Handicap. Includes names like Sweepstakes match, G E Stephenson, Jr., J F James, etc.

Jersey City Gun Club.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Feb. 3.—Fourteen shooters were out at the regular shoot of the Jersey City Gun Club on Feb. 3 and enjoyed a fine afternoon's sport, as the weather was the best we have had since December.

distance handicap, breaking 21 from the 21yds. mark. The scores follow:

Table with 4 columns: Name, Shot at, Broke, and Score. Includes names like Engle, Dalton, Shannon, etc.

Sunbury-Selinsgrove Gun Club.

At the regular weekly practice shoot on Feb. 1, the shooters made some fine scores. Hartman and Sked had a struggle all the way through for high honors, Hartman finally winning out by one target.

Table with 4 columns: Name, Shot at, Broke, and Score. Includes names like Sked, Hartman, Howell, etc.

Independent Gun Club.

MULBERRY GROVE, Ill., Jan. 31.—In an Independent trapshooting event, which took place to-day under extremely severe weather conditions, ten new beginners endeavored to take the kinks out of the flying clay saucers, but fell short of making respectable scores.

Table with 4 columns: Name, Score, and Handicap. Includes names like Fred Martin, Bill Peterson, E E Page, etc.

Speedway Gun Club.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 31.—Louis Colquitt and John Geiger were the individual stars at the regular weekly shoot of the Speedway Gun Club, held yesterday afternoon over the club's traps.

Table with 4 columns: Name, Shot at, Broke, and Score. Includes names like B M Shanley, Jr., John Rey, Geo A Ohl, Jr., etc.

Plattsville Gun Club.

PLATTSVILLE, Wis., Jan. 28.—Owing to cold and snow, only eleven faced the trap. We hold a ten-man team shoot next Sunday, so we will have a crowd that day.

Table with 4 columns: Name, Shot at, Broke, and Score. Includes names like Events, Targets, J C David, etc.

Glenwood Country Club.

GLEN HEAD, L. I., Feb. 3.—Only one event was shot here to-day, the first leg of the monthly cup at 100 targets. W. S. Silkworth stayed by his usual form and won with 92.

Table with 4 columns: Name, Shot at, Broke, and Score. Includes names like W S Silkworth, S Isaac, C W Berner, etc.

Cleveland Gun Club.

AN interesting year is promised by the Cleveland Gun Club, as may be seen by accompanying program:

Championship Trophy.—This trophy shall be emblematic of the club open championship for the year 1912. The only scores and make-up scores accepted in competition for this trophy will be those made in the annual handicap trophy contest under the conditions which govern said contests.

Annual Handicap Trophies.—Four handsome trophies, presented by the club, are to be known as the President's, Vice-President's, Treasurer's, and Secretary's cups. The contests for these trophies are to be at 16yds. rise, under a self-imposed handicap.

Monthly Trophy Contests.—Contests shall be held each Saturday afternoon during 1912, at 50 targets, 16yds. rise, entrance, price of targets. These contests shall be conducted under the same kind of handicaps imposed in annual handicap trophy contest.

F. G. Hogen, C. E. Doolittle, H. C. Rockwell, comprise the Contest and Tournament Committee.

Pillow Gun Club.

PILLOW, Pa., Jan. 27.—Scores of the Pillow Gun Club, made to-day, at 25 targets each man:

Table with 4 columns: Name, Score, and Handicap. Includes names like J A Bingaman, J E Bingaman, D W Reitz, etc.

In the evening following the shoot the election of officers took place at the National Hotel, for the ensuing year. All the old officers were unanimously re-elected, after which it was decided to improve and enlarge the club house and make other necessary changes.

At this juncture, to the surprise of all, one of our junior members made a retreat through the rear exit as if following a deer track. Exactly one hour later this same member shyly returned with a new club member and a life partner, in time for the banquet.

Buffalo Audubon Club.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 3.—Scores of the Buffalo Audubon gun club, made to-day:

Table with 4 columns: Name, Shot at, Broke, and Score. Includes names like Targets, Lambert, Anderson, Wacker, etc.

Delaware State Sportsmen's Association.

WILMINGTON, Del., Feb. 3.—On Thursday evening last, Feb. 1, the Delaware State Sportsmen's Association effected a permanent organization, adopting a constitution and by-laws and electing officers for the ensuing twelve months. Thus the State of Delaware is now equipped with an association which not only promises well for the future of trapshooting within the borders of the Diamond State, but will also cut some figure in the protection and propagation of the game of the State, the enactment of new game laws and the enforcing of same.

The meeting was held in the Du Pont Building, at Wilmington, with T. E. Doremus, temporary chairman and W. A. Joslyn temporary secretary as presiding officers. The following clubs were represented: Nonesuch Gun Club, of Newport, Del., by Messrs. Young and Lynam; Guyencourt (Del.) Gun Club, by W. G. Wood; Brandywine Springs Gun Club, of Marshallton, Del., by Messrs. Robinson and Melson; East Lake Gun Club by C. Haverback; Wooddale (Del.) Gun Club, by B. Guest; Wilmington Gun Club, by Thorpe Martin; Du Pont Gun Club, by T. E. Doremus.

The constitution and by-laws prepared by Edward Banks, the committee appointed at the preliminary meeting of the Association to prepare same, were adopted, and the following officers for the year of 1912 elected: President, Dr. Horace Betts, Wilmington, Del.; Vice-President, George Rues, Bridgeville, Del.; Secretary and Treasurer, William A. Joslyn, Wilmington, Del.

The above officials, together with T. W. Young, Newport, Del., and James McKelvey, Newark, Del., constitute the Board of Directors.

The Association placed on record its hearty indorsement of the work now being done by the American Game Protective and Propagation Association, the national body recently organized for the purpose of safeguarding the interests of the sportsmen of the North American Continent, and will make application for membership in the Association in the near future.

The first shoot of the new Association will be held on May 29 and 30 on the grounds of the Du Pont Gun Club, at Wilmington, the Interstate Association having granted that club the privilege of holding a registered shoot on the above date.

Special features on the program for the two days of the shoot will be the competition for the Delaware State championship, the trophy emblematic of that championship now being held by W. S. Colfax, Jr.; also merchandise prize events, one for amateurs who are members of the State Association, and one "open to all amateurs." The latter event will probably be shot on the first day of the tournament, while the merchandise event "for State amateurs only" will be decided in the afternoon of Decoration Day, the second day of the shoot.

In order to make sure of having everything in the best of shape for this shoot, the management of the Du Pont Gun Club will hold a meeting early next week, and appoint committees necessary to make the tournament an unqualified success.

Registered Tournaments.

THE tournaments registered with the Interstate Association during the week ending Feb. 3, were as follows: May 4.—Temple, Pa.—Hercules G. C. A. K. Ludwig, Sec'y.

May 4.—Bethel, Conn.—Western Connecticut T. S. L. tournament, under the auspices of the Bethel G. C. C. K. Bailey, Sec'y.

May 6-8.—Vicksburg (Miss.) G. C. J. J. Bradfield, Sec. May 7-8.—Columbus (Neb.) G. C. G. A. Schroeder, Sec'y.

May 20-21.—Iowa City (Ia.) G. C. C. Bothell, Sec'y. May 25.—New Haven, Conn.—Western Connecticut T. S. League tournament, under the auspices of the New Haven G. C. Wm. F. Alcorn, Sec'y.

May 30.—Watertown (Wis.) G. C. B. H. Reick, Sec'y. June 4-7.—Dayton, O.—Ohio State tournament, under the auspices of the N. C. R. G. C. W. F. MacCandless, Sec'y.

June 17-19.—Salida, Colo.—Colorado, New Mexico and Wyoming State tournament, under the auspices of the Salida G. C. W. G. Myers, Sec'y.

ELMER E. SHANER, Sec'y-Treas.

Queens Country Club.

QUEENS, L. I., Feb. 3.—A first-class contingent of nineteen trapshooters shot in the open handicap here to-day at 100 clays. W. Simonson broke 89 from scratch, while Carl von Lengerke got one less, as did J. F. Simonson. Scores:

W Simonson.....	0 89	J H Hendrickson...	0 75
C von Lengerke....	0 87	J Thompson.....	0 75
J F Simonson.....	0 87	F Rowland.....	20 74
L Colquitt.....	0 85	J M Kissan.....	16 69
D K Morrell, Jr....	0 85	*J Lawrence.....	0 59
S Van Allen.....	0 79	D N Lord.....	0 57
T D Chapman.....	20 79	Dr Cleghorn.....	20 63
H P Nash.....	0 78	C Voegel.....	12 56
W Hyland.....	8 75	E A Lein.....	10 42

Grafton Gun Club.

GRAFTON, W. Va., Feb. 2.—Only four shooters "came out" on Ground Hog day, to face the traps. The scores made were not record-breakers, but shooting in a blinding snowstorm at a target thrown fully 60yds., accounts for part of the misses. The following scores were made:

Shot at. Broke	Shot at. Broke
Gerstell..... 125 114	Piggott..... 125 84
Reffel..... 125 95	Flanagan..... 125 90

The shoot was gotten up in honor of a visitor, Mr. J. M. Morrison, of Brownsville, Pa. However, like a real ground hog, he looked at the weather, used good judgment and stayed in. R. G.

The Sunny South Handicap

— WON WITH —

WINCHESTER

Repeating Shotguns and Loaded Shells



W. R. CROSBY.

The opening gun of the trap shooting year was fired with the holding of the Sunny South Handicap at Houston, Texas, and as usual the Winchester red **W** combination started right in to corral the winnings. W. H. France, who won the main event, the Sunny South Handicap, shot a Winchester Repeating Shotgun and Winchester Loaded Shells, scoring 95 out of 100, and 25 straight on the shoot-off. Also he and Alf. Gardiner won the Team Race with the splendid score of 49 out of 50, both shooting Winchester Repeating Shotguns and Winchester Loaded Shells.

HIGH GENERAL AVERAGE 1148 x 1205

Out of a total of 1205 targets thrown, W. R. Crosby broke 1148, winning High General Average. As an onlooker remarked, "this was remarkable shooting, as Mr. Gardiner certainly threw the hardest targets it was possible to throw with an automatic trap." As usual, Mr. Crosby shot Winchester Factory Loaded Shells, which are hard-hitting enough to break the hardest targets.

Get Into The Winnings This Year By Shooting The Red W Combination

The Du Pont Gun Club.

WILMINGTON, Del., Feb. 3.—Hardly anybody was home to-day, owing to a previous engagement in Darby, Pa., but just the same there was a little something doing "to hum"—Linn Worthington dropped in for a visit, broke nearly all the china served up. He was high gun with 45 out of 50. The infant prodigy, J. B. Grier, from Roland, shot like blazes, getting 41 out of 50. This lad is only thirteen years old. Harry Kahler better watch out. The regular spoon events were postponed.

Shot at. Broke	Shot at. Broke
L Worthington... 50 45	J B Grier..... 75 59
H D Betts..... 50 18	D A Grier..... 25 14
S J Newman.... 50 17	Wm Coyne..... 75 55
W L Smith..... 50 40	P S Gregg..... 50 31
T C Wilkinson.. 25 15	C Craig..... 25 21

Paleface Gun Club.

WELLINGTON, Mass., Jan. 31.—The shooters at the weekly shoot here to-day were bothered during the early part of the afternoon by the big soft flakes and

a northeast wind. The snow stopped falling and the sun came out about 2:30 o'clock, giving an opportunity for some unusually good shooting, in which E. Osborne, of Somerville, took high gun honor for the day from R. N. Burnes, of Cambridge, and Frank Hilliard, of Lynn, the amateur State champion, by 1 bird. Osborne broke 93 of the 100 targets, registering exactly the same as Burnes in each of the five events except the third, where he broke 19 out of 20 to 18 for the Cambridge gunner. This one bird gave him the high gun honor, as both men shot exactly even in the last three rounds.

The return team match with the B. A. A. will be shot at Wellington Feb. 10.

Targets:	15 15 20 15 15 20	Total.
Osborne.....	13 14 19 14 14 19	93
Burnes.....	13 14 18 14 14 19	92
Frank.....	14 14 19 13 13 19	92
Edwards.....	13 15 19 14 12 17	90
Snow.....	13 11 19 14 15 18	90
Sweet.....	14 14 17 13 13 19	90
Dickey.....	11 13 19 15 15 17	90
Sibley.....	12 14 19 11 15 16	87
Clarke.....	9 14 16 14 15 16	84
Wheeler.....	7 11 16 14 14 16	78

AN UNBEATEN RECORD!

TARGETS SHOT AT
4280

97.28%

TARGETS BROKEN
4164

This is the percentage with which Mr. J. S. Day won the 1910 OFFICIAL HIGH AMATEUR AVERAGE—a percentage never equalled by an amateur and exceeding by exactly 1% the figures of the 1911 winner, who, moreover, shot at only 2100 targets.

Mr. Day's Wonderful Shooting was done with

Peters

FACTORY LOADED SHELLS

The Lion's Share of the 1911 Amateur Honors was also won with PETERS Shells, for they were used either exclusively or for the most of their shooting by 5 out of the 10 High Amateurs. This is not all. The 1911 Grand American Handicap, the greatest event in the Trap-Shooting world, was won by Mr. Harvey Dixon, who scored 99 out of 100 from the 20-yard mark. This score has never been equalled and is a World's Record.

Mr. Dixon used PETERS SHELLS the kind with "STEEL WHERE STEEL BELONGS."

Particular attention is directed to the fact that all of the shooting of Messrs. Day and Dixon was done with Peters Regular Factory Loads. And remember this—you can use PETERS Shells in any good gun. They require no special make of gun to give best results.

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Philadelphia Trapshooters' League.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 3.—By winning from Meadow Springs yesterday, the S. S. Whites shook their nearest competitor for the Trapshooters' League lead, and now have a clear lead of 2 points for the blueribbon target event of the East. This victory over the West Philadelphians has now given the Dentists such an advantage that if any of the four clubs which are now tie away for second place are going to beat out the Holmesburg Junction crowd they will have to keep them from 2-point winning in the remaining two shoots. At that, should the Whites lose both of the next two shoots and any of the four clubs tie for second win, the next two, the race will end up in a tie. At the best, the Whites cannot be beaten out unless they meet their match in a shoot-off after the regular season ends.

The defeat to Meadow Springs and Lansdale at South End, with victories by Highland and the Camden gunners, enabled the latter team to creep up to a tie with Meadow Springs and Lansdale for second place. These four clubs have now two remaining chances to tie up the Whites, but at least two of them are sure to drop out of the running in the March shoot.

Although the weather yesterday was far from being favorable to the gunners for good scores, nevertheless the totals made by most of the clubs were exceptionally high. The Du Ponts, of Wilmington, who came up to town with a big part of the Delaware population, ran up the highest team score of the day, breaking 449 out of 500 targets, a remarkable performance. The Whites to beat Meadow Springs had to break 446 to 437, while South End's close victory over Lansdale was achieved by the former breaking 404 to their opponents' 402. This match proved to be the most hotly contested of the day. Highland won the easiest match of all, they beating Haddonfield by 393 to 325. Clearview made 420 against the Du Ponts. The points scored and targets broken follow:

	Targets	Broken.	Points.
Whites	2253		10
Meadow Springs	2181		8
Highland	2109		8
Lansdale	2055		8
South End	2030		8
Du Pont	2183		7
Clearview	2009		6
Haddonfield	1864		5

Highland—Haddonfield.

EDGE HILL, Pa., Feb. 3.—Better scores, made under difficult conditions, enabled the Highlands to defeat Haddonfield to-day in the League match here by a score of 393 to 325. Twenty-eight Edge Hill men fired at their half hundred bluecrecks, while eleven brave gunners from Haddonfield made the trip up the North Penna. Considering the unfavorable conditions, the Highlanders' score of 393 for a team total was good. They had four of their ten men get 40 or better, Tom Tansey leading the way with 43 smashes.

Haddonfield had but one gunner to get past the 40 mark. This was Beideman, who not only led the South

Jerseymen with a score of 45, but incidentally led the entire field for the day's sport. Scores:

Highland.		Haddonfield.	
Tansey	43	Beideman	45
McCarty	40	Shrieve	39
W Dalton	41	Duncan	37
Landis	40	Logan	34
Davis	39	Halloway	34
Crothers	39	Stafford	31
Pflegar	38	Tompkins	30
S Freeman	38	Pealow	25
Perry	37	Eyster	24
Clarke	36-393	Peacock	26-325

Scores made by gunners who failed to qualify for their respective teams:

Highland—Laurent 31, E. Wentz 29, Meehan, Sr., 34, Drcakley 27, Hoover 19, Crooks 32, Freed 32, Harkins 31, Hibbs 34, Lindley 15, Flannigan 26, Meehan, Jr. 29, A. B. Freeman 35, Biddle 33, Cooper 29, Wm. Dalton 26.

Haddonfield—Wood 20.
Professional—Lewis 35.

South End—Lansdale.

THERE was as much glory for vanquished as victor in the League shoot over the South Camden traps yesterday, and though the South End Club won from Lansdale by the score of 404 to 402 targets, the match was not decided until the last squad had faced the traps. From the start the two clubs ran neck-and-neck, and only one or two targets separated them right down the line until Johnson, Bright and Lamborn went out to shoot. The first named dampened the hopes of the South End rooters at the start by getting only 16, and Lansdale's stock went soaring when Bright broke 18 and Lamborn 21 on their first trap, considered the harder of the two. On the second trap, however, all three went to the bad, and Lamborn, who had a golden chance to pull Lansdale through, fell down, breaking only 16. While, as a rule, the stars of their respective teams shot close to form, it was the second string shooters who swung the victory.

Hineline and C. Swartz divided the high gun honors with 46 each. Frank Bender got 43, when, as a matter of fact, he lost a bird by an error of the scorer; Slear and Rodgers each 44. These were to have been expected, but it was the ability of the shooters below 40 which decided in favor of South End, as of their four 30s figuring in the victory, they totaled higher than did the same number for Lansdale. Scores:

South End.		Lansdale.	
Hineline	46	C Swartz	46
Slear	44	Rodgers	44
Borden	41	F Bender	43
Cross	41	D Swartz	41
Hornor	40	Kauffis	41
Pechman	40	E Shultz	41
Cordery	39	F Henry	38
Holloway	38	Lamborn	36
Springer	38	Bright	36
Fleming	37-404	Rauch	35-402

The scores of other shooters who failed to qualify follow:

South End—Green 36, Wakeman 34, W. Johnson 33, H. Anthony 33, Rixon 31, Johnson 31, Goodfellow 25, J. Anthony 23, Newkirk 21.
Lansdale—Taney 34, D. Shultz 34, Pierson 33, Henning 33, Metz 32, Nice 32, J. Swartley 31, Taylor 30, Martin 28, Hildebeitel 26, R. White 24, Gerber 18.

DuPont—Clearview.

DARBY, Pa., Feb. 3.—The Du Pont Gun Club, represented by thirty-eight of its unlimited stock of expert marksmen, walloped Clearview Gun Club, of Darby, Pa., at the latter's traps in the fifth match race in the series of the Philadelphia Trapshooters' League by the score of 449 to 420, to-day.

It is hardly possible to imagine what the local gunners would have done under ordinary conditions, as every one was in gilt-edge form, and breaking the birds in one-two-three order, and four others had shot inside the qualification limit.

Smith, Colfax and Richardson made a perfect run of their first 25 targets.

The local club by its victory retains its lead, if not advancing a point, in the League standing.

J. T. Robinson still leads the League in the point of targets broken.

The scores in the team race were as follows:

Du Pont Gun Club.		Clearview Gun Club.	
McHugh	47	Davison	46
Martin	46	King	47
M K Smith	46	Greene	44
Lobb	46	Gideon	41
Colfax	45	Bonsal	44
Lyon	45	Fisher	46
Richardson	45	Echenhofer	38
Edmanson	44	Fox	38
Wood	43	Elwell	38
Minnick	42-449	Schuster	38-420

The scores of those who did not qualify on their respective teams were:

Du Pont Gun Club—Bush 37, Joslyn 42, McMullen 18, C. E. Springer 25, Casey 37, J. W. Anderson, Jr., 33, Dr. Steele 33, Dr. Betts 39, Evans 37, Matthewson 32, Winchester 37, Tomlinson 37, Dr. Paterson 39, Kenworthy 30, Hammond 42, Lofland 37, England 39, Vance 40, Carlon 36, Leedom 34, Curley 28, Victor du Pont 42, Harrington 29, Foord 40, Doremus 38, Magahern 38, Mitchell 36.

Clearview Gun Club—Paulson 31, Braun 19, Paul 37, Holznagel 32, Kirshner 35, Redman 36, Williams 34, Agar 31, Devan 23, McCullough 36, Bockius 38, Fink 37, Chew 36.

Meadow Springs—S. S. White.

ALTHOUGH Meadow Springs threw in forty-seven of their best shots in an effort to check the winning streak of Whites, the West Philadelphians finished on the short end of the League match shot yesterday at Fifty-seventh and Lancaster avenue, the score being 446 to 437. With a chance to tie up the dentists for the League lead, the interest in this shoot aroused more attention

among the marksmen of the city, and suburbs than any other contest this season.

Both clubs made an urgent plea for every one of their members to turn out at the traps, and although the Whites had eighteen less men than the Meadow Springs, they managed to get ten higher men on their team than did the West Philadelphians. Consistent marksmanship really carried the Whites in a winner. Christman, with 48 breaks, was the high man of the day, and while he was a Meadow Springs man, the rest of his team mates could not touch that figure. The Whites had two men to smash 47—Newcomb and Griffith; and two to get 46. Three shattered 44, two got 43, and the tenth gunner 42.

Although there was little wind, the cold and the snow glare was a big handicap to the target getters. Scores:

S. S. White.	Meadow Springs.
Newcomb 47	Christman 48
Griffith 47	Zeigler 44
Cantrell 46	Pierce 44
Milton 46	Jones 44
Overbaugh 44	Mace 43
Severn 44	Platt 43
Hamlin 44	Emmes 43
Sidebotham 43	Buckwalter 43
Pratt 43	Henry 43
Powers 42-446	Hogan 42-437

Gunners who failed to make their respective teams made the following scores:

S. S. White—Ford 32, Fontaine 36, Denham 32, Abbott 30, St. Clair 39, Watson 33, White 37, Robinson 39, Smith 40, Wilson 41, Cook 37, Hand 41, Colling 40, George 35, Heite 31, Firth 26, Hinkson 29, Beyer 40, Kendall 32.

Meadow Springs—Gothard 31, Morris 39, Soley 40, Moore 27, Kenchner 37, Greaber 39, Pyle 32, Pepper 21, Williams 41, Clegg 41, Keenan 35, Chandler 36, Garrett 24, G. Garrett 25, Hall 37, Fish 30, Hames 33, Torpey 40, Alexander 16 (w), Marlin 40, Wiley 33, Quist 41, Hillpot 36, Deiley 26, Menamine 25, Sloan 41, J. Emerson 33, Benner 40, Eachus 39, MacAlonan 22, Thompson 41, Hewlett 33, Coyle 38, Englert 41, Armstrong 38, Warren 42, Mardin 34.

Scores of professionals: Hardy 12, Apgar 45, Stevens 43, Stevens 46.

Cleveland Gun Club.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 27.—Regular weekly club shoot of the Cleveland Gun Club, held Saturday afternoon, was well attended for a winter shoot. The scores were not big, but with weather conditions, they were good.

The January trophy contest was brought to a close with to-day's shoot, and the winners of these trophies were L. M. Weeden, first; and A. J. Stevens second.

January trophy, 50 targets, 16yds.:

Call 47	Hopkins 37
Brown 44	Rockwell 36
Stevens 42	Freeman 35
Weeden 41	Ong 35
Jones 40	Harris 34
Thorp 39	Riley 34
Morris 39	Gould 33
Archer 38	

Annual trophy, 50 targets, 16yds.:

Brown 44	Thorp 35
Weeden 41	Archer 33
Jones 41	Rockwell 33
Hopkins 39	Waken 33
Stevens 39	Morrison 31
Archbald 39	Hopp 30
Freeman 38	Harris 30
Morris 36	Frank 30

Feb. 3.—The weekly club shoot of the Cleveland Gun Club Co., held this afternoon, at shooting park, was another of their real winter contests, to which only those who love the game come out. While the day was not ideal for trapshooting, some good scores were made nevertheless. President E. S. Rogers returned home after spending a month in the sunny South, and was on the job just the same as ever, and put up a good score of 87 out of 100, just as good as 97 out of 100 in the summer. Oh, what a club it would be if we had twenty fine shooters like the president. Brother Flick was looked for, as he has been away for a month, but he didn't show up. But he will be on deck the next shoot, and then John will try to win the brick house and lot that is to be put up for high gun for 1912. Capt. Geo. Freeman says he will win it, and maybe he will, as George is a great shot at ducks. Dr. Brown is keeping up his good work for the winter, and Stevens and Weeden are both in it and doing well for new ones, and both are making points each Saturday. Mrs. Stevens say that if Mr. Stevens brings any more spoons home she will call in the neighbors to take care of them.

Following are the scores:

Monthly trophy contest:

Brown 44	Archer 40
Rogers 43	Wall 35
Stevens 41	Thorp 31
Freeman 40	Bock 26
Weeden 40	Brainard 24

Annual trophy contest:

Freeman 45	Weeden 39
Rogers 44	Thorp 31
Brown 44	Morris 29
Archer 43	Brainard 27
Stevens 40	Rock 27

Special event, 50 targets:

Rogers 44	Thorp 35
Brown 42	Morris 35
Archer 42	Brainard 34
Weeden 41	Rocksmith 32
Stevens 37	

F. H. WALLACE.

The FOREST AND STREAM may be obtained from any newsdealer on order. Ask your dealer to supply you regularly.

VICTORIOUS!
THE L.C. SMITH GUN
WON THE GRAND AMERICAN HANDICAP
THE HUNTER ONE-TRIGGER IS PERFECT
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Larchmont Y. C.

LARCHMONT, N. Y., Feb. 4.—A gale, full of icicles, couldn't keep thirteen ardent gun specialists indoors here to-day, nor did it prevent Spotts and McCahill from shooting in good form. Each got away with three events, but Ralph Spotts captured high gun for the day with 100 out of 125, while McCahill made one less. B. M. Higginson, of N. Y. A. C., beat McCahill by one bird, 24 out of 25, for vice-commandore's cup, but not being a club member, McCahill won the leg. Higginson also did excellent work in the accumulation cup race, getting 45 out of 50, and tying M. V. Lenane. The take-home trophy was taken in by D. F. McMahon, while 10- and 15-target scratch events went to H. K. Waters with a straight, and J. H. Henry with 14 out of 15.

Youghiogheny Country Club.

McKEESPORT, Pa., Feb. 3.—The second 25-target distance handicap gold medal shoot of the Youghiogheny Country Club was won by H. N. Pendleton with 19, from 14yds. Dr. W. C. Heisey made the first win on the 1912 Du Pont trophy with 18 out of 25 from 19yds. James Lewis, the Winchester representative, was high gun for the afternoon with 89 out of 100. Scores:

Gold medal shoot:

	Yds.	T'l.		Yds.	T'l.
Pendleton	14	19	Simpson	16	15
Heisey	19	16	Pierce	19	10
Ballard	20	15			
Scores made for the Du Pont trophy:					
Heisey	19	18	Pierce	19	13
Ballard	20	16			

Bennett Gun Club.

GLOUCESTER CITY, N. J., Feb. 3.—The cold weather had an effect on the members of the Bennett Gun Club who participated in the weekly shoot at the old race track to-day, and the scores were not as good as they usually are. The prize was a silver watch, and at the end of the 15th round Michael Monohan and Frank Bennett were tied with 12 each to their credit, and in the shoot-off Bennett won. Scores:

First event, weekly shoot, 15 bluerocks, prize silver watch, unknown angles: Frank Bennett 12, Michael Monohan 12, William Murray 11, Mooney 11, Robert Boyd 11, Banes 10, Charles Hess 10, John McLaughlin 9, Herbert Taylor 9, Nancy 8.
 Shoot-off, miss-and-out: Bennett 4, Monohan 3.
 Special shoot: W. Murray 7, W. Hess 6, F. Bennett 6, McLaughlin 6, Boyd 5, McGinley 4.

Marine and Field Club.

BATH BEACH, N. Y., Feb. 3.—The principal event was first leg on a new monthly cup to-day. The winner was C. M. Camp, with 93 out of 100, having a handicap allowance of 8 targets. He also was a winner of a club trophy shoot. C. B. Ludwig, J. M. Knox and C. D. Sayre took other prizes. The scores:

Monthly cup, 100 targets, handicap:			
C M Camp.....	8 93	P R Towne.....	0 76
C B Ludwig.....	8 92	C D Sayre.....	16 65
J M Knox.....	16 82	H B Smith.....	16 64
J S Armitage.....	12 17		

Trophy shoot, 25 targets, handicap:			
C B Ludwig.....	2 24	P R Towne.....	0 18
C M Camp.....	2 21	H B Smith.....	4 16
J M Knox.....	4 20	C D Sayre.....	4 15
J S Armitage.....	3 20		

Trophy shoot, 25 targets, handicap:			
J M Knox.....	4 25	P R Towne.....	0 19
C B Ludwig.....	2 24	C D Sayre.....	4 13
C M Camp.....	2 22	H B Smith.....	4 13
J S Armitage.....	3 22		

Trophy shoot, 25 targets, handicap:			
C M Camp.....	2 23	P R Towne.....	0 22
C D Sayre.....	2 23	C B Ludwig.....	2 21
J M Knox.....	4 22	H B Smith.....	4 15
J S Armitage.....	3 22		

Shoot-off, same conditions:			
C D Sayre.....	4 21	C M Camp.....	2 20

Trophy shoot, 50 targets, scratch:			
C B Ludwig.....	43	J M Knox.....	35
C M Camp.....	41	J S Armitage.....	34
E H Lott.....	37	H B Smith.....	25
P R Towne.....	36	C D Sayre.....	23

Trophy shoot, 25 targets, scratch:			
C D Sayre.....	79	C M Camp.....	12
P R Towne.....	18		

GEO. BENDER, Supt.

New Rochelle Y. C.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Feb. 4.—A whole gale of wind, puffy, and accompanied by bitter cold, gave the gunners of the New Rochelle Yacht Club the most difficult task conceivable to-day. Besides, the annual dinner of the club had been held the evening before, which put all of the men except Messrs. Robinson, Giriat and Mahlstedt at some further disadvantage. Considering all these circumstances the scores made were not entirely inexcusable. B. R. Stoddard was high gun for the day with 65 out of a possible 75. G. W. Robinson broke 62, and incidentally got 20 in the shoot for the commodore's prize, which, with his handicap, gave him a clean score in this event. C. A. Marsland won the leg for the February prize. The string for the Granbery cup gave B. R. Stoddard a slight lead over Messrs. Robinson, Donovan and Marsland, who lead the others in this event. Scores follow:

February prize, 25 targets, handicap:			
C A Marsland.....	8 25	J P Donovan.....	8 18
V P Krauss.....	4 21	G W Robinson.....	6 16
D Giriat.....	8 20	G P Granbery.....	5 14
B R Stoddard.....	6 20		

Commodore Myrick prize, 25 targets, handicap:			
G W Robinson.....	5 25	J P Donovan.....	8 22
G P Granbery.....	5 24	D Giriat.....	8 22
V P Krauss.....	4 23	J A Mahlstedt.....	6 16
B R Stoddard.....	6 22	C A Marsland.....	8 16

G. P. Granbery cup, 25 targets, handicap:			
B R Stoddard.....	6 23	V P Krause.....	4 18
G W Robinson.....	6 22	G P Granbery.....	5 18
J P Donovan.....	8 21	J A Mahlstedt.....	6 15
C A Marsland.....	8 21	P C Pfeiffer.....	6 15
D Giriat.....	8 18		

B. R. STODDARD.

Smith Gun Club.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 3.—Eight gunners stood on the firing line at the Smith Gun Club Saturday afternoon. The feature event was a match between fifteen-year-old Harry Hassinger and L. Trowbridge. The race was even until the 22d target, when Hassinger blew up, losing his last three. Score: Trowbridge 22, Hassinger 19. We expect a goodly turn-out of members Saturday, Feb. 10, when the monthly prize shoot takes place.

Events:	1	2	3	4	5	6
Targets:	25	25	25	25	25	25
W Trowbridge.....	19	21	22	20	21	21
W Hassinger.....	20	19	21	19	22	22
R Trimpi.....	11	18	12	13	19	10
M Apgar.....	17	14	16	16	12	..
L Trowbridge.....	16	15	20	22	..	..
H Hassinger.....	18	16	19	19	..	..
R D Unger.....	20	18	21	16	20	22
R Bercaugh.....	25	16	19	..	..	..

H. HIGGS.

Lehigh Rod and Gun Club.

BETHLEHEM, Pa., Feb. 3.—There were 1,660 clay pigeons thrown at the bluerock shoot held to-day by the Lehigh Rod and Gun Club before its well appointed traps at Rittersville. There were fourteen 25-target events, including the monthly silver medal shoot, which was won by Howard Schlicher, of Allentown, who broke 24 out of 25 targets. Fourteen sportsmen participated in the different events. Schlicher was also high gun of the meet, breaking 226 out of 250 targets, a total of 90 per cent. Bitterling was a close second with a score of 203 out of 225. Scores:

Club event, 25 targets: Schlicher 24, Bitterling 23, Heil 22, Dorn 22, Fluck 21, Schrader 20, Sobers 17, Kuklentz 16.		
Twenty-five targets: Heil 24, Schlicher 23, Bitterling 19.		
Twenty-five targets: Schlicher 24, Bitterling 23, Heil 22, Dorn 21, Sobers 19.		

Twenty-five targets: Heil 24, Schlicher 23, Dorn 22, Bitterling 21, Sobers 17.

Twenty-five targets: Heil 24, Schlicher 24, Bitterling 22, Dorn 21, Sobers 18.

Twenty-five targets: Schrader 24, Heil 23, Schlicher 21, Bitterling 21.

Twenty-five targets: Fluck 24, Sobers 21, Gapp 18, Ketchledge 14, Wall 14.

Twenty-five targets: Bitterling 24, Turn 18, Snyder 16, Hefner 13, T. Snyder 6 out of 15.

Twenty-five targets: Schlicher 21, Bitterling 20, Sobers 20, Schrader 17.

Twenty-five targets: Fluck 19, Snyder 15, Kepler 13, Wall 12.

Twenty-five targets: Dorn 21, Schlicher 20, Heil 18, Bitterling 16, Schrader 15.

Twenty-five targets: Fluck 20, Sobers 17, Wall 15, Gapp 14, Snyder 14.

Twenty-five targets: Schlicher 22, Heil 21, Dorn 18, Bitterling 17, Schrader 9 out of 10.

Twenty-five targets: Snyder 21, Wall 13, Haffner 13, T. Snyder 4 out of 10.

Special match, 25 targets: E. Snyder 21, Haffner 13.

Rifle and Revolver

To the American Public.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 1.—The National Rifle Association of America herewith appeals for funds to assist in having the United States represented by rifle teams at the Olympic games in Stockholm, Sweden, and the Pan-American rifle shooting tournament, to be held at Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic, during the coming spring. The proposition to have this country represented in the rifle shooting division at the fifth Olympiad should appeal favorably to every American.

We are now the holders of the Olympian rifle shooting team championship with the military rifle, having been the victors at the last Olympiad, held in England in 1908.

Our ideals of sportsmanship alone would be argument enough in favor of our defending our hard-earned laurels, but there is also another strong reason for our being represented, which will be mentioned later.

As to the Argentina proposition, there are strong commercial, as well as sentimental, reasons for our accepting the invitation to join with the South American republics in a friendly passage at arms on the rifle range. This Government is most anxious for cordial relations with our rapidly growing sister republics of South America, and in view of the greatly increasing trade relations between them and the United States, we would not have been acting for the best interests of such relations not to have accepted the cordial invitation extended by Argentina to send representatives to the Pan-American tournament, to be held at Buenos Aires.

A great international rifle shooting tournament is to be held at Camp Perry, O., in 1913, in connection with the Perry Centennial, and the sending abroad of these American teams this year will assist greatly in making a success of that event.

Subscriptions are herewith solicited to enable us to send these teams. Corporations, firms, banks, civil and military organizations and individuals are cordially invited to help make it possible to uphold before the world the traditions of "American marksmanship" as we have never failed to do in the past.

Checks should be made payable to the National Rifle Association of America, and sent to Lieut. Albert S. Jones, Secretary, Room 1025, Woodward building, Washington, D. C.

Subscriptions will be acknowledged and credit given in the annual report and through the press.

The executive committee is made up as follows: Lieut.-Gen. John C. Bates, U. S. A., retired; Brig.-Gen. C. R. Boardman, Wisconsin; Brig.-Gen. James A. Drain, Washington; Lieut. A. S. Jones, Washington, D. C.; Congressman John O. Tilson, Connecticut; Col. C. D. Gaiter, Maryland; Brig.-Gen. E. C. Dill, Maine; Col. H. G. Catrow, Ohio; Col. Joseph Garrard, U. S. A.; Capt. C. D. Rhodes, U. S. A. representing the Assistant Secretary of War.

Philadelphia Rifle Association.

SCORES of the Philadelphia Rifle Association, Thursday, Feb. 2, on the Philadelphia range of the National Rifle Academy, 1234 Filbert street:

Rifle, offhand, German ring target, 75ft.: E. H. Williams, Jr., 240, 240, 244, 241, 240, 235, 247, 241, 241, 238, 239; E. C. Goddard, 239, 236, 242, 238, 236, 239, 244, 240; J. G. Schnerring, 245; C. R. Dougherty, 232, 229, 226, 232, 232; Dr. E. E. Given, 234, 210.

Rifle, prone, N. R. A. target, 1 to 10 count, 75ft.: H. A. Dill, 90, 90, 94, 95, 90, 90, 91, 95; E. H. Williams, Jr., 38, 91; Harry Overbaugh, 91, 94; W. J. Maybee, 95, 95; R. S. Newbold, 90, 95, 92; Nathan Sperring, 92, 96; J. G. Dillin, 91, 90; W. N. Patrick, 93, 91; J. G. Schnerring, 97, 96; H. L. Reeves, 95, 93; E. E. Given, 88.

Pistol, Standard American target, 75ft.: H. L. Reeves, 94, 91, 88, 90, 89, 82, 92, 90, 84, 89, 87, 81; Miller Forbes, 87, 87, 81, 93, 87; George Hugh Smith, 87, 86, 93, 86, 91, 94, 93, 91, 94, 82; D. L. Vaughan, 68, 72, 75, 83, 80; Herman Thomas, 91, 88, 86, 88, 84, 87; Dr. G. G. Davis, 88, 71, 72, 70, 76, 70; R. S. Newbold, 83, 74, 70, 78, 84, 75; W. T. Smith, 85, 81, 85, 82, 92; Dr. W. E. Quicksall, 88, 81, 91, 89, 93.

United States Revolver Association Indoor League matches:

In the match against Chicago, the scores were: Philadelphia—Geo. Hugh Smith 233, W. J. Maybee 223, H. L. Reeves 219, Herman Thomas 216, Dr. W. E. Quicksall 214; total 1105.

In the match against Pittsburg: Philadelphia—Dr. W.



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You save \$20.74 on 1000 cartridges.

The .32-40 low power smokeless factory cartridges cost \$28.80 per thousand; when you reload, your expense is only \$11.31, making a saving of \$17.49. Factory .32-40 smokeless short range cartridges cost \$25.20 per thousand; by reloading your shells, they cost you only \$7.65 per thousand. Make your own bullets and you have 1000 short range cartridges for \$3.80.

You wouldn't throw away your pipe after smoking it once; you waste money if you throw away your expensive high-grade shells without reloading.

FREE—The Ideal Hand Book tells all about the tools and methods for reloading all standard rifle, pistol and shotgun ammunition; 140 pages of practical information for shooters. Mailed free to any shooter interested enough to send three stamps postage to

The Marlin Firearms Co.
27 Willow Street New Haven, Conn.

E. Quicksall 228, Geo. Hugh Smith 221, H. L. Reeves 219, Miller Forbes 219, Herman Thomas 217; total 1104.

In the match against Portland in the N. R. A. Inter-club League, Philadelphia team scored as follows: J. G. Schnerring 193, E. H. Williams 192, W. J. Maybee 190, Nathan Sperring 187, Harry Overbaugh 187; total 949.

HARRY OVERBAUGH.

At Shell Mound Park.

EMERYVILLE, Cal., Jan. 28.—With beautiful weather, the sharpshooters of the Bay Cities held their regular monthly medal and bullseye shoots. The attendance was very large, and good scores were made. Six organizations held their regular monthly shoots, and they were the Golden Gate Rifle and Pistol Club, San Francisco Schuetzen Verein, Germania Schuetzen Club, Veterans, N. G. C., Norddeutscher Schuetzen Club, and Red Men Schuetzen Co.

In the re-entry matches of the Golden Gate Club, shooting on the German 25-ring target, 200yds. range, W. G. Hoffmann made the best score, 227. On the 50yd. pistol range, J. E. Gorman and W. C. Pritchard each made 95, the best score of the day.

In the Veterans' shooting, on the military blunt target with the old .45 Springfield, F. Poulter made 47 out of a possible 50.

On the revolver target, F. J. Povey and F. Poulter, both made 48 and 47 each, two scores each.

F. Bremer made the best score in the Red Men Schuetzen two 10-shot scores out of 227 and 229. The best center in the bullseye shoot went to S. Kierning.

Dick Schwormstedt won the first prize in the bullseye shoot of the Norddeutscher Schuetzen Club.

Martin Blasse won the first prize in the bullseye shoot of the Germania Schuetzen Club.

Otto Bremer made the best score in the medal shoot of the San Francisco Schuetzen Verein.

Many of the best rifle shots will take part in the 100-shot match on the Standard American target, 200yds. range, Schuetzen rifle, on Washington's Birthday, Feb. 22. A beautiful medal, valued at \$100, will be worn by the man making the highest score. Worn for one year only. WM. A. SIEBE.

Du Pont Gun Club, Rifle Dept.

WILMINGTON, Del., Feb. 3.—Some one on the sidelines to-day was humming that old favorite so popular over the "Rhine" in Cincinnati—

"Oh, the Irish ain't much,
Oh, the Irish ain't much,
But they're a darn sight better
Than the bloomin' Dutch."

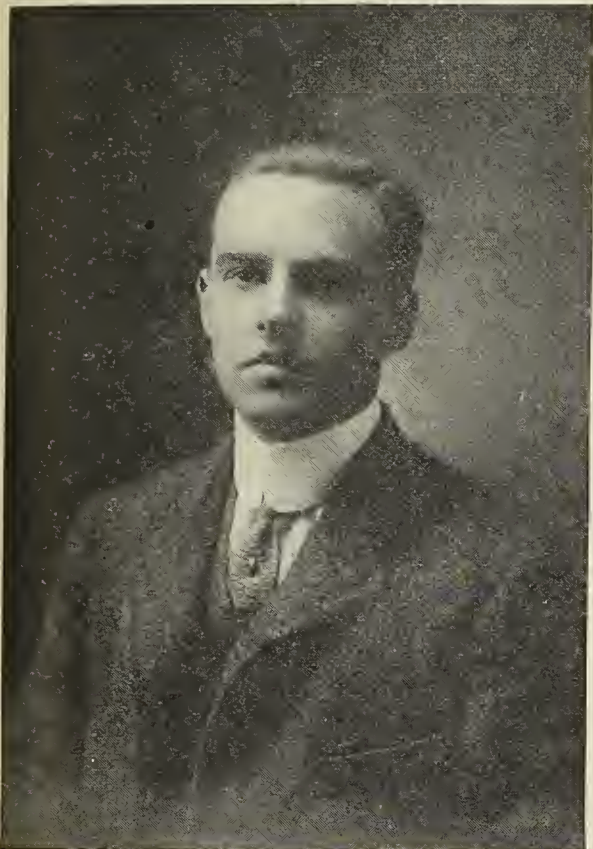
when up spoke one Capt. Appleby, and says he, "I'll pick a bunch of Dutch that will make your Irish bunch take water—much as they hate the stuff." And he did. Capt. Casey led the Irish to defeat. Scores:

Dutch.	Irish.
Appleby (capt.)..	205
L du Pont.....	205
Robelen.....	194
Nurnberg.....	179
Craig.....	124
Newman.....	163
Weedon.....	197—1267
Casey (captain)..	183
McCullom.....	204
McCloskey.....	176
Miller.....	163
Pike.....	103
Long.....	161
Coyne.....	98—1078

The FOREST AND STREAM may be obtained from any newsdealer on order. Ask your dealer to supply you regularly.

Rifle Matches.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Massachusetts Agricultural College and Princeton were tied for first place in the Eastern Intercollegiate Rifle Shooting League at the conclusion of the week's matches. The results were: Massachusetts Agricultural defeated Maryland Agri-



HAMILTON VREELAND, JR.

Captain Princeton University Rifle Team. Leading Eastern team in intercollegiate rifle tournament.

cultural, 942 to 825; Pennsylvania defeated Louisiana, 882 to 878; North Georgia Agricultural defeated Delaware, 916 to 838; Princeton defeated West Virginia, 911 to 904; Norwich won from United States Veterinary Surgeons, 896 to 0 (default). The New Haven and Bridgeport teams in the Eastern

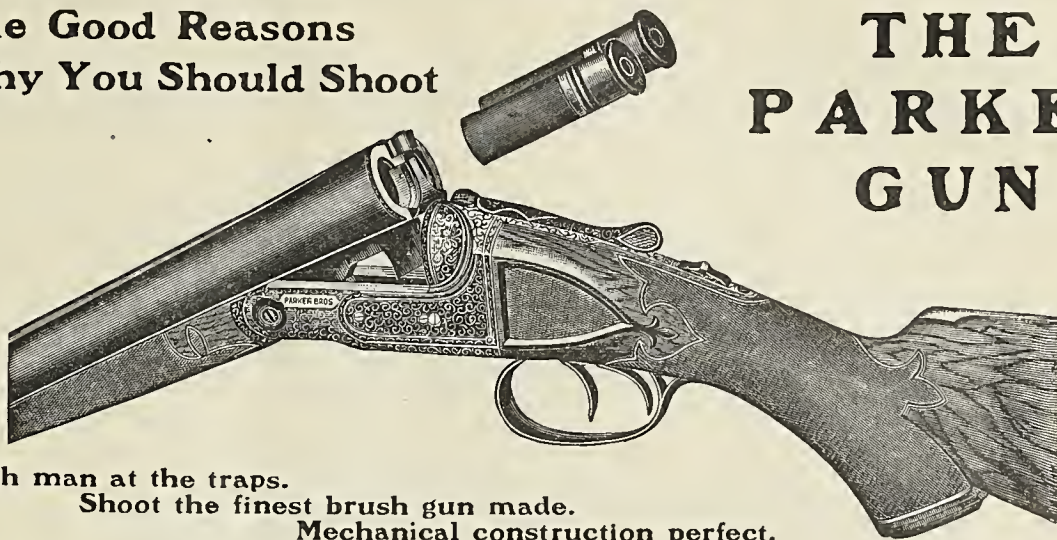


C. S. TODD.

Secretary Princeton University Rifle Team.

Interclub Rifle Shooting League still were tied for first place at the conclusion of this week's matches, with six wins and no losses. Hass, New Haven, and Pry, Cleveland, both made the possible 200 in the week's matches. The week's results were: New Haven defeated Birmingham, 992 to 976; Warren (Pa.) defeated Cleveland, 989 to 980; Portland (Me.) defeated Philadelphia, 977 to 949; Bridgeport defeated

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Forest and Stream wants good photographs of shooting, fishing, yachting, canoeing, camping, natural history and kindred subjects. Pictures that tell a story preferred to those depicting still life. Carbon prints, and those made on printing-out papers, will be given preference. Pictures that have not been used in other publications will, if available, be paid for.

THE ANGLER'S WORKSHOP

Rodmaking for Beginners

By PERRY D. FRAZER

Not only Americans, but anglers of Great Britain and nearly every European State, South Africa, Australia, Canada, are making their fishing rods under the simple instructions laid down by the author in this useful little manual. A Japanese, after reading the book, took up rod repairing for his fellow countrymen as a business. An Englishman followed it in making several of the sixty-five rods that he has in his collection. A Russian appreciated the book so much that he suggested a Russian translation. The British sportsmen's papers have quoted from it time and time again. In that country it has helped bring about a great change in rod types, and to attract attention to the excellence of American fishing rods. In fact, "Rodmaking for Beginners" has become the standard manual wherever fishing with rod and reel is practiced.

The reason is obvious. The book is written in plain English, and all the details are set down so simply that a boy can follow them. All of the types of rods used on fresh and salt water are described and specifications given. Separate chapters cover all details, and the one on split cane rodmaking is the only comprehensive treatise on that subject ever published.

Cloth, 180 pages, four full-page illustrations, 60 working drawings, making plain every feature of the text. Postpaid, \$1.

FOREST AND STREAM PUBLISHING CO., 127 Franklin Street, NEW YORK

Erie, 983 to 951; Boston defeated Manchester (N. H.), 966 to 953.

Iowa City High School and Southern High School, Philadelphia, were tied for first place at the close of this week's matches of the Intercity High School Rifle Shooting League. The results were: Iowa City defeated Salt Lake City, 942 to 906; Southern (Philadelphia) defeated De Witt Clinton (New York), 908 to 896; Deering (Portland, Me.) defeated Western (Washington), 920 to 721; Baltimore Poly. won from Manual (Philadelphia), 909 to 0 (defaulted); Business (Washington) won from Central (Washington), by default; Morris (New York) defeated Deering (Portland, Me.), 892 to 830; Manual (Washington) won from Ogden, Utah, 859 to 0 (defaulted).

University of Iowa held its lead in the Western Intercollegiate Rifle Shooting League as a result of the week's matches. The results were:

Iowa defeated Kansas, 953 to 785; Minnesota defeated Michigan, 936 to 865; Arizona defeated St. Thomas, 868 to 784; Purdue defeated Michigan Aggies, 907 to 872; Nebraska won from California by default.

Zettler Rifle Club.

SCORES of Jan. 30; 10-shot strings:

G L Amouroux.....	245	245	241	242	243	—1216
A Begerow	229	233	216	237	232	—1147
F M Bund	238	244	238	239	243	—1202
F Hecking	235	230	239	237	226	—1167
F Kaufmann	244	242	244	246	246	—1222
Dr Leavitt	238	244	240	241	238	—1201
H M Pope	243	247	248	249	249	—1236
G Schlicht	244	245	243	241	246	—1219
C A Schrag.....	237	240	238	237	241	—1193
W A Tewes.....	246	249	248	248	249	—1240
	247	248	249	249	250	—1243
B Zettler	236	231	236	234	225	—1162
C Zettler	242	241	243	240	244	—1210

U. S. R. A. Indoor League.

THE standing at the end of the fourteenth match in the U. S. R. A. League was as follows:

Portland lost none; Manhattan and Springfield, one each; Golden Gate, two; Spokane, three; Philadelphia, four; Columbus, apparently four; Federal, Los Angeles and National Capital, five each; Boston, six; Pittsburgh, six and a half; Chicago, St. Louis and Providence, eight each; Oakland, eight and a half; Myles Standish and Shell Mound, nine each; Baltimore and Seattle, eleven each; Belleville and Osborn, twelve each; Youngstown, thirteen; Citizens, fourteen.

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

922 Out of a Possible 1000.

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 3.—The Myles Standish Rifle Club, of this city, and the Park Rifle Club, of Bridgeport, Conn., were still tied to-day for the lead when the result of the third week's shooting in the New England Indoor Rifle League was announced. The high total of the week was made by the Bridgeport team, 922 out of 1,000. Portland was four points behind. E. H. Besse, of Portland, was high, with 189 out of a possible 200.

FIREARMS TRADE IN SPAIN.

Continued from page 172.

conspicuous than in the selection of a sporting gun. Duck guns of 8 and 10 bore are scarcely ever used here, and as the work of larger bores and heavier weapons falls entirely on 12-bores, the latter for the Valencia trade must be extra strong and rigid without adding materially to their normal weight of about 3.2 kilos.

The barrels of the American guns experimented with were quite capable of resisting the heavy charges of smokeless powder to which they were subjected in duck shooting, but being standardized machine-made weapons they were said to be easily shaken loose in their vital fittings and lacked that extra close coupling of hand-finished catches, crossbolts, and furniture, while the substitution of spiral arrangements for standard springs did not give satisfaction in this climate. It should be remembered in this connection that London gunmakers held almost exclusive possession of these markets for high-class sporting guns during the greater part of the last century, and Spanish sportsmen who, regardless of cost, aim at possessing what they consider the best obtainable sporting weapon still apply to noted London gunmakers for guns made to measure, in which the bend, length, and cast-off of the stock are calculated to half a millimeter and

the barrels preferably of fluid compressed steel, the finished gun costing \$250 to \$300.

Distinguishing characteristics of guns adapted to the requirements of this market, as compared with American sporting guns, are a shorter stock, with thicker neck and usually much greater bend, while a cheek piece is indispensable. Bolts, grips, catches, and general furniture must be extraordinarily close fitting, and the trigger pull, which is usually four to four and one-half pounds in American and British guns, is here reduced to about three pounds or even less. The boring of the barrels is either both full choke or the right three-quarter and the left extra full choke and thirty inches in length for duck and trap shooting, although latterly shorter barrels are coming into vogue for field shooting.

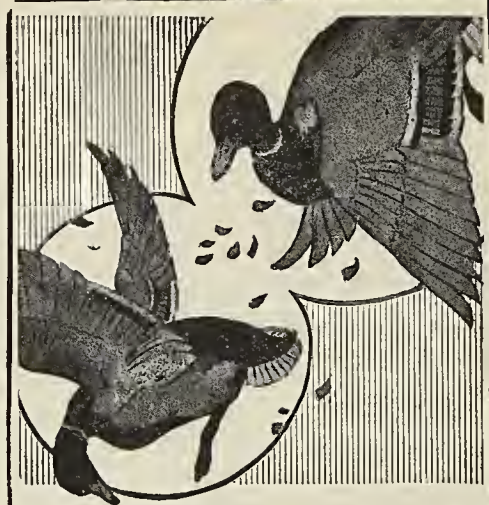
Advertising or correspondence alone would in all probability not lead to business, and it should be understood that only high-grade products and specialties in firearms can be imported under existing conditions, because home factories amply supply the whole trade in ordinary and cheap goods.

Consul Edward J. Norton, of Malaga, says there is absolutely no trade in American firearms in that section of Spain; furthermore, it must be reported that the outlook for business in this line is so unpromising, and so limited in any case, that American manufacturers can not be encouraged to attempt the building up of exports to the district.

One of the obstacles to the development of a trade in firearms is found in the law which prohibits the importation of pistols, revolvers, rifles, or carbines of a caliber over seven millimeters (0.27559 inch). Limited quantities of these arms may be introduced, however, together with ammunition of the corresponding caliber, if special permission is obtained beforehand through the customs authorities, but dealers state that there is such a limited call for arms of the prohibited class, including sporting rifles, and expenses in connection with obtaining entry are so heavy that there is no profit in handling the line.

The free sale of imported firearms is also restricted to a great extent by the Spanish customs law, under which a flat rate of duty, amounting to twenty pesetas per kilo net weight (\$3.86 per 2.2046 pounds), is charged on all firearms of the non-prohibited classes, with the exception of pistols, which are dutiable at \$1.54 per kilo. As guns or revolvers made of the best materials or involving workmanship of a high degree are charged the same rate of duty as arms of inferior quality, it has followed that dealers carry very light stocks of these goods and have limited their purchases to the best products of well-known Belgian or German makers. Imported firearms are sold at exorbitant prices and are beyond the reach of all except wealthy people.

All the trade in low-priced guns, rifles and revolvers is supplied by the Spanish arms factories located at Eibar and Barcelona. Most of these plants produce low-grade goods, but among the Eibar factories there are one or two plants specializing in the manufacture of high-class shotguns. The best guns of Spanish make are constructed after British models and are said to be accurate, well-balanced arms. A new model just put on the local market is a



YOU know mallards—wisest and wariest of all ducks—Solomons of the air. You can't knock down mallards with a paddle nor can you get them with a gun that plasters its shots all over the face of creation.

A mallard shot is generally a long shot, and long shots require a hard-shooting, close-shooting gun.

That's why the long-headed man who goes to a mallard country takes a Lefever. When he swings it on a towering pair of mallards he does not question the result. He knows it—

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The reason a Lefever kills clean and sure and far is Lefever Taper Boring.

But if you buy a Lefever for the taper boring alone, you will get more than your money's worth. For instance, you will never be handicapped with looseness at the hinge joint. The exclusive Lefever screw compensates for a year's wear by a trifling turn that you make yourself with a screwdriver.

LEFEVER SHOT GUNS

Sixteen other exclusive Lefever features and Lefever simplicity and strength make the \$28 gun the peer of any \$50 gun on the market. Upwards to \$1,000. Send for free catalog and get Lefever wise. LEFEVER ARMS CO., 23 Maltbie St., Syracuse, N.Y.



Durston Special
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hammerless, equipped with an improved and patented safety action, and is offered for sale at a price below possible competition of any imported gun of about the same style and finish.

The automatic pistols and the revolvers produced in Spain closely resemble American models. Double-action revolvers are more in demand than automatic pistols. Prices range from \$2.50 to \$8, but the best selling weapons are those retailed at \$4 and \$5.

Under the provisions of a law enacted in June, 1897, exclusive privileges relating to the manufacture and sale of powder and explosives in Spain and in the Balearic and Canary groups were granted to the Sociedad Union Española de Explosivos. This company maintains its central offices and factory in Bilbao and has established selling agencies throughout the Kingdom. Certain kinds of sporting powder only may be imported upon payment of customs duties amounting of 8.7 cents per kilo (2.2046 pounds), to which must be added the sum allowed by the Government to the powder monopoly as a commission on imports. This commission on F, FF, and FFF black powders amounts to \$1.06 per kilo. On smokeless the commission payable to the monopoly is fixed at \$2.22 per kilo.

Cartridges, loaded, pay a customs duty of \$11.58 per 100 kilos (220.46 pounds), to which must be added \$0.68 for each 100 cartridges

loaded with black powder and \$1.25 for each 100 cartridges loaded with smokeless, for account of the powder company.

It appears that target shooting with small-caliber rifles and revolvers, trapshooting, etc., are much more popular in the northern and western sections of Spain than in this immediate district, and it might be worth while for American manufacturers of sporting arms to investigate those markets. Should the business outlook be favorable they might support their trade campaign by advertising. There is at least one periodical in Spain devoted to hunting, fishing, and field sports generally, a bi-monthly called *Caza y Pesca*, published in Madrid, Calle Bolsa No. 10. A recent issue of this journal carried advertisements of four American manufacturers of firearms and sporting goods.

INITIATED.

ONE of the big moose in Golden Gate Park was standing near the fence that prevented him from getting into closer touch with the surrounding scenery the other afternoon, when a pretty young woman wearing just the niftiest hat ever came along in company with a man who was evidently her husband, because he was not paying her nearly the attention that her attractiveness demanded.

When the girl saw the moose she smiled real prettily at him and ingratiatingly held out a piece of candy for his inspection. The animal gave a glance of disdain at the candy and then deliberately sneezed in the young woman's face.

When a moose eliminates from his system a really earnest sneeze there usually is some atmospheric agitation in the immediate vicinity. There was in this case. The pretty young woman's hat blew off, there was a rain of hair-pins and her hair—and it was her hair, too, or else it would have followed the hat—came down.

The young woman pinned up her hair, put on her hat, and then turned to the man at her side: "Fred, dear," she said, without the flicker of a smile, "now I know why you are usually so mussed up when you come home late from a meeting of that Elk or Moose lodge you belong to. I don't blame you a bit."—San Francisco Chronicle.

Kennel Department

Fixtures.

DOG SHOWS.

Feb. 12-15.—Westminster Kennel Club, New York City. William Rauch, Chairman.

Feb. 20-23.—New England Kennel Club, Boston, Mass. R. C. Storey, Sec'y.

FIELD TRIALS.

Oct. 28.—Southern Ohio Field Trial Association's second annual field trials. G. R. Harris, Sec'y, 15 West Sixth St., Cincinnati, O.

Southern Ohio Field Trials Ass'n.

THE Southern Ohio Field Trials Association will hold its second annual trials beginning on the 28th of October. The grounds will probably be near Hamersville, a short ride on the traction line from Cincinnati, but this will be definitely settled a little later, after the Ground Committee has had time to look into the matter thoroughly. There will be two stakes open to the world, with a purse in each that will be worth competing for. The club will put every dollar received for nomination and starting fees into the purses, deducting only enough to pay the legitimate expenses of the trials. Arrangements will be made so that those wishing to do so may follow the dogs on horseback. These stakes are expected to appeal to the handlers who follow

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the big circuit, and to attract a number of them as they are on their way for the trials in the south. The club has not forgotten the amateurs, and will run a derby and all-age stake for their benefit, which will be opened to members and their invited guests, the prizes being cups for first and second and medal for third. Since the spell of cold weather which visited this section, inquiries have been made among the farmers as to how the quail had been affected. The reports were that the birds had suffered to some extent in the lowlands, but in wooded country and on the hills they had survived the storms and cold and were doing well. The prospects are good for an abundance of birds next fall, barring accidents. The next meeting of the club will be held on Feb. 6. At this meeting the amount of the stakes will be decided upon, and the entrance fees fixed.

A Pedigree Study.

To those not professionally implicated in the not only enjoyable, but lucrative pastime of dog breeding, the study of a pedigree will be interesting; but before taking up directly the pedigree, we will select as a type the Airedale.

It will be necessary to explain briefly that the Airedale came to be a type, or class, within the last century, and it came about in this wise:

The towns of Bingley and Airedale along Aire River in England, were infested with rats, so that a rat-dog of a water type was a necessary adjunct to every household. The otter hound had the requisite qualifications and was therefore broken to rat. Naturally, where there were men and dogs, there was keen rivalry among the owners.

It first was a question as to whose dog was the best ratter, then it became a question as to

whose dog was the best fighter. One day there came to town a man with a bull terrier, a strong, big-boned, aggressive dog, so full of fight that within a short time he "cleaned up" the pick of the hounds along the river. The bull terrier being so good a fighter, it occurred to the hound owners that a cross between the hound and the terrier would produce a type combining the aquatic qualities of the otter hound, and the quickness and intelligence of the terrier. The cross worked perfectly and the "Airedale" became indigenous to the shores of the Aire River.

It is safe to say that the judgment of these Yorkshiremen was not at fault, for there is no dog better able to take care of itself in a "toothic" encounter, than the Airedale, while as a vermin hunter he is unbeatable.

This, of course, did not give us the fine, straight-limbed, square-jawed, and highly intelligent Airedale found on the bench to-day. That is where the pedigree is interesting. It shows how they are crossed and intercrossed. For instance, a dog of fine bone is crossed with a bitch having the desired hair quality. From this litter generally comes one pup with the combined qualities sought. It doesn't always follow, however, that a champion sire and dam will produce a litter of possible champions.

As an example, the litter brother of Oui Oui, shown in accompanying pedigree, threw back

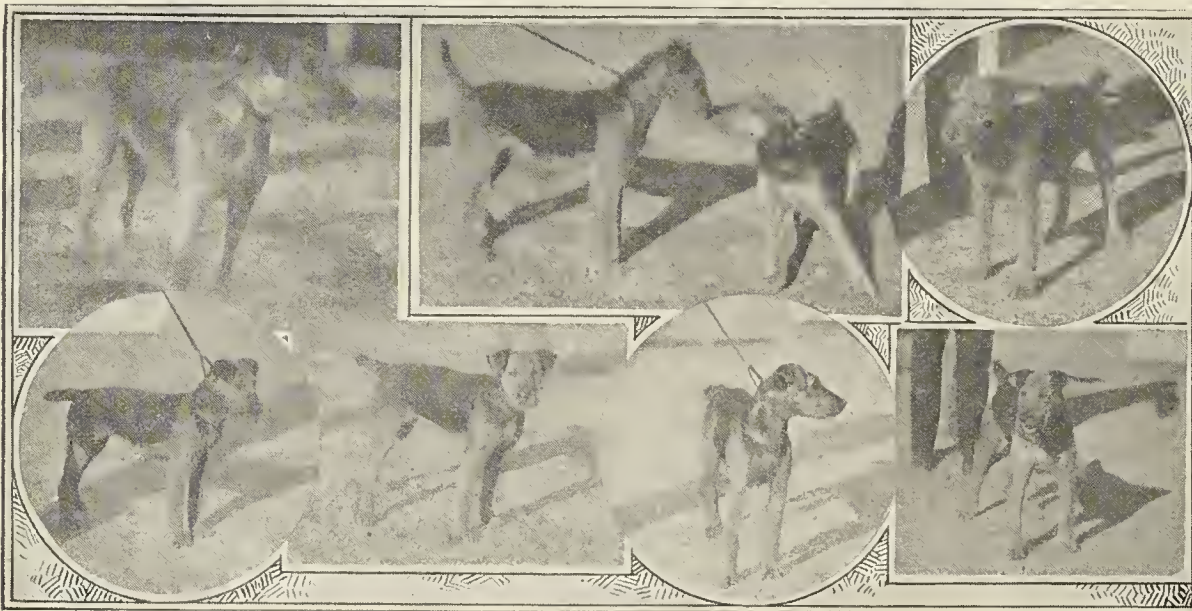
to an almost perfect otter hound. Inbreeding scientifically, avoiding too much relationship results in good pups, but even the most careful breeding will not obviate the possibility of a throwback to one or the other of the early stock from which a breed was developed.

The pedigree herewith shown is an excellent example of family relationship. Note by the stars the number of times the same sire and dam appear. For instance, we find Champion Crompton Oorang as the paternal grandfather of Empost Princess Nell (and all the rest of the pups pictured here), while Crompton Oorang appears four generations back on Princess Nell's mother's side; in other words, Oorang is Nell's father's father, and Nell's mother's grandfather three times removed.

The litter used for illustration is most unusual. It is owned by E. M. Post, a non-professional breeder of Babylon, Long Island, N. Y.

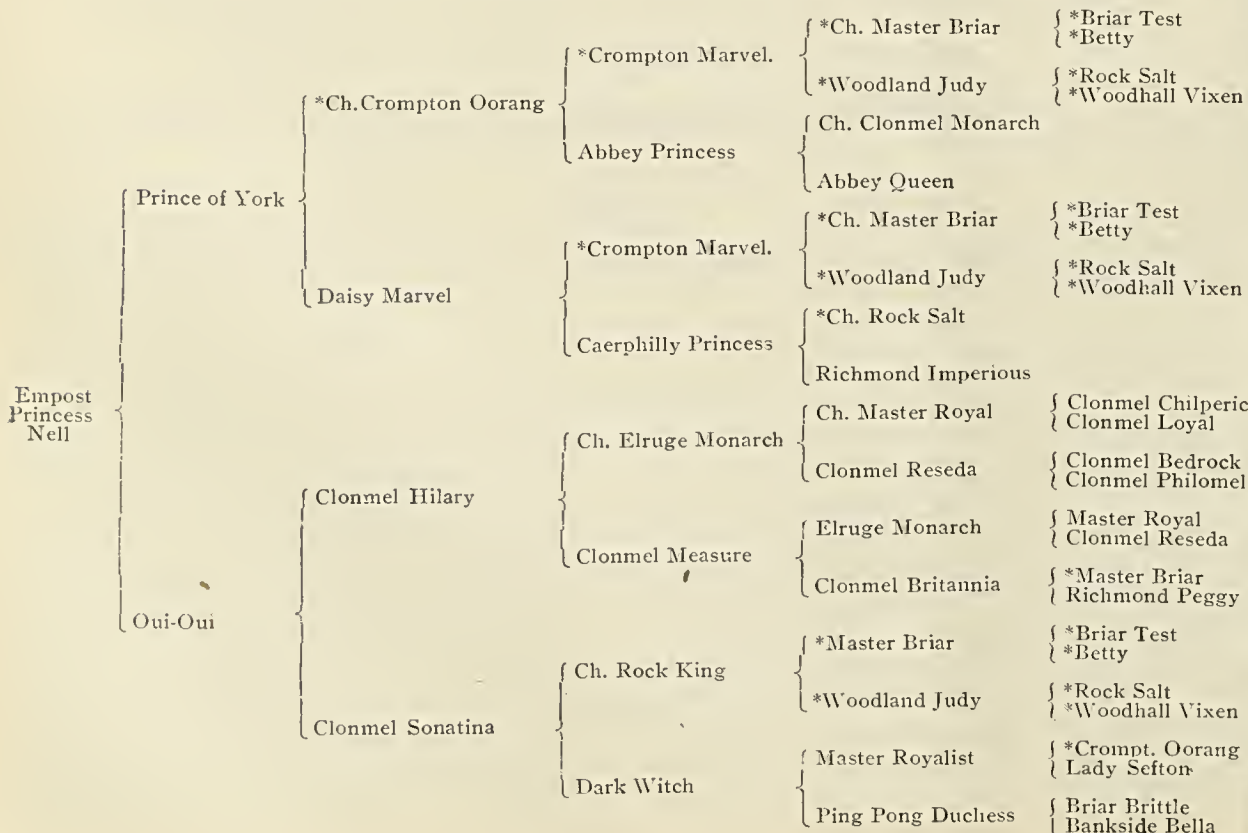
Out of nine pups of Oui Oui by Prince of York, every one will be shown at the forthcoming Westminster Kennel Club show. Judges of Airedales have been unable to decide which are the most worthy of being benched and have persuaded Mr. Post to show all, including the mother.

They will be entered under the kennel prefix Empost and bid fair to give a good account of themselves.



AIREDALES FROM EMPOST KENNELS.

From left to right, top row: Empost Princess Nell, Empost Endora, Empost B. Price.
Bottom row: Empost Oui Oui (dam), Empost Emma R., Empost Capt. Andrew, Empost Tot McLean.



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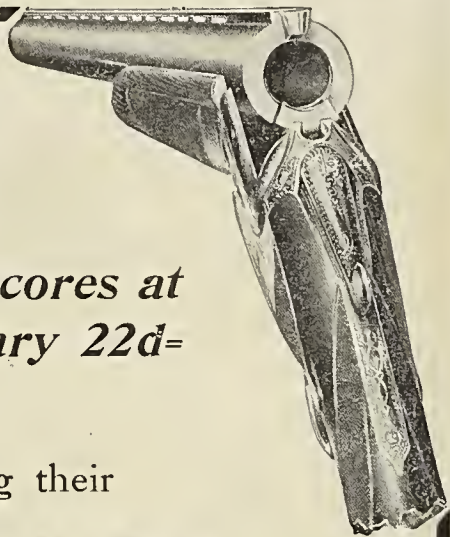
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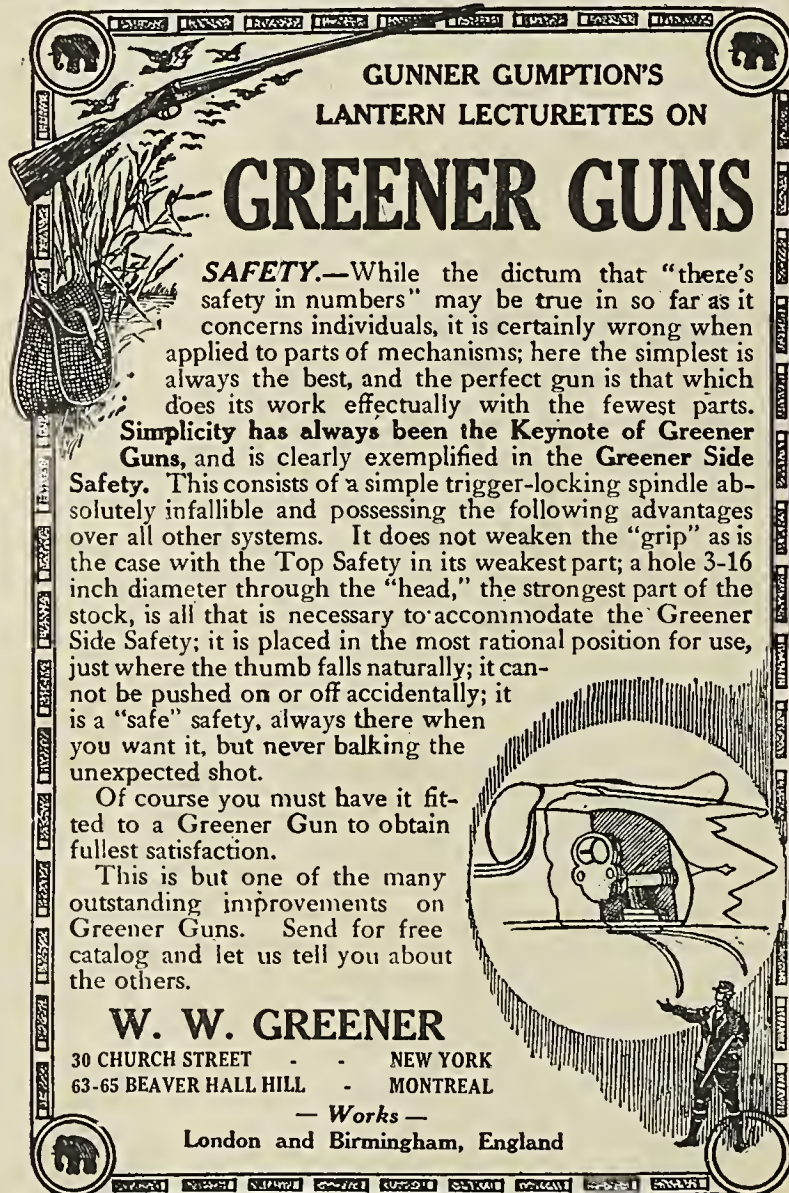
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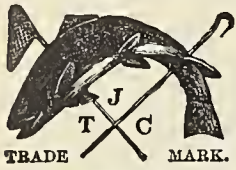
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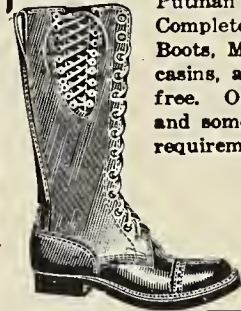
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Trout Fishing in the Wutach

By LEONARD FINLETTER

IN a very amusing article published a year or more ago Emerson Hough told of his experiences on a German trout stream. He drew a graphic picture of fishing armed with a many-sealed license, attended by a uniformed guide, while a lusty peasant trundled a wheelbarrow along the bank, on which was a barrel of water to keep alive the trout caught. Everything he wanted to do was "verboten," except the payment of many tips.

My own experience was decidedly the reverse. I did not have any gallery watching my movements, and the tipping was absolutely nil. I had been staying at Baden, where the Oos flows through the town. There were a number of trout which profit by the rule prohibiting fishing within certain confines. From my seat at the hotel restaurant I could watch them rising within fifty feet of me.

The trout seemed to be of three varieties: the ordinary brown trout of Europe, and two others, lighter in color. One of these, called colloquially the stone trout, was so light in color that I mistook them for grayling. These fish were of good size, some of them weighing

a pound. It was interesting to feed them. Sometimes they would rise to pieces of bread, but would reject the crust, only eating the softer pieces.

The white or stone trout would eat ravenously pieces of meat thrown to them, while the brown trout did not seem to care much for such diet. I made a practice of feeding them, and soon noted that each trout seemed to have his own particular place, and we would almost invariably find them within a narrow radius.

A week of this developed the fishing fever to its utmost. I had been deprived of a trip to Nova Scotia, so well described by Dr. Miller in *FOREST AND STREAM* recently, by leaving for

Europe early in May, so that there was some excuse for me.

I had brought some of my fishing outfit with me, but lacked waders. Finally after much search I secured in Berlin a pair of high rubber boots of American make. Germany does not seem to go in for fishing very much, so it was rather difficult to secure equipment.



DRY-FLY WATER IN NOVA SCOTIA.
From a photograph by J. Gurney Taylor.

I had been recommended to try the river Wutach at Tiengen, four hours' run from Baden. My train was equipped with the usual "Speise Wagen" with the inevitable table d'hôte luncheon. To anyone not familiar with the horrors of this peculiar institution, I would misquote Longfellow, "Beware the awful table d'hôte." Such a mass of poor food badly served can hardly be imagined. It is not possible to escape by ordering such parts of the bill as seem least revolting. Once you have submitted to the tender mercies of the waiter, you have to take your place and have each successive nauseous mess thrust in front of you to stay there until the last person in the car has consumed the

whole of his portion. Any other method would be "lese majeste" and probably upset the German Empire, or render the violator liable to fine and imprisonment. The card says that food may be obtained à la carte. I tried that once and had to wait until every last one of two sections of table d'hôtes had been served and take what was left from their meal.

Reaching Tiengen, mine host Fritz of the Goldene Ochsen had my license ready for me, which, with characteristic German thoroughness, told me a few things I could do and many things I could not. Its effect was rather wasted on me, as it was mostly in German manuscript, and that is utterly beyond me. The only German word with which I am thoroughly at home is "verboten." One learns that the first day in Germany. The only things which are not verboten are "streng verboten," which is worse. When a thing is verboten in Germany it means something. Never in my life have I seen such law-abiding persons as the Germans. There is none of that spirit of defiance which prompts an American to do a thing, simply because it is

forbidden. When we Americans see a sign, "No trespassing," we exercise all our ingenuity to gain access to the forbidden territory. Doubtless it is the same spirit which moves the trusts to employ great lawyers to determine how far they may evade the letter of the law and escape imprisonment in the common goal. The old English spelling of that word seems to carry terror more effectively than our American jail.

But in all countries in which trout are protected the usual method adopted is regulating the size of the fish to be retained. I was told by my host that twenty centimetres was the legal limit. By an extraordinary mental calcu-

lation I succeeded in transposing the metric system into the more familiar English and learned that eight inches would be safe. We all know the effect of any such standard. It produces a run of fish just one-half inch under the lawful requirements. I have observed this in Pennsylvania, where a six-inch trout is ordained by an all-wise Legislature to have reached years of discretion and in other places where seven- and eight-inch standards have been adopted.

This recalls an incident when fishing for musk-alonge when the law required all fish under thirty inches in length to be returned to the water uninjured. Now a musky of twenty-six or twenty-eight inches in length is a rather formidable object with which to deal. He will weigh six or seven pounds, and is gifted with a splendid row of sharp teeth and an equally sharp temper. The only logical and unfailing argument to use with him is a stout club. This, when employed by the guide, rendered the enforcement of the law rather difficult. The embarrassment was relieved by the Indian guide, who cut off the first six inches of the yard stick. After that they all measured thirty inches in length.

After donning my apparel, Herr Fritz and I started for the trout stream. The Wutach is a small river emptying into the Rhine near the celebrated Rhine Falls. Like the Oos, it is shut in by walls of masonry which make it uniform in width and depth. The water was too high for wading and the fishing was therefore from the banks. This could readily be done, as there was not a single bush or tree upon either bank which would impede the casting. Mine host showed me how to start and soon landed a lively fellow about a foot in length. The heavy black spots showed a marked difference between him and our own native. Left to my own devices, I was soon industriously fishing down stream. I hate to confess it, but I rarely fish up stream when I can fish otherwise. The only thing which will tempt me to do it is a strong up-stream wind.

It was some time before I got a lawful fish. One or two "near ones" tempted me, but they were carefully returned. I was afraid the whole German army was watching me. At last the silver Alexandra, a favorite of mine in strange waters, lured one to his undoing, and after a few minutes of misgivings and doubts, I slipped the net under my first European trout—a short stocky fish of three-quarters of a pound. After a short time spent in admiration I resumed my fishing, but it was quite a long interval before I was again successful. This time the coachman was taken. The trout were not rising freely; occasionally one would make a half-hearted attempt, but could not be coaxed to repeat the performance. When I did succeed in getting another fish, a glance at my watch showed it to be after eight o'clock. I had no idea it was so late, being completely deceived by the long August twilight. I hurried home only to wait nearly an hour for my dinner.

The Goldene Ochsen is worthy of special mention. I had been told by Mr. Thackera, our Consul General at Berlin, that it was good, but I was unprepared for such comforts as I experienced. The proprietor is a fisherman himself, and includes among his guests many Englishmen, who come each year for the fishing.

He was extremely kind and solicitous as to my welfare.

The ground floor of the hotel contained a room which was the bar, eating room for the towns people, and general gathering place of the neighborhood. On either side was another eating room, rather more pretentious, where the process of eating was conducted with more ceremony by the lodgers. I was impressed with the late hour at which everything was done. My dinner was served at nine o'clock, and when I had finished I found the assembly room filled with people eating and drinking. The proprietor being a sportsman, made the hotel a rendezvous for all kindred spirits. Many were accompanied by the sedate little dachshunds, considered necessary to reduce the game of the country to possession. The grotesque little beasts with their long low bodies and short legs suggested gargoyles on an old church. But they are exceedingly good-natured and well-behaved. Like all Germans, they take themselves seriously. Perhaps the weight of the vast standing army, which, we are told, crushes all Germany, has produced their depression of spirit and legs.

An inspection of my fly-book was in order. The fishermen seemed much pleased with my American flies, but unanimously voted my gut too heavy for snells. My old flies had been tied on ordinary gut suitable for No. 12 flies, and I had sent to England for the finest undrawn gut to use as points for the eyed flies.

Herr Fritz came to my rescue with some fine drawn gut, so frail that great care had to be exercised in tying on the fly. I doubted the ability of this gut to hold a decent fish in that fast water. I had seen a 2½-pound trout which had been taken that day, and wondered what I would do with a like one. However, the gut proved sufficient. True, I lost a couple of fish by the gut breaking when striking a fish, but when once hooked the fish never parted it. The largest fish I got weighed just over a pound, so I did not have a chance to test the strength with anything heavy.

The next morning the first fish I caught was a grayling. Fishing near the mouth of an irrigating ditch, I saw a swirl near my flies. Resting him for a short time, I was ready when he rose. When I struck, a bar of silver more than a foot long jumped into the air. Humoring his rushes, I worked him out of the fast water while he jumped several more times. When I got him near enough to attempt to land him, the large dorsal fin showed almost red in the water. In my eagerness to use the net, I neglected to watch my footing, and down I went, striking heavily on my right elbow. Fortunately for me I held up the rod and the fish was too tired to profit by my awkwardness. I slipped the net under him just in time, for the Montreal came away as the fish struck the net.

At a safe distance from the river bank I sat down to rub my bumps and make a critical examination of the fish I made the trip to catch. Longer and lighter in build than a trout, with fine black spots, it resembled a young salmon. The crowning glory was the extremely high dorsal fin, which when held toward the light showed many hues as the rainbow. Never have I seen such a beautiful fish. It did not require a prophet or a son of a prophet to tell me what I had caught.

I shall not attempt to give all the details of my three or four days' stay at Tiengen. My catch was a modest one, so far as numbers were concerned, but I could always get a few without much effort, and after all, that is the best fishing.

In Nova Scotia I have caught twenty or thirty trout without moving and left them still rising. But that is too easy. It reminded me too much of the fishing in a well known stream in Pennsylvania a few years ago. Just before the season opened the club stocked it with eight or nine-inch liver-feds. The silly fools stayed just where they were placed and rose to any sort of a fly. The unskilled angler could get the club limit whenever he struck a school of them, but the wise ones left them alone to fish for bright fish.

It rained intermittently on a couple of days; enough to dirty the water and prevent a very determined effort at fishing. Once when I went out for a short time I took a small German boy, who spoke English. I spoke no German. He was to carry the net and act as guide. The first fish I caught produced a diversity of opinion as to methods. He made frantic jabs at the fish, trying to catch him on the wing, while I was imploring him to hold the net still. This he finally did, but out of the water. Meantime the fish, a grayling, had exhausted himself and I took the net from the boy and landed the fish safely. He learned very quickly, however, and landed several others without again incurring my wrath.

The expense of the trip was extremely moderate. The license for a week's fishing cost about five dollars, including everything; absolutely no tips or gratuities of any kind and no one to watch one's movements.

The hotel, the Goldene Ochsen, was capital, and the price moderate. The proprietor, Wilhelm Fritz, speaks English and helped me in every way. He did everything in his power to make my stay successful.

I could see no difference between the fishing in this river and any other well fished water in this country. There were trout there in plenty, but they required careful fishing to get them. They rose equally well to the wet or dry fly—not fished in the style of the English purist, but allowed to float over likely places.

I tried American flies, too, and found my old friend the Montreal acceptable to both trout and grayling. At first the even banks and uniform depth of this water suggested fishing in a canal. There were no holes scooped out under the banks, no fallen trees or ragged, rough rocks to furnish hiding places, so eagerly looked for by us. It might well have been a river of "Spotless Town."

Following our friend Van Dyke's example, I have added to my list of "Little Rivers," the Wutach.

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Deer Hunting in Minnesota

By HENRY JOERG

"HURRAH, boys, it's time for the train!" These words were spoken on Nov. 7 to the boys, who all had a longing for the pure air of the pine, cedar, balsam and spruce forests, the real balm for lungs, nerves and blood; the purifying of the whole system. After working hard all the year, this trip to the woods is a real recreation.

Arriving in St. Paul, we bought the extras needed, as we had four hours' time to wait for the Duluth flyer for Moose Lake. From there we took the Soo train at noon for Remer. This new line, just built, saved us a fifty-mile drive over hills and valleys to the real deer and bear hunting country.

This year the bears had all been denned up, for cold comes early at Remer. We bought our provisions for the balance of the month and started to our camp, fourteen miles distant. Myself, J. L. Kunz, Frank Seymour and a couple of other men joined us later on, but their names I will omit, for reasons given later on.

We were met at the train by our old friend, the wood chopper, war horse and logging camp owner, Alex Gilmer, who had for about twenty years taken us in and out each season. The old boss would have it no other way but to go to his camp over night, and after supper a general conference was held on the location, the game seen, their notions and acting, as the deer seem to understand the hunter better every year, they being more cautious since the use of high power rifles.

In the morning early we started in a drizzling rain, arriving at camp about 11 o'clock. We were surprised to find the door and window gone, one-half the roof off, the chinking between the logs mostly gone, part of the stove missing and the inside full of water and ice. It was a job to put all this in line, and it was midnight before we were ready to turn into our bunks.

This camp is on the beautiful shores of Thunder Lake amidst the most picturesque surroundings I have ever seen, and I think it the nicest spot on earth. The frequent rumbling, seemingly under the lake, which sounds like far distant thunder, is a phenomenon never explained by scientists so far. Many a time as I sat on a stump close to the water I would hear this mysterious rumbling, but no quiver of earth or air could be felt.

On opening day we took a stroll, each one by himself. During night it had turned very cold and all leaves and bushes were full of ice. The rising sun made everything look as if crystalized, but walking was so noisy on the frozen leaves that we soon gave up hunting and returned to camp to gather wood for the season. By that time it clouded up and started to snow. Later there was a regular blizzard and we had to work to get wood in. By dark we had enough to last, we thought, a week. How we got fooled!

Next morning our water pail had three-quarters of an inch of ice on it in the camp, and the air was so cold that we had to work to keep warm. The first cold snap is always felt more, but one finally gets used to it. In two days all our wood was gone and there was about eight-

teen inches of snow on the level, but the fourth day it was clear with the temperature 15 degrees below zero. When we started out it was a little hard on cheeks, ears and noses, but we followed the valleys all we could, taking in swamps and other places. Tracks seemed to be plenty, but we could not get near any deer that day, nor the next six days, when the temperature fell to 30 degrees below. We noticed that the deer had left these hills, going for the big timber. We then decided to move to a place eight miles away which we did the next day, and when we got up next morning, the weather was fine and the day seemed the right one for hunting. Five rods from the shack we found three fresh tracks. One man stayed there while the other two went



THE PARTY AND ITS GAME.

around in a circle to head them off, but when the driver returned they had gone through. As the tracks were only a short way from there, I told the two boys to wait three-quarters of an hour, then follow the track. I knew of a hillside where they all used to cross. When I got there I found the storm had blown over a large hard maple whose leaves were still on, and which made splendid cover. Nothing was seen, so I started for another place eighty rods further on, but when I had gone about twenty yards, on looking over to the place where I wanted to stand, I saw three flags drop over a hogback.

The boys were there when I got to the runway. The deer had passed very close to them, but were not seen. They followed the tracks clear to Bog River, while I made for the swamp where I found a dandy open place, lots of windfalls on one side, cedar and tamarack on the other and the side on the swamp with thick alders. I watched all around for five minutes when a slight crackling of a twig reached my ear. I turned slowly to see a big buck coming down hill right-quartering toward me. Putting the rifle to my shoulder I turned, but could not turn far enough without sliding off the log, but I fired and the buck jumped up high, while I landed in three feet of snow, legs in the air.

When I got on my feet, no buck could be seen. I crawled over the windfall to the place where I had last seen him and from there the track was eight feet wide. He went fifty-seven yards from where I shot. The bullet struck close to the shoulder joint, cut the bottom of the heart entirely off, and went out on the other side. When I skinned him at home this piece of heart was between the skin and the ribs. The meat was nice. He was fat and had a nice even set of four prong horns.

Next morning we all started again, and a quarter of a mile from the shanty we saw fresh tracks. I sent one of the boys ahead while I made a drive, and fifteen minutes later we had another nice deer hanging up. Only three shots were fired. As it was only 9 o'clock A. M., we decided to take a recess for two days, and went fishing. There are thirty-five lakes in the vicinity, and from the high hill near Thunder Lake one can see nearly all of them. We got a nice bunch of partridges and spent a couple of days free and easy. On the third day we got up very late to find that the weather had moderated. It was thawing some. The deer do not smell so good when it is damp and they are lazy, too, on a warm day. One of the boys took the hill, one the swamp; I took a circle and in half an hour all had their lawful number. In a grassy spot near a tamarack swamp one of us jumped six deer.

When our other parties came they asked us to show them some deer and let them shoot, so we decided to help them. Of course, it is fun to watch a green hunter, and I decided to have a good time with them. We circled after putting one man on a pine stump at the edge of a swamp near three runways. We all started on the other side of a bad bog where at every step we sank one to two feet. That is the way to break them in. There were three islands on the bog and they always harbor some deer. Presently we noticed five tracks going toward our man, who had a .40-65 rifle. We heard no shooting, but he was awfully excited, shouting: "I got them! I got them!" These five deer passed within five rods. I winked at the boys, who understood. I made a circle, went back and found all his loaded shells. He had pumped them out of the rifle in excitement, never thinking of aiming or pulling the trigger. It is certainly comical to see those greenhorns the first time they see a deer. Many a time have I watched from a safe place. Once in a while I made a funny noise a little distance away. Really, the poor fellows were nearly scared to death and ready to leave the woods.

This year as usual we stayed out two full nights to watch nature and the animals. Many a time a deer came within reach of my foot. It is fun to hear the unmerciful yell the bobcat emits when it gets one's wind close by; then the crackling and thundering of the ice on all the lakes. It is not pleasant to be out all night in real cold weather, but it pays to see and hear all that is going on, especially the fun the deer have playing. I tell you, one month in the woods is the real life, and every man owes it to himself and to his family to keep well.

The FOREST AND STREAM may be obtained from any newsdealer on order. Ask your dealer to supply you regularly.

The Covey in the Meadow

By AMOS BURHANS

THE pup and I dragged ourselves to a shady spot under a willow at one side of the meadow's end. It had been a hot morning in the early fall, and it had been spent looking for the little covey that I had known to inhabit the locality for the season, and Charlie and I had tried to take toll from their midst for our steady protection of the summer and previous spring. But they had eluded us easily, running at times ahead of his old dog and my puppy, refusing to rise, and in every way had shown themselves not to be intimidated by the dogs or our voices.

There were at the beginning of the season three nesting pairs. The pair that had nested in the orchard raised two nice coveys. The second pair, that nested in the strawberry patch now grown high with weeds and burs from a couple of seasons' wild growth, had reared seventeen birds. The third covey down in the woodlot, some twenty birds, had blown in from across the Mississippi and settled in the edge of the woodlot. And all had scuttled out to the meadow and the surrounding corn and swale grass as the big, juicy bugs of haying time and corn cutting season had invited them. True, we had seen but little of them during the previous two weeks and thought they were to be easily found.

Charlie and I had been scouting for the eager small-mouth black bass along the ripraps and wing dams and heard the quail calling at nightfall. We had listened to them during the morning while we were in our little fishing boats with friends, dropping moon-eyed minnows into the deeper waters when the flies and surface work failed to snare the cautious strikers at the baits. One noon as we had flipped the eggs over in the skillet—I particularly remember the day because we did not have enough of those fresh country eggs to go around—just across the river we heard a lot of quail talk and saw a black cur chasing through the pastures, head to the ground and probably the cause of the shrill whistling of the birds, each trying to find the other again after separation. But no matter how thick they seemed to have been before, to-day they were not to be found.

Beginning near Pearl Joe's place we circled a little cornfield, drew down on a long fence of rails, with its corners full of rubbish, and then crossed the meadow end to work up the dewy side of it. Now, a Mississippi valley meadow is something other than a meadow like they used to have back York State way. It is a real meadow. For miles and miles, stretching first on one side of the Mississippi and then on the other, you can see the spots that are subject to overflow. In Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin this is particularly true. The land is not broken up because the river has a habit of turning all the plans of men at naught when she wants to cavort about on land a while. The low places are all meadows, and often are twenty or more miles in length, and the only thing that shuts them off from each other is the one and two-wire fence of the barbed type which sometimes divides the land.

Our meadow was seven miles in length and as wide as the flat land back to the bluffs, nearly ten miles. Here and there it was broken by patches of swale grass, copses of willows, and the hay only having been cut where the land was dryest, made the waving stiff grass that stood seem like little islands dotting a sound. Cornfields of more or less pretensions were scattered here and there through the meadows, as if the farmers who planted and reaped on the higher ground had been afraid of wasting seed in doubtful soil.

We contented ourselves with the thought that the last end of the hunt is the best end, and that we knew the birds were about somewhere, and we would eventually find them. By 10 o'clock we had skirted another piece of mowed meadow, and sent the dogs into a few bunches of scrub willows. Then we looked at each other and sat down.

Charlie allowed they had gone over into the lower lands along the bluffs where water could be had without exposing themselves. The dogs allowed they had worked hard enough until they could lie in the water awhile. This from their actions. Our council of war resulted in a determination to take them at any cost, so we hastened three miles to a spot along a slough in the meadow. It was noon. The dogs had been heeled, and were put on cords and allowed the freedom of the water. They rolled in it and sloshed about in the mud until they seemed to have enough, every now and then drinking great mouthfuls of it. We pulled a bit of hay out of a stack and lay in the shade of that low rick.

After lunch we started again, working out the low covers, the tall grasses, willows and plum thickets. Birds? They had literally taken to wing and left the vicinity. From one side of the slough to the other we passed and thrashed. Then we went down long rows of scraggly corn. The dogs were beginning to peter out, and yet the pup's bone and muscle kept him ginging up every now and then, while the old dog, famed for his choke-bored nose and hardened sinews, gradually dropped to the rear. His ten years were telling.

We worked toward the river again, and thought we might perhaps get into the covey along the pasture fence or brush here and there. Down the path we sauntered, the pup ahead, tail up and nose to the earth, fearful lest he should miss a scent. Just as we turned into a thicket of willows, bordered on one side by a patch of corn, the pup ran through the maize and scared seven birds to wing. Dropping our guns from shoulder we watched them sail and drop in a nice piece of high grass. There must have been five acres of it. Being out of range and the birds too concealed in the tops of the corn, gave us no chance for a fair shot.

The old dog, again smelling business in the air, stiffened up and began to swing his tail. Hardly had he gotten into the cover where the birds had dropped than old Mike and the pup were making a point, the elder backing. Charlie went up to the puppy and kned him into the

single bird, for he never would have gone into it alone. With a heart-quickenning whirr the bird made off straight away. Smokeless powder did its work easily and quickly. The pup was watched closely while the old dog retrieved. Then both of them started into the cover at the left and nailed another bird in the tuft of grass at the edge of the slough. Charlie scored an early hatched bird of wonderful breast development, hard and full rounded.

The shots and the dogs must have scared the other birds. While I stood at one side where I could plainly see a mowed opening, scooting across went the other five birds bunched so close that a newspaper would have covered them. We sent the dogs into the new bit of swale grass, but they failed to get a point. While they were hunting out the cover fully, Charlie cried: "Over this way, quick. They have gone across into the uncut piece."

"Haven't they got wings?" I bantered.

"They don't use them, however," he replied, running to catch the pup who was reluctant to leave the hot scent in the cover. And they kept ahead of us from one piece of uncut grass to another, and finally got into the corn where the dogs could not find them. Once in a while one of the setters would drop his nose to the ground in the corn as though a bird had immediately ahead of him rushed afoot over the soil. Then he would act-puzzled for a time and finally give it up.

And thus we spent the remaining hours of daylight, seeking but not finding. They had foiled the noses of the dogs and brains of us who sought to apply our field learning. Two little birds out of seven fine rascals, and fifty or more within striking distance! They would be there another day, we figured, but when the other day came we could not find them. We devoted ten or twelve days that fall to those phantom coveys and finally gave it up, thinking that if they were made of that sort of stuff, they would be just the sort we wanted to trap and carry over where we could free them in the spring to again nest in the meadows about our favorite haunts.

The fall was a beautiful one. We sat in the boats, teasing the bass with pickled minnows the last of November. The sky was as clear as a day in June. The sun was warm and the whole scheme of outdoor life was perfect.

"Hear that?" asked Charlie, raising his head and shoving an ear over toward the Minnesota shore.

"Hear what?" I demanded.

"Those five birds are running yet! But I guess they are scattered now, for I heard one call to the other. Listen!"

The whistle sounded as plain as could be.

"We will find out more about where they lie for sun baths and where they dig for the sumac berries when a light snow comes," I said.

Below the Average.

BERLIN, N. Y., Feb. 9.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The amount of fur taken this season has been below the average, the catch of mink, muskrat and skunk being very small. 'Coons and foxes constitute the bulk of the furs taken. One trapper took fourteen foxes and enough smaller furs to bring a total of \$114. Edward Robertson, of Glens Falls, whose success last year was phenomenal, reports a season below the average.

SANDY.

Buying the Canoe

By CARITA LEMMON

SIS, having finished her chapter, snuggled deeper into the big armchair, blinking at the fire.

"Sis, we'll have to buy a canoe this spring."

"I know it, Jim," she murmured, "but," rubbing thumb and fingers together with monetary insinuation, "where'll we get it, boy?"

"Er—fur trading," he answered, with a large gesture.

"In Jersey? With little old New York just over the Palisades? What'll we trap, Jimmy, field mice or the priceless cattail?"

"A-aw! mink. I believe there are mink still around, along the edges of the flats, up the side creeks and ditches. They use the same den year after year, you know, and if we found a home den, we might trap three or four right there.



CAUGHT.

Six mink pelts would bring the price of a canoe all right."

Sis yawned with frank unconcealment and turned again to her book. "Certainly, Jim, and I've been told the surest way is to put salt on their tails."

With a fine scorn for girls, Jim went out into the January sunshine to look over the field of proposed operations. Down across the marshes he went, shattering crystal panes of "air ice" at every stride. There was two inches of fluffy snow on the ground, ideal for tracking, and he noted many rabbit tracks, and the wee trails of mice, delicately chaining stump to stump. Just where the woods, flanked by wading alder bushes, merge with the wide flats, Jim stopped with a satisfied "I thought so." There were mink tracks without doubt. Skirting regiments of stark cattails, Jim followed the trail to the slight elevation of a ditch bank that ran like a long finger from the woods out across the salt meadows. There he came upon what must have been in minkdom a Fifth avenue mansion. Mink are

confirmed globe trotters, but this was evidently a favorite resort, placed as it was between the fat fields by the creek and the upland hunting grounds. Tracks led away from it in three directions, and Jim, feeling that he now had, as it were, an introduction to the inner circles of minkdom, chuckled gleefully.

"Oh, there's mink, mink, lashin's of mink!" he chanted, paraphrasing Sandys' countryman, and hurried home to crow over Sis. She, fired with sudden enthusiasm, helped him rummage house and stable for traps, and joyfully tramped down to the ditch to watch him make the first sets. Afterward they followed along the two streams that empty into the creek and found more tracks, and under a tangle of brush by an uprooted tree, a small den. In one place Jim broke the ice over a pool and scooped out a netful of killies to serve as bait. Tremendous vitality they have, these little fish, squirming and gasping for hours after being taken from the water. A man once said he had found on a bank some frozen killies that he took home. When they thawed, one of them began to open and shut his mouth, and finally gasped: "I'm dry; give me a Scotch." Oh, well—

It was customary in those days for Jim to eat his breakfast in the pantry about 9:40, so when he appeared next morning at 7:25 and offered to carry in the muffins, his mother beamed at him. "He must have heard, after all, what I said last evening about promptness," she thought. "Dear boy, he does try to please me." But Sis began to flick her duster about with perilous speed and knew that she would have to sneak out of washing the dishes if she was to be in at the death, if there was a death that day, in the family of Putorius Vison, Esq.

The two returned from this first visit to the line in topping spirits, for was there not, hanging limply from the trap in Jim's hand a potential five or six dollars toward the price of the canoe? They bore the spoil up to the attic where there was a table with a newspaper spread on it. Jim laid the mink there, and drew forth a murderous looking knife.

"Y—you're going to do this part of it, aren't you, Jim? Sis quavred.

"Well, Sis," he began, very intent on the knife, "you know, you really haven't done very much to help, so far. If you wouldn't *mind* doing this?"

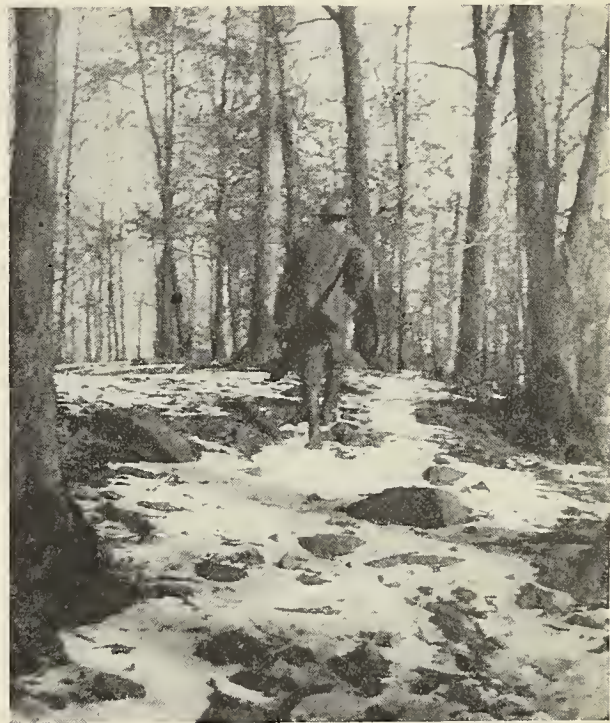
If anyone but Jim had asked it. However, she swallowed hard, and limply took the knife. Ugh! The mischief that had lurked in Jim's eye came out and sat boldly on his face. Gravely he gave directions, palely she carried them out, until an unlucky jab of the knife wrought her own, and the mink's undoing. With a horrified gasp Sis dropped the knife and fled away from the scented atmosphere, leaving Jim to reflect that a practical joke after all is apt to be like the swine who turn again and rend you. The end of the week brought them another mink, a victim to a carnal appetite for killies. Then came a thaw, and a time of raining and freezing that blocked the traps and tried Jim's patience. But it cleared after awhile, and at last one night

Putorius, Jr., evidently came home at a shocking hour, tried to sneak in the side door without waking the mater, and stepped into a No. 1 trap. There they found him next morning, jaws bloody, ground all torn up, and he still fighting mad. The old man side-stepped next and was caught in an equally tight place. By this time the partners, so sure were they of success, were discussing what time to order the canoe, but their hopes were dashed. Whether there never had been but four mink in the neighborhood, or whether others, alarmed, had fled, it remained that the ditch knew Putorius no more that winter.

"Of course," Jim pondered, "there'll be plenty of muskrats down there in the spring, but we'd have to catch a lot of them. Wish to goodness we could trap two more mink somewhere."

Sis, on the rug, frowned thoughtfully at the fire. "Jim, why don't you look along Phillips' ditch?" Jim smiled tolerantly. "Oh, it's much too civilized there. Maybe there's one along the Cresskill brook, though."

Now, this stream rose, and still rises, in a



ONE MORE.

marsh on the Palisades and dashes down the hillside with a great deal of noisy enthusiasm under the gloomy shade of hemlocks. Up there, where the brook was conducting itself with all the dash of a professional trout stream Jim found mink tracks, and though he feared that the animal had just passed through on a foraging expedition, he set the traps. The mink did not materialize, but a half wild cat did, and with its short tail and long legs, feathered out at the joints, was an interesting case of reversion to type, but though Jim was glad to see one less "varmint" in the world, he was growing discouraged, and the season was on the wing.

"Jim," Sis began, "at least you might look by Phillips' ditch."

"No use," he answered patiently, "people around there every day. No mink would frequent a place like that. If you want to pack me up some lunch to-morrow, I'll go over to the Cherry Hill brook. If that fails, we'll have to bank on the inglorious muskrat."

Now, Sis had not been at all impressed by his

scorn of her ditch theory. She couldn't for the life of her see why men being there in the day time should affect mink who came out at night, especially when the two ditches looked so much alike, and were only half a mile apart. Accordingly, while Jim was away on a visit to the Cherry Hill line, down to Phillips' ditch she went. There, she knew it! Under the shelving bank were prints of agile paws. Sis followed them craftily while hope surged high within her. Once her foot slipped off a root into six inches off icy water, but her excitement was so great that she only said "Ouch!" and went right on. Presently another set of tracks joined the first, then a third, and the mingled trail led straight to an old willow tree. Ah! there between the roots was the entrance to the den. Sis inspected it with sparkling eyes, and then in a minute caught sight of a second entrance a yard away.

"No mink would frequent a place like that," she mocked gleefully, "but they do, Jimmy, my boy; there's mink, mink, lashin's of mink!"

She reached home breathless and giggling at the joke she had on Jim. On Jim, who knew so much. Jim was home again, too. "The deuce you say!" he exclaimed when she burst upon him with the news, and he started off on a run, traps swinging and clashing. She tailed behind, arriving at the ditch some minutes after he did. He was gravely regarding the mink tracks.

"Well, Jimmy?" she chirped, nearly bursting with pride.

"This trail runs right up to Phillips' barn," he said. "There's a hole under the stable, and I saw one of the beggars duck into it."

"Oh, Jim, how tame they must be! We can probably catch them all and then you can buy that fly-rod, too, and—what's the matter?" Jim was leaning against the willow tree, shaking with laughter. "Oh, Sis," he gurgled, "don't you know a rat track yet?"

But there's no relying on a feminine sense of humor, and when a girl takes a joke as Sis did this time, there's only one thing to do, unless she's some other fellow's sister. Jim roared at her. "Oh, brace up! It doesn't matter. It's all right! We'll get the canoe; I caught two big fellows at Cherry Hill."

Colorado School of Forestry.

In the Ranger course of the School of Forestry, Colorado College has achieved a distinct success. This course has attracted a large body of men from the National forests of Colorado and Wyoming. With six weeks of field work, including studies of the growth and development of forest trees and mapping and estimating timber; the course has been of the greatest practical value. Forest service experts on problems of forestation, grazing, the management of Rocky Mountain forests and forest fire protection, have given liberal assistance.

The aim has been to give the rangers training to enable them to co-operate more fully in the technical problem of forestry that appears constantly in connection with the administration of the National forests. The success of the course this year means that it will be a permanent feature of the School of Forestry.—Colorado Springs Gazette.



GAME BAG AND GUN



A Great Temptation.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Last November, while living in my little brush hut on Oakledge Tract in Northeastern Connecticut, I took down the old .32-20 single-shot—the rifle that I have used for more than twenty-five years—and started for the woods just back of the cabin, intending to get a couple of squirrels for the next day's dinner.

Following a path along the brook side I got a glimpse of a big squirrel above a limb near the top of a very large and tall chestnut tree. As the little animal was very slow about showing enough of his anatomy for a fair shot, I just dropped upon one knee and watched and waited.

Presently I heard a splash in the water just below and behind me. Turning to look, I was greatly surprised to see a full-grown buck standing near the bank broadside to me and less than thirty yards away. And what a splendid target he was! Rising carefully, I cocked my rifle, put it to my shoulder and aimed directly at his heart. Just then a thought came to me, and saying to myself, "Lyon, if you pull the trigger there's a hundred-dollar fine awaiting you," I lowered the rifle and stood watching him.

Presently he turned and stood facing me. Wasn't he a beauty, though, and what a splendid pair of antlers! Again cocking the rifle and putting it to my shoulder I took careful aim at his forehead, not with any intention of shooting, but just to see how it would seem to take a shot at such noble game.

After standing and facing me a moment the buck turned, trotted back and forth along a worm fence, then, with the greatest ease, he jumped over into the adjoining lot and trotting off, was lost in the woods.

Again looking up into the big chestnut I saw the squirrel and dropped it with a shot through the head. Going a little further I saw another gray near the top of a big pine, which came down with a well directed shot through the body. Then with the two I went back to the hut, dressed them, and next day had a fine fricassee for dinner.

Two days from then, after having packed my suit case preparatory to taking the journey to my home in Asbury Park, N. J., and having a little time to spare, I took a walk through the woods near where I had seen the buck, and saw a doe among the laurels. It was a full grown one and did not seem the least bit afraid. It leisurely trotted off to a nearby swamp.

There were quite a number of deer around there during last summer and fall, as they trimmed my garden truck quite closely. Every day I saw many deer tracks of all sizes around there and especially around a water hole near the spring just back of the hut. A doe and two half-grown fawns seemed to make their home nearby, and they were beauties, too.

Gray squirrels were more than ordinarily plentiful, probably owing to the extremely large crop of acorns, chestnuts and shell-bark hickory nuts. In the early season I found two partridge

nests near the cabin, one having seventeen eggs and the other fifteen. In the former, all except one of the eggs were hatched, and in the latter, every egg hatched. During the season not a few rabbits were seen and one good-sized covey of quail. In the fall several gunners, including myself, got goodly sized bags of game on and around Oakledge.

A. L. L.

An Unconscious Bluff.

KETTLE FALLS, Wash., Feb. 5.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* On the 13th of the present month, while I was watching the flight and the work of a flock of cedar birds in the orchard, three robins came and alighted in an apple tree within five rods of the door. This appeared noteworthy in a locality further north than Quebec, Canada.

Our coldest weather so far this winter was 17 degrees below; for one night only.

A few days ago a teamster near town saw a lynx—my neighbor insists that the brute was a "link"—cross the road in front of his team, and upon his reporting the matter in the village a party of hunters with lanterns and dogs took the trail and wallowed bravely through the snow in search; but up to date that link in the chain of wild life remains unbroken.

Last night at 10 o'clock, while yet wife and I remained awake, what was probably the same creature turned himself loose and for a dozen times gave his peculiar cry in the road in front of the house within a hundred yards. Of course, it was then dark as pitch and useless to try for him.

My savage house dog—as he could not back entirely through the closed door behind—bravely faced the night prowler, and from the porch hurled defiant challenge; thoughtfully omitting to step out and shake hands with the inquisitive stranger. It was the first lynx I have heard in years.

If readers will pardon the garrulity of an old man, I will tell of an adventure with one of these animals in Western Iowa more than fifty-six years ago. I am not quite sure that this was not written for the paper many years since; but it is worth telling twice, as it illustrates the fact that animals differ in disposition, strangely at times.

A neighbor lad of about my own age reported that on coming home in the dusk of evening from a deer hunt, a big lynx, whose shadowy form was just distinguishable in the gloom of approaching night, crowded so close on his heels that he turned and shot at the brute; reloaded his rifle and again finding the animal entirely too close behind, again fired at it, and not until almost home did the savage thing disappear.

His story caused some merriment in the little settlement, yet the more thoughtful ones, who knew Tom to be a cool, determined lad, with a lot of frontier experience, began wondering if so cowardly a creature had really meant to attack the boy.

A mile from Tom's home lived a man whom I was then helping in the hay field, and two mornings after the boy's adventure I was sent to Tom's father to borrow a chain needed for the extra yoke of oxen, and as it was just coming daylight, I borrowed the man's rifle in the hope of seeing a deer while on my errand.

As he handed me the rifle, he said: "Remember now, that the rifle is heavily loaded; and if you get a close shot, hold eight or ten inches under, for it overshoots."

Following along the old Indian trail which skirted the south end of the grove, I hunted carefully and silently but saw nothing until, on coming to the top of the hill near Tom's home, I saw that a new field had been inclosed at the edge of the prairie; and the high rail fence ran squarely across the trail I was following.

I was too near the house now to find deer, and while yet the fence was three hundred yards away, I gave up hope of venison, and throwing the rifle barrel across my shoulders behind my head, I held it with one hand on the stock and the other on the barrel, and strolling slowly along the trail, dreaming of everything except danger, slowly approached the fence. The trail was deep, smooth and plain, leaving no need of looking up until the fence was to be climbed.

Those of my readers who were familiar with the old-time worm fence, made of rails, know that its very highest rail was called a rider. This rider lay between the stakes which straddled the fence at each rail length, and was commonly so much higher than the upper rail of the fence that one could easily crawl through between them, rather than climb over.

Precisely above the trail which the fence ran squarely across, on the upper rail and under the rider lay, stretched out, the largest and most beautiful lynx I have ever seen. Did I see him lying there? No. Strolling slowly along, forgetful of everything save Daniel Boone, Davy Crockett, and the buffalo and bear I hoped soon to kill, I came to the fence, and without pausing in my walk, raised my head to look, at the same instant that my hand came up to lay hold of the rail in front in the work of climbing through the fence.

Positively not until that instant when my head and hand rose together did that brute move. Talk about courage! That was the bravest wild animal I ever saw; and in the stupidity of utter ignorance of danger I had called his savage bluff; outfaced him fairly and beaten him at his own game—without knowing it. Down he sprang to the sods of the breaking inside the fence and stopped broadside on within five rods. Of course the gun by this time was cocked and laid across the fence rail, careful aim for his heart was taken, when at the roar of the big rifle the bullet shaved the tips of the long hairs above his shoulders and tore up the sods of the plowing beyond, and the now perfectly satisfied brute sailed over the top of a nearby thicket, the tall flags of hair above his ears still pointing bravely skyward, as though even yet the gallant little creature disdained to lower his colors.

What a grand thing is reputation. To the day of his death that lynx—or link, if my neighbor still insists—must have rested assured that in the little frontier settlement was one young lad, at least, on whom an attempt to "run a bluff" was manifestly useless.

ORIN BELKNAP.

Progress of the Hunting Season.

THE Secretary of Agriculture has received from the Biological Survey the following report on the progress of the hunting season in the United States:

The month of January has been marked by abnormally low temperatures throughout most of the country, accompanied in many regions by heavy snowfall. In consequence of these adverse conditions, quail and other game birds suffered severely. While the measures taken for the preservation of the birds were inadequate, yet unusual interest was manifested in the threatened loss, and much activity was exerted in efforts to avert it.

The National Association of Audubon Societies called the attention of the public to the need of feeding birds and as a result of this and other appeals, many persons, chiefly farmers, scattered food and provided shelter. Grain was distributed in suitable places by game wardens, mail carriers and other public officers. In the District of Columbia more than a thousand quail were fed by the police, while the needs of non-game birds were supplied by many householders, especially in the suburbs. Virginia expended \$200 through the Virginia Audubon Society and the Game Protective Association. In Delaware, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Missouri, Oklahoma, Montana and other States concerted action was taken by the residents of many localities in the distribution of food.

In Illinois numbers of dead prairie chickens were picked up, and the same conditions doubtless prevailed in other parts of the prairie chicken country. That provisions for feeding birds in severe weather should be made early in the season and should be more systematic and thorough, has been amply demonstrated.

The elk of the Jackson Hole region, Wyoming, have thus far been in good condition and there has been no repetition of the losses by starvation such as characterized the two preceding winters. On account of the severe weather the Virginia Legislature on Jan. 30 passed an emergency measure closing the seasons for all upland game throughout the State.

The shooting season is more generally closed in the North than in the South. After January deer shooting ceases in every State in the Union except Mississippi, where it continues until March 1. Quail, wild turkeys and doves may yet be shot in most of the Southern States, but nowhere else, and woodcock in North Carolina, Tennessee, Arkansas and the Gulf States. Waterfowl may be shot in any part of the United States, except the northern tier of States, New England—omitting Rhode Island—Utah and Oregon. No change in this respect will occur during the month, but at its close the open season will end in Mississippi, Colorado, California and Oregon. The termination of the open season in Illinois on Feb. 1 closes the Chicago market to game from other States till next season.

Nine State Legislatures are at present in session and several important game measures are under consideration. Easily first in importance is the bill codifying the New York game laws and extending the authority of the newly created Conservation Commission of that State to cover certain powers formerly exercised by the Legislature. The Virginia Legislature also has before it several game laws in which, among other

things, provision is made for a State game warden and uniform bag limit, both of which are new features in Virginia. In Maryland bills have been introduced that provide for a game and fish commission of three members to serve without pay, a resident hunting license, and uniform seasons for the State. In Massachusetts forty game bills have been introduced. One of these is designed to establish a tagging system for marketing game, similar in its provisions to the Bayne laws passed by the New York Legislature last year. Another provides for better control of "self-hunting" dogs during the nesting season. A bill under consideration in New York authorizes the establishment of six game farms and provides an appropriation of \$75,000 for their operation. A bill taking the robin off the game list has already passed one branch of the Virginia Legislature with little opposition.

Turkey Shooting.

SAWYER, Idaho, Feb. 4.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* This is Sunday morning, up in the mountains near the Pend Oreille River.

This morning when I sat down and picked up FOREST AND STREAM to partake of the many good things which are served weekly to its readers, about the first thing that I read was the turkey hunt, described by J. W. Thompson. That carried me back in my memory some fifty-seven years.

That winter my father was making shingles in the Missouri River bottom; I was hauling them to Atchison, where they found a ready sale. It was just before Thanksgiving, the ground was covered with snow about four inches deep, the weather was a little cold for the time.

I had been down with a load. On my return and about two miles from home, I noticed where a flock of turkeys had crossed the road. On examining the tracks I could tell they had not been gone very long. I hurried up the oxen, intending to return and follow those turkeys as soon as I could get home and my chores done.

I was not long in reaching home, and boy-like it did not take me half as long to get my cattle fed and other chores done, and as soon as I had eaten my supper, I took my little rifle and dog and started for the turkeys. It did not take me long to reach the place where I saw the tracks. The moon was coming up; I had no trouble in following the tracks. I soon came to where they had been scratching. They were working down a slough that was fringed with tall sycamore trees. I had often hunted turkeys at night and I was going very carefully. Still, with all my care, I was startled by a big turkey flying out from a tall tree nearby.

I stood quite still for a long time, and looking over the trees I finally saw one near the top of a tall sycamore, then I made out several more. I had to move quite a little to get the turkey between me and the moon. Finally I got around behind a big oak, and from there I could see the turkey very plainly. I had my rifle sighted so it shot about ten inches high, so by holding under the turkey I would shoot high enough to kill it. I fired, and down came the turkey, and the woods fairly rang with the other turkeys leaving the trees. Boy-like I ran for my turkey. It was a good gobbler, very fat, but not so very big. I reached home before the folks had gone to bed.

LEW WILMOT.

Quail Mortality in Iowa.

FARMERS who have made an investigation fear that the quail has practically been exterminated in Iowa as a result of the severely cold weather and heavy snow fall. These fowls, which are semi-domesticated, have been spending the winter months near farm houses. There they have had access to the barnyards and have been enabled to secure food, but the recent protracted cold wave and deep snow have chilled birds to death.

On the Heskett farm in Mt. Vernon township the destructive effects of cold and starvation upon quail have been especially noticeable. A covey of sixteen of the birds hovered about the premises. They were almost as tame as the domesticated fowls, and were great pets of the family. A few days ago an investigation disclosed that every bird in the covey was dead, most of them in a compact mass about the roots of a tree that afforded some shelter against the storms. A few of them had ventured forth, probably in search of food, and were buried in the drifts. All of the birds were greatly emaciated, and the low vitality, because of starvation, caused them to succumb to the cold.

Other farmers make similar reports, and the cheery call, "Bobwhite, bobwhite," will probably not be sounded in the coming spring and summer months.

The situation will have a tragic aspect for those who admire the lively little birds.—Waterloo Courier.

REPORTS of starving quail heard during the recent cold wave and heavy snows are receiving confirmation, now that it is possible to estimate the damage afield. However, the appeals sent from various sources asking farmers and others to feed the birds undoubtedly saved many. Gun clubs and local protective associations supplied food for great numbers, thus enabling them to survive the severe weather.

The American Game Protective and Propagation Association, of 111 Broadway, New York, calls attention to this in urging the establishment of county protective associations throughout the United States. Under normal conditions the game could hold its own against the forces of nature, and the covers depleted by severe storms would soon be replenished from the surviving breeding stock, but under the conditions existing throughout the country, which have been brought about by indiscriminate shooting, the birds do well to survive the attacks of man, and unusually cold weather, accompanied by heavy snows, often exterminates them in certain localities.

In such crises energetic action by local sportsmen can save them, but to be truly efficacious it is organized action that is needed rather than the sporadic efforts of scattered individuals.

In numerous other ways county protective bodies help save the game and increase the supply. Their influence on public opinion is an invaluable aid to the cause. Where they exist, not only are there fewer violations of the game laws, but the warden can prosecute effectively those which occur when he has the people behind him, and not indifferent or antagonistic to him.

The national association's interest in the formation of local organizations does not stop with advocacy of the plan. The association will lend

material aid to those interested in starting either State or county clubs for the protection of game. It has already accomplished much in this line.

The first patron of the association has just been secured, T. Coleman duPont, of Wilmington, having donated \$1,000.

The association has received a copy of a resolution passed at a recent meeting of the Boone and Crockett Club. The resolution is a cordial expression of endorsement and support for the plans of the association.

Not the Only Friend.

BENNINGTON, Vt., Feb. 3.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* A recent writer on game conservation says: "I believe that the best and only friend of game is the man who shoots it legally." Could anything be more absurd than this? I did not suppose in this age of enlightenment that any friend of the game conservation movement took such a narrow view of the subject. It is undoubtedly true that the shooter constitutes an important element in this movement, but I never imagined before that he would publicly arrogate to himself all the virtue there is in the cause. If what he says is true, what of all those good people who form the Audubon societies? What of the Biological Survey? Are they not friends of the game? Was the Survey organized to aid the protection movement for the sole purpose of saving only such game as the shooter is interested in? Or rather is this department not attempting to demonstrate to the American people what the true value of game is to us? Again, what about that great and growing army of recreationists, campers, nature-students and outdoor people who are fond of studying living birds and mammals? They would rather photograph and study the game than shoot it, and yet can we truthfully say that they are not friends of our wild life?

No, the movement for conservation of our wild life has for its purpose a much broader object than merely saving the game for the shooter alone. Its general scope is far more extended than that. It aims to benefit the entire human race. If this were not so, it is very improbable we should find in its ranks scientists, medical men, teachers, publicists, nature-lovers, artists and ministers of the gospel—all solidly aligned with the man who shoots lawfully, to assist in the good work—and we should not reject the help of any one, as the need is great for more assistance.

To my mind, the statement of this writer fully bears out what Charles H. Shaw recently wrote in *FOREST AND STREAM* regarding game protection, "that the one greatest retardment is that ever-present trait of human nature—selfishness." Is this trait not interfering to some extent with the above writer's vision? Is it not obscuring a clear view of the whole intent of game protection as seen from thousands of eyes? Some shooters care nothing for our wild life, except those birds and mammals which furnish them with sport. The others may all be exterminated as far as they are concerned, and they scorn the aid of people interested in wild life generally. But this is certainly a narrow view, and would not be entertained were it not for that little trait of selfishness, which has got to be eliminated if we are ever to save our game.

HENRY CHASE.

Small-Bores for Wildfowl.

FORTY years ago the ambition of many wildfowl shooters was to use in this sport the largest gun that they could handle. They believed that the larger the charge and the further they could send it, the better their chances for success in shooting. Heavy guns were the fashionable weapons then. Years before that the club members who shot at certain points in Chesapeake Bay used to shoot 20-pound, 4-bore, single barrel shotguns with which they tried to bring down, and often did bring down, the high-flying canvas-backs and redheads, which looked like bumble bees as they flew over the points. These guns were so heavy that only a pretty stout man could swing them, and anything like quick shooting with them must have been out of the question. Some of these guns no doubt still survive, and we fancy that in later years a number of them were turned into swivel guns and used by poachers in Chesapeake Bay waters, and later still either captured by game wardens or thrown overboard in deep water—sometimes with a buoy attached by which they might afterward be brought to light again.

For a good many years now the tendency has been toward smaller bores, and while perhaps most wildfowl shooters still use 10-gauge shotguns, there are a very great many who shoot 12's and some who use still smaller bores.

John Burling Lawrence, of New York City, has a 20-bore shotgun with which last fall he secured a number of ducks at one of his clubs in Michigan, and in the winter shooting at Currituck Sound killed in a part of an afternoon fifteen or twenty mallards. Mr. Lawrence said that so far as he could see the birds were killed by the 20-gauge gun precisely as effectively as by the 12-gauge which he usually shoots.

Dr. A. K. Fisher, of the Biological Survey, has long been using a gun much smaller than this—a 28-gauge. Originally, we believe, he secured it for use on quail, but found it also most effective on ruffed grouse. Later, in the spring of 1906, he used the gun in California on ducks and geese, shooting near Gridley or Butte Creek. He believes that he never killed birds cleaner or better with a 12-gauge gun than he has done with the 28. So far as pattern goes, he tells of putting five pellets of No. 8 shot in a quail at sixty yards.

A day's shooting with this little gun in January is well worth recording, for we have known of nothing like it. Dr. Fisher was asked to visit the Sand Bridge duck preserve to consider the introduction there of certain aquatic plants used by ducks for food. He found the plants already growing there, and further planting unnecessary. Friday, Jan. 5, a tempestuous day, Dr. Fisher spent in a duck blind on an exposed part of the marsh and shot his 28-gauge gun. The shooting must have been good, and he must have shot well, for his score was twenty-four black ducks, seven mallards, three pintails and one bluebill.

The results accomplished with this little gun bear ample testimony to its effectiveness and to the skill of the user.

After all the results attained with any gun depend chiefly on the man behind it. Most of us excuse our failures, blaming the gun, the ammunition or the way in which the birds fly, but the real reason we do not kill our birds is because we shoot badly.

State Game Farms.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Feb. 10.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Will you please call attention of your subscribers and sportsmen in general in New York State that they should write their representatives, the State Conservation Commission and also the Governor at once urging the passage of the Walters bill, stating the number and what it is. If you will do this, it will help along the cause. W. E. HOOKWAY.

THE Walters bill, to provide for the acquisition of land for game farms or preserves and making an appropriation therefor, now before the Legislature, is as follows:

Section 1. The State Conservation Commission is hereby authorized to select sites for six game farms or preserves at such places within the State as they may determine and to purchase

Another feature wherein the laws are lamentably lame is in the lack of protection of game and fish from their natural enemies; that is, predatory animals and birds of prey. The States do not encourage the destruction of such pests and in some instances these same pests are protected by law. In Nebraska it is unlawful to shoot hawks, owls, etc., without consent of landowner. In view of these facts it looks to me as if it was up to the gun clubs and such societies to secure legislation along the lines of protection from natural enemies. It will take less along other lines to accomplish the same results. The English gamekeeper on a private preserve destroys every bird or animal that destroys or harrasses his young coveys.

I have lived for fifty years near the Western frontier and have watched the game disappear, but I do not believe that white men are wholly to blame for the disappearance of some species.

Gored by a Buffalo.

LIEUTENANT PAUL GRAETZ, the gallant young officer of the German army, who made himself famous two years ago by his adventurous motor car trip through Africa, and who at the beginning of last summer commenced a still more adventurous journey across the dark continent in a motor boat by way of the Zambesi and the River Congo, met with disaster on Sept. 3 in an encounter with wild buffaloes on the banks of the mysterious Bangweolo Lake, in which his only white companion, a French cinematograph operator, was killed, and he himself terribly mangled.

Lieutenant Graetz's own description of his encounter with three tremendous animals on the shores of this mysterious lake, deep in the heart of the dark continent, reads more like a chapter from one of Rider Haggard's romances than a



TRAPPER'S CABIN IN THE LOUISIANA MARSHES.



MUSKRAT SKINS DRYING ON CYPRESS BOARDS.

Photographs by Frank M. Miller.

for the State such lands as they may deem necessary therefor; and the sum of \$75,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the State Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purchase of said lands, payable by the State treasurer, upon the warrant of the comptroller, upon the requisition of said commission, accompanied with a certificate of the attorney-general approving the title to any parcel of land for the purchase of which a warrant is requested.

Man not Alone to Blame.

BRULE, Neb., Feb. 11.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I am very much interested in the letters you publish from time to time in regard to the game laws, preservation of game, game propagation, conservation, etc., but in all the State laws that I have examined but very few prohibit the sale of game and game fishes. As I see it, this is the only clause in the Nebraska law that really amounts to anything in the way of protection, and I have good reasons to believe that the same conditions prevail in other States.

The great American buffalo was a back number before the forty-niners wended their weary way to the gold fields of California. The prong-horned antelope faded away like mist before a summer sun. Iowa, the natural home of the prairie chicken, knows it no more, but his demise lays not at man's door. E. L. HOBBS.

Louisiana Muskrats.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 5.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I notice in a recent issue of your valuable paper a picture of a Norwegian trapper's cabin, and by so much take the liberty of handing you herewith a photograph of a muskrat trapper's cabin in one of our marshes, and a photograph showing muskrat skins stretched out on boards drying. FRANK M. MILLER.

New York Legislature.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 12.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Assemblyman Patrie, of Greene, has introduced a bill in the Legislature increasing from \$900 to \$1,200 the annual salaries of fire inspectors.

story of real life. In his letter, which has been published in the London Standard, Lieutenant Graetz says:

"On Sept. 3 the sun rose blood red over the dark chain of the Muchemwa Mountains. We left our tent and stood watching the mist melting from the surface of the Chambesi. At our feet, in a small bay, lay the motor boat, glistening under a covering of dew, slowly evaporating in the sun's rays. At 6:40 the black 'boys' laid their oars in the rowlocks, for we had many shallow channels to navigate and were harboring our supply of petrol. Suddenly we on the bank stood still as if petrified. Buffalo! Not more than fifty paces from us, close to the edge of the river bank, stood three mighty animals watching us with wondering eyes. Silence! I laid my cheek to the butt of the Mauser rifle. Bang! The first buffalo threw a somersault, and then, dashing up the bank, galloped from our sight into the bushes. The other two followed him. Intermittently through the undergrowth we caught sight of their shaggy forms as they followed the course of the stream, but now there were only two of them. What had become of
(Continued on page 225.)



Insect Pests.

CULEBRA, Canal Zone, Panama, Feb. 3.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* In your issue of Dec. 30 a correspondent asks for information in regard to tropical pests. I have done considerable hunting in the jungle of Panama, and as far as local conditions are concerned, I will be glad to give him the benefit of my experience.

I believe that in all tropical and semi-tropical lands the most annoying and most dreaded of all flying insects is the mosquito. There are said to be over fifty known species on the zone, from the culex which are considered only troublesome, to the stegomyia, which participate in the conveyance of yellow fever germs. This creature of torture is so well known by all that it is of no use to elaborate on it. They are just about as amiable here as anywhere else. Most of them start their work after sunset, but we have quite a number which are diurnal. I get along pretty well with them by never letting the fire in my pipe get low when I am in the jungle. The majority of them are carriers of malaria infection. Sportsmen who are exposed to them will do well to keep a good stock of quinine on hand and use it freely. Some with a great deal of experience in the jungle believe in taking about three grains of quinine a day as a regular diet.

The sand-fly, found along the coast here, is tantalizing, but not of any consequence. They yield quite readily to the soothing influence of tobacco fumes.

To my mind, the most harassing but least injurious of the bug tribe here is the "moquin," which is nothing more or less than just an ordinary red bug which has found the isthmus a happy hunting ground. He is very companionable and prefers human company above every other. If you go where he is, he insists on accompanying you home. There are always a few millions or trillions of them on the zone, but they are most numerous in the wet season (May to December). When they are taking apartments in various parts of your anatomy, they are hardly visible, but by next morning you can count them by the little red spots on your hide and know they are there by the violent itching which they cause. They are considered somewhat of a joke; that is, when someone else gets them. There is nothing serious about them. When scratched, the red spots develop into small sores which an (external) application of bay rum or any other kind of rum will soon cure.

Ticks are quite numerous, but they seem to prefer the company of animals to humans. They bury their head in the flesh and in trying to remove them this part of their body is frequently left behind and causes a bad sore sometimes. If moist tobacco is applied to them, they will soon back their way out and seek other company.

Of crawling things there are ants of all species and sizes, from the small red ones to the large "tokanderas" which are over an inch long. The bite of the latter is like the puncture of a red-hot needle; it leaves no sore.

Scorpions, up to six inches long, are found in all parts of the jungle. They hide under flat rocks, in rotten trees, and in dark moist places generally. Their sting is painful and causes local swelling, but I have never heard of any serious effects from it.

Tarantulas are generally found in old deserted huts and secluded nooks. One of their favorite haunts is the inside of a bunch of bananas. Their bite, like the sting of the scorpion, is painful, but not dangerous.

Centipedes are numerous. Their bite is not dangerous, but is said to be confoundingly painful. It leaves a local swelling and is said to cause a great disturbance of the system. I have had no experience with this beast.

Besides the above there are probably fifty or more bugs, bats, flies and fleas of uncertain lineage which find the tropics a merry camping place, but outside of causing annoyance by their presence, they are not to be feared. During the wet season there is always a greater abundance of these creatures than during the dry season when the strong trade winds keep the isthmus fairly clear of them.

However, let thoughts and forebodings of these not deter anyone from anticipated pleasures of a trip to the tropics. The beautiful scenery of the jungle will compensate. They are part of the game and complaints are fewer than the laughs. Oil of citronella, as an external application before going out into the jungle, is recommended by many as a means to discourage the advances of mosquitoes, flies, ticks, red-bugs and other pests.

CHAS. E. MENGEL.

A Dangerous City Insect Pest.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Even more deadly to our splendid elms than the elm leaf-beetle is the leopard moth, an imported pest which has become abundant during the last five years, only in cities and large towns. This is because the English sparrow has there driven out most of the insectivorous birds which would have preyed upon it. In country regions, even though the native birds are none too plenty, there are still enough to keep this dreadful pest from gaining a foothold. This is one of the most striking concrete examples of the economic value of wild birds.

Unless we can devise methods to protect and attract to the cities the native insectivorous birds, notably the woodpeckers and their allies, our elms and other shade trees will be devastated more and more. Dwellers in the smaller towns may well appreciate the value of the birds that they still have, and take care lest, through indifference, the same calamity may come upon them. It is a problem, thus, for city and country alike.

No spraying methods can affect this pest, because the larvæ, which do the damage, burrow in under the bark, and there in secret girdle the tree. The first that we know of the destruction is when we see the tree dying at the top. Each of these dead limbs is girdled, and during

gales they blow off, endangering the lives of people passing beneath. It is only a question of time when the tree must die. One larva or borer is often enough to kill a young elm.

It is practically impossible for man to do much in the way of reaching and destroying this secretive borer, inside the wood, often eighty feet from the ground. The real expert for this work is the woodpecker. The little spotted downy woodpecker is the best known, but we also have the flicker, and sometimes the hairy woodpecker. The nuthatches also are useful in this work. Just watch our little hammerer do his scientific forestry on that fine elm. Systematically he traverses the trunk and branches, tapping and sounding. He knows that when the wood rings hollow he has struck the burrow. Following it up, he hears the drum-beat muffled where lies the soft worm. With a few vigorous strokes the strong bill pierces the dead wood into the chamber, and the marauder is dragged out and eaten. J. W. Chapman, of the Boston Park Commission, has photographed this work of the woodpeckers, and he declares that they are doing efficient work in destroying the leopard moth.

For nearly two years the larva bores, eats and grows, except during the winter sleep. Then it goes into the pupal stage, soon emerges as a moth and lays clusters of eggs on the bark of the tree. These hatch in two weeks, and the young larvæ proceed to bore into the tree. During these latter stages the various summer insectivorous birds, probably nearly all kinds, devour the sluggish "leopard-spotted" whitish moths, glean up the egg-clusters, or feast on the exposed tender larvæ before they can get under cover.

In Europe this pest does some damage in cities, but not as much as with us, for there the birds are better appreciated and cared for than here. In Germany there is a government commission to protect and increase the native birds by a system which includes feeding the birds, preparing nesting-sites, exterminating enemies such as the house sparrow, securing public co-operation through educational methods, and the like. Such work should be made by law a function of our so-called game commissions, or of some other responsible agencies, such as State agricultural colleges. If the thousands of dollars wasted in importing foreign game birds, with the sole result, in many cases, of building political machines, could have been used somewhat with the German spirit and ideal, we should have more native birds, both insectivorous and game.

It would be a splendid thing if every school in Connecticut and in the whole nation, could provide a little instruction—as many are already doing—in knowing our wild birds and their economic value. Both school children and the public should hang out suet in winter to keep the woodpeckers and nuthatches in town or about the estate to work for us, scatter small grain or barn-sweepings for the seed-eating tribe, put up bird-boxes, hollow limbs, or tin cans, for nesting-sites, keeping English sparrows and starlings away, if possible, and in nesting time keep the cats shut up. If these things are widely done, we may be able to make advance in our warfare on the leopard moth and other insect pests.

HERBERT K. JOB,

Connecticut State Ornithologist.



SEA AND RIVER FISHING

Fly-Casting and Sportsmen's Show.

A FEATURE of the eighteenth annual Sportsmen's Show, which will open Friday evening, March 1, at Madison Square Garden, will be the anglers' casting tournament. The competition will be conducted by a committee representing the National Association of Angling Clubs and the important Eastern anglers' clubs. The tournament committee consists of David T. Abercrombie, Chairman; John Doughty, E. M. Gill, C. G. Levison, A. Jay Marsh and Walter McGuckin. The general committee includes the tournament committee and the following: Julius H. Seymour, Fred. T. Mapes, Wm. C. Metcalfe, Jason G. Lamison, D. W. Poor, Willett B. Gano, Robert B. Lawrence, Harold G. Henderson, Arthur C. Rice, Warren L. Miller, Charles T. Champion and Nathaniel S. Smith.

Most of the criticism of the past has arisen from the lack of good management. In the 1912 indoor tournament the committee aims to make a record in this respect. The rules will be the tournament rules of the National Association with modifications adapted to the occasion. The judges will be appointed by the committee upon their assurance that they will serve.

The opening event will be at 8:30 Friday evening, March 1; trout casting for distance, 5-ounce rods, 70-foot class, open to all except those who have cast 70 feet or more in any open or club tournament with a 5-ounce rod. The complete program for the following seven days of the tournament will be announced later. It contains some accuracy-casting-under-obstacle events that will be spectacular and designed to be especially attractive to the public. The committee in charge intends to attract and interest novices. There are innumerable anglers who have cast flies and bait in fishing who have never realized the allurements of casting as a sport and the improvement it steadily makes in the angler's art.

Lake George Association Protest.

LAKE GEORGE, N. Y., Feb. 8.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The proposed "uniform fish and game law" is now before the Senate of the State of New York, introduced by Senator Franklin D. Roosevelt. A man closely in touch with matters at Albany, particularly those pertaining to fish and game, says of the bill:

"I am satisfied the bill is framed to please the commercial fisheries in the main, but it is also a political measure of the cleverest kind."

It is strange that the commission should have framed such a bill without consulting their protectors as to the needs of the various districts; it is significant that one of the ablest game protectors in the service was asked for his resignation two days after he had openly denounced the bill.

I do not know how the bill affects fish and game interests in other sections of the State, but if it is as disastrous elsewhere as it is here, then it is easily the vilest enactment of its kind ever offered the people of the Empire State.

For years organized effort has been sustained at considerable expense to promote the develop-

ment of game fish in Lake George, Schroon and Glen Lakes until laws now exist which are fairly satisfactory in the main. We protect black bass until Aug. 1, bullheads until July 1, great Northern pike until June 16. We also last year secured an act limiting the catch of any one boat in a day to twenty-five pounds of black bass or thirty pounds of pike.

In these Northern waters black bass do not spawn until July and are not off their beds even as late as Aug. 1 in many instances. The new law opens the season for black bass June 16.



Great Northern pike run up into the marshes as late as June 1 to spawn, and the bill proposes to open the season May 1. Protection is removed entirely from bullheads. Catch of fish is limited to each fisherman so that our steamboat fishhogs can again get busy with their crews of hired fishmen who of late years have all but stripped the lake of its game fish.

As far as the Adirondack section is concerned it is of the utmost importance that this bill be defeated. It is probably true that other sections of the State will be as badly off. May I ask that you will in some form give publicity to the danger which threatens?

EDWARD A. KNIGHT, Sec'y.

Restoring Natural Conditions.

THE following suggestion relating to the restoration of fish life in the lakes of Pennsylvania has been made by N. R. Bul'cr, Commissioner of Fisheries:

"One of the proper functions of the fisheries department is an effort to restore fish life in the inland lakes of the State of Pennsylvania. The

greater number of inland lakes are in Wayne, Pike, Monroe and Susquehanna counties. The four counties mentioned contain over 200 natural lakes, which are not likely to be contaminated and comprise the greatest natural resources of that region, not only for furnishing food fishes, but as an attraction for people seeking recreation.

"Deterioration of the fish in these bodies of water has come as a result of the inroads of civilization as well as the lack of stocking and propagation. Years ago when the country around them was in a primal state, the lakes were full of fallen trees, especially around the shores, which furnished natural breeding, feeding and hiding places. The timber near the lakes having been cut away, and time having eradicated those that fell into the water, the fish gradually became robbed of their natural protection, and they have diminished in size and numbers.

"To overcome this downward tendency it is recommended that landowners, sportsmen and others interested in the restoration of fish life in these lakes, haul trees and even piles of stone, of which there are plenty on these lakes, when they are covered with ice, and when the ice melts and the trees and stones sink to the bottom, they will, as it were, furnish homes for the fish where they can breed in safety, find proper food and secure necessary protection from their natural enemies."

Fisherman's Club of Chicago.

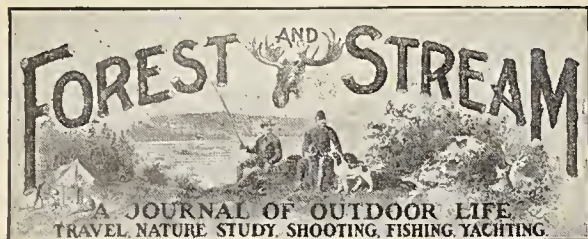
THE fifth annual dinner of the Fisherman's Club of Chicago will be held on the night of March 30 at the Auditorium Hotel in that city. All anglers will be welcomed, as they will be assured if they will write to the secretary, George Henry Cleveland, 1909 Ogden avenue, Chicago, who will inform them concerning all details. These functions have always been pleasant ones, at which a large number of fishermen have met, to discuss fish and fishing, exchange experiences, renew old friendships and form new ones. A copy of the preliminary announcement is reproduced herewith.

THE TOP RAIL.

SOME of the camera people advise the beginner to start out with a cheap outfit as the proper thing to learn with. This is nothing more nor less than fraud, for they know the serious ones will not be satisfied with the outfit, will discard it and buy a more expensive one. There is nothing too good for a beginner if he is serious.

An old fisherman who became enthusiastic over tournament casting asked a group of experts whether it would not be advisable for him to begin with a good nine-foot rod, then after he had practiced awhile with it, purchase a ten-foot rod, then a standard 11½-foot rod. Did they disagree in their replies? No; all advised him to buy the best standard length rod he could afford of a weight to suit his strength of wrist; line and leader to suit, and practice, practice. He acted on this advice, took up the sport in earnest, and became a first-rate fly-caster. Money was no object to him but he rejoiced that he had not wasted it and his time to no purpose when, as it transpired, he was led to start in right at the beginning.

GRIZZLY KING.



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Advertisements should be received by Saturday previous to the issue in which they are to be inserted.

THE OBJECT OF THIS JOURNAL

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

—FOREST AND STREAM, Aug. 14, 1873.

WHERE ARE THEY?

PORTIONS of the Great Lakes have been closed by ice during the recent cold weather, and it is said that deer, moose and other game have moved southward from Canada into the United States, where it is possible they may remain.

Throughout the northern tier of States the temperature has been low for an unusually long time, and here and there storms of snow and sleet have hampered bird life. No doubt the loss among quail, grouse and imported pheasants and partridges will be very heavy. Sportsmen and farmers have scattered food in favorable places, with good results, but despite this the outlook is not bright, and 1912 will probably be a lean year for the upland bird shooters, and even a very favorable breeding season can scarcely be expected to offset the ravages of the long severe winter.

The Legislatures now in session seem to favor the popular demand for reasonable game laws. It is significant that at least one of the Southern States purposes to take robins off the list of game birds, and that no-sale laws are being considered in other capitals.

If sportsmen will examine with thoroughness the places where imported game birds have been liberated, and report the results of their surveys, their testimony may throw much-needed light on an experiment that is becoming more and more of an expense to the States. The question of what disposition to make of the shooting license fund has been answered in a number of States by purchasing large numbers of imported birds

at fancy prices, while at the same time no extra efforts are being exerted to protect native game. It would be enlightening to know what percentage of these foreigners can, under normal conditions, be found in the places where they are put down, if indeed, they may be found at all.

WATER STORAGE.

The water storage bills, now before the New York Legislature, are two cunningly drawn measures which, if they become law, will give to the water grabbers the power they have so long sought in vain, and open the State preserves to private interests. Under the guise of conservation, the bills provide for a number of acts ostensibly for the benefit of the public, but intended primarily for private gain at public expense.

Water storage and the regulation of stream flow, the preservation of watersheds and the distribution of power can be handled by the State without any assistance from semi-public corporations, and without invasion of the forest preserves.

BRITISH ANGLERS' MUDDLE.

THE anglers of Great Britain are much exercised over the possible effect of the enforcement of the Protection of Animals Act, which was made a law last year, one section of which, it is pointed out, applies to the use of live baits of all sorts.

The principal purpose of the act is to prevent overloading, abuse and unnecessary suffering among beasts of burden, but it also refers to "any domestic or captive animal," and the definition, which follows, seems to have escaped the attention of the angling public until too late for protests.

The section follows:

The expression "captive animal" means any animal (not being a domestic animal) of whatsoever kind or species, and whether a quadruped or not, including any bird, fish or reptile, which is in captivity or confinement, or which is maimed, pinioned or subjected to any appliance or contrivance for the purpose of hindering or preventing its escape from captivity or confinement.

The police have warned anglers not to employ live bait in their fishing, and it is conceded that magistrates possess full authority to punish users of live bait, if indeed, they may not also consider that catching fish comes within the meaning of the law.

In all civilized countries the trend of sentiment is toward the use of artificial lures in fishing. The main reason for this is that large catches are frowned on, else nets would be the thing. Methods that are clean and sportsman-like are necessary in conserving the supply of fish, and ere many years we may see the fishing in certain waters restricted to artificial lures, a policy that has been tried in one State with success.

Much depends on the anglers themselves. If selfishness continues to give way to moderation in the future as in the recent past, restrictions of this sort may be long deferred, if indeed they will ever be generally imposed.

AN ordinance enacted by the East Africa Protectorate gives the governor power to declare any area therein a forest area, and power is conferred to make suitable regulations for protection of trees and forest produce on crown lands in a forest area. Provision is also made

for a board of forest commissioners, which is especially charged with the question of forests which are now or may be declared to be demarcated. The present Government forest timber area is about 2,000,000 acres. According to the last report of the conservator of forests, the destruction of forests by natives in the past fifteen years amounts to 224,000 acres.

WHEN John Munro killed 216 plovers at one discharge of a punt gun recently in Cromarty Firth, some of his friends claimed that it was a record bag for that part of Scotland. In a country where other game is protected so religiously, it is remarkable that punt gunning is not only permitted, but is classed as sport. In the British sportsmen's papers various writers solemnly discuss the merits of various big guns, always with a view to their range and killing circle, and dilate on the joys of the gunner who wipes out entire flocks of wildfowl. But after all, there is not much to choose between the bag of the successful punt gunner and that of the landowner who, with his guests, shoots driven birds. The latter shooting is profitable to a greater number of people, particularly those in the ammunition trade, and no great harm is done, as the pheasants are raised for the purpose. The class of men who shoot pheasants do not care to face rough winds and salt water in motion, hence the supply of wildfowl seems to be affected but little, though wholesale methods of annihilation are permitted and practiced.

DURING the fiscal year ended June 30 last, four cases arising under Sections 242 and 243 of the Criminal Code of the United States (35 Stat., 1088) were reported to the attorney-general for appropriate action. Two of these cases were subsequently dismissed, owing to the fact that service could not be obtained upon the defendants; the other two cases were pending at the close of June 30 (Department of Agriculture Miscellaneous Cases Nos. 121 and 122). The case of twenty-three Japanese poachers who were arrested on Laysan Island in the act of killing birds was brought to trial and the defendants fined and imprisoned.

In his address before the annual convention of the hardwood manufacturers of the United States, held in Cincinnati recently, W. B. Greely, of the Federal Forestry Service, pointed out the advisability of eliminating fire risks, which he termed "the first commandment of forestry." He also cited a number of examples showing the profit and economy of saving young trees, with a view to continuous production, making of lumbering a business of to-morrow as well as of to-day.

THE Dutch Government purchases annually large numbers of young salmon, which when liberated in the German Rhine, eventually descend into Holland. In 1910 over 3,000,000 salmon were thus planted, while during the same time about 6,000 adult salmon were taken from the Rhine by fishermen in Holland.

NEARLY 55,000 shooting licenses were taken out by sportsmen in Indiana last year, an increase of about 7,000 over the returns for 1909, and about 2,500 more than in 1910.



Ticks from the Ship's Clock.

FOR real progress and up-and-comingness among inland yacht clubs we dip our grummetted topping lift to the Muskegon Country Club yachting division. They have a membership of nearly 100, a very handsome club house, in fact, there is no other club on Lake Michigan, outside of Chicago and Milwaukee, and few clubs anywhere on the Great Lakes, occupying so luxuriant a home as does Muskegon Y. C. During the winter there is something doing all the time, so that when spring comes there is no delay in getting into commission. Already elaborate plans for next season are being completed, and a most successful season seems assured.

Between watches, Commodore J. Stuart Blackton, of Atlantic Y. C., found time to write a musical comedy, "On the Wings of Love," which was produced by an amateur company at Waldorf-Astoria last week. Mrs. Blackton played the lead charmingly. The company was good, while the book was exceptional for an amateur.

A report from London to the New York Sun, under date of Feb. 12, says:

"The Royal Motor Yacht Club to-day challenged the Motor Boat Club of America for the British International trophy won by Dixie IV. One of the contestants for the trophy on behalf of the Royal Motor Boat Club will be a new hydroplane designed by the Thorneycrofts."

This will stimulate building of motor boats in America, which has been unenthusiastic because of our easy victory last year and the general impression that there would be no international contest this year.

M. Herman Brill, of Philadelphia, is having built by Luders Marine Construction Co. a 71-foot cruising motor boat to take the place of Granada I, a 60-footer which he has used for the past two years. Granada I, probably is best known under the original name of Triune. The new boat will be named Granada II. She is to be 12 feet beam fitted with twin screws driven by motors aggregating 60 to 75 horsepower and developing a speed of 12 statute miles. The design of the craft is of the seagoing type with plumb flaring bow and whaleboat stern of the Luders type. She will have raised deck for two-thirds of her length and will carry forward a sunken pilot house or dining saloon 9½ feet long. This room is to be finished in natural African mahogany.

The entrance to the quarters is from the side, on the main deck level and consists of a double stateroom, a bathroom opposite the companionway, a vestibule and a living room forward. All the furniture of these rooms, the beams overhead, the doors and trim are to be solid African mahogany. The vestibule is to be finished in mahogany, but the remainder of the paneling is to be in white enamel.

The engine room is amidships, aft of the galley and will be partitioned off for the gasoline tanks, with capacity of 525 miles. The fresh water tanks are large, and the boat has been designed with an unusual amount of locker, provision and supply space. The boat will be rigged with a military mast, a large stack and will carry a 13-foot power tender and a 9-foot rowboat. Delivery is to be made May 15.

Speaking editorially of the conditions governing international yacht races on Great Lakes, the Flashlight, published by Erie Y. C., says: "If the racing conditions need changing, we wish that while at it they could be changed so as to

restrict entrances to yachts designed and built on the Great Lakes and sailed by Corinthian members of the contesting clubs." Right O, say we.

Air inlets in a motor, both for the carburettor and the breather pipes, should have strainers to keep out duct and dirt. A fine brass wire gauze is good for this purpose. Breather pipes are used to allow a free passage of air in either direction in the crank case. If the case were entirely closed the pistons in descending would create a compression in the crank case and offer resistance to the rotation of the motor. Conversely, on the upward stroke of the piston the air would be rarified and again offer resistance to rotation. Therefore an opening called a breather pipe is provided in the crank case, to allow free "respiration" of the engine. This opening must be protected from foreign substances which might get into the oiling system.

Bayside Birds.

THE new one-design class being built by Nevins at City Island, for members of Bayside Y. C., after designs by William Gardner. This is a decidedly servicable type of boat and will do a day's work as a pleasure boat or cruiser. It is remarkable value at the cost, \$600. The boats are of the centerboard type, 27 feet 9 inches over all, 17 feet 9 inches on the waterline, 6 feet 11 inches beam, 2 feet 6 inches draft and with board down 5 feet 3 inches. Each will have 1,200 pounds of lead ballast and spread 350 square feet of canvas. These boats will be comfortable, seaworthy and have a small cabin.

Club Elections.

PHILADELPHIA Y. C.

The annual meeting and election of officers of the Philadelphia Y. C. was held at the club house, Essington, Wednesday, Feb. 7. The following named gentlemen were elected to serve for the ensuing year: Commodore, John H. Bromly; Vice-Commodore, Philip H. Johnson; Rear-Commodore, Bernard Block; Recording Secretary, S. W. Bookhammer; Financial Secretary, C. Carroll Cook; Measurer, Alex. G. Réa; Fleet Surgeon, Dr. Fred J. Haerer; Harbor Master, Geo. F. Schilling; Trustees—Jos. Price, Wm. A. Christy, A. L. English, Geo. W. Fite, S. B. S. Barth, Robt. J. Williams, Walter N. Stevenson; Race Committee, John McAvoy, Thos. W. Boyd, Otto R. Heiligman. Preceding the meeting and election of officers the annual dinner was held. One of the features of the evening was the presentation of a handsome mahogany hall clock to the retiring Commodore Saml. B. S. Barth.

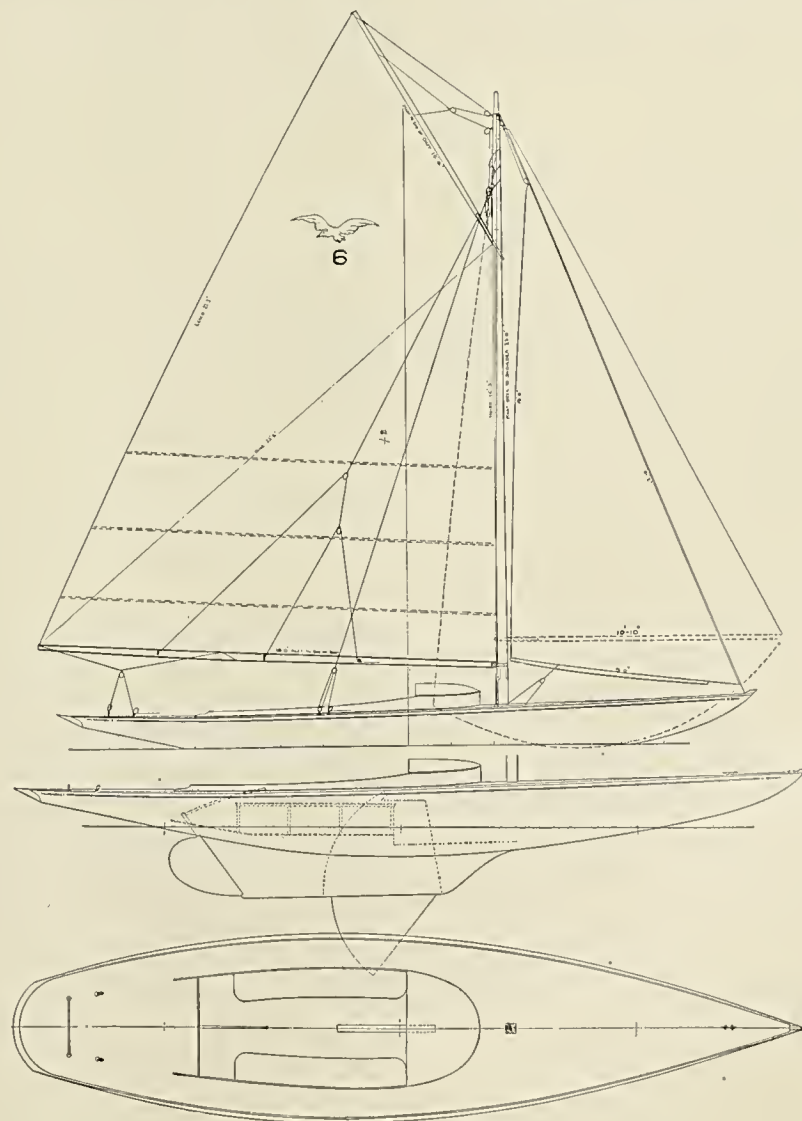
MARYLAND MOTOR B. C.

At the annual meeting of Maryland Motor Boat Club the following officers and committees were elected: President, Lee S. Meyer; vice-president, Harry G. Leland; Commodore, J. Cookman Boyd; Vice-Commodore, O. L. Molter; Rear-Commodore, Jacob Mayer; Fleet Captain, Gustav F. Krug; Secretary, Charles C. Counselman; Treasurer, Edward A. Weiler.

The Board of Governors consists of the above officers and the following additional members: William P. Bigelow, Myer Rosenbush and Albert H. Likes.

By unanimous vote the courtesies of the club and of such of the boats as may be available were tendered to the committee having in charge the entertainment of the delegates and representatives of the Democratic National convention, which is to be held in Baltimore in June next.

In this connection there was also appointed a committee, consisting of J. Cookman Boyd,



BAYSIDE BIRDS.

chairman; William P. Bigelow, Robert M. Levering, Myer Rosenbush, William H. Evans, Harry B. Little, Albert H. Likes, W. W. Varney, J. J. H. Kirwan, Howard Bryant, James C. Callis, Harry G. Leland, O. L. Molter, Jacob Mayer, Gustav F. Krug, Joseph A. Vaeth, Ambrose Vogt and Edward A. Weiler, to act in conjunction with the club committee on entertainment and assist in entertaining the members of the National convention. This committee will call on Mayor Preston and Robert Crain and formally tender its services.

The Treasurer, Edward A. Weiler, submitted his annual report, which showed excellent financial condition. James C. Callis was appointed chairman of the Racing Board. George W. Marsheck was appointed chairman of the House Committee.

MOSQUITO FLEET Y. C.

The Mosquito Fleet Y. C., at the annual meeting elected officers as follows for 1912: Commodore, Thomas J. Kelley; Vice-Commodore, Edward L. Hopkins; Secretary, Richard S. Landers; Treasurer, Cornelius J. Driscoll; Measurer, Edward T. Landers; Directors—James H. White, Henry J. Lannon, Richard F. Quirk.

STAMFORD Y. C.

Strenuous was the evening of Feb. 5 in Stamford, Conn., when the yacht club held its annual election. The women members were called upon to exert their influence and practice ballot casting. They did both and helped the regular ticket win out. The officers elected were: Commodore, E. Y. Weber; Vice-Commodore, Edward Corning, of New York; Rear-Commodore, Irving E. Raymond; Directors—W. W. Heroy, Theodore R. Hoyt, Bartholomew Jacob, William H. Martin, Frank Shea, Douglas L. Elliman, William H. Judd, James S. Jenkins, John J. Radley, Herman C. Fleitmann, Richard H. Gillespie, Jr., Charles D. Lockwood; Nominating Committee—Edward C. Hoyt, New York, chairman; Walter Daskan, Charles E. H. Phillips, Wilson L. Baldwin, Malcolm R. Pitt. The defeated ticket was headed by John B. Phillips. It was composed mostly of Stamford men, whereas the regulars were many of them New Yorkers.

WATERWAYS LEAGUE.

The annual election of Waterways League, held last Tuesday night, put into office the following: Commodore, William A. Strong; First Vice-President, Commodore Joseph B. Acker, Canarsie Y. C.; Second Vice-President, Hon. Herman A. Metz; Brooklyn Y. C.; Third Vice-President, Commodore Joseph W. Masters, Belle Harbor Y. C.; Honorary Vice-Presidents—Commodore George J. Vestner, Colonial Y. C.; Commodore William S. Braisted, Morris Y. C.; Commodore J. E. Schiffmacher, Sheepshead Bay Y. C.; Commodore E. A. Chapman, Bergen Beach Y. C.; Commodore C. A. Schiffmacher, Keystone Y. C.; Commodore William Armbruster, Old Mill Y. C.; Commodore M. W. Houck, New Rochelle Y. C.; Commodore William C. Towne, Brooklyn Y. C.; Commodore A. H. Brook, Canarsie Y. C.; Commodore William J. Hogg, Stuyvesant Y. C.; Commodore William H. Barnard, Atlantic Y. C.; Commodore J. A. Lannan, City Island Y. C.; Commodore G. J. Harrison, Metropolitan Y. C.; Commodore Louis M. Pultz, N. Y. Canoe Club; Commodore A. W. O'Donnell, Mecca Y. C. Treasurer, Fred Reid. Assistant Treasurers—Commodore F. J. Robinson, Morris Y. C.; E. C. Schiffmacher, Sheepshead Y. C. Corresponding Secretary, Otto B. Schmidt, Canarsie Y. C. Assistant Corresponding Secretary, Commodore G. M. Sprague, Ben Machree B. C. Recording Secretaries—Robert C. Kerr, Jr., Brooklyn Y. C.; Butler C. Pfeiffer, Morris Y. C.; Clarence M. Strong, Nassau Y. C.; Ramsey McElvery, Flatlands Y. C.; Joseph C. Zwack, Stuyvesant Y. C.; Arthur Haas, Hudson River M. B. C.; George H. Schiffmacher, Keystone Y. C. Board of Governors—Commodore William J. Moran, Jamaica Bay Y. C., chairman; Commodore William A. Strong, Commodore Joseph B. Acker, Hon. Herman A. Metz, Commodore Joseph W. Masters, Treasurer Fred Reid, Otto

B. Schmidt, Commodore Thomas Northridge, M.D., Commodore George J. Vestner, Commodore J. E. Schiffmacher, Commodore Montrose W. Houck, Commodore J. Stuart Blackton, Commodore William E. Powers, Commodore Edward Effinger, Commodore William S. Boyd, Commodore Louis C. Daul, Commodore G. A. Cooper, Commodore John A. Still.

EAST GREENWICH Y. C.

The following officers and committees have been elected for ensuing year by East Greenwich, Rhode Island, Y. C.: Commodore, F. Herbert Smith; Vice-Commodore, Dr. William H. Heald; Rear-Commodore, Henry E. Allen; Secretary, F. S. Nock; Treasurer, L. W. Dugdale; Fleet Captain, M. A. Newcomb; Fleet Surgeon, Dr. F. G. Taggart; Measurer, F. S. Nock; Assistant Measurer, G. L. Spencer; House Committee—A. P. McCabe (Chairman), A. E. Leu, R. V. S. Read, Wm. Nason, W. A. Congdon; Racing Committee—F. S. Nock (Chairman), Walter Sherwood, T. Drew Durnell, Wm. Nason, C. H. Mandeville; Representatives to Narragansett Bay Y. R. A.—F. S. Nock, Wm. Mason, C. H. Mandeville; Ways and Means Committee—Frank Church (Chairman), M. A. Newcomb, Senator T. H. Galvin, John Bisbee, Wm. H. Taylor, T. A. Briggs, C. H. Mandeville, Thos. Hussey, J. J. Brant, G. F. Brownell; Official Reporter, A. E. Leu; Reception Committee—Dr. F. T. Rogers, William Hodgman, Arthur Knight, William L. Sharpe, Arthur B. Lisle, Col. Robt. B. Treat, L. H. Tillinghast, George P. Tyler, A. A. Earnshaw, Senator C. G. Hill, T. Drew Durnell, Joseph Lawton, Thomas Kilkenny, Clarence M. Dunbar, F. S. Nock, W. H. Taylor, William Halkyard, Moses J. Barber, C. H. Mandeville, Hon. David J. White, H. Anson Richmond, Louis L. Lorillard, B. Frank Vaughn, W. A. Browning, Frank H. Arnold, Gideon Spencer, Daniel Jackson, Dr. H. F. Powers, A. E. Leu, J. R. Champ- lin, Dr. George B. Langmaid.

ROBBIN'S REEF Y. C.

At the annual election held at their Bayonne, N. J., club house the Robbin's Reef Y. C. elected the following officers: Commodore, P. J. McDermott; Vice-Commodore, James Dunn; Rear-Commodore, Michael Hanner; Treasurer, Valentine Steinmetz; Secretaries, Frederick Golding and C. D. Stalling; Measurer, Samuel Seals; Fleet Surgeon, Dr. Oscar Ditmar.

EDGEWOOD Y. C.

Six new officers of the Edgewood Y. C., Providence, R. I., were elected Feb. 10. They are Commodore, Vice-Commodore and Rear-Commodore and three members of the Board of Directors, all among the young, enthusiastic members.

Fred W. Bartels, the new Commodore, holds office in the organization for the first time. During his membership in the club for the past three or four years he has become very popular, and his boat, Alzada III., built by Fred S. Nock, is one of the handsomest raised deck cruisers in the fleet. It will be a worthy successor to Dutee W. Flint's Unome III. as flagship.

Walter D. Wood, the new Vice-Commodore, has been one of the most prominent members of the club for several years in the racing as well as the social end of the club's activities. Dorothy, a new 18-foot knockabout last year, was one of the team which opposed the visitors from Massachusetts Bay in the inter-bay races, and Nautilus, his class cabin power boat, aided in carrying spectators and entertaining visitors during a number of races. Mr. Wood is considered a true sportsman. His popularity is shown by the unanimity of his election.

The new Rear-Commodore is Thomas J. Critchley. These men, by virtue of their offices, hold positions on the Board of Directors. The three new members of the Board with them are B. B. Manchester, Jr., Howard N. Knight and John M. Latham. This makes six of a total of nine members of the Board who are new, a fact which has aroused keen interest in the first meeting, which is to be held soon, as the policy of the organization for the coming summer will be outlined at that time.

The officers retired by the election, by their own request, were Commodore Dutee W. Flint, Vice-Commodore Charles F. Markham, Rear-Commodore John D. Peck, and Directors Herman G. Possner, Harvey J. Flint and John H. Stone, all of whom have been prominent in Narragansett Bay yachting activities for a number of years.

Simple Navigation.

BY A. G. GOLDSMITH.

THE science of navigation, if gone into thoroughly, proves such an inexhaustible subject that the majority of amateur yachtsmen have left it severely alone, being apparently smitten with the idea that without months of ardent study it is impossible to gain sufficient knowledge of the art to enable them to leave the beaten track and navigate their craft with comparative confidence into distant waters, hitherto unknown to them by any previous practical experience. This may be due to the fact that those of their fellow yachtsmen who possess a fair knowledge of the rudiments of navigation have sought to initiate them into its higher branches before they have mastered the ground work, thereby erroneously impressing them with the difficulties which lie in the path of the budding navigator; or possibly it may be owing to their having sought to instruct themselves from books compiled for the use of those who intend qualifying for Board of Trade certificates, and which, to the uninitiated, appear to bristle with difficult problems and long technical expressions. In summing up the science of navigation as a difficult one, the amateur yachtsman is making a big mistake, for nothing is simpler or easier to understand than the majority of rules, tables and formula by which he can with safety navigate his craft, either on deep sea or coasting trips, thus avoiding the inevitable monotony of continually cruising in home waters, with which he has for so long been familiar.

Without ever having to handle a sextant or depend in any way upon stellar or solar observations, there is no reason why the owner of any yacht should not cruise around almost any coast in Europe in perfect safety, provided of course he is possessed of a sound knowledge of

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YACHT and BOAT SAILING

By the late Dixon Kemp

Tenth edition. Published 1904. We have a copy in fairly good condition, published at \$12, which we will sell for \$9.00.

FOREST AND STREAM PUBLISHING CO.

chart work and his compass, and is able to make use of the many simple methods for fixing positions from observations of points of land, etc. As light knowledge of the sextant tends to give the navigator an additional sense of security, as well as a great advantage over his less skilled brethren, it must not be thought by any means that this useful instrument is absolutely indispensable when cruising in foreign waters.

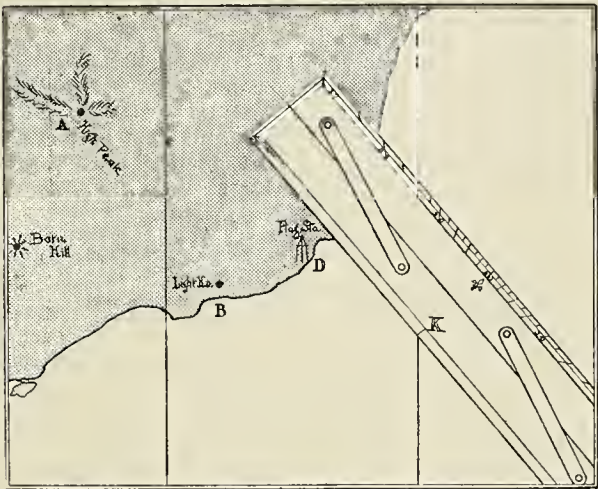
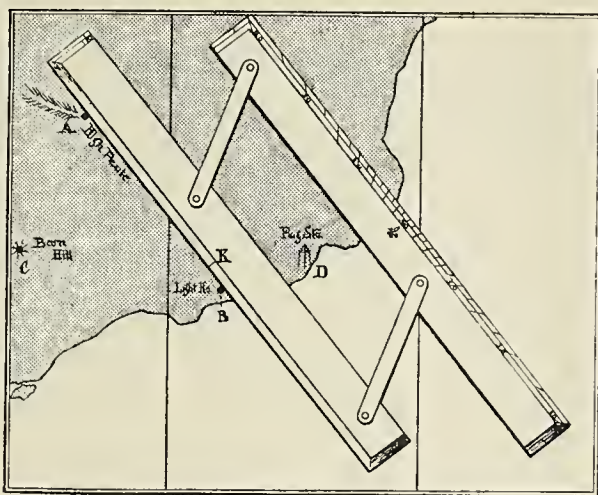
Anyone, however, who intends visiting places with which he is unacquainted must of course be provided with a certain amount of reliable gear, the most important of which is a really efficient compass. The style of instrument to be found on board the majority of small yachts is one technically known among professional navigators as a "boat's compass" and is useless, or next to it, for anything but steering purposes. To begin with, the card is of far too small a diameter, added to which it is usually boxed up under a binnacle in such a way as to render it impossible for the navigator to get accurate bearings of points of lands, etc., whereby he can so easily determine his position to a quarter mile or so.

For small yachts the type of compass known as a "spirit compass" is undoubtedly the best, as the fluid in which the card floats minimizes the effect of the short, jerky, diving motion of the craft when under weigh in heavy weather. The card itself should in no case be of less diameter than eight inches, while the binnacle cover should be removable, so as to enable the navigator to take freely any bearings which he may require.

When buying this indispensable instrument it should be borne in mind that whereas a good reliable one will be of the utmost use and assistance at all times, a small cheap one will only prove an endless source of worry and anxiety to its owner. Fifty dollars or seventy-five dollars may seem a big outlay, but when buying a compass it is money well spent, especially if long cruises are anticipated.

The subject of the deviation of the compass is a long and complicated one, when gone into very thoroughly, but for all practical purposes it may be reduced to this:

(1) The magnets which are attached to the



DIAGRAMS 1 AND 2.

How to use parallel rulers for finding the true bearing of two objects in transit.

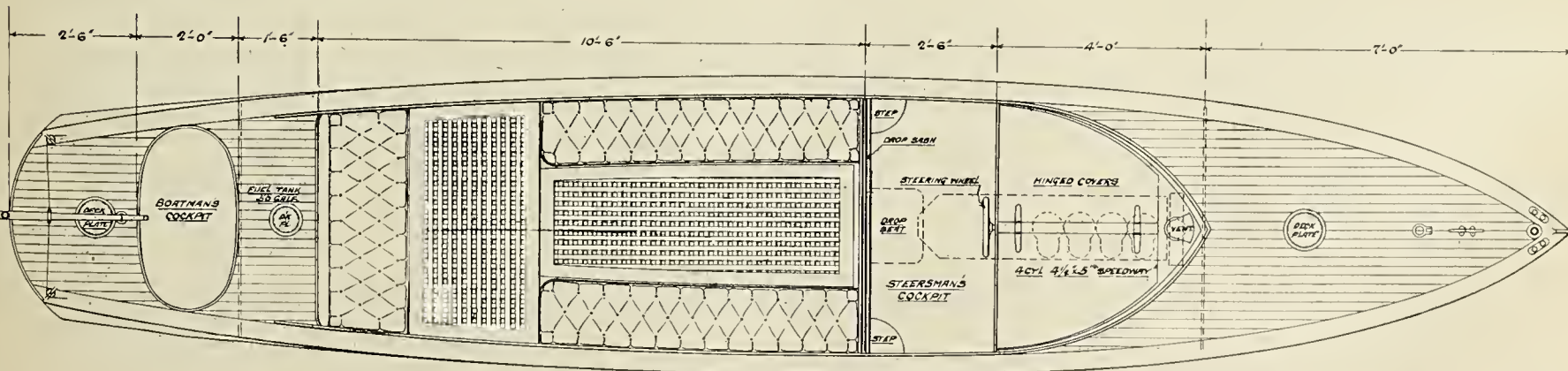
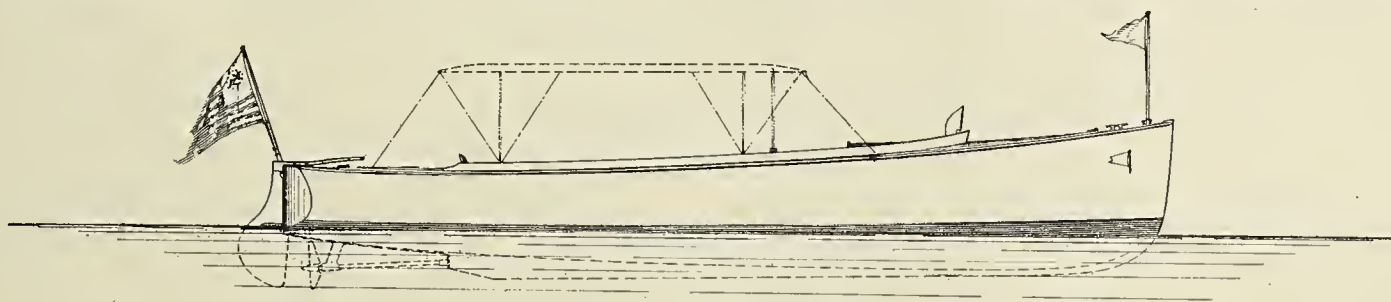
card do not always point to the magnetic pole, as local attraction causes them to deflect either on one side of it or the other. This may be due to the presence of iron screws, stanchions,

blocks, etc., within a radius of nine feet of the compass. In the case of wooden vessels, the deviation (as this deflection is called) is generally very slight, but in iron or steel vessels it may be very considerable, and need compensating for by other magnets placed in certain positions within the compass stand. This correcting of the compass by magnets requires the attention of a skilled navigator, and is altogether beyond the sphere of the amateur yachtsman, so I do not propose to deal with it in these articles.

(2) This deviation will not be the same on all points of the compass, but will change, both in force and direction, as the vessel's head is brought on to the different points. Once this deviation has been ascertained by means which I shall explain later, a deviation card can be drawn up and kept handy for future reference, as for all practical purposes it will remain unaltered while cruising within an area of some hundreds of miles of the place where the observations were taken. It should of course be checked from time to time, but providing ordinary care is taken of the compass and no additional soft iron or steel whatsoever, either in the form of odd bits of gear or extra fittings, be brought into its vicinity, the deviations should remain the same on all points as were originally determined.

To facilitate the taking of bearings, the standard compass should be fixed somewhere clear of all deck hamper in the shape of companionways, hatches, etc., and if in such a position it is not convenient for the helmsman to steer by, an additional small compass should be carried for this purpose. Once the standard compass has been fixed in its position with the black line marked on the inner rim of its bowl—or "Lubbers Point" as it is generally termed—placed exactly over the midship line of the vessel, it is ready to be tested for deviations.

Before proceeding any further it will be as well to mention briefly the other error which affects every compass—an error of the earth so to speak this time. This "variation," as it is called, is the deflection of the compass magnets from the direction of the true pole, and is due to the earth's magnetism as well as to the fact that the magnetic pole (to which all magnets,



30-FOOT GASOLENE YACHT TENDER BEING BUILT BY GAS ENGINE & POWER CO. AND CHARLES L. SEABURY & CO. FOR MR. ABRAM BOUDINE'S STEAM YACHT KANAWHA.

The hull will be constructed with oak stem, keel and frames; mahogany planking and finish throughout, grating floors, glass wind-shield at forward end of owner's cockpit; folding khaki awnings will be provided. The machinery will consist of a 4-cylinder, 4-cycle, 4 1/2 x 5 in. Speedway engine of 18 to 22 H. P., and a speed of 15 miles per hour is guaranteed. It is an exceedingly hand some boat, very able and comfortable, and of a seaworthy type.

when freely suspended and unaffected by deviation, will point) and the true pole arc situated at some little distance from one another. The amount of this deflection, or variation, as we must term it, varies both in force and direction according to latitude and longitude, but as this is clearly marked on all admiralty charts, it is nothing more than a mere cypher in the navigator's calculations.

In all compass calculations, whether it be in the setting or correcting of courses, or taking and laying off bearings on charts, I would strongly advise all amateur navigators to work only and solely in degrees, having proved from long experience that it is not only the easier method, but also a shorter and more accurate one, having the additional advantage of offering less scope for clerical errors on the part of the calculator.

All the better class of compasses are marked in degrees as well as in points, the numbers running from 0 to 90, starting from either pole, to the points E. and W., respectively.

How often does one not hear on board a yacht the skipper, when calculating his compass course, say something after this style:

"Let me see. Thirteen degrees westerly variation, that's about 1¼ points, and two degrees westerly deviation; that's about ¼ point—altogether about 1½ points west to be allowed for."

Why does he not calculate it in degrees throughout, and allow for 15 degrees of westerly error straight off, instead of transferring the variation and deviation into points and allowing for 1½, which, strictly speaking, is not accurate?

However, from the above it can be clearly seen the difference between variation and deviation of the compass, and to determine the latter the following method may be used:

Take two prominent objects on the shore—one as near as possible to the observer, and the other as distant as possible, and maneuver the yacht so as to bring them in line with one another. Then find their magnetic bearing from the chart by laying the parallel rulers over them, subsequently working the rulers across to one of the meridians of longitude, so that the arrow mark K rests directly upon it. Close the rulers firmly together, taking care not to move the arrow mark off the meridian. From the upper edge of the rulers can now be read, at the point where the meridian intersects it, the exact number of degrees in the true bearing of the two objects. Common sense will tell the navigator whether to name the bearing N., S. E. or W.

Having found the true bearing of our two objects, we must proceed to deduce its magnetic bearing. This is a very simple matter, and is effected by applying the local variation. Thus:

True bearing of objects..... N. 30 W.
Variation (allow to right)..... 13 W.

Magnetic bearing N. 17 W.

For the benefit of those who are unacquainted with the rules for applying variation and deviation to true bearings, with a view to finding their magnetic and compass bearings, I quote the following:

To turn a true bearing into a magnetic and compass bearing—

If the variation or deviation is west, allow it to the right.

If the variation or deviation is east, allow it to the left.

EXAMPLE.

True bearing N. 30 W.
Variation (allow to right, i. e., subtract) 13 W.

Magnetic bearing N. 17 W.
Deviation (allow to left, i. e., add).... 3 E.

Compass bearing N. 20 W.

To turn a compass bearing into a magnetic and true bearing—

If the deviation or variation is west, allow it to the left.

If the deviation or variation is east, allow it to the right.

EXAMPLE.

Compass bearing N. 20 W.
Deviation (allow to the right, i. e., subtract) 3 E.

Magnetic bearing N. 17 W.
Variation (allow to the left, i. e., add) 13 W.

N. 30 W.

The second process being of course the exact reverse of the first.

Now take a careful compass bearing of the two objects, the difference between the two bearings, as taken from the chart, and also from the compass, being the deviation of the latter for that point upon which the yacht's head lay at the time of the observation.

Now proceed to turn the vessel round, stopping her to take a fresh bearing of the objects as her head rests steadily on every full point, or 10 degrees, whichever the navigator prefers. Having noted each bearing down, together with the direction of the yacht's head at the time of taking it, comparisons can be made with the correct magnetic bearing of the two objects, and a complete deviation card compiled, which will be invaluable for future reference.

[TO BE CONCLUDED.]

Motor Boating

Motor Boat Show.

THE eighth annual exhibition of motor boats and engines will be opened in Madison Square Garden to-night, and will convene for eight days. The Garden has been transformed to represent one of the long piers running into the Hudson River. It is doubtful if preparations for a show of this kind were ever made before on so extensive a scale. As the show is one of boats, engines, and their accessories, everything in the Garden is of a nautical character. On entering the Garden from the Madison avenue end, one will imagine that he is walking down a long pier in the neighborhood of West Twenty-third street. At the end of the floor will be seen the Hudson River, its tide flooding. On the other heading north will be the United States cruiser Salem, alongside the torpedo boat destroyer Meade and the high speed boat Dixie IV. So well has the scenic artist painted these fast craft that they seem to be racing. Bow waves are splashing against the stems of each and the spray is being thrown high on each side. In the distance is the New Jersey shore with Castle Stevens, and in the distance the blue hills about the Oranges.

On each side of this pier or dock is a mammoth ocean steamer. The Olympic is on the north and the Mauretania on the south. These two are apparently ready to put to sea. Black smoke is belching from the four stacks on each vessel. The scenery to display the midship sections of these two steamers is 240 feet long and it towers way up into the roof girders of the Garden. The exhibits of boats and engines are to be on the dock or main floor of the Garden. There will be altogether more than 150 exhibitors at this show and as yachtsmen are all anxious to find out what the prevailing fashions in boats will be this year, and to see what improvements have been made in engines in ignition, carburetors and the many other things that go to make a perfect boat, these exhibits will be attractive.

Among the exhibitors will be twenty-five boat builders and these will have 17 cruisers, ranging in size from 26 to 60 feet, many day boats of all sizes and a dozen hydroplanes of different types. The National Association of Engine & Boat Manufacturers who hold this annual exhibition, wish this year to make it as educational as possible, and the Motor Boat School of the Young Men's Christian Association and the Nautical College will conduct an information bureau where the novice can learn all about boats, engines and trips, and the expert can

learn a few things he did not know before. Capt. Howard Patterson and others are to lecture afternoon and evenings on boats, engines, nautical instruments, the compass, chart reading and many other subjects. These lectures will be free to visitors to the show. In the theatre there will be moving picture show and the races for the British International trophy and other classic events can be witnessed again.

Maurice Levi is to conduct the band. This, too, will be nautical in character. Every piece rendered will have a taste of the sea and many special numbers have been written for this show which will be rendered for the first time.

Canoeing

Atlantic Division Meet.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 10.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Although 1912 is the year for the Atlantic Division of the American Canoe Association, to support and carry out the general camp, Vice-Commodore Fort and the division officers have planned a regular division meet. This event will be held from July 3 to 7, inclusive, at the Philadelphia C. C., Wissahickon, Philadelphia.

This club occupies the old quarters of the "State in Schuylkill Fish Club," known as Colony Castle, the building being over a hundred years old and originally used as a Revolutionary grist mill. The club house and grounds are in the famous Fairmount Park at the junction of the Wissahickon Creek and Schuylkill River, and delightful short cruises can be taken on both streams.

The Wissahickon runs through a rugged valley beautiful at all times and with enough rapids and rough water to suit anyone, while the river and canal give opportunities for easier cruises. The park extends on both sides of the Schuylkill below the club and on this stretch each Fourth of July the People's Rowing Regatta is held, which is known as the American Henley, and all the big events are run off at that time.

In the other direction, up the river, at Valley Forge, a special Independence Day celebration is held that is worth paddling up to see.

The camp this year will be unique. It will practically be held on club grounds in the city of Philadelphia, and yet be out in the open, at the same time. Trolleys pass the door, and Wissahickon station on the Reading R. R. is right at hand, while Riverside Mansion and High Bridge Hotel, both well-known road houses, are practically on the same ground. The railroad facilities make it convenient for out-of-town people, while the trolley service will enable campers to go to and from work in a short time, staying in camp at night.

Although unable to run any sailing races on the Schuylkill, a course for paddling events can be selected to suit all conditions.

There will be no general mess, but arrangements will be made whereby good service can be had for bread, groceries, milk, etc., so that the real campers can enjoy their own meals, while the hotels can look after the ones who prefer not to cook. The committee is going to arrange smokers, dances, campfires, cruises and entertainments, so that everyone will have a good time. Definite directions how to reach there will be given later on.

The Red Dragon C. C. had its annual mess at the club house on the Delaware, Wissinoming, Saturday, Jan. 13. It was a bang-up affair, and all those present enjoyed themselves. The Dragons were a quarter of a century old this year and celebrated accordingly.

The Philadelphia C. C. held a smoker at the club house on the Schuylkill on Jan. 27. Visitors from Red Dragon, Lakanoo and Yapewi were on hand and after a fine feed, the A. C. A. was boosted from all sides.

FRANK T. WILSON.



TRAP SHOOTING



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

Fixtures.

Feb. 22.—Cleveland (O.) G. C. tournament. F. H. Wallace, Sec'y.

REGISTERED TOURNAMENTS.

Feb. 22-23.—Columbus (O.) G. C. L. Fisher, Sec'y.
 March 14-15.—Holmesburg Junction, Pa.—Keystone S. L. of Philadelphia. H. L. David, Mgr.
 March 21.—Columbus (O.) G. C. L. Fisher, Sec'y.
 March 22.—Royal Centre (Ind.) G. C. J. E. Swisher, Sec'y.
 March 23.—Temple, Pa.—Hercules G. C. A. K. Ludwig, Sec'y.
 April 8.—Mt. Airy (Md.) G. C. Ray Watkins, Mgr.
 April 9-10.—Moberly (Mo.) G. C. L. R. Hulen, Sec'y.
 April 9-10.—Birmingham (Ala.) G. C. O. L. Garl, Sec'y.
 April 9-11.—Perry, Okla.—Oklahoma State tournament, under the auspices of the Perry G. C. Bush H. Bowman, Sec'y.
 April 10.—Gaithersburg (Md.) G. C. R. M. Purdum, Sec.
 April 11.—Atglen (Pa.) G. C. L. R. Lewis, Mgr.
 April 13.—Rittersville, Pa.—Lehigh R and G. C. H. F. Kock, Sec'y.
 April 15-17.—New Orleans, La.—City Park G. C. E. F. Leckert, Sec'y.
 April 17-19.—Wichita, Kans.—Kansas State tournament, under the auspices of the Interurban G. C. C. W. Jones, Sec'y, 209 N. Main St., Wichita, Kans.
 April 18.—Columbus (O.) G. C. L. Fisher, Sec'y.
 April 23-24.—Spokane, Wash.—Washington State tournament, under the auspices of the Spokane R. and G. C. T. B. Ware, Pres.
 April 23-25.—Laurel, Miss.—Mississippi State tournament under the auspices of the Laurel G. C. Chas. Green, Pres.
 April 23-25.—Omaha (Neb.) G. C. F. T. Lovering, Sec'y.
 May 2.—Jewell (Ia.) G. C. W. S. Hoon, Sec'y.
 May 2.—Dublin (O.) G. C. N. J. Dominy, Sec'y.
 May 4.—Bethel, Conn.—Western Connecticut T. S. L. tournament, under the auspices of the Bethel G. C. C. K. Bailey, Sec'y.
 May 6-8.—Vicksburg (Miss.) G. C. J. J. Bradfield, Sec.

May 7.—Pittsburgh, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania Trapshooters' League tournament, under auspices of the Herron Hill G. C. Thos. D. Bell, Sec'y.
 May 7-8.—Des Moines, Ia.—Hyperion G. C. W. E. Moyer, Mgr.
 May 7-8.—Columbus (Neb.) G. C. G. A. Schroeder, Sec'y.
 May 8-9.—Columbus (O.) G. C. Lon. Fisher, Sec'y.
 May 9.—Riverside, Ill.—National G. C. C. W. May, Pres.
 May 9.—Vergas (Minn.) R. and G. C. C. Scharf, Sec'y.
 May 9-10.—Charlotte, N. C.—Mecklenburg County G. C. E. P. Coles, Sec'y.
 May 14-15.—David City (Neb.) G. C. E. D. Taylor, Sec'y.
 May 14-15.—Adel, Ia.—Adel G. C. C. F. Clarke, Sec'y.
 May 14-16.—Columbus, Ga.—The Interstate Association's seventh Southern Handicap tournament, under the auspices of the Columbus G. C.; \$1,000 added money. The winner of first place in the Southern Handicap is guaranteed \$250 in cash and a trophy. Elmer E. Shaner, Sec'y-Treas., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 May 15.—Milton Junction (Wis.) G. C. W. H. Smith, Sec'y.
 May 15-16.—Fairmont, W. Va.—West Virginia State tournament, under the auspices of the Fairmont G. C. Ed. H. Taylor, Sec'y.
 May 15-16.—Camden (Ark.) G. C. J. P. Wright, Mgr.
 May 15-17.—Peoria, Ill.—Illinois State tournament, under the auspices of the Illinois State S. A. Robert Scholes, Sec'y.
 May 17.—Nevada (Ia.) G. C. E. W. Scott, Sec'y.
 May 20-21.—Iowa City (Ia.) G. C. C. Bothell, Sec'y.
 May 21-23.—Waco, Tex.—Texas State tournament, under the auspices of the Waco G. C. E. S. Forsgard, Mgr.
 May 21-24.—Sunbury, Pa.—Pennsylvania State tournament, under the auspices of the Sunbury-Selinsgrove G. C. J. W. Schoffstall, Sec'y.
 May 23-24.—Waterloo (Ia.) G. C. J. F. Libby, Sec'y.
 May 23.—Mt. Morris (Ill.) G. C. H. W. Cushing, Sec'y.
 May 25.—New Haven, Conn.—Western Connecticut T. S. League tournament, under the auspices of the New Haven G. C. Wm. F. Alcorn, Sec'y.
 May 28-30.—Omaha, Neb.—Nebraska State tournament, under the auspices of the Omaha G. C. F. T. Lovering, Sec'y.
 May 29-30.—Wilmington, Del.—Delaware State tournament, under the auspices of the Du Pont G. C. T. E. Doremus, Sec'y.

May 30.—Watertown (Wis.) G. C. B. H. Rejck, Sec'y.
 June 1.—Roversford (Pa.) G. C. F. A. Anderson, Sec'y.
 June 4-6.—Mexico, Mo.—Fifth annual State tournament of the Missouri State Trapshooters' Association, under the auspices of the Audrain Country Gun Club, of Farber, Mo. Russell Glynn, Sec'y.
 June 4-7.—Dayton, O.—Ohio State tournament, under the auspices of the N. C. R. G. C. W. F. MacCandless, Sec'y.
 June 5.—Conde (S. D.) G. C. A. E. McMillan, Sec'y.
 June 5.—Janesville (Wis.) G. C. L. L. Nickerson, Sec'y.
 June 5-6.—Aurelia (Ia.) G. C. Frank R. Welch, Sec'y.
 June 5-7.—Warm Springs, Ga.—Merriwether G. C. T. B. Slade, Mgr.
 June 10-13.—Syracuse, N. Y.—New York State tournament, under the auspices of the New York State Sportsmen's Association. L. H. Schortemeier, Sec'y-Treas, 201 Pearl street, New York.
 June 11.—Washington, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania Trapshooters' League tournament, under the auspices of the Washington G. C. C. W. Peterson, Sec'y.
 June 11-13.—Sioux City Ia.—Soo Gun Club. W. F. Duncan, Sec'y.
 June 12.—Brodhead (Wis.) G. C. J. B. Pierce, Sec'y.
 June 12-13.—Pine Bluff, (Ark.) G. C. E. J. Voss, Sec'y.
 June 17-19.—Salida, Colo.—Colorado, New Mexico and Wyoming State tournament, under the auspices of the Salida G. C. W. G. Myers, Sec'y.
 June 18-21.—Springfield, Ill.—The Interstate Association's thirteenth Grand American Handicap tournament, on the grounds of the Illinois Gun Club; \$1,500 added money. The winner of first place in the G. A. H. guaranteed \$1,000 in cash and a trophy. Elmer E. Shaner, Sec'y-Treas., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 June 25-28.—Eugene, Ore.—Pacific Indians. F. C. Riehl, Sec'y.
 June 27-28.—Spencer (Ia.) G. C. G. O. Round, Sec'y.
 July 3.—Catasauqua, Pa.—Bryden G. C. E. C. Jones Sec'y.
 July 9-11.—Bradford, Pa.—The Interstate Association's Seventh Eastern Handicap tournament, under the auspices of the Bradford G. C.; \$1,000 added money. The winner of first place in the Eastern Handicap is guaranteed \$250 in cash and a trophy. Elmer E. Shaner, Sec'y-Treas., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 July 9-11.—Fort Dodge, Ia.—Iowa State tournament, under auspices of the Fort Dodge G.C. Jos. Kautzky, Manager.
 July 14-15.—Fargo, N. D.—North Dakota State tournament, under the auspices of the Gate City G. C. Albert E. Rose, Sec'y.
 July 16.—Butler, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania Trapshooters' League tournament, under the auspices of the Butler R. and G. C. S. G. Purvis, Sec'y.
 July 25-26.—Warroad, Minn.—Minnesota State tournament, under the auspices of the Minnesota State Sportsmen's Association. Peter Alldrin, Sec'y.



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- World's Indoor Twenty-five-Shot Pistol Record held by A. P. Lane. score 240 ex 250
- World's Seventy-five-Shot Rapid Fire Record held by A. P. Lane. score 605 ex 750
- World's Outdoor Pocket Revolver Record held by A. P. Lane. score 211 ex 250
- World's Grand Aggregate Individual Record held by A. P. Lane. score 1236
- World's Military Record held by Samuel Peterson. score 215 ex 250

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Aug. 6.—Belle Vernon, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania Trapshooters' League tournament, under the auspices of the Belle Vernon G. C. B. F. Daugherty, Sec'y.
 Aug. 7-8.—Lindsay, (Okla.) G. C. Robt. May, Sec'y.
 Aug. 14-16.—Kansas City, Mo.—The Interstate Association's Seventh Western Handicap tournament, under the auspices of the Kansas City G. C.; \$1,000 added money. The winner of first place in the Western Handicap is guaranteed \$250 in cash and a trophy. Elmer E. Shaner, Sec'y-Treas., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Sept. 2.—Ogdensburg (N. Y.) S. A. J. M. Morley, Sec.
 Sept. 10.—McKeesport, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania Trapshooters' League tournament, under the auspices of the Youghiogheny Country Club. R. J. Caughey, Sec'y.
 Sept. 10-13.—Denver, Colo.—Rocky Mountain Interstate Sportsmen's Association; \$5,000 added money. Ambrose E. McKenzie, Mgr.

DRIVERS AND TWISTERS.

The following officers were elected for 1912 by Chenango Fish, Game and Gun Club: President, L. A. Smith; Secretary, E. D. Borden; Tournament Committee, Greanery, Borden, Munroe and Ferris.

Royal Centre Gun Club will hold a tournament on March 22, on their grounds at Royal Centre, Ind. A large entry is expected. Full particulars from E. A. Marx, President, or J. E. Swisher, Secretary.

The Niles Gun Club, at Niles, O., is very busy just now preparing to move into their new club house and getting ready for the annual tournament, to be held May 23. This club is a hustler and no mistake.

The recently organized McCarron Lake Gun Club at St. Paul, Minn., has elected the following officers: Paul W. Feist, President; Fred W. Keussel, Vice-President; Max Rielsing, Treasurer; Henry Enfeldt, Secretary.

At a meeting of the Florida Hunters' and Fishermen's Club, held at the Lake View Hotel, Leesburg, Feb. 5, a pleasant surprise was sprung on Game Warden George E. Winters, when the president, Mr. C. J. Rainear, on behalf of the club, presented him with a handsome Remington repeating shotgun. The presentation was greeted with cheers by the club, for Mr. Winters is a popular game warden and guide.

To-day is the day of the annual clay pigeon championship of New York Stock Exchange, to be held on grounds of Country Club at West Chester, N. Y. This shoot always brings out a bunch of very good guns, who shoot every Saturday and Sunday at the Country Club on Pelham Bay, and whose names get into the papers only annually. It also includes many prominent amateurs from Larchmont, New York A. C., Crescent A. C., Atlantic Y. C., who are members of the board.

W. F. MacCandless, Secretary, N. C. R. Gun Club, writes us as follows: "The Ohio State shoot will be held on our shooting grounds, June 4-7. We are going to make this the biggest and best shoot (for the shooters) yet held, and ask you and your friends to help us do so by attending, and shooting through the program with us. Dayton for all—for Dayton." The officers of the N. C. R. Gun Club, Dayton, O., are: H. L. Monbeck, President; S. W. Everett, Captain; W. F. MacCandless, Secretary-Treasurer. The officers of the Ohio State Trapshooters' League are: R. R. Dickey, President; J. E. Cain, Vice-President; J. M. Markham, Secretary, all of Dayton, O.

The program of the seventh annual Washington's Birthday shoot of the East Millstone (N. J.) Gun Club is interesting. There are to be eight 25-target events, \$1.50 entrance in each event; Nos. 5 and 6 constitute the County Championship. In these events the entrance fee for shooting for the championship of Somerset county, for residents only, is \$2. If shooters wish, they may enter for the \$1.50 sweepstakes as well. The winner of the County Championship will hold the Fleischman cup for one year, and the East Millstone Gun Club solid gold medal permanently. High amateur guns, \$5, \$3, \$2. Money divided by Rose system, 5, 3, 2, 1. High professional gun, \$5, providing five or more compete throughout the program. Not more than two professionals will be allowed to shoot in any one squad. Professionals shoot for targets only. Any one may shoot for targets only. Shells in all standard loads will be on sale at the grounds. Ammunition, etc., shipped, express prepaid, to East Millstone, N. J., care of East

Millstone Gun Club, will be delivered on the grounds free of charge. If stormy the shoot will be under canvas, starting at 10 o'clock. Trains leave New Brunswick at 7:55 A. M. Automobiles will meet both the 8:30 A. M. train from New York, via the Penn. R. R., arriving at New Brunswick 9:29 A. M., and the 8:15 train from Liberty street, New York, via the Philadelphia & Reading R. R., arriving at Weston 9:20 A. M.

Trapshooting by electric light, indoors, will be for the second time, a feature in the coming Sportsmen's Show, the eighteenth annual, which will open March 1, for an eight-day run at Madison Square Garden. General Manager Steve Van Allen, who took in the Pinhurst tournament, reports the clay pigeon breaking fraternity heading strong for the Garden shoot, and predicts a great assemblage of shotgun sharps. Philadelphia, which has become the home of top-notch American trapshooters, will be strongly represented, led by Harry Kahler and George McCarty. A suggestion made at Pinhurst, for a Philadelphia-New York championship five-man match at the Sportsmen's Show is developing.

A gun club with a large membership has been organized at Mt. Healthy, O., under the name of the Mt. Healthy Royal Gun Club, and will hold regular weekly club shoots as soon as the weather becomes settled. The officers of the new club are as follows: President, Fred Menze; Vice-President, W. H. Weber; Recording Secretary, John Koehler; Financial Secretary, Charles Weiner; Treasurer, George Smith; Trustees, Louis Bitner, Ed. Bitner and Clem Shaw. The grounds are located at Lookout Grove, a short distance from College Hill, on the traction line. One of the objects of the club is the protection of game, and practical work done in this direction during the long spell of cold, stormy weather. Seven committees, of two men each, have looked after twelve beves of quail, supplying them with food and doing all possible to insure their survival through the winter. The club is planning for an all-day picnic and shoot on June 22, at which prizes galore will be offered.

Secretary J. Franklin Meehan, of Highland Shooting Association, sends the following: "A section of President Dalton's (of our Highland Shooting Association) address might be of interest to shooters in general, and perhaps be the means of securing some friendly matching in the shooting game. Among other things, he said he believed the Highland Shooting Association had the best individual shot in the country, the best five-man team, the best ten-man team, the best fifteen-man team, the best two-man team, members of which were over sixty years of age, and the best three-man team, whose members were under seventeen years of age. He expected clubs in Philadelphia simply because all the shooters here belong to the several prominent clubs, and one of his objects in making this assertion was in the hopes that for the sake of friendly contests the shooters of Wilmington, Baltimore, New York, Allentown, Harrisburg, Pittsburgh or any section would look at it in the same friendly spirit and respond with challenges."

BEECROFT.

Does it Pay to Reload Shells?

WE have received from the Marlin Fire Arms Co. a copy of the new "Ideal Handbook No. 22," just off the press. This is similar to the previous issues of the "Handbook," familiar to all expert shooters during the past twenty-five years, but the new edition is corrected to date, and has been amplified by the addition of about twenty pages of useful and interesting information for shooters. In this book the Marlin Co. does not leave it to the imagination or experience of the shooter to decide that the saving in cost of ammunition by reloading the empty shells actually amounts to enough to make it worth while—they prove by actual cost figures that any man who shoots considerably can materially reduce his shooting expense in this way. They show, for example, that the .32-40 high power factory cartridges cost the shooter \$34.20 net per 1,000; the same cartridges loaded by hand, buying the new primed shells and other component parts, cost the shooter \$26.96 per 1,000; when the shells are reloaded with exactly the same powder charge, primers and factory bullets, the expense is only \$13.46 per 1,000.

The .32-40 low power factory cartridges cost \$28.80 per 1,000; when you reload, your expense is only \$11.31. Factory .32-40 short range cartridges cost \$25.20 per 1,000; reload your shells, and they cost you only \$7.65. Make your own bullets, and you have 1000 short-range cartridges for \$3.80.

It is admitted that modern metallic shells represent the biggest part of the expense of factory ammunition. These expensive, high grade shells are extremely well made. They can be reloaded time and time again. You

wouldn't throw away your pipe after smoking it once, why throw away your empty shells.
 Even shotgun shells can be reloaded successfully two or three times each, as the Ideal tools include one which cuts off any frayed end of shells, leaving a good crimping end. A reloading outfit costs very little, and you can load as few or as many shells as you wish with just the right loads for the occasion, and always have fresh ammunition.

This book contains full information regarding powders, bullets, primers and reloading tools for all standard rifle, pistol and shotgun ammunition, tells how to cast bullets, how bullet moulds are made, how to measure powders accurately—in fact, everything relating to loading and reloading of ammunition.

It lists hand-cast bullets; tells all about gas check bullets (which take the place of metal jacketed bullets, with less wear of barrel); gives tables of shotgun or smooth-bore gauges; round ball for shotguns; tables of velocity, penetration, etc.; twists of rifling in rifle barrels; made by the various arms companies; tells how to find the twist in any rifle barrel; tables reducing drams to grains; tables of powders, primers, etc. This book has 160 pages of information every shooter needs; sent free to any shooter for three stamps postage by the Marlin Firearms Co., 27 Willow street, New Haven, Conn.

Chicago Gun Club.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 3.—Although the thermometer was hovering around the zero mark, with a sharp wind blowing from the west, ten shooters came out for their favorite recreation in the fresh air. Short frames of 15 and 20 birds are decidedly popular with the shooters when the cold air gets to nipping the fingers, and after finishing each frame they made a beeline for the club house, where a good fire warmed them up again.

MacLachlan and Goode each broke 21 out of 25 in the practice event, Young and Graham scoring 20 each. In the club event at 50 targets, Stannard topped the list with a total of 47, while Fetherston was high amateur with 45, and Edmonson was next in line with 44.

Young took the lead in both events at doubles 19 breaks out of 12 pairs in each frame.

We were pleased to have with us to-day, Mr. C. A. Edmonson, of Indianapolis, Ind., and Mr. H. C. Kirkwood, of Boston, Mass., both of them giving a good account of themselves on the firing line, and we hope to have them with us whenever they are in Chicago and can find time to come out to our park.

Events:	*	1	2	3
Targets:	25	50	12p	12p
J S Young	20	40	19	19
A F MacLachlan.....	21	40	16	8
O P Goode.....	21	37	17	14
C W May.....	13	37	..	..
L M Fetherston.....	..	45	..	..
L Jeff .....	..	33	12	11
H C Kirkwood.....	..	39	14	17
C A Edmonson.....	..	44	12	14
W D Stannard.....	..	47	..	16
E S Graham.....	20	43	18	15

*Practice.

Feb. 4.—This was another day of cold weather, and although the sun was shining brightly, it was almost noon before the thermometer registered up to zero, and it only got a few notches above that during the afternoon. Most of the twelve shooters put up very creditable scores, considering the cold weather.

In the club event, Fetherston was high amateur with a total score of 44 out of 50, while Seelig was only one target behind him. Taggart and Kammerer each broke 40, while Moore scored 39. Bills was high professional with 46, Graham taking second place with 44, while Stannard broke 43. Bills broke 21 out of 12 pairs in the double event, Fetherston and Graham each breaking 18.

May is trying to get used to a new "pump" gun, and says he finds it quite a change after shooting a double barrel for years. Meisner has returned from a trip which kept him away for the past month.

Events:	*	1	2	3	4	5
Targets:	15	50	15	15	50	12p
L M Fetherston.....	..	44	..	..	..	18
C R Seelig.....	..	43	..	..	..	..
B L Kammerer.....	10	40	12	14	..	14
J A Taggart.....	..	40	..	..	..	13
Amos Moore	12	39	10	9	36	..
O W Crocker.....	11	37	..	14	..	..
F M Meisner.....	11	37	..	..	23	..
C W May.....	12	37	14	14	..	..
J W Keller.....	9	28	11	..	..	..
F G Bills.....	14	46	..	..	..	21
E S Graham.....	14	44	15	..	..	18
W D Stannard.....	15	43	..	..	..	17

*Practice.

WM. F. MERKLE, Supt.

Pillow Gun Club.

PILLOW, Pa.—The attendance was large, and weather beautiful at the shoot of the Pillow Gun Club, held Feb. 3. The scores, at 75 targets each man, follow:

D W Reitz.....	62	H C Deibler.....	62
D M Bohner.....	64	A E Daniels.....	60
J A Shaffer.....	66	L Buffington	50
J N Buffington	56	H V Runk.....	44
D Williard	48	Lew Reed	54
Chas Schmeltz	47	T L Snyder.....	47
J J Lahr.....	57	J A Bingaman.....	61
Geo Wert	50	J E Bingaman.....	54

J. A. BINGAMAN, Sec'y.

The FOREST AND STREAM may be obtained from any newsdealer on order. Ask your dealer to supply you regularly.

New York Athletic Club.

PELHAM MANOR, N. Y., Feb. 10.—Twelve gunners concealed here to-day. Following the suggestion of FOREST AND STREAM, one event on the program was shot from "field position," as was the case last week. George Lyon took this event with 25 out of 25. C. W. Billings, captain of the Olympic team, made only 19, while R. L. Spotts, a probable member of the team, broke only 14. The winners in the events were: A. Elliott Ranney, O. C. Grinnell, Jr., R. L. Spotts and George Lyon. The summary:

February, cup 25 targets, handicap:			
O C Grinnell, Jr.	3 25	G F Pelham	4 21
A E Ranney	2 25	W B Ogden	3 21
G Lyon	0 24	R Johnson	2 21
R L Spotts	1 23	T Lenane, Jr.	3 20
B M Higginson	0 22	J G Batterson	3 20
C W Billings	2 21	O Dickey	0 18

Shoot-off:			
O C Grinnell, Jr.	2 25	A E Ranney	2 21
President's cup, 25 targets, handicap:			
A E Ranney	2 24	G F Pelham	4 21
G Lyon	0 23	R Johnson	2 20
C W Billings	0 23	T Lenane, Jr.	3 18
O C Grinnell	1 23	W B Ogden	2 18
B M Higginson	1 23	O Dickey	0 16
R L Spotts	0 22	J G Batterson	3 13

Lenane trophy, 25 targets, handicap:			
O C Grinnell, Jr.	2 25	B M Higginson	0 21
C W Billings	2 23	T Lenane, Jr.	3 20
R Johnson	2 22	W B Ogden	3 20
A E Ranney	2 21	G Lyon	0 19
O Dickey	0 21	G F Pelham	4 19
R L Spotts	1 21	J G Batterson	3 16

Lembeck cup, 25 targets, handicap:			
R L Spotts	1 24	C W Billings	2 20
G Lyon	0 23	A E Ranney	1 19
G F Pelham	4 23	O Dickey	0 19
O C Grinnell, Jr.	1 21	B M Higginson	0 19
R Johnson	2 21	J G Batterson	3 17
T Lenane, Jr.	3 20	W B Ogden	3 15

Gun below elbow, 25 targets:			
G Lyon	23	R L Spotts	14
R O Muller	20	R Johnson	13
C W Billings	19	G F Pelham	10
A E Ranney	15		

Distance handicap, 25 targets:			
	Yds.	T'l.	
R L Spotts	21	20	G F Pelham
C W Billings	20	20	J G Batterson
R O Muller	16	20	B Higginson
G Lyon	21	20	A E Ranney
O C Grinnell, Jr.	20	19	T Lenane, Jr.
R Johnson	19	17	W B Ogden

Shoot-off:			
R L Spotts	21	19	C W Billings
R O Muller	16	18	

On the 12th, while it was nationally Lincoln Day, it was locally Corbett's day. This shooter won the 100-bird handicap with a credit of 12 with 102. While warming up he took a leg on Lembeck and February cups. Fred Pelham found the other prize in the 100-bird match with 97, aided by a 20 handicap. The limb on Lenane cup went to R. R. Debacher, and the distance handicap to C. W. Billings. Scores:

February cup, 25 targets, handicap:			
G J Corbett	2 24	G F Pelham	4 21
G M Thomson	4 24	E M Smith	3 19
R R Debacher	5 23	D F McMahon	2 21
F H Schaufler	2 23	G N Huggins	5 17
A E Ranney	1 22	E F Crowe	3 20
W B Ogden	2 21	E P Lawson	0 18
C W Billings	2 20		

Shoot-off:			
G J Corbett	2 24	G M Thomson	4 23

Lenane trophy, 25 targets, handicap:			
R R Debacher	5 25	G M Thomson	4 23
G F Pelham	4 25	E F Crowe	3 23
W B Ogden	2 23	R O Miller	5 21
F H Schaufler	2 23	G N Huggins	5 21
C W Billings	2 23	E P Lawson	0 18
G J Corbett	1 23	A E Ranney	1 17
D F McMahon	2 22	E M Smith	3 17

Shoot-off, same conditions:			
R R Debacher	5 22	G F Pelham	4 21

President's cup, 25 targets, handicap:			
R O Muller	5 24	G F Pelham	4 21
E F Crowe	3 23	E M Smith	4 21
G J Corbett	1 23	D F McMahon	2 21
A E Ranney	1 22	G N Huggins	5 20
W B Ogden	2 17	G M Thomson	4 20
F H Schaufler	2 17	E P Lawson	0 19
C W Billings	2 21		

Lembeck trophy, 25 targets, handicap:			
G J Corbett	1 25	E M Smith	3 18
E F Crowe	3 25	R R Debacher	4 19
G F Pelham	4 25	D F McMahon	2 17
C W Billings	2 24	G N Huggins	5 20
A E Ranney	1 22	G M Thomson	4 18
W B Ogden	2 22	R O Muller	4 20
F H Schaufler	2 20	E P Lawson	0 16

Shoot-off, same conditions:			
G J Corbett	1 24	E F Crowe	3 21
G F Pelham	4 23		

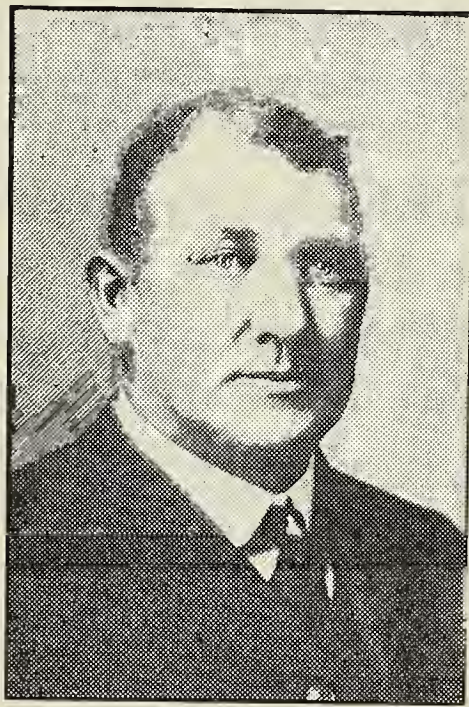
Distance handicap, 25 targets:			
	Yds.	T'l.	
C W Billings	21	19	E M Smith
W B Ogden	19	18	R R Debacher
A E Ranney	21	17	D F McMahon
F H Schaufler	19	15	G N Huggins
G J Corbett	21	17	G M Thomson
G F Pelham	17	15	E F Crowe

The Sunny South Handicap

— WON WITH —

WINCHESTER

Repeating Shotguns and Loaded Shells



W. R. CROSBY.

The opening gun of the trap shooting year was fired with the holding of the Sunny South Handicap at Houston, Texas, and as usual the Winchester red **W** combination started right in to corral the winnings. W. H. France, who won the main event, the Sunny South Handicap, shot a Winchester Repeating Shotgun and Winchester Loaded Shells, scoring 95 out of 100, and 25 straight on the shoot-off. Also he and Alf. Gardiner won the Team Race with the splendid score of 49 out of 50, both shooting Winchester Repeating Shotguns and Winchester Loaded Shells.

HIGH GENERAL AVERAGE

1148 x 1205

Out of a total of 1205 targets thrown, W. R. Crosby broke 1148, winning High General Average. As an onlooker remarked, "this was remarkable shooting, as Mr. Gardiner certainly threw the hardest targets it was possible to throw with an automatic trap." As usual, Mr. Crosby shot Winchester Factory Loaded Shells, which are hard-hitting enough to break the hardest targets.

Get Into The Winnings This Year By Shooting The Red W Combination

One hundred birds, scratch and handicap:			
G J Corbett	12 102	F H Schaufler	12 91
G F Pelham	20 97	W B Ogden	12 87
R R Debacher	25 95	D F McMahon	12 85
E F Crowe	16 95	G M Thomson	16 85
C W Billings	12 92	E M Smith	20 80
A E Ranney	12 91	G N Huggins	25 71

Burnes	11 13 17 13 14 18	86
Edwards	11 12 18 10 15 19	85
Proctor	15 12 17 13 13 14	84
Blinn	11 11 12 13 13 18	83
Wigglesworth	11 14 14 14 13 17	83
Wheeler	7 13 15 13 13 18	79
Sadler	12 10 15 11 11 18	77
Jones	7 9 11 13 13 15	68
Dimick	7 8 10 11 8 9	58
Alliston	6 8 9 11 8 8	45
Whittemore	2 5 11 5 . . .	23

Paleface Gun Club.

WELLINGTON, Mass., Feb. 7.—This was one good day for us. We had a field of nineteen shooters, seven of whom made 90 or better, out of the 100 allotted targets.

Darton, a professional from Portland was high gun with 95, leading Snow and Williams by one bird. Scores:			
Targets:			
Darton	15 15 20 15 15 20	Total.	95
Snow	12 15 20 14 15 19		94
Williams	13 13 20 14 14 20		94
Clarke	12 15 19 14 14 20		94
Sweet	15 14 18 13 14 19		93
Adams	14 14 17 15 13 18		91
Osborne	12 15 19 13 14 17		90
	14 10 18 15 15 18		90
	11 9 1 814 15 20		87

Plattsville Gun Club.

PLATTSVILLE, Wis., Feb. 5.—Owing to severe cold, the attendance was not large at the traps to-day. The scores, at 50 birds, follow:

B Doescher	44	J C David	33
T J Bridges	43	C E Gilmore	32
Ed Long	41	Walter Rose	32
L Bartling	40	C Burg	30
C Eberhardt	40	J Horister	5
T. J. BRIDGES, Sec'y.			

AN UNBEATEN RECORD!

TARGETS SHOT AT
4280

97.28%

TARGETS BROKEN
4164

This is the percentage with which Mr. J. S. Day won the 1910 OFFICIAL HIGH AMATEUR AVERAGE—a percentage never equalled by an amateur and exceeding by exactly 1% the figures of the 1911 winner, who, moreover, shot at only 2100 targets.

Mr. Day's Wonderful Shooting was done with

Peters

FACTORY LOADED SHELLS

The Lion's Share of the 1911 Amateur Honors was also won with PETERS Shells, for they were used either exclusively or for the most of their shooting by 5 out of the 10 High Amateurs. This is not all. The 1911 Grand American Handicap, the greatest event in the Trap-Shooting world, was won by Mr. Harvey Dixon, who scored 99 out of 100 from the 20-yard mark. This score has never been equalled and is a World's Record.

Mr. Dixon used PETERS SHELLS the kind with "STEEL WHERE STEEL BELONGS."

Particular attention is directed to the fact that all of the shooting of Messrs. Day and Dixon was done with Peters Regular Factory Loads. And remember this—you can use PETERS Shells in any good gun. They require no special make of gun to give best results.

THE PETERS CARTRIDGE COMPANY - - - CINCINNATI, OHIO

New York: 98 Chambers Street. T. H. KELLER, Manager

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Crescent Athletic Club.

BAY RIDGE, N. Y., Feb. 10.—F. B. Stephenson and C. R. James had their shooting clothes on to-day. Stephenson got 90 out of 100 in the take-home trophy event, 23 out of 25 in February cup, and 24 out of 25 in sweepstake handicap:

Take-home trophy, 100 targets, scratch:
F B Stephenson..... 90
H M Brigham..... 83
F S Hyatt..... 78
C R James..... 72
A Bryant..... 72

February cup, 25 targets, handicap:
F B Stephenson..... 0 23
G G Stephenson, Jr. 3 22
F S Hyatt..... 1 18
H M Brigham..... 1 17
A Bryant..... 5 17

F. B. Stephenson trophy, 25 targets, handicap:
H M Brigham..... 1 22
Geo E Brower..... 4 22
J E Murray..... 3 21
B Adams..... 0 20

Stake trophy, 25 targets, handicap:
G G Stephenson, Jr. 3 23
Geo E Brower..... 4 23
A Bryant..... 5 19
H N Brigham..... 1 19
J F James..... 0 18

Team shoot and sweepstakes, 25 targets, handicap:
C R James..... 0 24
H M Brigham..... 1 22
F B Stephenson..... 0 20
J E Murray..... 3 20
G G Stephenson, Jr. 3 19

Team match, 50 targets, handicap:
F B Stephenson 0 20
C R James..... 0 24—44

Sweepstakes, 25 targets, handicap:
F B Stephenson..... 0 24
C R James..... 0 21
H M Brigham..... 1 19
G G Stephenson..... 3 19
J F James..... 0 18

Lincoln's Birthday brought out much enthusiasm, and the beginning of the 200-bird scratch club championship, 100 shot at to-day, and 100 on Washington's Birthday. F. B. Stephenson got 85 of his 100, won the Stake trophy with 25 straight, and was a winner in the team shoot. W. W. Marshall won J. E. Murray trophy, (14) 47 out of 50. L. C. Hopkins corralled the take-home trophy, 90 out of 100. F. B. Adams got Stephenson trophy, 24 out of 25 from scratch, and C. F. James was one of the team winners. Scores:

Club championship, 100 targets, scratch:
F B Stephenson..... 85
M Stiner..... 83
C R James..... 80
F S Hyatt..... 74

J. E. Murray trophy, 50 targets, handicap:
W W Marshall..... 14 47
F B Stephenson..... 0 46
L C Hopkins..... 12 44
J F James..... 0 43
F S Hyatt..... 4 42
*O R Dickey..... 0 42
C R James..... 0 41
C H Pulis..... 8 41
A Everett..... 8 40

Stake trophy, 25 targets, handicap:
F B Stephenson..... 0 25
L C Hopkins..... 6 23
W W Marshall..... 7 23
*O R Dickey..... 0 22
A Everett..... 4 20
C R James..... 0 19
C H Pulis..... 4 19
J W Adams..... 6 19
F S Hyatt..... 1 18

Take-home trophy, 100 targets, scratch:
L C Hopkins..... 90
W W Marshall..... 89
F B Stephenson..... 87
C H Pulis..... 87
*O R Dickey..... 80
J F James..... 78
*J W Hessian..... 76
C R James..... 75

Stephenson trophy, 25 targets, handicap:
F B Adams..... 0 24
*O R Dickey..... 0 23
G G Stephenson, Jr. 3 23
J F James..... 0 22
C R James..... 0 22
G Brower..... 4 22
C H Pulis..... 4 22
L C Hopkins..... 6 21
J P Fairchild..... 1 20

Team shoot, 50 targets, handicap: F. B. Stephenson and C. F. James (0) 45. J. F. James and F. S. Hyatt (1) 36. J. E. Murray and F. S. Hyatt (4) 35. J. P. Fairchild and G. E. Brower (5) 27.

Stamford Rod and Gun Club.

STAMFORD, Conn., Feb. 12.—Two cups were offered in a 50-bird shoot at the Rod and Gun Club traps to-day. One was for high gun, the other for best handicap scores. Three strings of 25 were shot, the best two strings counting. R. A. Gillespie won the high gun cup after a tie with E. L. Hatch at 43.

In the shoot-off, Gillespie won with 21 to Hatch's 20. V. S. Allen won the handicap cup. The scores:
V S Allen..... 8 49
R A Gillespie..... 4 43
Wm Elder..... 4 44
R Keeler..... 6 44
E L Hatch..... 0 43
A S Pitt..... 8 43

Greenwich Gun Club.

GREENWICH, Conn., Feb. 10.—There was good sport here to-day, and a good attendance. The scores follow: Weekly handicap:

N Webb..... 24 89
G M Pynchon..... 20 86
E T Hall..... 28 87
J R Johnson..... 20 76

Handicap prize: Points. Webb..... 4
E P Hall..... 3
Club championship: Baron von der Ropp. 4
J W Masury..... 2

High gun champion of the Essex County Country Club is B. M. Shanley, Jr., who yesterday scored 90 out of a possible 100 on the leg of the 1000-bird match now running, and also captured a leg on the Heller trophy. He shoots scratch. The scores:

One hundred targets: B M Shanley, Jr... 0 90
Colgate handicap: Austin Colgate..... 16 82
C H Daly..... 0 77

Shanley trophy, 10 pairs of doubles: Shanley..... 9
Hart..... 12
Colgate..... 11

Heller trophy: Shanley..... 0 24
Hart..... 0 20
Colgate..... 4 22

February trophy: Hart..... 0 21
Colgate..... 4 25
Daly..... 0 20

Saturday cup: Shanley..... 0 23
Hart..... 0 17
Colgate..... 4 18

Early bird shoot: Shanley..... 0 21
Hart..... 0 15
Colgate..... 4 17

Queens Country Club.

Feb. 12 was about the best day this year in the matter of attendance. Lincoln's Birthday shoot, 200 targets, handicap:

D K Morrell..... 40 189
W Simonson..... 0 176
F Rowland..... 40 175
C H Denton..... 56 168
W Hyland..... 8 166
T R Chapman..... 48 163
B Hathaway..... 24 163

Bergen Beach Gun Club.

It was so cold at the Jamaica Bay traps of the Bergen Beach Gun Club on the 10th inst., that only five members showed up. The number was so small that the committee decided to call off the regular sliding distance handicap and have only practice shoots. G. Remsen and J. Voorhees did the best work.

George K. Kouwenhoven won the first prize in the distance handicap shoot of the Bergen Beach Gun Club on the 12th inst. Thirty-seven marksmen took part in the contest, which was at 50 targets. The winner had 46 to his credit, shooting from the 19yds. mark. J. Gaughan on 17yd. mark, took second, and A. F. Suydam, J. F. Simonson and R. Morgan divided the third price. The scores:

	Yds.	T'l.		Yds.	T'l.
G Kouwenhoven	19	46	J Voorhees	18	36
J Gaughan	17	44	C A Brown	16	36
A Suydam	17	42	J H Hendrickson	19	36
J F Simonson	18	42	H Kelsey	16	36
R Morgan	18	42	H Keeler	16	35
G S Remsen	19	40	C A Brown	16	34
H Wellbrock	16	39	F R Long	18	33
P Von Boeckman	19	39	C A Medler	18	32
H Welles	19	39	H Tracey	16	31
Dr Gunther	18	39	T Lyon	16	31
H Welzmuller	17	39	T Davis	16	31
T Schorty	19	39	G Piercy	19	30
G Sauer	16	39	G Richmond	19	29
R Young	16	38	T Short	16	28
H W Drever	18	38	H Hewins	16	28
H D Bergen	17	37	L Levier	16	27
P Van Valer	16	37	J O'Neill	16	27

Marine and Field Club.

THE trapshooters of the Marine and Field Club had a novel experience yesterday. Gravesend Bay was frozen from Norton's Point to Fort Hamilton, and as far west as the main ship channel. Over the sheet of solid ice, dotted here and there with skaters and people walking, the Bath Beach organization threw the bluerocks. Although it was bitterly cold the gunners did not seem to mind the weather.

C. B. Sayre did the best work of the afternoon, winning practically every prize of the day. He took the second leg of the February cup with a total of 97 out of a possible 100 targets, and followed the shoot by taking the take-home trophy with a full score of 25 targets. Mr. Sayre also won two club trophy shoots. One was taken only after a shoot-off, in which J. H. Emanuel, Jr., competed. The latter gunner also won a club trophy shoot.

Mr. Sayre was also in excellent form on Lincoln's Birthday. He gained a leg on the February cup with a full score of 100 targets. It was the first time in ten years that such a total has been made at Bath Beach. In addition to the February cup, he also took the Lincoln Day cup and a club handicap. E. H. Lott and C. B. Ludwig were the other winners of the afternoon.

The following are the scores in February cup match:

C D Sayre	16	100	E H Lott	0	87
C B Ludwig	8	95	C M Camp	8	81
J H Emmanuel, Jr.	8	93	T R Towne	0	78

Jersey City Gun Club.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Feb. 10.—Eleven members were out at the regular Saturday shoot of the Jersey City Gun Club to-day. It was another zero day, fully as disagreeable as any we have had since Jan. 1, and as the coldest days seem to come on Saturdays, our attendance has been very small; but with milder weather the boys will be out in force.

A. M. Dalton, of Tuckahoe, N. Y., paid us another visit to-day, and was high gun for the day with an average of 64 per cent., and he also won the distance handicap event.

Piercy, who has been laid up for a month with rheumatism in his right hand, was out to-day and shot a few, but had to give it up, as the weather was not just the right sort for his trouble. The scores follow:

	Shot at	Broke		Shot at	Broke
Piercy	115	72	Jones	75	25
Shannon	275	13	Brady	100	40
Dalton	200	129	Joy	50	20
Dixon	200	124	Bill	100	48
Hering	150	80	Simpson	75	37
Engle	150	71			

On Washington's Birthday we are going to have a shoot for prizes, starting at 1:30 P. M., and extend a cordial invitation to all shooters to pay us a visit that day. Programs for St. Patrick's day will be mailed in a few days.

SECRETARY.

Registered Tournaments.

THE following tournaments have been registered with the Interstate Association during the week ending Feb. 10:

- May 2.—Jewell (Ia.) G. C. W. S. Hoon, Sec'y.
- May 2.—Dublin (O.) G. C. N. J. Dominy, Sec'y.
- May 7.—Pittsburgh, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania Trapshooters' League tournament, under auspices of the Herron Hill G. C. Thos. D. Bell, Sec'y.
- May 7-8.—Des Moines, Ia.—Hyperion G. C. W. E. Moyer, Mgr.
- May 9.—Vergas (Minn.) R. and G. C. C. Scharf, Sec'y.
- May 9-10.—Charlotte, N. C.—Mecklenburg County G. C. E. P. Coles, Sec'y.
- May 14-15.—David City (Neb.) G. C. E. D. Taylor, Sec'y.
- May 15-16.—Camden (Ark.) G. C. J. P. Wright, Mgr.
- May 17.—Nevada (Ia.) G. C. E. W. Scott, Sec'y.
- May 21-23.—Waco, Tex.—Texas State tournament, under the auspices of the Waco G. C. E. S. Forsgard, Mgr.

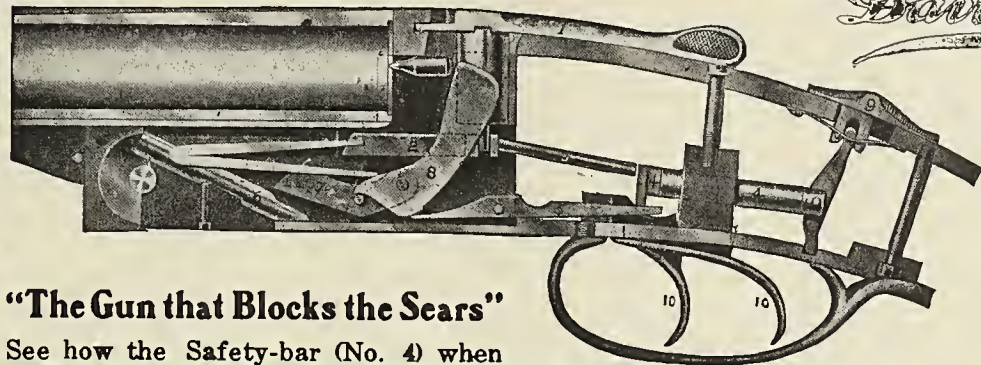
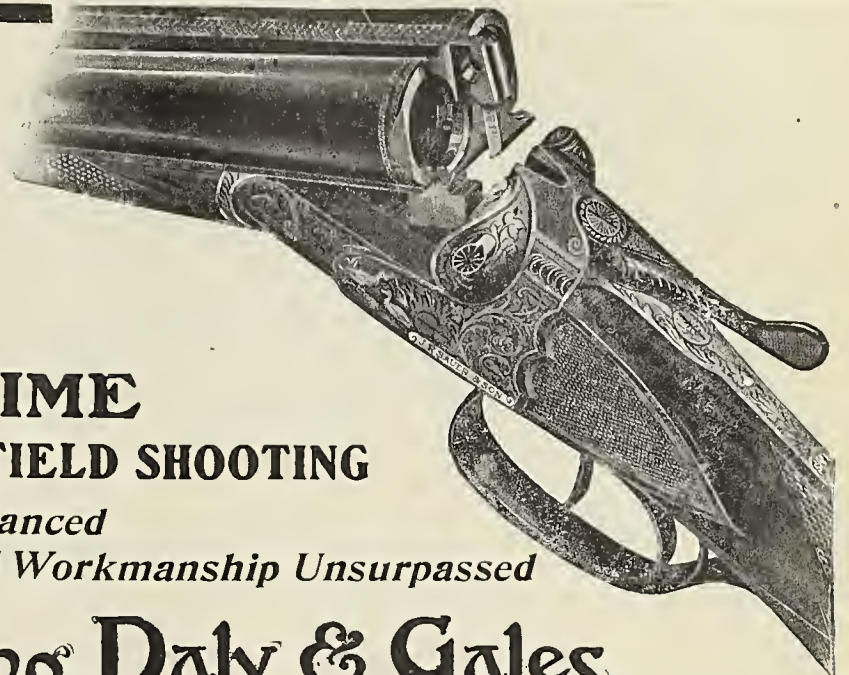
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See how the Safety-bar (No. 4) when pushed back over the L-shaped ends of the Sears (No. 5) completely blocks them, making accidental discharge absolutely impossible. Every Davis Hammerless Gun has the Safety that "Blocks the Sears". It is a *Safe* "Safety".

N. R. DAVIS & SONS, Lock Box 707 ASSONET, MASS., U. S. A. Established 1863

- May 22.—Galion (O.) G. C. C. C. Mandeville, Sec'y.
- June 5.—Conde (S. D.) G. C. A. E. McMillan, Sec'y.
- June 11.—Washington, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania Trapshooters' League tournament, under the auspices of the Washington G. C. C. W. Peterson, Sec'y.
- June 12.—Brodhead (Wis.) G. C. J. B. Pierce, Sec'y.
- June 12-13.—Pine Bluff, (Ark.) G. C. E. J. Voss, Sec'y.
- July 3.—Catasauqua, Pa.—Bryden G. C. E. C. Jones Sec'y.
- July 9-11.—Fort Dodge, Ia.—Iowa State tournament, under auspices of the Fort Dodge G.C. Jos. Kautzky, Manager.
- July 16.—Butler, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania Trapshooters' League tournament, under the auspices of the Butler R. and G. C. S. G. Purvis, Sec'y.
- July 25-26.—Warroad, Minn.—Minnesota State tournament, under the auspices of the Minnesota State Sportsmen's Association. Peter Alldrin, Sec'y.
- Aug. 6.—Belle Vernon, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania Trapshooters' League tournament, under the auspices of the Belle Vernon G. C. B. F. Daugherty, Sec'y.
- Sept. 10.—McKeesport, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania Trapshooters' League tournament, under the auspices of the Youghiogheny Country Club. R. J. Caughey, Sec'y.

ELMER E. SHANER, Sec'y-Treas.

Northern Kentucky Gun Club.

THERE was a good attendance at the weekly shoot of the club on Feb. 10. The cold, stormy weather of the past few weeks has prevented the boys from coming out, and they welcomed the rise in temperature, which permitted them to heed the call of the clays and once more enjoy their favorite sport. The light was poor, owing to the haze which rose from the river, making the targets hard to see and keeping the scores considerably below normal. Hammersmith was out for the first time in two or three months, and showed that he had not forgotten how to point by breaking over 90 per cent. of his targets. Ertel and Ford also did nice work, approaching the 90 per cent. mark very closely. Messrs. Werner, Menze, Kohler, H. Kohler, Weber and Pfeisticker, all of the new club at Mt. Healthy, O., were present, and

enjoyed the afternoon's sport, as well as the cordial welcome they received from the club members. They will come over again, and extended an invitation for the Northerns to visit them. Of the visitors, Menze did the best work. The game is new to most of them, so that the showing they made on strange grounds may be called very good. Richards was fooling with a strange gun, a frequent happening with him, and his scores show the result. Rogers shot only in one event, as it was up to him to do the work of scorer and referee.

Nearly 1,000 targets were trapped during the afternoon. The club will hold a shoot at white fliers on Feb. 17, in preparation for the shoot on the grounds of the Crystal Lake Gun Club at Ryland, Ky., Feb. 22, when the Ohio State championship at white fliers will be contested for. The sweeps are optional, and are open to all, but only residents of Ohio can compete for the title and trophy. The next regular shoot of the club will be held on Feb. 18. A number of the members will attend the shoot at Ryland, and also the shoot at the private grounds of T. H. Clay, Jr., on Feb. 26, 28 and March 1, when Harry Kahler and J. D. Gay will shoot their match at 100 white fliers per day. This promises to be some match, and as both contestants are well known, and have many friends in this part of the country, much interest is manifested. They will have a fair field and no favor, and may the best man win.

Werner	12	13	..	..	25
Menze	14	20	19	15	68
Weihe	10	8	9	14	41
Kohler	16	15	12	..	43
Weber	12	15	..	..	27
H Kahler	13	..	..	..	13
Pfeisticker	18	..	..	..	18
Hammersmith	21	24	23	..	68
Ertel	22	22	22	..	66
Ford	23	21	23	..	67
Richards	16	15	15	19	65
Rogers	20	..	..	..	20

The FOREST AND STREAM may be obtained from any newsdealer on order. Ask your dealer to supply you regularly.

Hudson Gun Club.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Feb. 11.—At the Hudson Gun Club bi-monthly shoot this morning the attendance was not up to the standard owing no doubt to the extreme cold weather that we are having hereabouts, as only fifteen of the faithful dyed-in-the-wool shooting bugs showed up to make a noise, and get lots of good fresh air, that blows across the banks of the picturesque Hackensack.

Dave Engle was the kingpin this morning with 77 per cent. to his credit, with Jack Fanning the runner-up, he scoring 73 per cent. of his targets. Joe Whitley challenged Tom Kelley to shoot a race at 100 targets, but after shooting 75, Whitley was so badly beaten that he threw up the sponge and decided to wait until Kelley gets a little older, as Joe had to admit that Kelley is a little too young a man for him to try to beat in a shooting match. Conditions were very hard to-day for the sport, lots of wind and zero weather, and the ground covered with snow, which are not very propitious for high scores at any grounds. On Feb. 25 we are going to try to pull off another team shoot between twenty or more members of the club, and we would like to see a big attendance at the grounds on this date, so that we will have lots of timber to choose from. Visitors are always welcome, so just come around and look us over.

Events:	1	2	3	4	5
Targets:	25	25	25	25	25
D D Engle	18	20	22	20	17
W Davis	16	12	15	18	16
C Phelps	11	10	12	13	19
Twenty-gauge	7	3	15	..	..
J Williams	17	18	16	18	15
C von Lengerke	16	16	16	20	20
C Kurzell	6	8	10	9	..
J Williams, Jr.	12	18	13	13	13
H Crow .....	..	..	22	20	18
T Kelley .....	..	..	19	18	19
J Fanning	17	19	20	17	..
Ben	11	15	13	17	14
B Beyersdoft	14	14	13	..	..
J Whitley .....	..	..	11	11	12
H Ruffer .....	..	..	14	15	12

T. H. K., Sec'y.

Smith Gun Club.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 10.—The monthly prize shoot of the Smith Gun Club brought out twenty-one members to brave the zero weather that prevailed. The red-hot stove in the club house seemed more preferable than the firing line, judging from the efforts of the squad hustler, John Geiger won first prize with a great big 47 out of 50, followed closely by Phil Coffin with one bird less. Louis Colquitt starts for Florida to have a little game shooting (of course not to get away from this frigid atmosphere). All the boys wish him success, and will anxiously await his return.

On Washington's Birthday we will hold a merchandise shoot, open to all amateurs, at 100 targets, sliding handicap, \$2 entrance. These shoots are very popular, as conducted by this club, so we look for a record-breaking crowd.

Targets:	25	25	25	H.	50
W Hassinger	19	16	24	17	39
P Coffin	20	22	22	17	46
Page	18	20	19	17	41
Baldwin	19	22	20	14	40
Colquitt	22	22	21	16	42
W Trowbridge	16	18	19	16	33
E Gardner	16	18	..	16	28
J Geiger	24	19	21	16	47
Shepard	17	17	19	20	24
Kussmaul	18	16	..	14	42
N Apgar	13	12	..	14	36
L Apgar	12	17	..	14	33
L Trowbridge	13	13	17	14	36
J Erb	18	16	..	15	36
Compton	18	17	19	20	28
J Thompson	14	22	..	18	35
R Bercaugh .....	..	19	20	17	32
H Hassinger .....	..	17	16	14	31
S Thornton .....	..	..	..	17	30
Trimpi .....	..	..	..	14	33
Hisor .....	..	..	9	14	21

The Frank Hall Cup.

MR. FRANK HALL, of Ridgefield, N. J., has presented the New Jersey State Sportsmen's Association a solid silver cup, to be known as the 100-bird State champion 1912 cup. This cup is to be shot for on the grounds of the gun clubs belonging to the New Jersey State Sportsmen's Association, who make application to the secretary for dates. Shoots to consist of 100 targets on each ground, and five highest scores to win, each club to furnish two sets of traps.

These shoots to be open to all amateurs who are bona fide residents of New Jersey. Each shoot to consist of 100 targets per man, \$3.50 entrance, \$1 to go to purse on the 100 targets, to be divided on the percentage system, 40, 30 and 20 per cent.; \$1 to be reserved for the final purse for the five highest guns to be divided 30, 25, 20, 10 and 5 per cent. The remaining \$1.50 to pay club for targets.

The contestant having the highest total for five shoots to receive cup and 30 per cent. of final purse.

Shoots to start at 2 P. M., and entries to remain open in each event until the last squad entered have shot their first 25 targets. Interstate rules to govern.

In case of ties for cup, they will be shot off at 100 targets on neutral grounds, to be named by State Association.

Club grounds and dates will be sent to clubs as soon as final arrangements can be made with the various clubs of the Association.

The cup is a handsome one, standing 21 inches high and nicely engraved, and has a value of \$150. The cup becomes the property of winner.

This Association thinks this shoot should be an im-

portant event in shooting circles in New Jersey, and should bring out a strong field of shooters.

The New Jersey State Sportsmen's Association takes this opportunity to thank Mr. Hall for his magnificent gift. Clubs should address applications as early as possible to the Secretary, Chas. T. Day, 618 No. Seventh street, Newark, N. J.

Birmingham Gun Club.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 10.—The fine weather Friday brought out twenty shooters to the gun club grounds, and the shooting continued till dark. Some good scores were made, and some beginners were present, also spectators. Tom Cassity has again gone with the trade after a vacation of two years, and his many friends in Birmingham are glad to know that he will make his headquarters in Birmingham. P. B. Plummer, of Chattanooga, was here also, and shot with us. Charlie North, John Lester and Geo. Hillman paid us a visit during the week.

Conrad R. Skinner, of Lexington, Ky., father to R. R. Skinner, our local expert, paid us a visit, and enjoyed the shooting very much.

R. R. Skinner, J. K. Warren and Gentry Hill did the best shooting, each breaking 93 out of their 100, closely followed by James Hillman and H. C. Ryding.

John Fletcher did the most phenomenal shooting, making two perfect scores of 25 each, and finishing with 73 out of his 75.

Tom Cassity shot well for one who has been out of the game for two years. He had a perfect score of 25. He broke his gun the first time up and used another one to finish. Ed. Cornwall is improving nicely for a beginner, and has now joined the regulars at our shoots, and promises to become an expert.

Mrs. O. L. Garl and Judge Frank Cahalan had a fine race and wound up with a tie on 79.

R. H. Baugh shoots Mr. Ryding's gun better than his own, as his score is above the average, and we hear that he has made several flattering offers to Mr. Ryding for it.

Mr. Wheeler is shooting well for a beginner, and has joined the club.

J. K. Warren did phenomenal shooting at doubles, making 23 out of 12 pairs.

Much interest is being shown in our spring shoot to take place April 8, 9, and 10, with \$600 added money, three trophies and several prizes. This will be the biggest shoot in point of number of targets, added money, prizes and trophies held in Birmingham for some years and in the State also.

Shot at. Broke	Shot at. Broke
R R Skinner ... 100 93	Judge Cahalan. 100 79
J K Warren ... 100 93	J Fletcher ... 75 72
G Hillman ... 100 93	R H Baugh ... 75 67
Jas Hillman ... 100 93	A Henderson ... 75 66
H C Ryding ... 100 89	Dr J Colbourne 75 66
*T Cassity ... 100 88	Wheeler ... 100 65
Provell ... 100 86	O L Garl ... 75 61
*P B Plummer ... 100 82	Wm Hunn ... 100 57
Ed Cornwell ... 100 80	P H Lallande ... 75 55
Mrs O L Garl. 100 79	Hazzard ... 75 26

Twelve pairs doubles:	*Tom Cassity	14
J K Warren	Ed Cornwell	10
Gentry Hillman		
Frank Cahalan		
*Professionals.		

Essex County Country Club.

ORANGE, N. J., Feb. 11.—B. M. Shanley, Jr., was high gun with 90 out of 100 on the leg of the 1000-bird match now running, and also captured a leg on the Heller trophy from scratch. Jesse Metcalf took the Saturday cup, James A. Hart took leg on the Shanley trophy. Senator Austen Colgate, president of the club, took a leg on the February trophy. The scores:

One hundred targets:	C H Daly	0 77
B M Shanley, Jr. ... 0 80	J Metcalf	12 80
J A Hart	P Hauck, Jr.	8 72
Colgate		

Shanley trophy, 10 pairs doubles:	Daly	10
Shanley	Metcalf	9
Hart	Hauck	10
Colgate		

Heller trophy:	Daly	0 21
Shanley	Metcalf	3 16
Hart	Hauck	2 17
Colgate		

February trophy:	Daly	0 20
Shanley	Metcalf	3 16
Hart	Hauck	2 19
Colgate		

Saturday cup:	Daly	0 18
Shanley	Metcalf	4 24
Hart	Hauck	2 20
Colgate		

Early bird shoot:	Daly	0 18
Shanley	Metcalf	4 22
Hart		
Colgate		

Indianapolis Gun Club.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 27.—Edmonson had the best average for the day and was the only one to get a straight.

Shot at. Broke	Shot at. Broke
Moller	Mack
Edmonson	A H Seilken ...
Britton	H L Seilken ...
Wagner	

Feb. 10.—Scores continue generally low, but are good enough, considering the weather. In the spoon handicap



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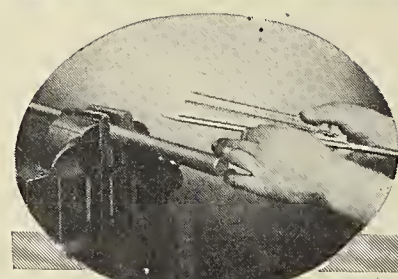
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Dixon, Britton and Ford were tied with 100 each, the latter winning in the shoot-off.

Shot at. Broke	Shot at. Broke
Carter	Edmonson
Ford	Appel
Hoover	Britton
Moller	

Concordia (Kans.) Blue Ribbon Gun Club.

CONCORDIA, Kans., Feb. 7.—Empson and Caldwell were the high men for the program of 90 targets, with 84 each, Clarence Krohn being second 83, and Chas. Sewart was in third place with 80. Mr. Severson, from Canada, was a visitor, and shot through the program, and finished with a score of 78. Following were the scores made:

Shot at. Broke	Shot at. Broke
Empson	Girard
Calwell	Myers
Frohn	Snyder
Sewart	Barton
Severson	Hannum
Huscher	Goodman

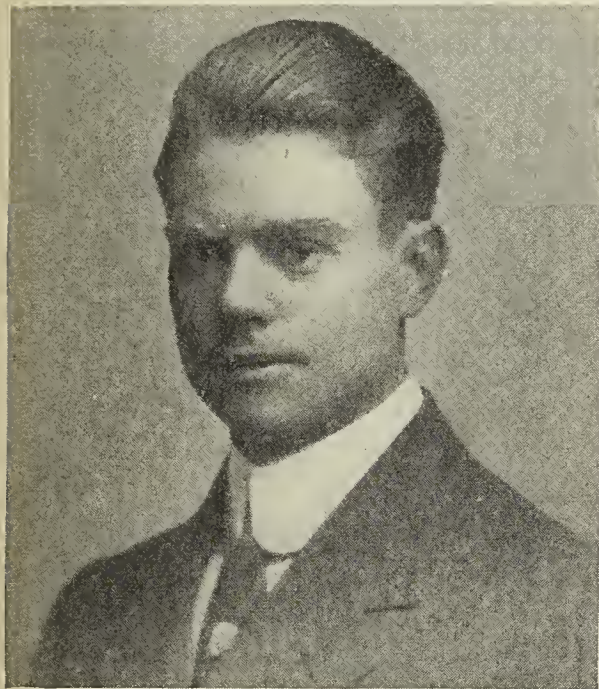
J. F. CALDWELL, Sec'y.

Rifle and Revolver

Schoolboy Shooters.

MARKSMEN from the various high schools yesterday discarded the sub-target machine for real rifles and ammunition, in the annual open shooting tournament, under auspices of De Witt Clinton, over the ranges in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory.

Morris High School, holders of national interscholastic



W. T. CARROLL,
Captain, Rifle Team, University Nebraska.



GEORGE ARTHUR GRAHAM,
Secretary, Yates Rifle Club, University Nebraska.

championship, made almost a clean sweep of the big program. In the competition for first teams, Morris led De Witt Clinton by 7 points, and in the second team match the Bronx boys won with 11 points to spare.

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By PERRY D. FRAZER

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The reason is obvious. The book is written in plain English, and all the details are set down so simply that a boy can follow them. All of the types of rods used on fresh and salt water are described and specifications given. Separate chapters cover all details, and the one on split cane rodmaking is the only comprehensive treatise on that subject ever published.

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De Witt Clinton won the club championship. The summaries.

First team trophy:	
Morris.	
D Romeo	73
L Jaeger	76
W Fogg	80
F Rescori	74
J Furia	75-378

Commerce	345	Curtis	288
Manual Training	338	Eastern District	258
Stuyvesant	315	Commercial	193

Second team trophy:	
Morris.	
C Toschach	68
W Hoffman	64
L Braunstein	71
F Schaeffer	64
R Pickett	74-341
Commerce	261

Club championship trophy:	
De Witt Clinton.	
C Eversfield	80
C Serling	76
R De Castro	75
I Grossman	81
W Clendenning	79-391
Commerce	344

Individual competition:
Class A—W. Fogg, Morris, 177; J. Curry, Stuyvesant, 175; R. De Castro, De Witt Clinton, 172; L. Kronman, Manual Training, 169; L. Jaeger, Morris, 169; W. Clendenning, De Witt Clinton, 166; D. Shapiro, Commerce, 164; D. Romeo, Morris, 161; T. Colgan, Commercial, 151; C. Eversfield, De Witt Clinton, 149; B. Grossman, De Witt Clinton, 147; D. Ruke, Commercial, 137; W. Church, Boys', 130.

Class B—L. Rickert, Morris, 158; C. Toschach, Morris, 155; L. Morvay, De Witt Clinton, 154; W. Hoffman, Morris, 149; L. Steinbeck, Manual Training, 141; W. Welton, De Witt Clinton, 137; L. Braunstein, Morris, 135; F. Schaeffer, Morris, 129.

Class C—G. Dugan, Morris, 137; I. Gersch, Morris, 129; G. Schneider, De Witt Clinton, 123; A. Ulrich, Morris, 121; J. Kerr, Morris, 117; L. Matz, De Witt Clinton, 115; B. Mintz, De Witt Clinton, 114; J. McDonald, Morris, 110.

National Rifle Association Notes.

At a meeting of the executive committee of the National Rifle Association, held at the office in Washington on Feb. 7, the following organizations and individuals were elected to membership in the Association:

Life Members—Brig.-Gen. Theo. Schwan, U. S. A., retired; M. Merillon, president de l'Union Internationale des Federations et Associations Nationales de Tir, Paris, France; Senor Don Antonio del Pino, president Tiro Federal Argentino, Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic; J. H. Cumpston, Dallas, Tex.; W. S. Park, Los Vegas, Nev.; Hon. Butler Ames, Boston, Mass.; Wm. B. Coit, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. H. Carl, Gilroy, Cal.

Regiments—Ninth U. S. Cavalry.

Third Class (Military) Organizations—Co. E, Third Wyoming Infantry, and Co. I, Tenth Pennsylvania Infantry.

Civilian Rifle Clubs—California Grays Rifle Club, San Francisco; Brooklyn (N. Y.) Naval Militia Rifle Club; Bucyrus (Ohio) Rifle Association; Haywards (Cal.) Rifle Club; Payette (Idaho) Rifle and Revolver Club; Boston (Mass.) Revolver Club; Winnemucca (Nev.) Rifle Club; Ancon (Canal Zone) Pistol and Rifle Club; Redding (Cal.) Rifle Club; Milwaukee (Wis.) Rifle and Pistol Club, and Fremont (Ohio) Civilian Rifle Club.

College and University Clubs—Kansas University Rifle Club, West Virginia University Rifle Club, Norwich University Rifle Club.

School Boy Rifle Clubs—Eastern High School, Washington, D. C., and New Mexico Military Institute.

The ambitious plans of the Association to organize and send two rifle teams abroad this spring will mean strenuous work to collect the \$15,000 necessary for the sending of these teams. Subscriptions have begun to come in. The first to be heard from is the well-known shot Billy Martin, of New Jersey, who writes that his regiment, the Second Infantry, will subscribe \$100. Two hundred dollar subscriptions have been received from the Remington-U. M. C. Co., and the Winchester Repeating Arms Co. General Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, U. S. Army, sends in his check for \$5, and Mr. J. H. Cumpston, of Dallas, Tex., one for \$10.

Plans are under way by several regiments which have adopted the suggestion sent out in a circular letter by the Association recommending the holding of a review or other entertainment in the armory for the benefit of the fund. The details have been completed for the ammunition tests, which will be held at the U. S. Marine Corps' range, Winthrop, Md., March 26 and 27.

The officers for the Argentine team have been selected. The team captain will be Col. Charles D. Gaither, of Maryland, who is well known by all the riflemen of the country, he having been in charge of the Maryland State rifle team at the national matches for a great many years. The team adjutant will be Capt. James A. Moss, of the General Staff, U. S. Army, one of the best-known linguists in the army. He is from Louisiana, and French is almost his native tongue. He has also been a teacher of Spanish in the army school, and will be of invaluable assistance in representing the United States at the Congress of Sharpshooters, to be held at Buenos Aires, at the same time as the tournament, and in the conferences of the team captains, preliminary to the matches.

The Army, Navy, and Marine Corps have expressed their intention of nominating candidates to tryout for these teams. Reports are beginning to come in from the States as to the number of representatives. West Virginia will send three, California two, and the indications are that the representation will be very general.

Philadelphia Rifle Association.

SCORES of the Philadelphia Rifle Association, Thursday, Feb. 8, on the Philadelphia range of the National Rifle Academy, 1234 Filbert street:

Rifle, offhand, German ring target, 75ft.: E. H. Williams, Jr., 240, 239, 236, 240, 239, 242, 237, 234, 240, 243, 243; E. C. Goddard, 240, 243, 241, 240, 240; C. R. Doughty, 236, 230, 231, 239, 231.

Rifle, prone, N. R. A. target, 1 to 10 count: W. J. Maybee, 98, 94; Harry Overbaugh, 87, 95; E. H. Williamson, Jr., 92, 99; W. N. Patrick, 91, 92; R. S. Newbold, 94, 96; N. Spering, 91, 90; J. G. Schnerring, 93, 95; J. G. Dillin, 89, 90; Dr. E. E. Given, 80, 90, 85; H. L. Reeves, 94, 95.

Pistol, Standard American target, 60ft.: H. A. Dill, 81, 83, 82, 86; Geo. Hugh Smith, 85, 86, 91, 93, 90, 92, 90; W. J. Maybee, 82, 83, 87, 93; D. L. Vaughan, 84, 80, 71, 77, 78; Herman Thomas, 86, 88, 90, 87, 88, 87; Dr. G. G. Davis, 44, 53, 59, 74, 80, 77; Miller Forbes, 84, 88, 82, 87, 89; R. S. Newbold, 83, 79, 85, 86, 83, 82, 78, 77; H. L. Reeves, 80, 86, 68, 82, 88, 88; N. Spering, 82, 83; J. G. Dillin, 80, 77; Dr. W. E. Quicksall, 91, 89, 85, 81, 83.

United States Revolver Indoor League matches: Philadelphia vs. Spokane: Geo. Hugh Smith 233, Dr. W. E. Quicksall 219, Herman Thomas 217, H. L. Reeves 215, Miller Forbes, 211; total 1095.

Philadelphia vs. Seattle: Geo. Hugh Smith 223, Herman Thomas 222, W. J. Maybee 221, Miller Forbes 218, H. L. Reeves 216; total 1100.

National Rifle Association Indoor League match: Philadelphia vs. Birmingham: W. J. Maybee 192, E. H. Williamson, Jr., 191, R. S. Newbold 190, H. L. Reeves 189, J. G. Schnerring 188; total 950.

HARRY OVERBAUGH.

Seventh Regiment Rifles.

WITH the record number of 341 entries, the rifle shooting competition at the Seventh Regiment Armory on Feb. 9 and 10, was one of the most successful. Lance Corporal Boles, Company I, continued in the lead in the expert division of the class cup match, while Sergt. A. Scholz, Company M, won the class match.

AMERICAN WOODPECKERS AND TELEGRAPH POLES.

SOME months ago reference was made in the Field to a Bulletin issued by the United States Department of Agriculture relating to the food of American woodpeckers, and the value of many of these birds as destroyers of noxious insects, some of which are not eaten by other birds. That inquiry, however, did not finally settle the question as to the relative beneficial or harmful character of the various species of woodpeckers, and a fresh investigation has been accordingly undertaken for the purpose of determining the amount of damage inflicted by these birds on trees and timber. The results are recorded in a second Bulletin (No. 39) issued by the Biological Division of the Department, and drawn up by Mr. W. L. McAtee.

As regards the larger species, such as the big ivory-billed woodpecker, some of them undoubtedly damage trees by the holes made in their search for insects, and also by such nesting holes as are excavated in living wood, a fresh one being made every year. Other species, however, select hollow or rotten boughs, and make use of the same hole year after year. As regards indirect damage, the holes and incisions made in the tree stems and branches permit the entrance of bacteria, fungus spores, and insects, and for the injurious effects of those the birds are, of course, primarily responsible. Damage to living trees is, however, by no means the sole injury caused by the typical woodpeckers in America, for, surprising as it may seem to those who have studied them only in this country, it appears that in the United States these birds not infrequently hollow out telephone and telegraph poles for nesting or shelter cavities to such an extent that the poles sometimes snap off in high winds. In Pennsylvania the worst offender in this respect is the red-headed *Melanerpes erythrocephalus*, which some years ago ruined many poles belonging to the Pennsylvania Telephone Company, while along one of the railway lines 110 out of 268 white cedar poles were bored by these birds. The golden-fronted *Centurus aurifrons* is equally mischievous in Texas. Mr. H. P. Attwater, for instance, reports as follows of the damage done in that State.

"Here their favorite nesting sites are in telegraph poles, and there are few without nesting holes as they [the birds] appear to make new ones every year. * * * A line running out of San Antonio to a ranch nine miles distant was almost destroyed by these birds. They came from



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all sides, from far and near, and made fresh holes every year, sometimes as many as five or six in a single pole."

Again, Mr. Sennett, writing of the same species in the Rio Grande Valley, observes that:

"The square Government telegraph poles are its favorite nesting place. There is hardly a pole free from their holes, and in one I counted ten; probably some of these were made by their only relative in this section, the Texas woodpecker, *Picus scalaris*."

Further to the west, another species, probably the Gila woodpecker (*Centurus uropygialis*), has been a source of trouble and expense to the Southern Pacific Telegraph Company for many years past. In the Sonora district, for instance, no fewer than 300 poles had to be renewed. Some of these were of cylindrical cedar and others of squared redwood, while others again were creosoted. The squared poles suffered worst, some having five or six holes of three or four inches in diameter. In these cases most of the holes seemed to have been drilled in search of insect larvæ, although others were bored to form nesting holes. It is suggested that the hum of the wires—which may have been mistaken for that of insects—has something to do with attracting the birds to the poles. This, however, is most unlikely, for woodpeckers do not take humming insects on the wing.

In spite of this serious damage, however, it is considered that these birds are distinctly beneficial on account of the number of woodboring insects they consume; and it is recommended that, instead of killing them, nesting boxes should be attached to the telegraph poles, as it has been ascertained that they will readily resort to them.

GORED BY A BUFFALO.

Continued from page 209.

the third? Perhaps he still kept company with his fellows, or perhaps he had left them—the surest sign that he was severely wounded. * * *

“One o'clock midday. After six hours' fruitless search I decided to have the motor boat brought up to us. In the meantime the cook could light the kitchen fire, and we would have breakfast. I sent some of the 'boys' to continue the search for the buffalo, promising 'bakshish' to the one who first discovered him, and I and Fièrè, my French companion, stretched ourselves out for a short rest. Suddenly we were startled by a shout of 'Buffalo! buffalo! buffalo!' James, the cook, came running to tell us that the 'boys' had found the wounded animal lying in high grass. We sprang to our feet excitedly. So much luck we had not expected.

“Suddenly the high grass parted right in front of me, and the animal dashed out, making straight for the spot where I stood. I fired, and at the same time I think I heard the report of Fièrè's rifle. Then I sprang to one side to escape the rush of the maddened animal, caught my foot in the long grass, and fell. It was my salvation. If I had remained upright I should have been impaled on the sharp points of the buffalo's wide-sweeping horns. Snorting with fury, the animal nosed under me as I lay on the ground, evidently trying to toss me. I sprang to my feet and clung with all my strength to the horns of the animal, in the vain hope that, severely wounded as he was, he might give way before my own strength, so that Fièrè might get in a second shot. It all happened in a few seconds; the buffalo tried to shake me off, and as he flung his huge head from side to side, the point of his left horn pierced its way deep into my right cheek. I cried out with pain, and then felt myself suddenly hurled upward into the air; my consciousness left me.

“I awoke, covered in blood, on the river bank, supported by two loudly howling 'boys' with the motor boat at my feet. 'Where is Fièrè?' 'The others are bringing him; he will die soon, too.' 'And the buffalo?' 'Dead!' A thick flood of blood was flowing continually from my mouth and the right side of my face. The 'boys' lifted me into the boat, and with every movement the blood flowed faster. 'Quick! the medicine chest.' Sew, sew, sew. Terrible necessity taught me to sew. A jagged, irregular hole as large as my hand gaped in my right cheek; my under lip hung loosely quivering. Under the horrified gaze of the 'boys' I jabbed the bent needle into my flesh and cobbled the loose rags together.

“The pain was excruciating. Heaven helped me keep my senses! The lower jaw was broken in two places—near the ear and near the lip—and from this crushed mass a long splinter of bone with three teeth hung loosely by the nerves and flesh of the gums. The who'e outer flesh of the lower jaw was scraped loose. Teeth, roots and bones lay white and shimmering through the hole in my cheek. My tongue, pierced by the point of the buffalo's horn, was half torn from its foundations. I spat continuously splinters of bone and tooth.

“In the meantime the tent had been erected and a bed prepared for Fièrè, from whom James cut the clothes with a pair of scissors. He had recovered consciousness, and softly his pale lips

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formed the words, 'Très mauvais.' He had been three times pierced and tossed. The left breast muscle hung loose; heart and lungs were untouched. In the left side, between heart and hip, was a great tear. This wound was immediately sewed together. Fièrè was washed, bandaged and put to bed. He breathed regularly and seemed to sleep. The night fell. A night full of pain, during which my mouth seemed full of red hot stones. Toward morning a short, troubled sleep gave me temporary relief from my agony. With the gray light of dawn I awoke to new tortures. Everything was deadly still. I clapped my hands for the 'boy' to open the tent, and crossed over to Fièrè's bed. The first light of

day fell on a pale, sunken face. It was death * * *.”

Lieutenant Graetz than describes his painful journey on an improvised stretcher to the nearest post of civilization, his meeting with the English physician, Dr. G. F. Randall, who marched day and night to bring him relief, and the operations under difficult circumstances which have left him with an altered face. As soon as he had fully recovered, the undaunted young officer continued his journey westward.

All the game laws of the United States and Canada, revised to date and now in force, are given in the Game Laws in Brief. See adv.

Kennel Department

Southern Ohio Field Trials Association

A MEETING of the association was held at 426 Main street, Cincinnati, on the evening of Feb. 6, and was largely attended. President J. W. Utter called the meeting to order at 8:30, and the roll call found all of the charter members, with one or two exceptions, present. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. The Treasurer's report showed a satisfactory condition in the club's finances, and on motion of Mr. Wood, seconded by Mr. Morledge, he was directed to pay all outstanding bills. Applications for membership were then read, and on motion of Mr. Wood, the following gentlemen were elected by acclamation: Messrs. A. G. Turnipseed, E. W. Rugg, L. B. Harrison, E. D. Townsend, J. Taylor Williams, Frank Ellison, Edward T. Thompson, George Moerlin, E. C. Evans, H. S. Leyman, J. B. Towler, H. S. Rosenthal, Henry J. Koch, Edwin C. Ely and M. Remlin.

The subject of a guaranteed purse was then brought up, President Utter calling upon Mr. Frank E. Wood to give the members his ideas on the matter, and saying that he wished every member present to state his views as to the amount of the purse, and the conditions under which it should be offered. Mr. Wood said, in part, that he thought the main thing should be to offer a purse large enough to attract the handlers of the best dogs in the country, and he favored making it \$1,000 guaranteed, giving \$500 in each stake. Mr. Harris favored offering the amount named by Mr. Wood, and also to add any additional money received from nominations and starting fees to the purses in each stake. Mr. C. H. Cord, breeder of the well-known pointer, Cord's Lad of Jingo, said that in order to get the best dogs, a good purse must be guaranteed, and was in favor of making the amount \$600 in each stake, with additional money added. Messrs. J. W. Utter, E. W. Rugg, P. K. Phillips, Flora, G. C. Walker, and others also spoke on the subject, the majority favoring the suggestions of Messrs. Wood and Harris. A motion was then made by Mr. Turnipseed, seconded by P. K. Phillips, that the association offer a purse of \$1,000 guaranteed, \$500 in each stake, with any additional money added. After some discussion, Mr. Oliver offered an amendment, which was seconded by Mr. Wood, that the amount be \$800 instead of \$1,000, but, on vote, the amendment was lost, and the original motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. Turnipseed moved that a committee of three, consisting of the President and two others appointed by him, should fix the amount of fees for nominating and starting. The motion was seconded by P. K. Phillips, and was carried. The president appointed Mr. G. R. Harris and G. C. Walker to serve with him, and after a brief conference the committee reported that they had fixed the fees at \$10 to nominate and \$15 to start.

The following committees were appointed by the president: Grounds Committee—H. F. Schaefer, F. O. Dunlap, George Moerlin, J. O. Oliver, George R. Harris and P. K. Phillips; Membership Committee—B. H. Delin, George C. Walker, George E. Morledge, J. B. Towler, Carl Faulhaber, Dr. Leighner, Herman Schuerman, C. H. Cord, C. C. Acton and A. G. Turnipseed; Finance Committee—Dr. F. M. Oxley, Frank E. Wood, H. F. Schaefer, F. O. Dunlap, George E. Flora, C. H. Cord, P. J. Molloy and E. W. Rugg.

The question of judges was settled by the appointment of George C. Walker as presiding judge, he will have two assistants whose names will be announced later. The selection of Mr. Walker is beyond any adverse criticism. He is thoroughly familiar with the qualities which go to make up the perfect shooting dog, as well as the first-class field trial performer,

and his absolute impartiality insures a "fair field and no favor" to every contestant.

The date of closing entries will be announced through the sportsmen's journals in due season, and it was the sentiment of the meeting that the nominating fee must accompany each entry. This will be a "riding" trial. The club will provide men to open gaps in the fences at suitable places, and good mounts can be obtained in this neighborhood.

Letters have been received from several of the well known handlers promising to do all they can for the success of the trials, and this undoubtedly means a good entry of the cracker-jacks of the field trial world. Some of the club members have also signified their intention of starting in the open stakes and getting a run for their money, even if they do not land one of the prizes. It would not be a matter of surprise to those who know if some of them were placed well up in the stakes.

A number of applications have been received since the meeting and will be acted upon by the membership committee. The committee on constitution and by-laws has attended to its duties, and the document is in the hands of the printer, and will be ready for distribution within a few days. With one or two minor changes and additions, the constitution of the Continental Field Trial Club was adopted.

Westminster Kennel Show.

TWENTY-ONE States and the Dominion of Canada will be represented at the annual bench show of the Westminster Kennel Club at the New Grand Central Palace Feb. 20 to 23. Fifteen Canadian exhibitors will send their dogs over.

New York leads in the total number of exhibitors with a total of nearly one hundred. These include August Belmont, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Payne Whitney, Samuel Untermyer, Miss Mary Winthrop, W. A. Wadsworth, Jacob Ruppert, Jr., Mrs. Samuel Willets, Harry T. Peters, Mrs. Francis Hadden, Alfred B. MacLay, Franklin B. Lord, C. M. Hamilton, Mrs. Morris Mandy, H. K. Bloodgood, Mrs. Reginald F. Mayhew, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Minturn, Mr. and Mrs. Tyler Morse, George B. Post, E. C. Cowdin, 2d, Raymond Belmont, Mrs. Frank T. Clarke, Richard Croker, Jr., and Mrs. Gouverneur M. Carnochan.

Among the leading exhibitors from New Jersey are Andrew Albright, Jr., Winthrop Rutherford, Mrs. James A. Burden, Jr.; J. G. Bates, Mrs. William Bayard Blackwell, Miss Lucy F. Austin, Louis Batjer, Mrs. Henry W. Berryman, Mrs. Charles H. Lester, Mrs. C. Bradley, James Scott Butcher, Mrs. Palmer Campbell, S. W. Carey, Jr., Robert E. Bond, Mrs. A. Ronalds Conkling and Miss G. A. Davies.

Exclusive of the foxhounds and beagle packs, 3,063 entries have been received by Secretary James Mortimer.

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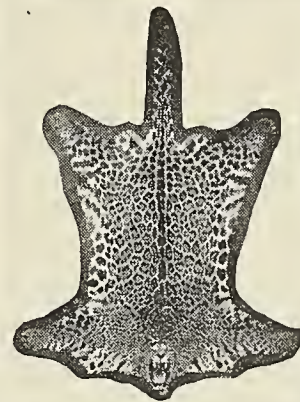
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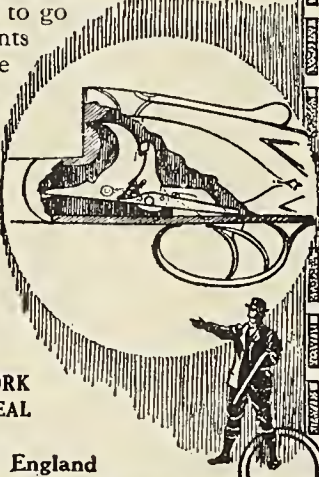
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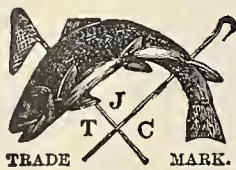
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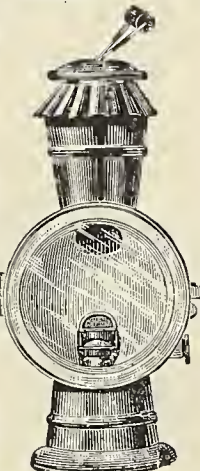
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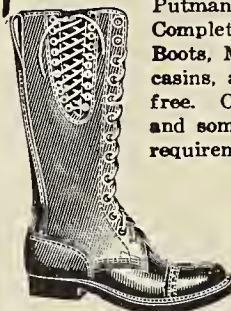
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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1912.

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An Unpremeditated Canoe Trip

By O. W. SMITH

TING-A-LING, ting-a-ling, ting-a-ling, ling!" jangled my telephone one cold April morning last year, and before I could take down the receiver, it was ringing away more insistently than at first.

"Hello," I called, "who is this?"

"It's me," came the ungrammatical and highly illuminating answer from a town miles away.

"Well, what does 'me' want this time? It is too early for trout, and spring shooting is not allowed in Wisconsin."

"Say, old man, the Pensaukee River is on the rampage, bank full, just right for a canoe trip. You know where the Milwaukee road crosses the river. Well, come down on the 8 o'clock train to-morrow morning and get off at the bridge—I've fixed it with the conductor so that there will be no trouble—and I will be there with a boat. Bring your gun, for we may see a goose." The receiver was hung up with a bang, the bell tinkled gently, and I knew that my friend had gone to prepare for the trip.

I glanced at my study table, littered with a mass of unfinished work, then out of the window at the cold April sunshine and reeking soil. I thought of my companion serenely getting ready for the trip, certain that I would step from the train next day if it arrived at the bridge. I hesitated. Such faith should not go unrewarded, I told myself, and plunged into the most pressing of my correspondence. Having answered those letters which I did not dare put off, I threw a few necessary things into my war-bag, and caught the train for my all-night ride. So it fell out that the eight o'clock train slowed up for an instant at the well-known bridge the next morning, and I swung down to grasp the out-stretched hand of one of the best fellows that God ever let hunt and fish.

"Thought that telephone would fetch you," he grinned after we had shaken hands for a full minute.

"But, you miserable old sinner," I began, for we always like to blame any one but ourselves for our own shortcomings, "I have no business being here to-day; why, man, I left important work just because of your fool message. Now, if you had given me a chance to"—

"The canoe is just below the bridge," he broke in with another grin, "so you better get into your boots and we will start."

Meekly, silently, I followed down the bank to where a light canoe balanced saucily, anxious to be off. At sight of her trim lines,

the river rushes along in flood time, snarling and growling ominously. Obviously it is an ideal stream for a level-headed canoeist. Certainly there are long stretches of water where the stream wanders between verdant banks, or through some farmer's woodlot; but such places are to rest one for the next struggle with rushing water or jam of driftwood. But worse than driftwood jam or boiling rapid are the wire fences stretched by ambitious farmers to keep the cows within bounds. They spell disaster swift and certain if the canoeist is so unfortunate as to run into them. I know from sad, or rather, wet experiences.

The Pensaukee, like nearly all streams flowing through a thickly settled country, is possessed of legends, and nearly every bend, rapid and pool has a name; names, too, that savor of the days when the Indian hunters and log drivers followed well-worn paths up and down its serpentine length, and deer fed upon the grassy banks. When the Pensaukee first came to the notice of white men, it was a trout stream, but that was before the rivermen had blasted out its rocks or the raven-

ous pickerel had made its home in the deeper pools. Trout may still be taken from its upper reaches, but they are small and few, and to be taken only by those who know how to angle and know the location of the feed springs as well. No, Pensaukee is no longer on the map. Most people love it for what it has been, but we who have run it in flood love it for what it sometimes is. There are scores of streams just like it in this thickly settled country of ours, streams that when in flood the canoeist might well attempt to negotiate for pleasure as well as practice.

My companion, the butcher, held the boat steady while I climbed in; then he, with skill born of long experience, took his place in the stern and we were off. Oh the joy of being



THE START.

the madly rushing river teasing just beyond, all thought of work vanished to return no more for a long day of delight. I surrendered unconditionally. When a man plays he should play with all his might. The hearty players make the best workers.

Ordinarily the Pensaukee River does not deserve to be called a river at all; only in flood time is there water enough to float anything but a paper boat; but during the spring freshet, or after long continued heavy rains, it is a torrent. One reason given for the usual lack of water is the angle of the river bed—"so steep, that the water all runs off," and there is a modicum of truth in the saying. Where cows ordinarily stand amid the rocks and slap the flies with tails that do not even reach the water,

afloat once more on a racing river! For a half mile the river just naturally slid down hill, turned sharply to the right and plunged over a ledge of limestone rock in three distinct drops, boiling and seething ominously. A bit of water where good canoemanship is necessary if a spill is to be avoided, and a spill would be a nasty thing even if the stream no longer deserves to be called a river. Yet there is joy in the noise of the boiling water, the bite of the air, and the down-dropping sensation. At such moments I always experience a desire to yell at the top of my voice, there is so much joy in being alive.

Below the rapids, as though ashamed of its burst of anger, the river spreads out over the flats, and it is high-water indeed when even the lightest boat does not touch bottom. We found ourselves compelled to get out and wade, leading the canoe by a rope as we would a docile cow, and the canoe, like an affectionate beast, rubbed against our legs. I enjoyed the wading as much as I did the riding. Suddenly the water deepened and we were bowling along again at a merry pace, the banks slipping to the rear. We passed under a highway bridge where a man and boy stood and peered down upon us, too astonished to reply to our salutations, such a strange sight was a canoe on the river.

Suddenly the river grew tired of meadows and fields and turned sharply to the left to enter a bit of woodland as wild and untamed as any Northland wilderness. "Now keep your gun handy and watch out," remarked the butcher, "for we are apt to run into a solitary old gander when we round one of these bends." But my companion was a poor prophet. Ducks there were, lone mallards and pairs, sometimes four or five, and their surprise was comical to behold; for an instant they gazed at us with curiosity, the canoe meanwhile dashing upon them, then with discordant squawks and rapidly beating wings they leaped into the air and away down stream. Later we would overtake them, to their great bewilderment, when they went through the same maneuvers again. The butcher said they enjoyed it, were just playing with us because it was closed season, always

adding, "If the law were off I would soon make them sing another tune." And I am sure that he would have done so, too, for he is a wonderful wing shot.

It was early for song birds, of course, for the sweet voiced visitants do not arrive until the warm days of May have banished every hint of frost; but there were birds of the sparrow family, from the common song sparrow, sweetest and most companionable of all his tribe, to the shy and tuneful white-throat forever praising "sweet Canada." Then the red-wing blackbirds were present in flocks, as were the purple and bronze grackles, all gurgling in joy over the flooded pastures and meadow lands.

So rapid was the stream that the actual hours spent upon the water were few. At times it seemed that when we were not quarreling with a wire fence—twice a submerged wire nearly wrecked us—we were working our way around or through a jam of driftwood. Only once did actual disaster overtake us. We were running a little rapid, and because of its insignificance I did not observe it as closely as I should have done, so suddenly we dropped upon a sharp rock and punched a great hole in the bottom of the canoe. Fortunately we were at the bottom of the rapid and near shoal water, so experienced little difficulty in dragging our craft ashore, where the butcher, who had come prepared for just such a contingency, made temporary repairs.

At noon we stopped where a high bluff promised a dry campsite and cooked coffee, bacon and eggs and boiled potatoes; not to mention great slices of bread and butter from the pantry of the butcher's wife. After dinner came the long rest flat upon our backs, while we talked of trips past and future; for he assured that same butcher and I have camped and tramped over a goodly portion of Wisconsin, and hope to complete our intimate survey before old age and rheumatism compel us to seek the warm side of the fire-place.

The afternoon was but a repetition of the experiences of the morning, with a difference, the difference that makes canoeing so delightful. The shadows were long when our little craft floated free upon the swelling bosom of old Green Bay, the duck hunter's paradise, where in early spring ducks, geese and swans congregate in great flocks, and at times their clamor can be heard for a mile inland. Well out upon the bay a line of white foam became a great flock of swans, when examined through a field glass, a thousand, if there was one. I could have gazed for hours, but the gathering night soon made that impossible. Then came the team to take me to the train, which whirled me away through the night, back to the desk and the dreary old grind once more. But the office was less a prison, and the grind not so arduous. Who shall say that such unadventurous trips are not worth while?

A New Trout

By JOHN M. CRANFORD, Superintendent of Hatcheries, State of Washington

IF one would listen to and believe all of the trout stories that are told by the anglers in the State, he would come to the conclusion that there are about a hundred different species of trout in the waters of this State. The steelhead trout (there is no such a fish as a steelhead sa'mon) is perhaps more plentiful and goes

under more names than any of the trout family native to this State. It masquerades as the steelhead salmon, salmon trout, brook trout and mountain trout.

This trout comes into the streams during the run of salmon and feeds on the spawn of the same. It appears in the streams as a full grown steelhead, a yearling and a two-year-old fish; it is often called a salmon trout when caught in the streams tributary to the Puget Sound during the fall months. During the spawning season in the early spring it is often called a rainbow trout. The younger members of this family show a bright red streak along the lateral line during the spring and are also called the rainbow trout. A great many of this species that are hatched in the mountain streams do not go to the ocean, but remain in fresh water where they breed, and their young are designated as the rainbow trout, and if caught in the small mountain streams are called mountain trout, and if caught in brooks are called brook trout.

The different seasons of the year work a change in the appearance of these fish, and steelhead trout that have been landlocked will appear as four different species of trout if caught during the spring, summer, fall and winter. The environments also make quite a difference in the appearance of these trout; if caught in a deep hole where the banks of the stream are overhung with a heavy growth of underbrush that makes the surroundings dark, the fish will ap-



WORKING THROUGH A JAM.



Landlocked Steelhead.
Sea-run Steelhead.



Cutthroat Trout of Lake Chelan.
Dolly Varden or Brook Trout.



Young Salmon caught in Puget Sound and sold in the market as Salmon Trout.

pear dark also. If caught on the riffles where the sunlight shows strong, the fish will appear bright and silvery; in fact, the environments and the different seasons of the year make a great deal of difference in the appearance of the steelhead trout.

The amount of natural food in the different waters makes a difference in the appearance of these fish. In streams where food is plentiful these fish grow very fast and become large, and if food is not plentiful, they become stunted and remain small.

The sea run of this species will frequently come into a stream when the silverside and dog salmon are spawning, and feed on the spawn of these fish. They will then leave this stream and later return and spawn in the same stream. This fact is demonstrated every fall in Muck Creek, a tributary of the Nisqually River.

The cutthroat trout is also found in salt water and in the fresh water streams of this State. The sea run always follows a run of salmon into the fresh water streams and feed on the spawn of the salmon, and like the steelhead these trout also landlock and remain in the fresh water streams where they breed, and their



Crosses between Landlocked Steelhead and Lake Chelan Cutthroat Trout.

young remain and are also classed as salmon trout. If caught in the mountain streams they are called mountain trout, and if caught in brooks are called brook trout.

The cutthroat mark, which consists of a red dash directly under the gills, does not make its appearance until some time after the sea run fish have been in fresh water, but in the trout that do not go to salt water, the red dash makes

its appearance almost as soon as the yolk sack is absorbed and the young trout begin to take food. As the sea run species of the cutthroat makes their appearance in the streams at the same time as the yearling steelhead, and the cutthroat mark has not yet made its appearance, both species are often classed as the salmon trout.

In reality, there is no such fish as the salmon trout.

Young chinook and silverside salmon caught in the waters of Puget Sound are sold on the market as salmon trout, but these fish are strictly salmon, and it has been only about eight years since these young salmon have been sold on the market in any quantity.

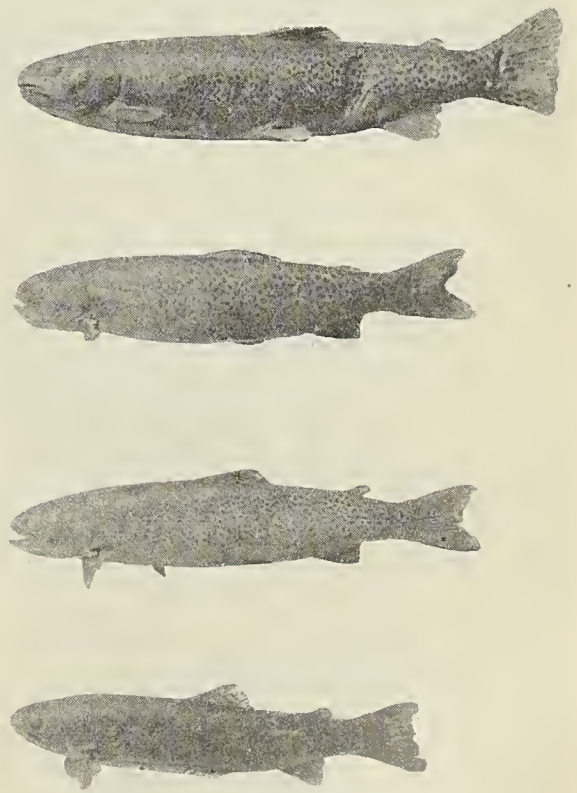
The fact that cutthroat trout caught in the same streams at the same time of the year varied a great deal in appearance, led me to make some experiments in breeding. I had already inbred the steelhead for seven years and convinced myself and other fish culturists that the rainbow trout was a descendant of the steelhead. On the 3d of July, 1904, I shipped a consignment of steelhead eggs to the Lake Chelan trout hatchery. These eggs were hatched at the trout hatchery and kept until ready to plant. Mr. Cool, who had a homestead on the shores of Dumphkey's Lake, was given a supply of these young steelhead trout to plant in the lake. The lake is situated high up in the mountains and about one and one-half miles from Lake Chelan. At this time the lake contained no trout of any kind. The young steelheads were placed in milk cans and transported by a lake steamer to a point near Dumphkey's Lake. The fish did remarkably well, and four, taken twenty-two months later, averaged over two pounds in weight. The steelhead trout spawn at two years of age.

Two years later some cutthroat were secured from Lake Chelan and Railroad Creek and transported in cans lashed on pack horses to Dumphkey's Lake. Last August I was at the lake and found that the cutthroat and steelhead had crossbred and the result was a splendid trout. Although the cutthroat is the smaller fish, all of the hybrids showed the cutthroat mark under the gills. I secured quite a number; in fact, twenty-five specimens of these hybrids, and I never saw a more beautiful or more gamy fish.

The flesh of the steelhead is a bright red, as is that of the Lake Chelan cutthroat, but the meat of the hybrid is of a delicate pink and the flesh is delicious. I caught several of these hybrids both male and female that had spawned, and I also found many females full of spawn and many males with large milt. The result of this experiment is, that the Fisheries Department of

this State has installed a sub-station on Dumphkey's Lake to be worked in conjunction with the Lake Chelan Hatchery next spring, and there is not the slightest doubt that many streams in the State will be stocked with the best and gamiest trout in the world. This experiment has demonstrated that the steelhead and cutthroat can be crossed and produce a splendid trout. I am satisfied beyond any doubt that these hybrids will reproduce.

During the month of February, 1909, this experiment was carried on at the Nisqually salmon hatchery in this State, and the result was a strong, healthy trout that thrived as well as any other fish in the hatchery, and they practically all showed the cutthroat mark before they were planted. As we had no pond where we could conduct a perfect control experiment with these hybrids, we turned them out into Muck Creek.



Landlocked Steelhead and Cutthroat Trout taken from brooks and mountain streams and often classed as Mountain Trout.

In the spring of 1910 we again made some experiments along the same line, and the young hybrids did as well as the year previous, and all showed the red dash under the gills at an early age. These trout were kept in the troughs of the hatchery until about the first of June when a consignment was planted in a pond in Kitsap county, owned by Senator Josiah Collins, of Seattle.

The result of this plant was very good. Last month, Senator Collins caught a large hybrid that was full of spawn and would probably have spawned during the month of February. He has also caught several other of the hybrids. They were all beautiful and gamy trout, and the flavor was delicious, and all showed a remarkable growth and all were marked by the red dash under the gills. Lately a few of these trout have been caught in Lake Whatcom.

The native trout of Lake Whatcom is a cutthroat. During the last few years Whatcom county has maintained a trout hatchery on the lake, and some steelhead spawn have been shipped to this point and there hatched and the young cared for, and when large enough to secure their own food have been liberated in the lake. The State Fisheries Department planted a number of young steelheads in this lake and there is no doubt that these fish have crossed with the native cutthroat trout. The specimens taken from Lake Whatcom are certainly a splendid trout.

I should not be surprised if the steelhead and the cutthroat have crossbred in nearly all the trout streams of this State for many years; that is, at least the landlocked specimens.

In any of the streams can be found the cutthroat steelheads, and as they spawn about the same seasons of the year, there is no doubt in my mind that they crossbreed.

In Dumphkey's Lake I found steelheads that would weigh from one to four pounds, and cutthroats that would weigh from one to three pounds. Specimens of the hybrids that would weigh from one to two pounds were also found. Some hybrid females were found that had spawned out, and some male hybrids were found that were partially spent and spawned also quite a large number of small trout, probably ten or twelve months of age were seen. Good results are expected from the take of spawn from the fish during the coming season.

Besides the steelhead and cutthroat, the only native trout found in the waters of this State is the Dolly Varden (sometimes called the bull trout). This trout also consists of the sea run and the landlocked varieties. When caught in salt water, the spots are very dim; sometimes they can be hardly noticed. After being in fresh water a short time the spots begin to turn to an orange hue and sometimes to a bright red. The young of this species also landlocks and is often found high up in the mountain streams. Usually the trout of this species when taken from the brook or mountain stream are found to be very small and the spots almost white.

In this State the Dolly Varden spawn in the fall. As a usual thing, this species are not very gamy, and there is about as much sport in pulling an old boot out of the water as there is in catching a Dolly Varden.

These fish are great scavengers and in the fall and winter months live principally on the salmon which have died after spawning. They are great destroyers of the young salmon, and constantly feed on the spawn of all salmon during the spawning season.

They are not to be compared with the cutthroat or the landlocked steelhead in either gameness or flavor. If we had fewer Dolly Vardens, we would have more cutthroats, steelheads and salmon, as they destroy millions of the young of all these fishes, besides large quan-

ties of their spawn; in fact, they are a very undesirable fish.

There have been some Eastern brook trout planted in the waters of this State, but we really have no native species of mountain or brook trout in this State. The best posted and scientific men class the Beards'ey trout as a landlocked steelhead, therefore in the State of Washington the native trout consists solely of the steelhead, cutthroat and Dolly Varden.

Without particular attention being paid to the hybrids produced from the cutthroat and steelhead, they would be classed as cutthroats, although they differ somewhat in appearance. I am well aware that the cutthroat caught in the same streams will differ somewhat in appearance, but the difference between the cutthroat and hybrid is of a different nature.

The hybrids are a splendid lake trout and take either a fly or spoon. As in all probability there will be a great many of these trout planted in the waters of this State, I should like very much to have someone suggest a name for this

species of trout. I think the Fisheries Department of this State is the first to take up this experiment.

The cuts shown in connection with this article are made from photographs of the steelhead, cutthroat and hybrids taken from Dumphkey's Lake, and of a Dolly Varden taken from the Nooksack River. The so-called brook and mountain trout, which are in reality landlocked specimens of the rainbow and cutthroat, were taken from a brook and small mountain stream near Mt. Baker.

The sea run steelhead from the Wind River tributary to the Columbia River and the young salmon (so-called salmon trout) were taken from the waters of the Puget Sound near Skagit Head.

The study of the trout in this State is very interesting, as there are thousands of beautiful mountain streams which, while they now contain some trout, could be stocked up to such an extent that the State of Washington would become the sportsmen's paradise.

Big-Game Hunting in New York State

By D. M. HERMALIN

WHEN a man living in New York city decides to go a-hunting for deer, it is not necessary for him to go to another State and pay the high-priced license required for a non-resident. For the \$1.10 a year which he pays for shooting ducks on Long Island, he may go to the Adirondacks and have just as much fun.

The Adirondack woods abound in deer. All one needs to do is to look for a place where the animals have not been hunted too much and where humanity has not been too frequent a visitor. Such a place I found last fall near Cranberry Lake. I waited until the New York Central reduced its fare for the fall vacation. It then amounted to one fare plus two dollars, and I got an excursion ticket for \$14 which took me to Wanakena, N. Y., landing me alongside Cranberry Lake. For fifty cents a motor boat took me from there to Bear Mountain camp. It is a beautiful sail of ten miles on one of the most magnificent lakes of the country.

Bear Mountain Camp consists of two handsome cottages, with all accessories and improvements. They are near the lake and at the foot of Bear Mountain. "Johnny" Balderson, the proprietor, who charges \$12 per week for a clean spacious room and an excellent table, is a clever young fellow possessed of a lively temperament, besides being a thorough sportsman. He is ready to do anything to satisfy you.

However, on arriving there, you learn the fact that that part of the country was only recently opened to the world at large, that a railroad was built there only a short time ago, and the shooting fraternity does not know much about it. You discover the real primeval woods, occasionally you meet a coon, a rabbit or a porcupine which regards you with more wonder than fear. On the lake you see flocks of ducks flying to and fro, you hear the disagreeable "Ha-ha" of

the loon, and besides the countless hoof marks of the deer in the woods, you see also the occasional imprint of a bear's paw in the runways.

There are quite a number of partridges and they are comparatively tame. The reason is that they have not been molested by dogs, or perhaps have not been hunted at all, for the sportsmen going there in season are out for big game only.

Here I wish to speak about the outfit in the woods. It is not important what one wears. Most important are his shoes. I had a pair of hunting boots for which I paid \$12. They almost killed me. Get light moccasins, waterproof, if possible. Take along a light fishing shirt to protect you against the rain.

I was the only sportsman among a number of others who had a featherweight .303 repeater. Some of the men had 11mm., 9mm. and .404 magazine rifles, .405 repeaters and .35 and .401 autos. They looked askance at my little rifle and passed some unpleasant remarks. Balderson, however, said it was big enough. Later, when my guide appeared, he had a .25-20 repeater and claimed that every deer he had shot with that toy rifle dropped in its tracks.

A canvass revealed to me the fact that with the ten or twelve men in camp, only one buck was shot. What was the reason? All of them had seen deer, shot at them, but missed—missed with all their cannon! More important, they slept late, went out three or four together and made as much noise as a wild elephant in a crockery store. They were all disheartened and decided to go home. I on the contrary, was encouraged, and I decided to stay on and get my deer.

I thought it a good thing for the animals in the woods to be confronted by such hunters, who see deer, shoot at them and miss. Mind you, ten or twelve men, seeing deer and shooting at

them and ultimately getting only one animal.

My guide's name was of historic significance, Rutherford B. Hayes. He was a quiet and inoffensive young man, quite ready to do your bidding and possessed of a fair knowledge of the woods.

It was decided that we go out early in the morning, hunt a few miles from camp and return toward evening. For these services my guide was to receive \$3 per day and besides this I would have to pay seventy-five cents a day for his board. For short, Rutherford B. Hayes was called "Roody," and he proved ready to do anything to please his companion.

We hunted for three consecutive days, ten hours to the day, but we did not see even the tail of a deer. However, we discovered numerous tracks of them. Among these we found every day here and there signs of some big buck which jumped ere we had time to see him. This we learned by the fresh large imprints made in the soft ground and the fresh earth lying on green leaves. But they always slunk away ere we came up to them without our hearing a sound. This proved that there were plenty of deer, but the fault was ours in that we could not steal up to any of them. True, some of the trees still bore leaves, but there were also plenty of clearings where we should have been able to discover some deer.

At the end of the third day's hunting I and my guide sat down to discuss matters and find out the reason why we could not locate a deer and have a shot at it. Roody admitted that I talked less while hunting than any one else he had guided through the woods. I also tried to walk slowly and cautiously, but after all my clothes were not soft enough, hence a great deal of rustling while passing through the underbrush, and then my shoes were an abomination. We came to the conclusion, however, that we would have to be more careful the next day.

We were out bright and early. We decided to hunt once more on Bear Mountain, where we had hunted the first day. I preferred this place because there was an old abandoned lumberman's road about three miles in length. I could walk through there and Roody could creep through the thicket, while if Roody could stir up some animal, I would have a chance of meeting it passing along the road. We proceeded very slowly, watching every hill, every knoll and looking over any place which might afford shelter for the denizens of the woods.

At 12 o'clock we sat down and ate our luncheon. I began to lose patience. I felt a nervous strain coming over me. Roody read all this in my face and began to console me, saying that no patient hunter in that vicinity ever went home without a deer. This enlivened me a bit and my spirits rose. And so we continued to hunt the lumberman's road. At 1:20 P. M., Oct. 2, there, eighty yards away, a noble animal was walking leisurely around and browsing off the underbrush. I could see occasionally the entire outline of his form among the trees.

Up went my rifle and I aimed at the right shoulder, a little low. But, alas; the safety was on. I immediately released it and fired. The shot reverberated through the woods and the buck, after making one great leap, came down, but as he was not dead, I gave him another shot. The first shot went through his heart and the second broke his spine.

"Bang!" It was a feeble report and as I judged rightly, came from Roody's rifle. The next moment a stately doe much larger than my buck appeared. She came trotting near the dead animal, even paused a moment to look at him, and then galloped off through the woods at no great speed. I could have shot her many times, but I refrained from doing this. I had enough—one deer—and I did not want any more.

When all this was over, Roody appeared and asked me whether I had seen another deer besides the one I shot. I told him I had. He at first apologized for not having hit his deer, claiming that he saw her only fleeting through the woods after my shots were over, and then he asked me why I did not shoot the doe. I gave him my reasons. He was quite angry that I did not think about other people needing meat. However, he seemed very happy over my success and congratulated me. He said: "You



CRANBERRY LAKE AND BEAR MOUNTAIN.

don't know how hard I worked to have you get that deer."

"Yes, I know," was my curt reply, for I was busy feasting my eyes on the fine animal.

Into the place where the bullet of the little .303 came out, you could insert your whole fist. He proved to be a spike horn buck, weighing ninety-six pounds dressed. Roody displayed some skill in dressing the animal. It took him but a few moments to disembowel him and clean away everything which might spoil the meat. He then gave me his rifle to carry, while he shouldered the deer and triumphantly we returned to camp. There Roody sewed up the middle part of the animal in burlap and stored it away in Balderson's big ice house.

I told my guide to go home and return in the morning when I intended to take my sixteen-gauge and go for partridges. Toward evening "Johnny" Balderson took me out on the lake where I had some fun shooting sawbills. The next day we went for partridges.

Only one thing I regretted there, and that was that I could not fish for togue (lake trout) as the season was over. I was told that in season sportsmen get trout weighing five pounds and over.

In conclusion, let me say, that the place is so situated that any one with an ordinary compass may hunt without a guide and return toward

evening safely to camp. The only thing is this: that after shooting a big buck, sometimes weighing about 300 pounds, or a 400-pound bear, it is much more agreeable to have some boon companion along to help you carry the quarry.

THE TOP RAIL.

A CURIOUS optical illusion is sometimes associated with shooting a rifle fitted with a telescope sight. I have noticed it recently in shooting English sparrows with a heavy .22 caliber target rifle and nitro powder cartridges, the smoke from which does not obscure the field of view, nor does the recoil move the glass away from the object. Most of the sparrows are shot from high perches, as bare tree branches, so that the background is clear sky. The telescope is three-quarter-inch in diameter and it magnifies

six times, so that a sparrow looms large. When a bullet strikes, the sparrow seems to explode, the pieces flying in all directions, just like pictured dynamite explosions, and the field of the glass is full of flying particles. Of course nothing of the sort takes place, for it is a few feathers that remain momentarily in the field of view that deceive the eye, while the victim, with a tiny hole in the place where a hole will do the most good, drops out of the field of view, and a wandering tomcat closes the incident with a meal.

Incidentally, there are few prettier marks on which to hold the cross-hairs of the telescope than the little patch of reddish brown on the throat of the cock sparrow.

* * *

If you live in South Carolina it may be that you can look forward with equanimity if not pleasure to a long winter, for the summers are not short and none too cool. Otherwise it is difficult to explain what was meant by a Spartansburg editor who, in concluding a reference to Candlemas day, said: "Here is to Mr. Woodchuck; may his shadow never grow less." One possessing more or less faith in the old fable, and living in a cold region, would scarcely feel like saying, "Amen" to the toast if in any way it were to be applied to sunshine or shadow on Feb. 2.

GRIZZLY KING.

A Hunt at Bear Hole

By MOQUIS

ONE bright fall morning I was routed out of bed by that all-prevailing power, next to the Deity, known as one's better half. It is questionable if we do not pass the better half of our lives owing to her influence.

However, we will pass that by, and merely say that I shudderingly obeyed the mandate which bade me to arise and get ready for the arrival of George, Fred and the "Doc," who were to be on hand at 6:30 sharp, with all the implements of the chase, and two good dogs.

There were many things to be done preparatory to getting the game bags and guns. However, all this was accomplished in due season; and upon looking out of the window, I saw a vehicle approaching, in which were seated my expected friends. The vehicle was driven into the yard, whirled around the house, and brought to a stop at the kitchen door. I took out my paraphernalia, and stowing it snugly away under the seats, started for our long contemplated trip to Bear Hole.

I wish I had the power of pen to properly portray the wild and solitary appearance of that spot. It was bare of every living thing but a net of scrub oak. If Heaven favors, I intend to get some views of that amphitheatre of swelling hills and deep ravines, with tinkling rills flowing between—the bogs and morasses—the beautiful ponds, over which the wild ducks scudded, all conducing to make a scene of impressive grandeur, and for the moment of profound silence, soon to be broken by the shouts of hunters and baying of dogs.

There was a house, an old dilapidated affair, built many years ago, the occupant of which had recently purchased it, and here we put up, as the present owner, who had already made many improvements, was well known to "Doc." There was one servitor on the place, old but ready and willing, and, under the direction of his mistress, he attended to all our wants. He also pointed out the spot where on a hillside near we would be likely to start a rabbit which came every day into the farm yard and was fed and often slept there with the chickens.

I did not want this rabbit killed, and yet it was not five minutes later when Sport took his track and, with Spot following, drove him in a straight line along the hill until he went to earth under a huge rock, while, owing perhaps to the lack of knowledge of the surrounding country, all the efforts of the sportsmen to get a shot were unavailing. We at once turned our attention to the next ridge, intending to follow the heights around the Bear Hole Pond and scare up whatever we could.

We had not been in the woods ten minutes when we heard dogs following over to the right of the trolley road, and soon after met three young men, all bearing arms, and having with them one small dog. Apparently these young men were novices, for they had started nothing and cautiously kept in the open glades to avoid brambles and briars, while the dog trotted contentedly at their heels. We bade them good-day, but had hardly ascended the first height beyond when we heard a perfect fusillade of

shots fired in the direction in which the young men had disappeared.

I feared at first lest Sport, who was just five months old, might be tempted to join them. But Fred looked out for that, and we scaled the ridge to its summit, and here was presented one of the finest views I ever saw. One could readily imagine himself to be in some vast wilderness, for, as far as the eye could reach, ridge arose beyond ridge, with the waters of Bear Hole shimmering on the left—the beautiful trout brook at our feet—and to the north and east apparently interminable hills arose. We paused awhile to view this scene, and then, one by one, we descended the slope, crossed the stream, and commenced to scale the heights on the opposite side. The dogs had already found their way over and were sniffing the leaves with occasional short barks indicating the presence of game.

Hardly had we got mid-way up the opposite ridge when the dogs sung out on a start; and soon there was music in the air. We hunters toiled and struggled up the steep, over the stems of fallen trees, upon the stones that treacherously rolled from beneath our tread, as onward and upward we went; and stringing out, we hurried to reach favorable stands. The dogs soon drove the object of their pursuit down the opposite side of the ridge, thence to its western end, and swung around it, only to dart up the side toward the spot where we were stationed. We soon heard a gun, and Fred cried out, "I have got him!" And mightily pleased was he, because his little Sport came in ahead on the trail, being nimbler footed than the older and more sedate Spot. This dog was called Spot owing to a peculiar black spot which surrounded his right eye, but did not prevent him from seeing.

Toward the northern heights we went, finding dull work for upward of one hour. Finally, in stumbling over one of the fallen trees, I awoke a rabbit from his slumbers, which, like a flickering vision, disappeared before I could even get my gun to my shoulder. These fallen trees lay almost everywhere in profusion. They had been cut down years before, just after the whole tract had been burnt over by a conflagration caused by cinders from a locomotive. I had some sixty acres ruined at the time in the same section, and when the tree is dead, it is cut down to afford the new growth a better chance to flourish.

I stumbled, owing to the fact that my wading boots were put on wrong, the right being on the left foot, and the left on the right. Thus I met more obstacles in my path than usual. This was done because the boots were so uncommonly large. It was the easiest way I could devise of keeping them on my feet, and an occasional stub of the toe was better than the certainty of two big blisters on the heel, which would have been the case otherwise.

The rabbit started like a flash, and so did I. I took my stand on a bank which lined the side of the wood road, feeling certain that if he should escape the others, he would eventually give me a call. First the rabbit ran everywhere


seemingly, affording no one a shot. He was keeping far ahead of the dogs and running as silently as a sleuth. "Doc" guarded the road below me. George was in the brush to the westward, and Fred on the top of a ridge a quarter of a mile away, from which he could see the dogs and the rabbit as they ran, pursuers and pursued, upon the ridge which I was facing. The rabbit seemed to go everywhere, excepting where he was expected. But after waiting, Doc spied him in the thick scrub bordering the road, and fired just as the rabbit shot out of the bushes to cross the road within ten feet of where he stood. He gave him both barrels, the second just as he was disappearing in the thicket on the side where I stood. I supposed that the game was secured after the Doc's usual happy faculty, and so sprang down the bank and went down along the road to the stand held by Doc, where I found him carefully looking at the bushes where the shot had riddled them, but bunny had escaped.

Soon came in the dogs, barking madly, for the excitement of the long chase had stirred up their sporting blood, and, true to the track, they scurried by, hot on the trail. I passed up the road to a point directly opposite to that where I had been so long and patiently waited, after first starting the rabbit, in hopes that at last I would have a chance to test my ammunition. But, alas! the pursued had got tired of so much excitement all in one afternoon, and so was determined to hie away to some safe harborage, which he did as fast as his legs could carry him. He went about half a mile up a big cliff, and dove into his nest, and there perforce we left him to take a much needed rest.

We breathed a sigh, and taking the dogs, went on to the next acclivity. Nor were we long in hunting up a swift-footed fellow that took another bee-line straight away from us, with the tired dogs trailing after. We took our respective stands. I assumed a commanding position on the summit of a huge rock at the top of a considerable eminence. George was near on the right, and it was he who set the dogs right when they went wrong, as they did, owing to the fact that the game ran under one of the fallen tree trunks, and crawling through the top, leaped up the almost perpendicular height of the hill before him, and so got a long start on his pursuers. George got them going again, and scaling the cliffs, Spot fell back several times before he succeeded in getting to the top thereof. When he did so he pursued the quarry with unflagging vigor and unfailing tongue, and with his sweet melody the woods and ridges rang. I waited until the sounds died away in the distance and then descended to see if I could find a more eligible place, for the rock on which I had been standing did not admit of seeing two rods in the direction the dogs had gone, but in front I could see for a long distance and on either hand.

Hardly had I taken my position, when I judged that the rabbit was making his way back again, and it would be safer for me to go back to the rock of my first selection, and there abide the result. It was well that I did so, for it was but a few moments later when I saw the rabbit stealing forth from the brush. I fired hastily, getting but two glimpses, and seeing nothing after I had done so. Both dogs came up—

(Continued on page 256.)



GAME BAG AND GUN

Self-Hunting Dogs.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 13.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I have carefully read Mr. Grinnell's criticism of Senate Bill No. 175, in your issue of Feb. 10, which has been presented to the Legislative committee of this State, and which covers the better protection of partridge, quail and woodcock during the nesting season, by the restraint of self-hunting dogs from disturbing the ground-nesting birds during the months of May and June.

The committee agrees most heartily with Mr. Grinnell that the bill should cover a longer period of time, but it is clearly evident that he is not conversant with the unfortunate conditions existing in this State to-day. We most assuredly would like to protect our game birds from these self-hunting dogs for a longer period than May and June, but, inasmuch as the bill presented last year by the Fish and Game Commission itself, asking for the restraint of these dogs from April 1 to Oct. 1, was killed so quickly, we felt we would rather have half a loaf than none at all, and one reason for asking only for two months was to make the bill so obviously fair that none would oppose it; inasmuch as all will concede that the bird life of our State at the present time is actually hanging in the balance. Even this bill was vigorously opposed by a certain element of fox hunters, who seemed to disregard altogether the rules of common sense, insisting on the privilege of running their dogs, if they desired to do so, twelve months in the year.

For the past ten years, unfortunately, the game laws of this State have been practically dominated by this fox-hunting contingent, which is very well organized, and which has opposed, and will oppose, no matter how meritorious it may be, any measure that might be construed to in any way interfere with training or running their dogs through the covers at all seasons of the year. They admit that the game birds of the State are almost extinct, yet they are unreasonable enough to object to any measure that would have a tendency to give the birds a better chance during the breeding season, for the simple reason that they might want to take their dogs into the covers during May and June.

This element is led by a certain prominent man from Worcester county, whose eloquence and power of oratory are such that he seems to be able to win over to his way of thinking our recent committees, owing to the regrettable fact that very few of the members of our fish and game committees have been men with sufficient actual experience to enable them to judge these matters from a practical standpoint, with the result that they have acted on the matters brought before them greatly from the standpoint of who recommended or who opposed them, so that all measures desired by the fox hunters have gone through and been endorsed by the committee, and everything they have opposed has met with defeat.

At the hearing on this bill, the man above

mentioned rose to heights of oratory that would have been commendable in a better cause; in fact, he denied the right of any legislation to prohibit him from taking his dog into the woods whenever he pleased, stating that it was his constitutional right, and that he was going to exercise it. His graphic description of the accumulation of fleas on a dog restrained was so realistic that more than half the people in the room unconsciously began to scratch.

This bill, as submitted, was approved by T. C. Palmer, of the Biological Survey; T. Gilbert Pearson, of the Audubon Society; W. T. Hornaday, of the New York Zoological Garden, and John B. Burnham, President of the American Game Protective and Propagation Association, as well as our own fish and game commission, and it is to be hoped that the strong letters of endorsement given our committee by these men will, when read before the executive session of the fish and game committee, prevail against the untenable argument presented by this man.

It was most gratifying to our committee to note that there were some of the old-line fox hunters who were willing to concede that it was not beneficial to our bird life that these self-hunting dogs be permitted to disturb them during the nesting season.

As to the final success of the bill, that remains to be seen, and this letter of explanation is simply to let the readers of FOREST AND STREAM know that we should have liked to have had not only the month of April, but July also, but that, owing to the strong opposition of the fox hunters, we felt that if we could get May and June, we would be accomplishing something—at any rate, more than we have at the present time.

GEORGE B. CLARK,

For the Committee.

Duck Foods.

WATERLILY, N. C., Feb. 10.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* In these days when the whole country seems to have gone "game law made," I would like to offer a suggestion to every individual club, or any organization fond of wildfowl shooting, and it is this—write to the Biological Survey people at Washington, D. C., for Circular No. 81, which tells how to grow the different kinds of duck foods—sago, pond weed, wild celery and other kinds. It is a well known fact that thousands of acres of the very best waterfowl marshes have been drained for agricultural purposes, entirely destroying their usefulness so far as the fowl are concerned, and while this is true there are hundreds of thousands of acres of lakes, rivers, creeks, ponds and streams in America in which some of these foods mentioned will grow abundantly and some will grow them all. Now it is up to all of us who are fond of waterfowl shooting and who care to do so to plant these seeds and plants in all sections of the country where they are not now found, and in a year or two we will find that all specimens of the waterfowl tribe have wonderfully increased.

No better proof of this could be offered than

Currituck Sound where their foods, all except the wild rice, are found. For more than fifty years wildfowl have withstood the awful slaughter of the market hunter and the many clubs and still continue to come here in countless thousands.

It is known among all raisers of ducks and geese that where they once lay and rear their young, they will return season after season and repeat it, unless killed or driven away by destroying their nesting places. This being true, waterfowl can be caused to breed in many sections of the South and Middle West as well as along the whole coast from Maine to Florida, instead of all going to the far North where their grounds are being rapidly destroyed.

Another very important thing to us all is raising game—I mean ducks of all kinds and the Canada geese. They are much easier reared than chickens and there are millions of acres in America where this can be done and many of those grounds of little value for anything else. Let us then turn our attention to these two matters, which I think are very important just at this time.

W. L. McAtee, who issued the circular, No. 81, has made a deep study of the duck food question, and what he says is of much interest to us all.

MORE ANON.

Game Birds and Foxes.

PACKER, Conn., Feb. 9.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Since Jan. 20, the date of my last letter, when we were having a warm spell with melting snow and spots of bare ground, we have had another cold snap with ground snow covered until the last day or two. I have heard of only three quail being found dead, but of many being seen alive and in apparently good health. One of my fox hunting friends told me of seeing two large beavies one day, and the tracks of three other beavies. I took a walk yesterday and another to-day to see if I could find any quail alive or dead, but failed. Yesterday I found the tracks of a bevy of eleven near my buildings, fully as many as I supposed were left at the end of the late shooting season. Last night we had another light snow, not more than a quarter inch, and the ground is bare in all sheltered nooks and on the sunny hillsides, so quail may obtain the needed grit again. I have been scattering corn where I thought the quail might find it, but have not seen that they have eaten any of same. The mice seem to take advantage of my generosity and have nightly picnics with corn on their bill of fare for a change.

One of my fox hunting acquaintances who tracked a fox for some miles on a recent fresh snow to his burrow and dug him out says he caught and ate four ruffed grouse during this short trip. On questioning him carefully he couldn't be certain all four were caught on this trip, but had thought so at the time, yet admitted that the fox might have caught and hid one or more of them on a previous night. Five or six pounds of partridge would be quite heavy feeding for even a large fox, I would say, and of a grade not indulged in very freely by some men of fortune. This man's experience is in accord with my own, as I have often seen where foxes had caught quail, grouse and rabbits, but some hunters think foxes not very destructive of our game birds and animals. What has been the experience of the readers of FOREST AND STREAM?

E. P. ROBINSON.

Native and Introduced Game Birds.

SOMERVILLE, Mass., Feb. 14.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I have noticed a considerable amount of dissension among sportsmen here in the eastern part of Massachusetts concerning our introduced pheasants. Several articles have appeared in the magazines at different times, and I have heard many discussions at meetings of hunters. The general sentiment seems to be unfavorable to this tame bird. Personally I have taken sides with the bird.

Perhaps the great beauty of these birds, especially in the case of the cock bird, has appealed to me. Certainly they make a pretty sight running fearlessly about in the open and along the highway as they so frequently do. I have heard more than one person remark that they are too beautiful to shoot.

The principal complaint of these hunters is that they are driving out our quail and ruffed grouse. Is it quite fair to blame this bird for the scarcity of quail of which we have had comparatively few in the past few years? Why not put the blame where it belongs in regard to the quail. After the gunner, then the more or less certainty of their reduction by our occasional severe winter?

While I could hardly be called a bird hunter of any great renown, my entire toll on both the quail and partridges has been a single specimen of each which I secured in the same season several years ago, probably more by accident than otherwise, as I happened to get them both with snapshots. Yet I spend many days in our local covers, while hunting a small pack of beagles, and naturally have occasion to notice to some extent our game birds.

The last covey of quail which I saw was a small flock of seven birds which we used to see nearly every week during the winter where several of us worked our pack of beagles in the vicinity of Tophet swamp, Lexington, three years ago. We always found them in about the same neighborhood, but they suddenly disappeared. I have heard of one flock of quail this winter in Middlesex county, by a party of hunters who helped along their extermination. Therefore, I see little necessity for worryment about the quail being driven out by pheasants in this locality.

In regard to our partridge to the best of my judgment I should say that I have seen them in about the same numbers during the past few years. If I were to form my opinion from some days that I have been out, I would say that there were practically none, but there are other days when I have counted numbers of them. I remember one afternoon a year ago in Lexington, when I counted nineteen partridges in perhaps three square miles. I feel reasonably sure that they were all different birds. I have seen several of these birds this year, but no quail.

I have come to the conclusion that in working a number of dogs, at the same time I see more birds flushed than the man who hunts with a gun only. Many times have I passed within a few feet of a partridge without knowing it to have it flushed immediately afterward by one of the dogs, which convinced me that hunters going through the woods pass by game a great many times, causing them to return home with the impression that there is little or no game. Let some of these hunters walk through the

woods after the first light fall of snow if they wish to get some idea as to the amount of game. Of course this will be in closed season in this part of the country, but there are those who like to walk out even if they cannot shoot. With a number of dogs working about through the brush, it seems to give the birds less chance to run with the result that they more often take wing. Many times I have seen them jump up just a few feet from the ground, and sit on some low bush watching the dogs casting about close by.

The future of our grouse is limited here in the East, partly owing to the increasing number of guns, but principally to the fast diminishing amount of proper cover. Civilization is pushing out into the rural districts, land is being cleaned up, and the few covers remaining are allowed to burn over too frequently. This state of affairs is certain to drive out the ruffed grouse if there were no other good reasons.

One favorable thing about the pheasant, one of the first things that impressed me about these birds, was the fact that they frequented such open country when there was at least a little thick cover at hand. Nearly all of them that I have seen I have flushed in the open places where there was hardly a bush to be seen; in fact, no brush at all. Just a thick growth of rank grass and rushes and some places where it did not seem as though there was enough of this to conceal a bird of such proportions. Only the other day a friend spoke of having seen some of the birds here in our own city in the narrow strip of rushes which border Alewife Brook, a small stream which forms part of the boundary line between our city and Arlington. These were wild birds and no woods nearer than three miles. Considering the increasing lack of suitable grouse covers and the doubtful prospects of replenishing what little remains with our native game birds, the day is coming when the hunter here will be glad that a bird has been found that can thrive here as this one apparently has. The time has arrived if the hunters were perfectly honest about it, and they were allowed to shoot these birds without restraint. If the time ever comes when it will be possible to restock our covers with hand-raised native birds, and it is proven that these pheasants are a hindrance to such a work, I will leave it to the hunter to exterminate them.

Many knowing ones say they are a hard bird to hit. I have always thought that they offered a comparatively easy mark for a fair shot, as I have flushed them in the open and watched them sail straight away with a poor showing of speed as compared with the speed of the grouse.

Under all this clamor and complaint I have felt that I detected an uncontrollable desire to begin the open slaughter of these birds; a lack of self restraint in allowing these birds or any birds to remain under absolute protection for any length of time. All in all, I see no cause for alarm, for I see nothing that will save these birds when legal shooting is added to the persecution which has already been practiced. I marvel that they have done so well, which fact in itself is some encouragement for their future. I see no help for them unless it is their ability to use their legs, spoken of by those who seem to know. Extermination will probably come for those who wish it without putting them in the class with birds and animals which are marked for extinction.

CHARLES H. SHAW.

Sale of Southern Game.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 14.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* To those of us from the North who go out to kill our own game and prepare it for the table, it seems odd that we find snipe, ducks, quail, turkeys and woodcock in the market stalls and for sale. I was in the French market a day or two ago and saw some very fine ducks, barrels of them, for sale at from fifty cents to one dollar each. Of course none but the well-to-do purchase them at this figure. The most food is sold by the five and ten cents' worth to the foreigners and negroes. Food is very high in price for a land that is so replete with advantages to grow it. A string of a dozen snipe were for sale at \$10. A dozen woodcock were worth \$10 to \$12. Quail, abundantly in the markets now, are bringing from twenty-five to thirty-five cents each. The market hunters get from five to twelve cents each for them and dump them into boxes without care and ship to the market.

A market hunter's license costs \$10; that is, if he is a native. Thousands of birds are killed without any license behind the shooter. You cannot blame the natives who have been taught that game is a sort of natural revenue-earning thing the same as the fish and oysters they take from the waters. Game and fish are to them what bananas are to the Central American who cuts and packs them to the market and gets his money.

On the street any day one can see men who have shot a few nice ducks peddling them along. These are sold for the most part about the cotton board and the saloons. If you are anybody here and make a good killing, you of course take some of them to your friends and show the balance at your place of business. I see great lots of ducks and game being brought to the city daily. A party of three or four had out a 70-foot launch and literally plastered all their deck room with ducks during a two days' hunt. How they could eat all of them I do not know. I really think—and always have been of this opinion—that a man should not kill more than he could eat. This is a law of nature that did not diminish the game supply before man got so civilized that he had to kill for his friends, too.

AMOS BURHANS.

New York Legislature.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 19.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Senator Griffith has introduced a bill inserting in the general municipal law a new section providing for the acquisition and development of forest lands by counties, towns and villages.

Senator Murtaugh, of Elmira, has introduced bills repealing the prohibition against the hunting of hares and rabbits with ferrets in Schuyler and Tompkins counties, and providing that any fish except black bass and pike perch may be taken in certain portions of Cayuga Lake by spearing, April 15 to June 15, inclusive.

Assemblyman Brereton, of Warren, has introduced a bill appropriating \$20,000 for the purchase of lands on Lake George for a fish hatchery, and for the construction of suitable buildings, fixtures and ponds.

A bill similar to Senator Roosevelt's bill of last session has been introduced by Assembly-

man Patrie, of Greene, in relation to sturgeon, and to nets in the Hudson and Delaware rivers.

Senator Emerson and Assemblyman Prime have introduced a bill increasing from five to fifteen the number of tip-ups which may be operated at the same time by one person in Lake Champlain for catching certain kinds of fish.

Among the bills just reported favorably from the Assembly committee on forest, fish and game is one of Assemblyman Seaker for a fish hatchery for hatching black bass and other fish in St. Lawrence county. The bill carries with it an appropriation of \$20,000.

Beautiful Dog Pictures.

ON Feb. 19 an exhibition of pictures of high interest for all sportsmen who use the gun was opened at the art galleries of Moulton & Ricketts, 10 West Forty-fifth street, New York city. These pictures, fourteen in number, are by Edmund Osthaus, the eminent painter of dogs. They are chiefly quail shooting scenes and many of them of the dry country of the Pacific coast.

Prof. Osthaus is so well known for his familiarity with dogs and their work, his skill with the gun, and his knowledge of technique, that it is hardly necessary to say that these paintings are no less remarkable for their fidelity to nature than for their great beauty. Our front cover this week shows one of them. The scene is in the dry California country, and the quail shooter is giving his dogs drink by pouring water into his cap from the canteen which he carries.

All who are familiar with the field work of dogs, and indeed all who love a good dog, should avail themselves of this opportunity to see these rare pictures. While most of the scenes portrayed have to do with field shooting, there is one picture of a pack of foxhounds in full cry.

The exhibition will be open for two weeks.

Cooperation.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill. Feb. 17.—*Editor Forest and Stream*: Three hundred farmers and sportsmen assembled in a mass meeting at Frankfort this week to discuss the game and fish laws. Game Warden William Courey, of Bloomington, addressed the meeting. It was desired to create friendly feeling between landowners, hunters and fishermen, and the rights of each under the law were explained. All present were urged to co-operate with the fish and game wardens in prosecuting persons who violate the law either by trespass or taking fish illegally and hunting out of season.

The first flock of wildfowl to reach the Illinois River this year was reported this week near Pekin. The birds were thought to be shell-drakes. The flight is unusually early and is thought to portend an early spring.

Central Illinois sportsmen are looking forward to a roundup of the wolves that have been plundering sheep and poultry yards of Menard county during the past winter.

J. E. Kiple, of Chicago, pleaded guilty to the charge of purchasing wild ducks from a Mason county man and was fined \$250 and costs by Judge Rahn. The defendant did not appear, sending word that he would pay the fine assessed without going to trial. The assessment is a sequel to the recent seizure of several hundred wild ducks which were consigned by hunters in Mason county to Chicagoans. E. E. PIERSON.

Grouse in North Carolina.

HENDERSONVILLE, N. C., Feb. 10.—*Editor Forest and Stream*: I have just read with interest the letter of W. H. Starratt in to-day's issue of FOREST AND STREAM. Replying to his question as to the ruffed grouse, as far as I am able to learn, there have been no ruffed grouse for very many years, at least, any distance south of our mountains. Some years ago there were a few, I am told, in the Piedmont belt. I do not think they can stand much very hot weather, and this may account for the fact that they are not found far south of the mountain section of the South.

Here we are from 2,000 to 6,000 feet above sea level, so that we are practically on a par with higher latitudes, so far as cold weather goes, and this winter the mercury has dropped below zero, particularly all through this mountain country. Hendersonville is 2,500 feet above sea level, and when I go grouse shooting, I am from 3,000 to 5,000 feet above it. I doubt very much if very young grouse could stand the moist heat of the lower country of the Carolinas.

It is snowing as I write, and the ground is covered with it. Robins, thrushes, catbirds, and in fact all the migratory birds leave us as the winter approaches—the woodcock staying in small numbers till unable to push his bill into the ground.

This week I saw the largest eagle I have ever seen in captivity. The spread of his wings was seven feet, or more, and of his talons full seven inches. This bird looks as large as a turkey when on his roost. He is very dark in color, and in part a dark mottled-brown and black on back and breast. Color of head dark, and nothing bald about him. He was caught in a steel trap set for him (yet is unhurt), as he had been carrying off pigs. This was close up to the great Smoky Mountains. He is a magnificent specimen. I call him a great American eagle. ERNEST L. EWBANK.

Bison Society's Annual Report.

THE fourth annual report of the American Bison Society just issued gives much interesting information relative to the society's work, contains many beautiful illustrations and is altogether interesting.

The president's report opens the booklet and gives an account of the operations of the society during the year. Dr. W. T. Hornaday, president of the society since its foundation, resigned his office at the annual meeting, and Prof. Franklin W. Hooper was elected in his place. Minutes are given of the fifth annual meeting of the society, and reports of several meetings of boards of managers.

The census of the pure-blooded bison in North America shows for 1911, 2,760 head against 2,103 in 1910. This census does not include some recent increase, for the buffalo in captivity in Alberta are given as 954, while as a matter of fact they numbered in November 1,132. Again the buffalo on the Montana range are given as fifty-one, while in September, 1911, they were sixty-nine in number. Accompanying the census is an excellent outline map of the United States showing where captive buffalo still exist within our limits.

An interesting history of the Canadian move-

ment in behalf of the buffalo was prepared by the Canadian Government at the request of the Bison Society by Fred H. Byshe, and E. H. Baynes has written of the Corbin herd, which is said to number eighty-five head.

The report gives the constitution of the Bison Society and a list of its members, divided into patrons, life members, active members and associate members.

Snipe in the Provinces.

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 16.—*Editor Forest and Stream*: In the issue of Feb. 10 you published a letter written by me which you head "Woodcock in the Provinces." It would have been more properly styled "Snipe in the Provinces."

The printer has also changed two words in the manuscript which altogether alters my meaning. The point I was making as to the unusual distribution of snipe is thereby lost. As printed it reads: "Often enough when you expected a grouse to rise before the pointing dog in alder covers, up would dart a woodcock." What I really did say was: "Often enough when you expected a woodcock to rise before the pointing dog in alder covers, up would dart a corkscrew" (viz.: a snipe).

W. H. STARRATT.

[We share the error. Mr. Starratt wrote "cock" and not "woodcock," as he remembered it. We had in mind the Nova Scotian term "cock" for grouse.—EDITOR.]

Pheasants vs. Partridges.

BATAVIA, N. Y., Feb. 15.—*Editor Forest and Stream*: In relation to the remarks of O. E. M. and R. L. W., I beg to say that we have a few grouse, but they were practically cleaned out years ago. What few have bred have been killed off each year with no chance to multiply. I make decided objection to the statement of R. L. W. that the pheasant is not in it for eating, compared with the grouse. The pheasant breeds rapidly and the grouse does not, but there is one sure thing: the pheasants we have taste much better than the grouse that we do not have.

If you want to get rid of your Massachusetts pheasants, send them over here where they will be appreciated. We have another foreigner up here—the Hungarian partridge—and our birds are doing well in spite of our recent severe weather.

CHAS. W. GARDINER.

William W. Nixon.

WILLIAM W. NIXON, Chief Deputy of the Massachusetts Commission on Fisheries and Game, died at the Massachusetts General Hospital on Feb. 8, and his funeral, held in Cambridge on Feb. 10, was attended by the full board of commissioners and nearly all of the deputies in the State.

Mr. Nixon was appointed a deputy from Gloucester in 1903 and for several years has been chief deputy. He was a most efficient officer and worker, and nothing but praise was ever said of him by the commissioners and all who came in contact with him. His soul was in his work, and it was in the performance of his duty in the woods that the accident happened that caused his death. He leaves a widow and seven children.



Trout Planting.

RECENTLY in answer to some queries from a club member as to the best methods of stocking a stream with brook trout for future fishing, N. R. Buller, Commissioner of Fisheries, at Harrisburg, gave his views on the subject which are given below as of interest to the sportsmen and fishermen:

"After having given this matter many years of study, I have proven by ocular demonstration that in this age the only proper method to follow is to stock streams with brook trout of larger size than fry. I would, therefore, advise for this season's fishing the stocking with seven or eight-inch trout, the fish to be placed in the streams as soon as weather conditions permit, and for future fishing to stock with trout not less than from four to six inches in length. Practically all clubs follow this plan in order to keep their preserves stocked and at the same time have some fishing. For this reason the Department of Fisheries advises the stocking of streams with larger trout than fry.

"It is not the wish to convey the idea that not any of the fry planted survive, but it is known that the percentage is so small that it does not pay to make the effort. Some of the reasons for not planting fry are that there is not food supply sufficient in the streams for them, while there is usually plenty of food for the larger trout, such as crawfish, fresh water shrimp, the larvæ of the dragon fly and minnows, which are all natural food for the larger trout.

"The question is often brought up that years ago the streams kept stocked without artificial planting, and that fishing was good from the hatching of the spawn deposited naturally in the stream. They forget, however, that conditions are continually changing, and the same conditions do not now prevail that prevailed years ago. Years ago the mountains and meadows were covered with extensive forests, the streams were overhung by foliage and fallen timber, and trees in the streams created many natural hiding and feeding places for them. Under the conditions then prevailing, the continual dropping of small insects and insect eggs from the foliage and brush into the water furnished the food for the baby trout. Time has changed all these conditions. The timber is about all cleared off and the driftwood has practically disappeared from this cause, thus eliminating the feeding grounds, and for that reason so few of the small trout survive. Here is where the fish culturist steps in and endeavors to help nature, taking the eggs, hatching them and caring for the young trout until they reach a suitable age and size to care for themselves. The matter of the fish being fed on artificial food does not destroy that instinct in the trout which impels them to forage for themselves when placed in a stream. Such bred trout readily take the bait or artificial fly and thrive on the natural food mentioned above in the streams.

"The suggestion that you stock a stream with

minnows and crawfish and begin the planting of grass is a very good one, and it is also suggested that where it is possible to do so to place driftwood in the stream and try to restore some of the natural conditions which existed heretofore. In doing this you create eddies, larger areas of still water and provide a place for the dragon fly to deposit its eggs."

Dry Fly vs. Wet Fly.

INVITATION is extended to all anglers, whether members of the club or not, interested in a discussion of the different methods of fly-fishing, to be held by the Anglers' Club of New York, at its rooms at the Hotel Navarre, on the evening of March 12.

Walter McGuckin and W. C. Metcalfe will speak on the advantages of the use of the dry or floating fly, while Dr. R. J. Held and E. B. Rice will look after the wet fly method. Informal discussion by those present to follow the arguments of these gentlemen.

The meeting will be held at 8 o'clock sharp, preceded by an informal dinner at 7, which any gentleman may attend upon signifying his desire to the secretary of the club, A. B. Hubbell, Southern Boulevard and 144th street, New York city.

The cost of the dinner as usual will be \$1.75 per cover. Further information may be obtained by addressing G. M. L. La Branche, 67 Exchange Place, New York city.

Temperature Zones.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 19.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Some years of study of and experience with the inland waters of New York State have made me a decided unbeliever in the scheme to have a uniform fishing law, such as the new Conservation Commission now advocates. It is my belief, and on it I ask the judgment of scientific men as well as fishermen, that the territory comprised in the State is too great to be covered either safely or satisfactorily by a single law. The open season for fishing can be governed properly only by the temperature of the water, and no law based on striking a balance of the various dates existing for the several kinds of fish, as I am advised the committee which framed the proposed law has done, can be defended.

It is a sorry fact that the State never has had a scientific examination made of its inland waters. During my term as secretary of the old fish and game commission, the necessity for the information which such a survey would furnish was seen almost daily. The data in possession of the commission consisted in the main of reports made fully twenty-five years ago. Much of it was known to be valueless. Some lakes had been studied in part by experts of the United States Commission, and their work was all that was reliable. The data as to the stocking of the various waters exists in the records of the several commissions which have had charge of this work, but it never has been compiled. Added to it there should be many facts which can be

had only through careful research by qualified students.

It has seemed to me, in view of the situation stated, that the only safe fish law is one that is "uniform" as to localities. There are at least three temperature zones into which the State may be divided—the Long Island (warm), the middle section (temperate) and the northern (cold). This proposed division has at least the merit of fairness when a fish law is to be considered. It is also reasonably safe so far as the warming up of the waters which governs the spawning seasons. Some mountain lakes and streams not in the suggested northern zone also would require exception from a general law.

This suggestion is made for the purpose of calling forth an expression of opinion from scientific men and fishermen interested in the saving and protection of fish life in this State. There are none too many game fish now in our waters to risk making a general law to govern their taking.

JOHN D. WHISH.

Fishing in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 12.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The January rains did not materialize and splendid fishing is still to be enjoyed in streams that are usually not visited at all at this season. Some fine sport is being enjoyed on the Russian River and both steelheads and striped bass are being taken. Near Duncan's Mills steelheads have been landed, several exceeding fifteen pounds. Hugh Copeland recently took an eighteen-pounder.

A heavy run of striped bass was noted recently on Wingo Slough. Merrel McCrea landed a sixty-pound bass. The big fish was probably one of the largest striped bass ever taken on the coast with hook and line. A forty-five-pound bass was taken on the Russian River recently by W. E. Lunger.

John Kennedy Orr, a California pioneer and a prominent sportsman, died at his home in Berkeley recently at the age of seventy-six. The deceased spent much of his spare time in the open and was the founder of a number of hunting clubs in this section. Just before his death he was planning a hunting trip to the Suisun marshes and was discussing the details of this with his wife. Death was caused by a stroke of apoplexy.

GOLDEN GATE.

Silkworm Gut.

IN an address before the members of the New South Wales Rod Fishers' Society, in Sydney, Australia, the Rev. J. Moran referred to a means of preserving silkworm gut. He recommended steeping it in pure neatsfoot oil, which he contended renders it everlasting, imparts a slight tinge of color, and removes objectionable brilliancy, his scheme being to place the gut or casts between pieces of flannel or felt saturated with glycerine, which has the effect of preserving and softening it.

Casting Club of France.

AN international fly-casting tournament will be held in the Cercle du Bois de Boulogne, Paris, March 28-31, inclusive, under the auspices of the Casting Club of France.



NATURAL HISTORY

Birds in the Adirondacks.

POLAND, N. Y., Feb. 14.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Just below our little village is situated a natural bird sanctuary, a perfect jungle of a place, and one to which man seldom intrudes. It consists of a long stretch of sandy soil grown up to willows with a few scattering elms and basswoods, and all overrun with creeping vines of many kinds. Here and there great crowns of ferns reach to one's head, and horsetails and various weeds and wild flowers abound. This resort is bounded on one side by a little used road, on the other by the West Canada Creek, and the whole is intersected by little clear water brooks, and from this last fact the place is known to the country round as The Islands. At the lower end is a small spring-fed pond, the home of many turtles, and a favorite fishing ground for the blue and green herons and bitterns. I recall seeing a bittern early last spring standing on the ice of a small frozen pool in these same grounds and looking for all the world as if he too was frozen, for I was permitted to approach to within fifteen feet before he took wing.

The birds that frequent this retreat include about all our summer residents, and a great many migratory birds stop here both in spring and fall. This spot is well protected on the north and west by hills, and travelers must find this a nice warm place to rest and feed for a few days. Last spring I was unable to spend as much time here as I should have liked, but even so was fortunate enough to find the nests of three of our birds which are not always easy to discover. They were the very, rose-breasted grosbeak and black-billed cuckoo. The young of the grosbeak I was able to photograph just before they left the nest, but the other nests, much to my disappointment, were situated in positions to prevent photographing. I was most anxious to obtain a picture of the cuckoo's nest. It contained two young, but I could throw no light on it without disturbing the nest, and this bird is such a shy, wild one that no liberties can be taken with either her or her nest. It was in a thorn tree and carefully concealed by the leaves of a wild grapevine, and only about six feet from the ground. This nest consisted of a very shallow and rough construction of twigs cushioned with plant down. These nests are made so shallow that the eggs must sometimes fall out in hard winds.

While I found but few nests in the summer,

still almost all our birds nest here, including even the elusive woodcock. They nest on different floors so to speak, from the ground up to the dead tops. Along the shores and on the pebbly banks of the creek the spotted sandpipers can be found, and in the spring numbers of ducks and shelldrakes pass a few days here. I often watch these waterfowl, and of them none seem so pretty as the hooded merganser, particularly when consorting with a female and flashing his white cockade. His larger relative, the American merganser, is sometimes here in large numbers. The first of the land birds to arrive in the spring are the blackbirds and grackles, and



YOUNG ROSE-BREASTED GROSBEEKS.

they never fail to advertise their arrival. This season the warblers seemed to be very late in reaching here. My first record was a yellow palm warbler on the 19th of April. Our backward spring probably had some effect on the migration; we had snow away in the month of April. Ruffed grouse can always be found at the lower end of this piece and hawks and owls are occasionally seen.

There are probably many such bird haunting places as this I describe, only it remains for some woods loving wanderer with a hobby for birds to find them out, and this particular spot is known and appreciated by only a young friend and myself.

CHARLES A. GIANINI.

Starlings with Crows?

HOLYOKE, Mass., Feb. 14.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Starlings were located here about two years ago. I have not seen any in Holyoke, but I have seen a large flock in the town north of here, in South Hadley and South Ernest. These starlings were very friendly to the crows. I lived last fall just north of Mt. Holyoke range and every morning large flocks of crows flew over west and with them flocks of starlings

mixed in on very friendly terms. Sometimes there would be only one crow with a flock of birds in the afternoon. They would be coming back all mixed together, flying from field to field and tree to tree, going back to their roosting places on the mountains. I think they must roost together. They certainly were great friends.

ELLIS L. DUDLEY.

[Is there not some error of observation here? We have never seen anything like this and the association seems unlikely.—EDITOR.]

Starling Facts Sought.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 17.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I would be glad to know the truth about the starling. Your Washington correspondent last week called it "an extremely important and attractive bird," and expressed the hope that it "will meet with and deserve encouragement and protection."

The new conservation commission in its proposed "uniform" law puts the ban on the bird and lists it among those not to be protected in New York State. I am advised by John B. Burnham, who was one of the committee of three that drew up the proposed law, that this was done at the earnest request of Mr. Pierson. He furthermore says that the starling is a bird so destructive that it ought to be exterminated; in fact, that it is as bad as the English sparrow.

It would be a pity to place on the legal blacklist any bird that is not absolutely dangerous to the general welfare. Our native birds are fast becoming altogether too few in numbers, and it has for a long time seemed to me that the alarming destruction which threatens our trees may be chiefly due to disturbing the balance of nature by wantonly killing off the birds. By all means let in the light on this subject.

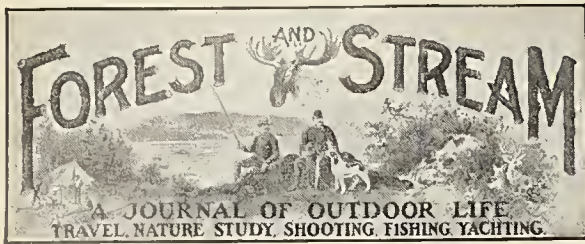
JOHN D. WHISH.

[What are the starling's habits with respect to other birds and to insects in this country? They are abundant in the region of which New York city is the center, and are spreading steadily, hence studying them will be possible over a large area. For good and sufficient reasons the habits of the bird in England cannot be applied to starlings reared here.

As an example of mistakes that may be made, there is the so-called "American squirrel" which, introduced into England, has been credited with acts never or rarely ever practiced by squirrels here, such as robbing birds' nests and devouring young and eggs. Without doubt this "American squirrel" is the red and not the gray squirrel—

EDITOR.]

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Inside pages, 20 cents per agate line (\$2.80 per inch). There are 14 agate lines to an inch. Preferred positions, 25 per cent. extra. Special rates for back cover in two or more colors. Reading notices, 75 cents per count line. A discount of 5 per cent. is allowed on an advertisement inserted 13 times in one year; 10 per cent. on 20, and 20 per cent. on 52 insertions respectively. Advertisements should be received by Saturday previous to the issue in which they are to be inserted.

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

—FOREST AND STREAM, Aug. 14, 1873.

MIGRATORY GAME BIRDS.

OFFICIALS of the American Game Protective and Propagation Association have just returned from Washington, where they arranged for a hearing in the matter of a national law for the protection of migratory game birds. Three bills for this are now pending. Conferences were held with Senator McLean and Congressmen Weeks, Anthony and Lamb. It is announced that the hearing will be given on March 6 before the House Committee on Agriculture.

It is believed that nothing short of Federal regulation will save the country's migratory game birds, and it is of the greatest importance that all those interested in the measure arrange to attend the hearing and urge the passage of the bills.

WATER POWERS.

THE committee on forests of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, in a lengthy report, submitted at the board meeting last Wednesday, denounced, in the most vigorous terms, the water-power bills now before the Legislature, reference to which was made in these columns last week. The committee said:

The difficulty heretofore has been that the power owners have been unable to acquire at their own valuation such private property as they covet, and the constitution has prohibited the taking of State property. This scheme would gather in the whole thing and give the power owners what they have so long sought for. Are the people of this State prepared to confer the right of eminent domain upon any private person or corporation, the right to be exercised by one person or a

power corporation to take from another person or another power corporation the private property of such persons or corporations or of the State for the exclusive use and benefit of the other private person or corporation?

The committee questions the legality of some of the provisions proposed, and continues:

This so-called quasi-public eleemosynary corporation which is to be operated without profit to its stockholders is in fact a new conception, a new hybrid organization to be brought into existence, a sort of centaur among corporations, a monster having the head, arms and body of a corporation, united to the body and legs of a holding company; but which is neither a holding company nor a corporation, but which would nevertheless do the part designed for it, and that is manifestly to serve as the medium for gathering in all properties and rights under the form of law, creating a vast aggregation of interests which will eventually be controlled by one of these monsters. This is quite clear, for the same act which provides for their creation also provides the means by which these centaurs may, so to speak, eat each other up—i. e., may acquire each other's property until the last great centaur, having eaten all the others, will alone survive to exploit the State and the people.

In recommending that every effort be made to defeat these Senate bills, the committee says that denunciation in measured terms would be wholly inadequate to express its views of them, and that it is simply dumfounded that any intelligent committee of the Legislature should, with the pretense of regarding the public interests, have recommended such measures for enactment.

ARROW FLIGHTS.

IN a note printed in these columns last September, we commented on the excellent flight shooting of R. P. Elmer at the thirty-third annual meeting of the National Archery Association in Chicago last summer, and several correspondents referred to the subject later on. Dr. Elmer, we now learn, was a novice then, he having read a number of books on archery and practiced it without other instruction, so that the veterans with whom he competed at the national meet were surprised and pleased at the skill he displayed in defeating some of them. His best flight shot was 270 yards.

Dr. E. B. Weston, who has followed the history of archery in America very closely, gives in the Christian Science Monitor a summary of the best flight shots made at any of the meetings of the association. L. W. Maxson, he says, holds the distance record of the association; 290 yards, made in 1891. Two years later C. J. Strong shot an arrow 285½ yards, and Dr. Elmer's score, 270 yards, stands third.

In 1904 Miss Mabel Taylor, of Cincinnati, won the women's prize with 219 yards, which is the association's record for her sex. Second, 211 yards 1 foot, was made by Miss E. C. Cooke, of Washington, in 1891. Third place belongs to Mrs. Albert Kern, of Dayton, Ohio, who shot an arrow 211 yards in 1899.

WHILE the winter has been bitter in the United States, the month of February in England has been even more severe. Frost has locked ponds and streams usually open all winter, and skating, an unaccustomed pastime, is practiced everywhere. The winter birds have suffered terribly, winter residents have been found dead in the fields, sea gulls worn out by cold and storm have alighted in towns, and a specimen of the little auk was found dead in the fields in Northamp-

tonshire. How far the game has suffered from the unexpected severity of the winter will not be known until spring comes, but in spite of all the efforts that have been made to feed the partridges and the pheasants, it is likely that the loss has been heavy and that next season's bags will be poor.

THE advocates of reforestation who have pointed with pride to the efforts put forth by a few railways and other corporations to offset the evils of wholesale lumbering by reforestation, may read with surprise the remarks of Senator Argetsinger, made at Rochester recently. In deploring the unfavorable light in which his State reforestation bill was regarded at Albany, and the probability that the Conservation Commission's reforestation bill would not be passed, the Senator said:

I have found that many owning timber land are opposed to the measure, and also that there is opposition on the part of members of both houses.

The strength of the lumber and pulp interests is very great, and it is their policy to maintain high prices to-day and as far into the future as they may be able to extend their influence. The fewer the trees, the higher will be the price of timber and lumber. How long will the people submit to this policy of ruin?

MR. WHISH's communication, printed in another column, should be carefully considered. The temperature of the water is a very important element in the regulation of the fishing. Taking spawning fish is not advisable. And yet, with the opening day as at present, fishing is allowed while the bass are still spawning in certain waters. The Delaware River is a notable example. Every angler who is familiar with the conditions there knows that many bass are still on the beds on June 16. While the water in that river is cold, it is warmer than some of the bass waters further north in the State. It is of interest in this connection to add that vigorous efforts are being exerted in Trenton to advance the opening date for bass fishing in New Jersey from May 20 to June 15.

UNITED STATES CONSUL JONES, stationed at Winnipeg, Manitoba, says that the recent stampede of prospectors to Minitonas, 257 miles northwest of Winnipeg, was caused by the finding of placer gold in the crops of tame turkeys. The land in the new district is practically all taken up, but the Government retains the right to dispose of all minerals it contains, and requires prospective miners to give a bond in the sum of \$600, for owners of land, although they cannot prevent mining operations on it, must be reimbursed for damages.

HENRY WISNER, of Oregon City, Ore., who has been selected as Director of Fisheries of Uruguay, has signed a five-years' contract with the Uruguayan Government. Two American foremen are to accompany him, and the vessels to be used in connection with his work have been purchased in the United States.

A PRIVATE firm has asked the Government of Argentina to admit free of duty certain machinery which it is proposed to utilize in converting grasshoppers, which are very numerous there, into fertilizer.



YACHTING

Ticks from the Ship's Clock.

PRACTICALLY every one of the fast power boats of last year and the 1912 models will be represented in the Southern championship races to be held April 3, 4 and 5 under the auspices of the St. Augustine Power Boat Club. A partial list follows: Vita, 19 feet 10 inches, 38 horsepower, Daimler Knight, 24 miles; Paula H. Blackton, owner. Vita, Jr., 17 feet 11 inches, 40 horsepower, Humber, 33 miles; J. Stuart Blackton, owner. Ruth K., 32 feet, 45 horsepower, Sterling, 21 miles; Chas. S. Smiley, owner. Jane S., 32 feet, 65 horsepower, Sterling, 27 miles; Chas. S. Smiley, owner. Victor, 31 feet, 40 horsepower, Loew Victor, 22 miles; G. F. Paddison, owner. Manker III., 19 feet 11 inches, 40 horsepower, Hershall & Spillman, new boat; C. B. Phelps, owner. Slipper, 38 feet, 40 horsepower, Murray & Tregurtha, 20 miles; Geo. W. Spaulding, owner. Baby Dixie, 19 feet 11 inches, 65 horsepower, Sterling, 35 miles; F. B. Sicars, owner. Minnow, 26 feet, two 90 horsepower, Simplex, 40 miles; W. Earl Dodge, owner. Golden Rod, 28 feet, 60 horsepower, Fox, 27 miles; P. B. Alsbrook, owner.

THE Colonial Y. C. has arranged for a long motor boat race on June 22. It will be from the club house, down the Hudson River, up the East River and through the Sound to Cornfield Point Light and return, distance 183 nautical miles. The prizes, five in number, have been presented by C. C. Hunt, a club member.

Preparing for the Yachting Season.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 12.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The various yachting clubs on San Francisco Bay are preparing for the 1912 yachting season and within a few weeks the schedules of the various organizations will be made ready. Several new club houses are being erected this season, new boats are being built and the outlook is for much activity in yachting circles.

The South Bay Y. C., which makes its headquarters at San Jose, recently held its annual meeting and election of officers, the officials chosen being as follows: Commodore, Thomas E. Gibson; Vice-Commodore, E. Knickerbocker; Port Captain, Martin Jensen; Secretary, N. E. Wretman, and Treasurer, J. B. Harmon. This club is now planning its annual jinks, which it terms, "A Night in Venice," and members of the Corinthian Y. C. of San Francisco have been invited to attend this.

The Vallejo Yachting and Rowing Club, of Vallejo, Cal., held its annual meeting on Jan. 26 and officers were chosen as follows: Commodore, Grant L. Allen; Vice-Commodore, J. L. Beard; Fleet Captain, Teddy Swenson; Port Captain, David Barry, Jr.; Financial Secretary, J. P. Scully; Recording Secretary, J. A. Browne; Treasurer, S. J. McKnight; Measurer, W. A. Kirkland; Directors—H. F. Stahl, G. F. Hilton, N. W. Farmer, David Barry, Sr., and J. W. Oliver; Regatta Committee—Horace Ezzell, L. C. Kaarsburg and H. Bergwall.

The annual meeting of the Corinthian Y. C. of San Francisco was held on the evening of Jan. 31, and was attended by about seventy-five members. The officers elected for the season of 1912 were: Commodore, E. J. Convey; Vice-Commodore, H. E. Picker; Port Captain, J. H. Keefe; Treasurer, C. F. Morel; Secretary, H. W. Westerfeld; Directors—the above with William J. Hogg and J. F. Campbell. The Regatta Committee consists of William A. Barlage, Geo. Lux and W. W. Coates. Following the business session a banquet was served and at this W. J. Hogg, retiring Commodore, was presented with a fine clock. T.

F. Tracy is acting as secretary during the absence of H. W. Westerfeld, who is on his way to Europe. Work is progressing rapidly on the new club house at Tiburon, and this will be ready for occupancy by the first of May. GOLDEN GATE.

Late Cruisers Southward.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 14.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* During our trip down the Mississippi I saw a great many cruisers, I mean people, not boats, headed for the South. They were for the most part in boats that were unsuitable for the work of knocking along the rivers. One poor man who has never reached here was in a little platform rigging set upon two small skiffs, a tent within a tent covering the outfit. The last we saw of him was above Cape Girardeau, Mo., where the very pleasant natives on the Illinois side annexed my setter dog, through a process of benevolent assimilation—collar, chain and kennel.

The average person thinks that anything will do to run down the Mississippi. It will not. Neither can a fool make the trip in any sort of water. It takes a modicum of common sense. One must be careful about landings and making fast for the night, carry plenty of anchorage, have extra engine parts and double tiller lines and wheels, a big fresh water capacity. These things do not worry much above Cairo or St. Louis or down the Illinois or Ohio, for there are towns of importance where one can always get fixed out if something gives way with the engine. Below Cairo machine shops are so few and far between that if you look long at the map it will prevent your taking the trip. On a river trip I would advise a solid built, light draft boat, not drawing more than three feet, and two would be better, though if you expect to make the Florida coast trip, better have three-foot draft and ballast heavily when you get to New Orleans. There are lots of good places to draw out in New Orleans and repair, and shafts will generally have to be rebuilt, owing to the sand in the water, its cutting into the stern bearing and shaft.

Repair men tell me that every boat making the trip has to begin at the shaft and stern bearing. Be prepared for the merciless banging out of a boat on the river before starting.

AMOS BURHANS.

Foreign Built Yachts.

THE Commissioner of Navigation has just issued a report which once more brings attention to Representative Francis Burton Harrison's bill relative to yacht taxation, recently introduced at Washington. Mr. Harrison says that because of the Payne-Aldrich law compelling the payment of \$7 a ton per annum on foreign-built vessels purchased by citizens of the United States, owners are selling their boats abroad and chartering them for the short time they need them on this side. In addition to this, many American owners have broken their yachts up and sold them for junk rather than pay the \$7 tonnage tax. Thus far tax payments amount to \$33,864 (since September, 1909, when the law became effective), \$26,118 of this amount coming from the late Joseph Pulitzer for three years' taxes on his yacht Liberty.

The following list shows foreign-built vessels and reasons why they are exempt from duty:

Anemone, 118.00, C. L. Tutt estate, sold foreign, May, 1910.
Apache, Edmund Randolph, sold foreign.
Arethusa, 18.00, Frank E. Wood, sold foreign.
Asteria, 421.00, Alexander Gordon, sold foreign.
Calanthe, J. Arthur Hinckley, sold foreign.
Candida, 151.00, Leon S. Kahn, sold foreign.

Caress, Charles M. Hall, dismantled.
Conqueror, 386.00, F. W. Vanderbilt, sold foreign.

Cysne, E. B. Morton, broken up.
Eelin, 43.81, Lindsley Loring, burned.
Enchantress, Nathaniel L. McCready, sold foreign.

Erl King, 440.74, A. Edward Tower, sold foreign.

Gulnare, 204.00, sold foreign and lost.
Gunilda, 390.85, W. L. Harkness, sunk in sixty fathoms Aug. 31, 1911.

Hathor, Herbert Morris, sold foreign.
Hermione, 270.09, Henry L. Pierce, sold to United States Government.

Hildegarda, 111.61, Frank R. Long and J. L. Swarze, broken up.

Jessica, M. Roosevelt Schuyler, used as a house ashore at Nyack, N. Y.

Khama, George L. Batchelder, broken up.

Lady Evelyn, 81.07, C. Williamson, wrecked.
Miranda, 84.69, Charles N. Nelson, broken up March, 1910.

Queen Mab, 40.50, Lucius H. Smith, broken up.

Sapphire, 541.00, Henry E. Converse, sold to United States Government.

Satanella, 169.00, M. J. Lawrence, dismantled.
Senta, John Fish, dismantled.

Sybarita, W. Gould Brokaw, dismantled.
Tuscarora, 533.00, Walter Jennings, sold foreign.

Valiant, 1,823.23, William K. Vanderbilt, sold foreign.

Varuna, 1,434.48, Eugene Higgins, wrecked.
Vivid, unknown.

Total, thirty yachts, 7,232.07 tons.

Forty-nine yachts built abroad and understood to have been owned on Sept. 1, 1909, and to be now owned by citizens of the United States have not paid the tax, as their owners generally have combined to test the validity of the law. The case is now before the Supreme Court of the United States.

Another point in the connection that generally is not known is the fact that whether or not owners pay the tax, they may not fly the American flag over a foreign-built vessel. This law, originally made in England, was confirmed in this country after the Revolution, along with other iniquitous barbarisms long passed out of existence in England, but which continue to flourish here. Shipping Illustrated writes editorially as follows:

"To this law may be traced the decadence of shipbuilding in our country, for it is evident that were it possible for American owners to acquire ships wherever available at a low price, the amount of repair work, necessary for the maintenance of these foreign-built vessels alone would keep American shipyards busy. The yards competent to do the repair work speedily become, as has been found in Germany, competent to build ships themselves, and so the shipbuilding industry develops. Give the merchant half a chance to naturalize his ships, just as the owner himself may be naturalized, if he happens to have been born abroad, and see how quickly he will grasp it. The policy is earnestly recommended by practical men to all those who have the welfare of American waterborne commerce sincerely at heart. It is a policy the precedent of which has been so well-established and the working of which has been so fully demonstrated as successful that there should be no serious opposition to its acceptance for general application."

Whether the decadence in ship building in America may justly be attributed to taxation or to the prohibition to the use of the Stars and Stripes, as our contemporary feels it should, the figures from Maine alone emphasize the decline in that once great industry. In 1911 the entire output of the State, including all sorts of craft, even to four vessels for United States Government was less than ten thousand tons, while in years past, previous to the passage of the Payne-Aldrich law, tonnage seldom fell below 30,000, and often ran as high as 70,000. In Maine only one yacht was built last year, Hesperia, owned by Chester A. Cogdon, of Duluth, Minn., a wooden vessel of twenty-three tons.

Simple Navigation.

BY A. G. GOLDSMITH.
(Concluded from page 216.)

To name the deviation correctly, either east or west, let the observer imagine himself standing at the center of his compass looking toward the bearings of the objects in question, then—

If the magnetic bearing is to the right of the observed bearing, name the deviation east.

If the magnetic bearing is to the left of the observed bearing, name the deviation West.

EXAMPLE—YACHT'S HEAD BY COMPASS, NORTH.
Magnetic bearing of A and B..... N. 30 W.
Observed bearing of A and B..... N. 27 W.
Deviation 3 W.

EXAMPLE—YACHT'S HEAD BY COMPASS, WEST.
Magnetic bearing of C and D..... N. 88 W.
Observed bearing of C and D..... S. 88 W.
176
180
Deviation 4 E.

In this case, one bearing being north and west, while the other was south and west, it was necessary to add the two together and subtract their sum from 180 (the total number of degrees in both quadrants) in order to find the amount of the deviation. It is named of course in the usual way.

In many ports there are marks specially put up, either on the dock walls, or in the shape of buoys moored in the harbor or roadstead, whose correct magnetic bearing, taken in line with some building, tower or other leading mark, are published in the port authorities' book of rules, also in Brown's Nautical Almanac. These are of considerable use to those who wish to test their compasses for deviation before proceeding on a cruise, as it saves them the trouble of finding reliable marks elsewhere.

There are of course other methods for ascertaining the deviation of compasses, applicable to cases where it is impossible, or inconvenient to obtain bearings of objects ashore or afloat, but as these methods involve stellar or solar observations, I propose to deal with them later.

Given a reliable compass, then, whose deviation has been obtained by the foregoing means, the amateur navigator must turn his attention to choosing a stock of large scale charts of the coasts off which he intends cruising.

Old charts should not be relied upon, especially in narrow waters, as the position and character of the buoys and lights marking the reefs and other dangerous places, to say nothing of the depths of the water on the shoals and bars, are constantly changing. The average price of a perfectly up-to-date chart is 11s., so even if half a dozen are required, the outlay is not a very considerable one.

For laying off bearings on the charts, there is nothing to equal an ordinary pair of parallel rulers, which, being engraved on the front edge and ends with marks representing the degrees contained in two right angles, enable the navigator to dispense with the awkward little compasses drawn in various places on the chart, and lay all his bearings down from one of the meridians of longitude.

One hears a lot said about course protractors, station pointers, etc., but very few professional navigators ever make use of them outside the navy, for they are quite unnecessary, and of no particular advantage. Another point against them is that they are by no means inexpensive (especially the latter), so the amateur navigator will do well to dispense with them altogether, and lay his money out in more useful directions.

A somewhat expensive but exceedingly useful little instrument for taking compass bearings is that known as Sir W. Thomson's Azimuth Mirror. Despite its somewhat puzzling name, it is exceedingly easy to use, being simply a little prism, which when placed on the glass cover of the compass bowl enables the navigator to reflect objects on the horizon or elsewhere directly on

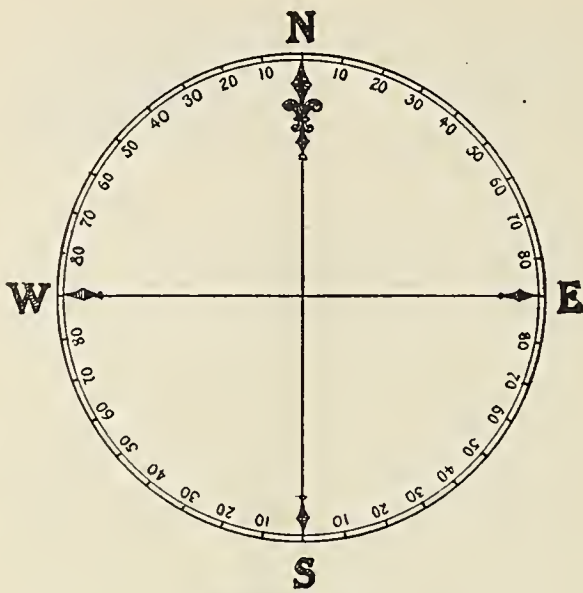


DIAGRAM 3.
Compass as found marked on a true chart.

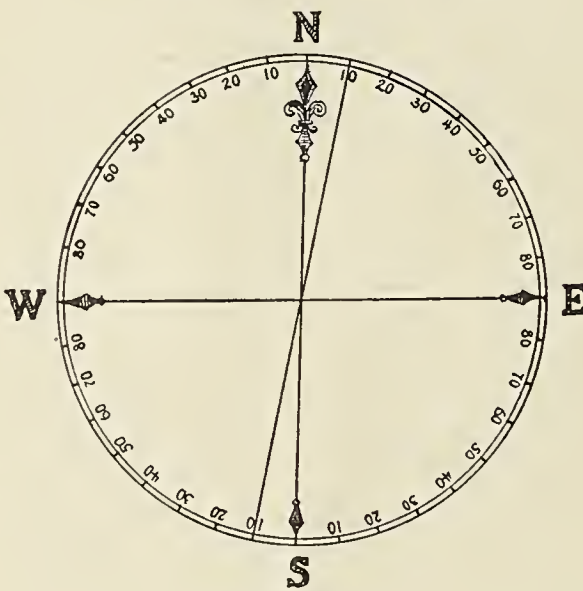


DIAGRAM 4.
Compass as found marked on a magnetic chart.

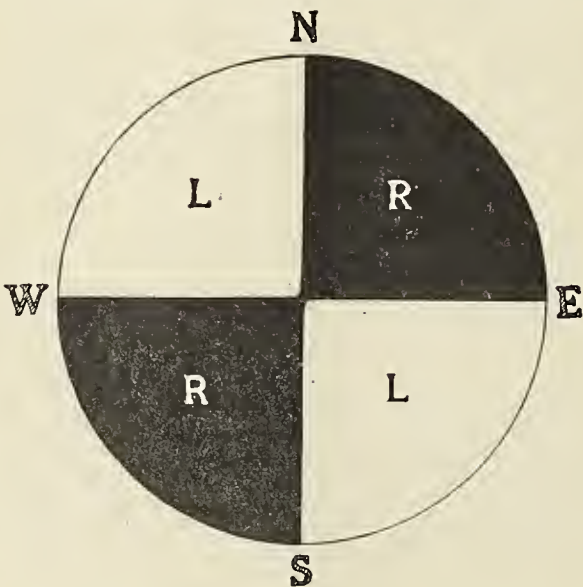


DIAGRAM 5.
All courses and bearings in black quadrants are right-handed; those in white quadrants are left-handed.

to the rim of the compass card, from which their bearings can be determined to a fraction of a degree at a glance. Most yacht's compasses are fitted with sight vanes, but none of these are nearly as easy to manipulate, or yet so accurate as this simple little Azimuth Mirror.

Turning now to the subject of charts, one frequently hears navigators talking about "working from true charts" or "working from magnetic charts"

This may be somewhat muddling to the begin-

ner, and is due to the fact that the majority of coasting "skippers" will still favor the old method of using the compasses drawn in certain places on the charts for the purpose of reading off bearings and laying down courses. The modern navigator never by any chance pays the least attention to them, except to read from them the amount of the local variation.

What is known as the "true chart" is one in which the compasses inscribed thereon—regardless of the existing variation—have been placed with their north points exactly over one of the meridians of longitude. On the other hand, magnetic charts are those in which the compasses are drawn with their north points either to the east or west of the meridian, according to the amount of the local variation. There is, however, no need to trouble with them at all if a pair of Field's rulers are employed. Personally, I have seen more dangerous mistakes made through using them, to say nothing of general inaccuracy in the laying down of courses and bearings, etc., owing to their small diameter and indistinctly marked points and degrees, than from any other means whatsoever.

I have of course met many men who invariably did all their calculations in points and reduced all bearings to magnetic ones, using an ordinary pair of rules and these compasses engraved on the charts. I have also had the pleasure of pointing out to many of them the all-round advantages of using Field's rulers and working in degrees. In the majority of cases they immediately adopted this latter method, finding it as superior to the other as the metric system is to our British "rod, ell, link, pole, furlong, etc.," measures.

The following example will clearly demonstrate the simplicity of this system of chart work:

The navigator wishes to set a course from his position A to pass five miles south of a point C. Placing one edge of his rulers straight along a meridian, he works them across until they are directly over C, drawing a line from it when he had done so. This line bears due south from C. Then he takes his dividers, and measuring five miles on them from the latitude column at the side, proceeds to mark off the required distance on this line. This spot we will call B. Placing the front edge of the rulers, upon which the degrees are cut, so that it passes exactly through the points A and B, he proceeds as in the case of finding the magnetic bearing of the two objects shown in Diagrams 1 and 2.

Having found the true course, he then turns it into the corresponding compass course by the following rules:

(1) To turn a true course into a compass course—

If variation or deviation is east, allow it to the left of true course.

If variation or deviation is west, allow it the right of true course.

The result is the course to be steered by compass.

(2) To turn a compass into a true course—
If variation or deviation is east, allow it to the right of compass course.

If variation or deviation is west, allow it to the left of compass course.

The result being the true course.

In this case we will suppose that the true course from A to B is N. 70 E., the variation we learn from the chart is 13 degrees west, and the deviation, we note, on referring to our compass deviation card, for N. 83 E.

(N. B.—Always apply the variation to the true course before referring to the deviation card, as it gives greater accuracy) is two degrees east. He then proceeds in this fashion:

Rule 1.
True course (right hand)..... N. 70 E.
Variation (right hand) 13 W.

Rule 1.
Magnetic course (added because both are right hand)..... N. 83 E.
Deviation (left hand)..... 2 E.

Compass course (subtracted because one is right hand and the other left) N. 81 E.

This is the course the navigator must steer from his position A in order to pass five miles south of the point C.

From this it can be seen that in order to revert this compass course to a true course, we must simply reverse the above process thus:

Rule 2.

Compass course (right hand)..... N. 81 E.
Deviation (right hand)..... 2 E.

Rule 2.

Magnetic course (right hand)..... N. 83 E.
Variation (left hand)..... 13 W.

True course (right hand)..... N. 70 E.

What is meant by right and left hand bearings and courses can best be explained by diagram (Diagram 5). The navigator must suppose himself standing at the center of the compass, facing either of the poles. Bearings which lie in the quadrant on his right are called "right-hand" and those which lie in the quadrant on his left are called "left-hand."

Thus, all bearings between north and east, or south and west, are termed right-hand bearings, while those between north and west and south and east are said to be left-hand bearings. In dealing with them in all problems pertaining to correction of courses, etc., like signs (such as two rights or two lefts) are always added, while unlike signs are always subtracted.

Once the amateur navigator has made himself perfectly familiar with the use of his Field's rulers, and can correct his bearings and courses easily and accurately by the above methods, he has made the first real strides toward a sound knowledge of navigation.—Yachting Monthly, England.

Canarsie Y. C.

At the annual meeting of the Canarsie Y. C., Louis Wedel was elected commodore. Joseph R. Hodgson retired after serving two terms during which time the club has grown in numbers and financially. Mr. Wedel is a young, enthusiastic yachtsman under whose guidance the club is certain to continue in prosperity and power. Other officers are: Vice-Commodore, Nat G. Bennett; Recording Secretary, J. Halstead Patterson; Financial Secretary, George E. Winters; Treasurer, John P. Sparr; Measurer, J. W. Fletcher; Trustees for two years, Joseph H. Hodgson, Joseph B. Acker and John Dewes.

Thomas M. Mannion, who served as fleet captain under Commodore Hodgson, was reappointed by Commodore Wedel. The committees are as follows: House, George G. Brown, Chairman; Herman Green and Edward Hayes, Regatta; Martin R. Plage, Chairman; E. T. M. Cane and George Masters, Entertainment, Fred S. Titus, Chairman; John L. Fedliesen and Fred von Staden, Membership, H. C. Hafely.

Club Elections.

ST. AUGUSTINE POWER BOAT CLUB.

Results of annual election of the St. Augustine Power Boat Club was held on Feb. 7, 1912: Commodore, Geo. W. Gibbs; Vice-Chairman, Seth Perkins; Rear Commodore, W. M. Wright; Treasurer, Guy Farris; Secretary, Chas. F. Hopkins, Jr.; Fleet Captain, F. O. Iwanowski; Board of Governors, E. W. Howatt, X. Lopez, A. M. Taylor, H. Muller and J. T. Pacetti.

The meeting was most enthusiastic and the prospects for the brightest future possible was conclusively shown, especially so far as racing is concerned. The Southern championship races being a meet of national importance.

An Appreciation.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 5.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Just a line in appreciation of the current article in FOREST AND STREAM entitled, "A Trip to Honolulu in a Bark." It is fine and well written and more acceptable perhaps on account of the present scarcity of such articles describing the real thing in sailing. I know

there are lots of readers of FOREST AND STREAM who will be delighted with the story. In these degenerate days of gasoline it certainly is a relief once in a while to get a little salt air blown in in that way. Let us have this season in your yachting columns photos and designs of new racing sail craft in the Lakes as well as on the coast, and stories of cruises and illustrations; in fact, keep up the reputation of your paper as the authority on yachting.

L. G. N.

Motor Boating

Small Speed Boats.

It needed the coming of the Pioneer in 1910 to stir us to life and make us realize that the hydroplane was a factor to be considered in speed boats and the great possibilities of this type.

Since the advent of the light gasoline motors, which only in recent years have arrived at their present perfection, much experimenting in high speed boats has been done throughout this country, resulting in wonderful performances by recent speed boats. Even a few years ago any man predicting such speeds as were made at Huntington last summer by various boats, would have been scoffed at by most "experts," the most spectacular of the 1911 racers being the wonderful Dixie IV., fastest boat in the world, the idol of all motor boat enthusiasts in this country.

The Dixie Junior is the ideal small racing hydroplane to-day. This craft is being designed by Messrs. Tams, Lemoine & Crane, pioneers in the designing of motor boats.

The Dixie Junior is guaranteed to have a speed of 35 miles an hour. She will be 20 feet long, 4 feet 6 inches beam. The model of the boat is the result of the experience gained by Messrs. Tams, Lemoine & Crane in the designing of such famous racers as Vingt Et Un, Challenger, etc., world famous boats in their day, and Dixies I., II., III. and IV., all the latter being winners of the British International trophy. Under Mr. Crane's supervision, exhaustive model tests of this special 20-foot hydroplane were held this fall and winter in the official Government testing tanks at Washington. No expense was spared to make the results absolutely certain.

The construction of the boat is substantial throughout, strength not having been sacrificed to attain speed, and only the best of material and workmanship have been used. Frames and floors of elm, yellow pine plank-sheer, selected mahogany planking, copper fastened. She will have three double planked bulkheads. Shafts of Tobin bronze, propeller Manganese bronze, the latter being specially designed for the boat by Mr. Crane. Metal fittings throughout will be of brass or bronze.

Dixie Junior can be carried in the davits of yachts of even comparatively small size.

The Staten Island Shipbuilding Company, who built Dixie IV., are building the Dixie Juniors.

The arrangement of the boat has been very carefully worked out. Forward is a small turtle back deck, directly aft of this is the helmsman's cockpit, in which are two comfortable seats. Throttle, clutch, etc., are arranged as in an automobile, so as to insure perfect control by the driver at all times. Aft of the cockpit is the engine compartment, motor being under a hood. All parts easily accessible. There is an engineer's cockpit abaft the motor, followed by a small deck. The helmsman's seat being forward of the motor does away with the objectionable gases and noises, and her flare forward is sufficient to throw the spray well aft of the man at the wheel, assuring him a dry, comfortable place.

The motor is a special six-cylinder Sterling, 5½ bore, 6-inch stroke, rated 45-65 horsepower. These engines are having some slight alterations made in them to make them more

efficient for the hard usage that they will probably be put to, having in view the production of an engine that will stand up under the most adverse conditions, and that can be absolutely relied upon to finish any races entered into. The motor without question is one of the smoothest, quietest running engines built. The cylinders are cast in pairs, an arrangement which reduces the number of joints and possibility of leakage to a minimum. Cylinders and valve seats thoroughly water-jacketed. All gears, cam shaft, and in fact every essential to the operation of the motor are covered, nothing being exposed, all parts easily accessible. Reverse gear of special design is placed in an extension of the lower base. Crank shaft, of special analyzed steel, the lower base, also special, that is, water-jacketed, thus cooling the oil in the base of the engine. A special steel fly wheel has been built for these motors.

The ignition system is of the Bosch 2-spark dual type. As to horsepower the motor will develop about 85 B. H. P. at 1,000 revolutions, and at 1,200 revolutions per minute probably better than 95 B. H. P.

Any purchaser of a Dixie Junior may see his own motor tested in the works of the Sterling Engine Company, Buffalo, or deputize some one to represent him at the test if he sees fit. So much for the engine, which was selected in the first place only after careful consideration on account of its mechanical efficiency, general simplicity and well-known reliability.

As Mr. Crane once said in speaking of Dixie IV., "We wanted a boat that could race 30 miles in moderate weather, then do it again to-morrow, and, if necessary, the next day." This also applies to Dixie Junior.

These boats are being built as a stock class and therefore only a limited number are available for sale.

Los Angeles M. B. C.

THE Los Angeles Motor Boat Club, at its annual meeting, elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President and Commodore, Roy L. DeCamp; First Vice-President and Vice-Commodore, R. C. McClay; Second Vice-President and Rear Commodore, Roy F. B. Shaver; Port Captain, W. J. Wiklie; Treasurer, C. J. Black; Secretary, E. R. Abbott; Directors—Clement L. Shinn, Dr. Walter N. Vilas, Geo. H. Rector.

This club is a young one, only being in existence about a year, but has a live membership of sixty-two, all hustlers and motor boat enthusiasts, and owners of some of the finest fishing and speed boats on the coast. Many

ARCTIC HUNTING

For charter, ship fully equipped, specially built for ice work, for one or more months' cruise in Greenland or Spitzbergen and Franz Josef's Land waters, will accommodate party of 5 to 15. Polar bear, reindeer, fox, seal, walrus, Arctic birds, fishing.

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YACHT and BOAT SAILING

By the late Dixon Kemp

Tenth edition. Published 1904. We have a copy in fairly good condition, published at \$12, which we will sell for \$9.00.

FOREST AND STREAM PUBLISHING CO.

handsome cruisers capable of making long ocean trips are among its fleet.

They have comfortable quarters at their club house with a safe anchorage.

The coming season will see many cruises to the islands, and a number of races will be pulled off with handsome cups and other prizes for the winners.

There being forty-eight motor boats in the fleet with several others under construction, it means that the members are looking forward to great enjoyment on their many outings.

The climate here admits of all year cruising to a great extent, so there are but few of the boats out of commission at any time.

E. R. ABBOTT.

A Wireless-Operated Boat.

THERE was exhibited on the Danube at Vienna, says Consul-General Charles Denby, Vienna, Austria, during the last week, a boat which is controlled by wireless electricity from the bank, without any person being on board.

This boat (a photograph of which is on file in the Bureau of Manufacturers) is described as being constructed on the system of Wirth, Beck & Knauss, of Nuremberg, Germany. It has attracted many spectators—military, scientific, and the simply curious—who pay a small sum for admission to the immediate vicinity of the operator on the bank. The boat carries a storage gattery which furnishes its motive power, the "system" or invention consisting in the adaptation of wireless electric waves of different length to the control of the motive power, steering gear, and other mechanism. This system, it is also claimed, will prevent disturbance by electric waves elsewhere generated within the same sphere of influence.

At a recent exhibition the boat was manifestly operated without other control than that exercised by the manipulator of the wireless mechanism on the bank. It moved forward and back, turned right and left, described figures, was guided to definite points, rang bells, exhibited flags and lights, fired guns, etc., giving proof of effective control. The mechanism is, however, far from perfect; the speed is not great, the responses to the operator's will are hesitating and inexact, and the range is limited to a few score yards. The exhibition, in fact, was notably only as the beginning of the de-

velopment of a mechanism of possible great importance.

Canoeing

A. C. A. Membership.

NEW MEMBERS PROPOSED.

Atlantic Division.—James W. F. Watson, 210 Dilwyn street, Burlington, N. J., by Elmer D. Baylie; Frederick Von Dohn, 880 Cauldwell avenue, New York city, by Eugene C. Kelly.

NEW MEMBERS ELECTED.

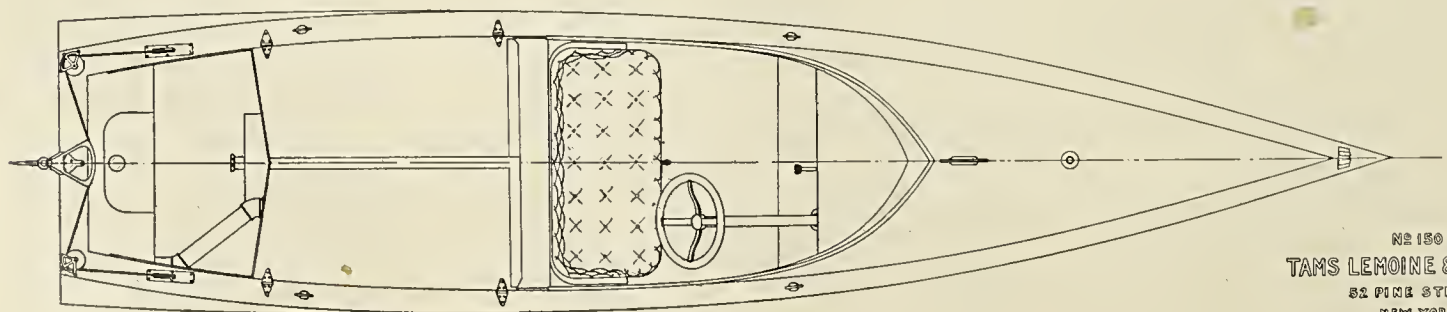
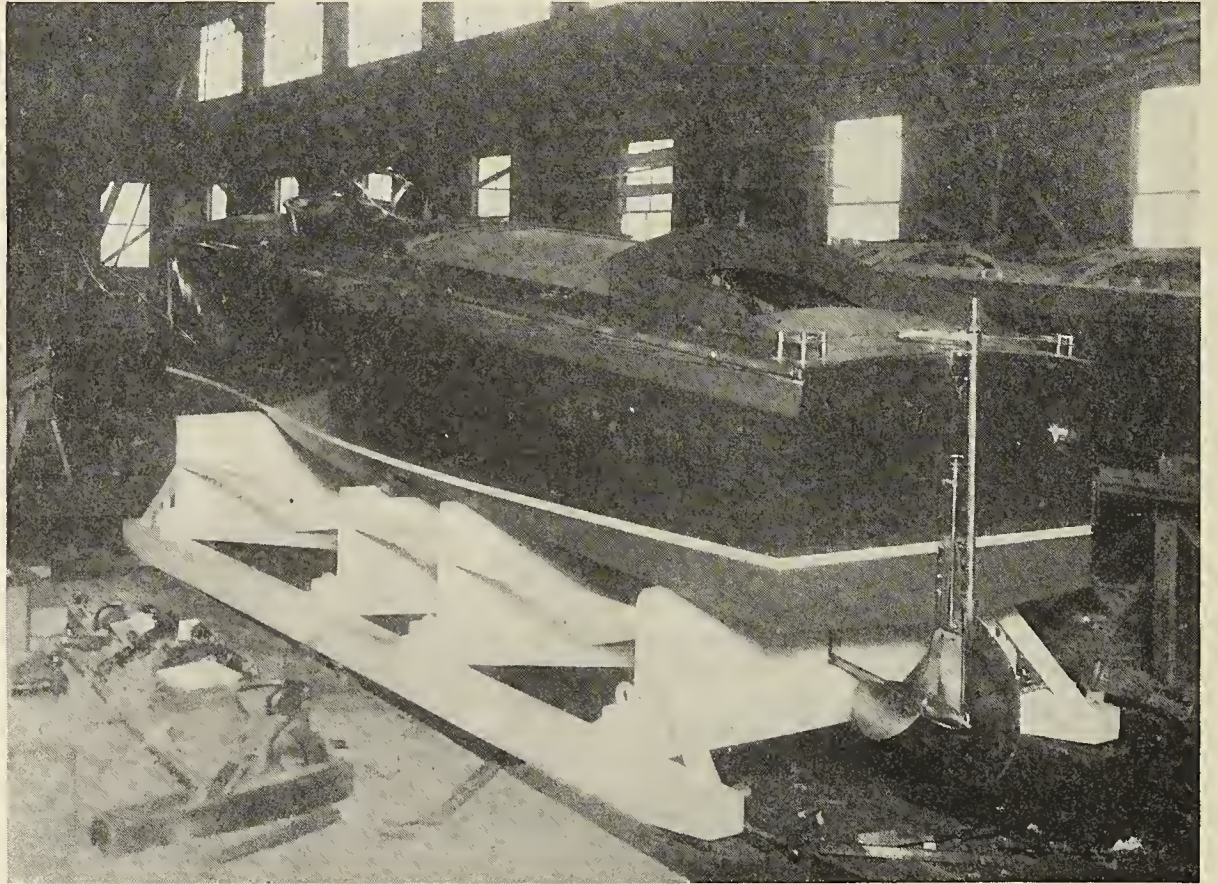
Atlantic Division.—6339, David J. Boon, M.D.,

4265 Ridge avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.; 6340, G. Ashton Barker, 3018 W. Lehigh avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.; 6341, Edwin H. Parker, 529 West 135th street, New York city; 6342, G. Fallonsby J. Neumann, West 206th street and Bolton Road, New York city; 6343, Harold Voorhis, 89 Shrewsbury avenue, Red Bank, N. J.

Western Division.—6336, Henry C. Vocke, Jr., 2308 Chestnut street, Milwaukee, Wis.; 6337, Lawrence Gylstrom, 724 Twenty-eighth street, Milwaukee, Wis.; 6338, Hugh H. Dyar, Kenilworth, Ill.

MEMBERS TRANSFERRED.

5996, Charles R. Jones, 238 State street, Hackensack, N. J., from Central Division to Atlantic Division. 5760, Walter E. Jordan, 4027 Sheridan Road, Chicago, Ill., from Eastern Division to Western Division.



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TRAP SHOOTING



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Fixtures.

REGISTERED TOURNAMENTS.

March 14-15.—Holmesburg Junction, Pa.—Keystone S. L. of Philadelphia. H. L. David, Mgr.
 March 21.—Columbus (O.) G. C. L. Fisher, Sec'y.
 March 22.—Royal Centre (Ind.) G. C. J. E. Swisher, Sec'y.
 March 23.—Temple, Pa.—Hercules G. C. A. K. Ludwig, Sec'y.
 April 8.—Mt. Airy (Md.) G. C. Ray Watkins, Mgr.
 April 9-10.—Moberly (Mo.) G. C. L. R. Hulén, Sec'y.
 April 9-10.—Birmingham (Ala.) G. C. O. L. Garl, Sec'y.
 April 9-11.—Perry, Okla.—Oklahoma State tournament, under the auspices of the Perry G. C. Bush H. Bowman, Sec'y.
 April 10.—Gaithersburg (Md.) G. C. R. M. Purdum, Sec.
 April 11.—Atglen (Pa.) G. C. L. R. Lewis, Mgr.
 April 13.—Rittersville, Pa.—Lehigh R and G. C. H. F. Kock, Sec'y.
 April 15-17.—New Orleans, La.—City Park G. C. E. F. Leckert, Sec'y.
 April 17-19.—Wichita, Kans.—Kansas State tournament, under the auspices of the Interurban G. C. C. W. Jones, Sec'y, 209 N. Main St., Wichita, Kans.
 April 18.—Columbus (O.) G. C. L. Fisher, Sec'y.
 April 23-24.—Spokane, Wash.—Washington State tournament, under the auspices of the Spokane R. and G. C. T. B. Ware, Pres.
 April 23-25.—Laurel, Miss.—Mississippi State tournament under the auspices of the Laurel G. C. Chas. Green, Pres.
 April 23-25.—Omaha (Neb.) G. C. F. T. Lovering, Sec'y.
 May 1.—Crete (Neb.) G. C. R. G. Spadt, Sec'y.
 May 2.—Jewell (Ia.) G. C. W. S. Hoon, Sec'y.
 May 2.—Dublin (O.) G. C. N. J. Dominy, Sec'y.
 May 4.—Bethel, Conn.—Western Connecticut T. S. L. tournament, under the auspices of the Bethel G. C. C. K. Bailey, Sec'y.
 May 7.—Pittsburgh, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania Trapshooters' League tournament, under auspices of the Herron Hill G. C. Thos. D. Bell, Sec'y.

May 6-8.—Vicksburg (Miss.) G. C. J. J. Bradfield, Sec.
 May 7-8.—Des Moines, Ia.—Hyperion G. C. W. E. Moyer, Mgr.
 May 7-8.—Columbus (Neb.) G. C. G. A. Schroeder, Sec'y.
 May 8-9.—Columbus (O.) G. C. Lon. Fisher, Sec'y.
 May 9.—Riverside, Ill.—National G. C. C. W. May, Pres.
 May 9.—Vergas (Minn.) R. and G. C. C. Scharf, Sec'y.
 May 9-10.—Charlotte, N. C.—Mecklenburg County G. C. E. P. Coles, Sec'y.
 May 14-15.—David City (Neb.) G. C. E. D. Taylor, Sec'y.
 May 14-15.—Adel, Ia.—Adel G. C. C. F. Clarke, Sec'y.
 May 14-16.—Columbus, Ga.—The Interstate Association's seventh Southern Handicap tournament, under the auspices of the Columbus G. C.; \$1,000 added money. The winner of first place in the Southern Handicap is guaranteed \$250 in cash and a trophy. Elmer E. Shaner, Sec'y-Treas., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 May 15-16.—Fairmont, W. Va.—West Virginia State tournament, under the auspices of the Fairmont G. C. Ed. H. Taylor, Sec'y.
 May 15-16.—Camden (Ark.) G. C. J. P. Wright, Mgr.
 May 15-17.—Peoria, Ill.—Illinois State tournament, under the auspices of the Illinois State S. A. Robert Scholes, Sec'y.
 May 17.—Nevada (Ia.) G. C. E. W. Scott, Sec'y.
 May 20-21.—Iowa City (Ia.) G. C. C. Bothell, Sec'y.
 May 21.—Milton Junction (Wis.) G. C. W. H. Smith, Sec'y.
 May 21-23.—Waco, Tex.—Texas State tournament, under the auspices of the Waco G. C. E. S. Forsgard, Mgr.
 May 21-24.—Sunbury, Pa.—Pennsylvania State tournament, under the auspices of the Sunbury-Selinsgrove G. C. J. W. Schoffstall, Sec'y.
 May 22.—Galjon (O.) G. C. C. C. Mandeville, Sec'y.
 May 23-24.—Waterloo (Ia.) G. C. J. F. Libby, Sec'y.
 May 23.—Mt. Morris (Ill.) G. C. H. W. Cushing, Sec'y.
 May 24.—Norwich, N. Y.—Chenango County G. C. E. D. Borden, Act. Sec'y.
 May 25.—New Haven, Conn.—Western Connecticut T. S. League tournament, under the auspices of the New Haven G. C. Wm. F. Alcorn, Sec'y.
 May 28-29.—Benton (Ill.) G. C. W. H. Foulk, Sec'y.
 May 28-30.—Omaha, Neb.—Nebraska State tournament, under the auspices of the Omaha G. C. F. T. Lovering, Sec'y.
 May 30.—Watertown (Wis.) G. C. B. H. Reick, Sec'y.

May 29-30.—Wilmington, Del.—Delaware State tournament, under the auspices of the Du Pont G. C. T. E. Doremus, Sec'y.
 June 1.—Royersford (Pa.) G. C. F. A. Anderson, Sec'y.
 June 4-6.—Mexico, Mo.—Fifth annual State tournament of the Missouri State Trapshooters' Association, under the auspices of the Audrain Country Gun Club, of Farber, Mo. Russell Glynn, Sec'y.
 June 4-6.—Webster, S. D.—South Dakota State tournament, under the auspices of Webster G. C. John Sherbino, Sec'y.
 June 4-7.—Dayton, O.—Ohio State tournament, under the auspices of the N. C. R. G. C. W. F. MacCandless, Sec'y.
 June 5.—Janesville (Wis.) G. C. L. L. Nickerson, Sec'y.
 June 5-6.—Aurelia (Ia.) G. C. Frank R. Welch, Sec'y.
 June 5-7.—Warm Springs, Ga.—Merriwether G. C. T. B. Slade, Mgr.
 June 6-8.—Newark, N. J.—New Jersey State Sportsmen's Association tournament. Chas. T. Day, Sec'y.
 June 8.—Conde (S. D.) G. C. A. E. McMillan, Sec'y.
 June 10-13.—Syracuse, N. Y.—New York State tournament, under the auspices of the New York State Sportsmen's Association. L. H. Schortemeier, Sec'y-Treas, 201 Pearl street, New York.
 June 11.—Washington, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania, Trapshooters' League tournament, under the auspices of the Washington G. C. C. W. Peterson, Sec'y.
 June 11-13.—Sioux City Ia.—Soo Gun Club. W. F. Duncan, Sec'y.
 June 12.—Brodhead (Wis.) G. C. J. B. Pierce, Sec'y.
 June 12-13.—Pine Bluff, (Ark.) G. C. E. J. Voss, Sec'y.
 June 17-19.—Salida, Colo.—Colorado, New Mexico and Wyoming State tournament, under the auspices of the Salida G. C. W. G. Myers, Sec'y.
 June 18-19.—Barre, Vt.—Vermont State tournament, under the auspices of Barre G. C. D. M. Barclay, Pres.
 June 18-21.—Springfield, Ill.—The Interstate Association's thirteenth Grand American Handicap tournament, on the grounds of the Illinois Gun Club; \$1,500 added money. The winner of first place in the G. A. H. guaranteed \$1,000 in cash and a trophy. Elmer E. Shaner, Sec'y-Treas., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 June 25-28.—Eugene, Ore.—Pacific Indians. F. C. Riehl, Sec'y.
 June 27-28.—Spencer (Ia.) G. C. G. O. Round, Sec'y.
 July 3.—Catasauqua, Pa.—Bryden G. C. E. C. Jones, Sec'y.
 July 9-11.—Fort Dodge, Ia.—Iowa State tournament, under auspices of the Fort Dodge G.C. Jos. Kautzky, Manager.
 July 9-11.—Bradford, Pa.—The Interstate Association's Seventh Eastern Handicap tournament, under the auspices of the Bradford G. C.; \$1,000 added money. The winner of first place in the Eastern Handicap is guaranteed \$250 in cash and a trophy. Elmer E. Shaner, Sec'y-Treas., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 July 14-15.—Fargo, N. D.—North Dakota State tournament.



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WIN EVERYTHING IN SIGHT At the Kansas City Shoot

High Professional Average, won by George Maxwell, 448 ex 475, shooting a *Remington-UMC* Pump Gun and *Remington-UMC* Steel Lined Shells.

High Amateur Average, won by J. Graham, 447 ex 475, shooting a *Remington-UMC* Pump Gun and *Remington-UMC* Steel Lined Shells.

Elliott Cup (Sliding Handicap), won by J. Graham, 97 ex 100, and 23 ex 25 in shoot off, shooting a *Remington-UMC* Pump Gun and *Remington-UMC* Steel Lined Shells.

Mr. Graham won the combined amateur average for 1911, breaking 4246 ex 4500 doubles and singles, an average of 94.35%.

A further proof of the uniform hard-hitting qualities of

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

ment, under the auspices of the Gate City G. C. Albert E. Rose, Sec'y.

July 16.—Butler, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania Trapshooters' League tournament, under the auspices of the Butler R. and G. C. S. G. Purvis, Sec'y.

July 22-23.—Crookston (Minn.) G. C. W. E. Rowe, Pres.

July 25-26.—Warroad, Minn.—Minnesota State tournament, under the auspices of the Minnesota State Sportsmen's Association. Peter Aldrin, Sec'y.

Aug. 6.—Belle Vernon, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania Trapshooters' League tournament, under the auspices of the Belle Vernon G. C. B. F. Daugherty, Sec'y.

Aug. 7-8.—Lindsay, (Okla.) G. C. Robt. May, Sec'y.

Aug. 14-16.—Kansas City, Mo.—The Interstate Association's Seventh Western Handicap tournament, under the auspices of the Kansas City G. C.; \$1,000 added money. The winner of first place in the Western Handicap is guaranteed \$250 in cash and a trophy. Elmer E. Shaner, Sec'y-Treas., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Aug. 20-21.—Sioux Falls (S. D.) G. C. A. Olson, Sec'y.

Aug. 27-29.—Portland, Ore.—The Interstate Association's seventh Pacific Coast Handicap tournament, under the auspices of the Portland G. C.; \$1,000 added money. The winner of first place in the Pacific Coast Handicap is guaranteed \$250 in cash and a trophy. Elmer E. Shaner, Sec'y-Treas., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sept. 2.—Ogdensburg (N. Y.) S. A. J. M. Morley, Sec.

Sept. 10.—McKeesport, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania Trapshooters' League tournament, under the auspices of the Youghiogheny Country Club. R. J. Caughey, Sec'y.

Sept. 10-13.—Denver, Colo.—Rocky Mountain Interstate Sportsmen's Association; \$5,000 added money. Ambrose E. McKenzie, Mgr.

DRIVERS AND TWISTERS.

The seventh Pacific Coast Handicap tournament will be held at Portland, Ore., Aug. 27-29, under the auspices of the Portland Gun Club. There will be \$1,000 added money.

Elmer E. Shaner, Secretary-Treasurer Interstate Association informs us that the United States Cartridge Co., Ltd., of Lowell, Mass., has been elected to membership in the Interstate Association.

Under the heading "Rules at the Olympic Games," in another column, will be found letters from prominent amateur and professional trapshooters, including one from Elmer E. Shaner. They are well worth reading.

The Orange Gun Club, of Orange, N. J., recently elected their officers for the coming year, as follows: Dr. Geo. W. Wakeley, President; Roland Hopper, Vice-President; Abram Mosler, Treasurer; F. R. Wicks, Secretary.

Lots of the younger shooters among the yacht clubs will bear watching. At Marine and Field Club, Chas. B. Ludwig has been improving consistently. On Lincoln's Birthday he won the Lincoln cup with pretty near a full score, getting 49 of his 50.

Any gun club that has not yet had a copy of "The Sport Alluring," by Ed. Banks, should get one at once. It is full of valuable information to the novice and of no less interest to the amateur expert. The book will be sent free of charge to any one mentioning FOREST AND STREAM in their request to the advertising division of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Co., Wilmington, Del.

Elmer E. Shaner, Secretary-Treasurer, sends the following: "I beg to advise you that the directors of the Interstate Association have appointed J. W. Bell, St. Louis, Mo.; A. C. Conner, Springfield, Ill.; Frank Fuller, Mukwonago, Wis.; Ray E. Loring, Marseilles, Ill., and John H. Noel, Nashville, Tenn., a committee to allot handicaps to entrants in the coming Grand American Handicap at Springfield, Ill."

J. M. Corey, Secretary, writes: "The Saratoga Gun Club recently reorganized with a membership of about fifty, and the number will soon be increased to about one hundred. In former years the Saratoga Club was one of the foremost clubs in the State, but through lack of interest it soon disbanded. The New York State shoot was held here at one time, and upward of three hundred shooters faced the traps. An interstate shoot is planned by the members, to be held some time this spring, and it is hoped that we will have a bit attendance. At present we are shooting from three experts, but will soon have automatic traps installed. Shooters are cordially invited to participate in any of our shoots, and manufacturers' agents invited to call on us when in this vicinity. The officers of the club are: Harry Lev-

engston, President; J. K. Walbridge, Vice-President; J. M. Corey, Secretary; P. B. Kearney, Treasurer. Shoots are planned for all holidays and Sundays."

Harry Kahler, one of the youngest shots in the country, is out to secure the world's championship of white flyers this season. Following his match with J. S. Gay, the Kentucky champion, which will be shot at Lexington, Ky., on Feb. 26 and 28 and March 1, if a third shoot is necessary, the Philadelphia marksman will accept all challenges, regardless from whom and whence they come. Kahler this year has made an exceptional record, both at targets and white flyers, and his coming tests with Gay are attracting widespread interest throughout the shooting community. Each one of his races with Gay will be at 100 birds, the winner of the series to pull down the \$3,000 purse which has been offered. All of the shoots will be decided in Lexington on the grounds of a private club.

BEECROFT.

Crescent Athletic Club.

BAY RIDGE, N. Y., Feb. 17.—Three thousand clay birds were sprung from the Crescent Athletic Club's traps yesterday, and the returns show that a good portion of them were recorded "dead." A good muster of gunners reported at the firing line in squads of five, and as the conditions were much to their liking, many full scores were made. The summaries:

Take-home trophy, 100 targets, scratch:

C H Pulis	98	F S Hyatt	85
F B Stephenson	94	J P Fairchild	85
C W Berner	91	L C Hopkins	81
A Bryant	90	G E Brower	81
J F James	88	G G Stephenson, Jr.	79
J A R Elliott	88	H F Spooner	77
C R James	87	W W Marshall	66

February cup, 25 targets, handicap:

A Bryant	5 25	F S Hyatt	1 19
G G Stephenson, Jr.	4 24	H F Spooner	4 19
F B Stephenson	0 24	T W Stake	6 19
C W Berner	4 24	W W Marshall	7 19
C R James	0 23	L C Hopkins	5 19
J F James	0 22	C H Pulis	4 18
J P Fairchild	2 21	G E Brower	4 18
A E Everett	4 21		

F. B. Stephenson trophy, 25 targets, handicap:

F S Hyatt	1 25	A E Everett	4 21
C W Berner	4 25	H F Spooner	4 20
B Adams	0 24	C H Pulis	4 20
A Bryant	5 25	J P Fairchild	2 20
C R James	0 23	G E Brower	4 17
G G Stephenson, Jr.	4 23	W W Marshall	7 17
J F James	0 21	T W Stake	5 16
L C Hopkins	5 21		

Stake trophy, 25 targets, handicap:

W W Marshall	7 24	J P Fairchild	2 21
G G Stephenson, Jr.	4 23	A E Everett	4 21
C R James	0 22	C W Berner	4 18
F B Stephenson	0 22	G E Brower	4 18
C H Pulis	4 22	F S Hyatt	1 17
L C Hopkins	5 22	C Blake	3 17
J F James	0 21	A Bryant	5 16
T W Stake	6 21		

Team shoot, 50 targets, handicap:

J F James	0 23	G Stephenson, Jr	4 20
A Bryant	5 24-47	A E Everett	4 21-41
F B Stephenson	0 23	J P Fairchild	2 21
C R James	0 23-46	G E Brower	4 16-37

New York Athletic Club.

TRAVERS ISLAND, N. Y., Feb. 17.—R. L. Spotts, with a total of 97 out of 100, was the high gun in the weekly trapshooting contests yesterday at the New York A. C. traps at Travers Island. The weather was ideal for the sport, and an unusually large number of spectators were on hand. A squad of twenty-one gunners would also speak well for the popularity of the events. Mr. Spotts, in addition to having the high score of the day, carried off legs on three trophies, donated by Messrs. Lenane, Lembeck and Billings.

February cup, 25 targets, handicap:

C J Corbett	0 22	R L Spotts	0 23
A E Ranney	1 17	B M Higginson	0 21
O C Grinnell	1 24	D F McMahon	2 22
J W Billings	2 24	G W Huggins	5 18
W B Ogden	2 20	R Debacher	4 21
G F Pelham	4 25	F H Schauffler	2 20
T Lenane	3 24	G L Lyon	0 21
J W Hessian	0 20	R M Owen	2 24
W L Simpson	3 25		

Shoot-off:
G F Pelham..... 3 25 W L Simpson..... 3 22

Lenane trophy, 25 targets, handicap:

G J Corbett	0 22	B M Higginson	0 24
A E Ranney	1 25	D F McMahon	2 25
O C Grinnell	1 19	G W Huggins	5 20
C W Billings	2 23	R Debacher	4 24
W B Ogden	2 25	F H Schauffler	2 20
G F Pelham	3 25	G L Lyon	0 22
T Lenane	3 25	R M Owen	2 19
J W Hessian	0 19	R Muller	4 22
W L Simpson	3 22	G F Thompson	4 25
R L Spotts	0 25	J I Brandenburg	5 17

Lembeck trophy, handicap, 25 targets:

G J Corbett	1 21	B M Higginson	1 22
A E Ranney	2 25	D F McMahon	3 23
O C Grinnell	2 25	R Debacher	5 21
C W Billings	1 22	F H Schauffler	2 22
W B Ogden	2 23	G L Lyon	0 24
G F Pelham	4 21	R M Owen	2 26
T Lenane	4 25	R Muller	5 22
J W Hessian	0 20	G F Thompson	5 25
W J Simpson	3 22	J I Brandenburg	5 21
R L Spotts	0 25	Dr Johnson	2 20

Distance handicap, 25 targets:

Yds.		T'l.		Yds.		T'l.	
G J Corbett	20	19	G L Lyon	21	17		
O C Grinnell	19	18	D F McMahon	18	18		
C W Billings	20	19	R Debacher	16	19		
W B Ogden	19	16	F H Schauffler	19	16		
G F Pelham	17	21	R M Owen	19	16		
T Lenane	17	14	R Muller	16	17		
J W Hessian	21	14	G Thompson	16	19		
W J Simpson	18	19	J Brandenburg	16	18		
R L Spotts	21	17	Dr Johnson	19	21		
B M Higginson	20	23					

President's cup, 25 targets, handicap:

G J Corbett	1 23	D F McMahon	3 23
A E Ranney	2 21	J W Huggins	5 16
O C Grinnell	2 23	R Debacher	5 21
C W Billings	2 25	F H Schauffler	2 21
W B Ogden	2 19	G L Lyon	0 23
J F Pelham	4 22	R M Owen	2 22
T Lenane	4 20	R Muller	5 23
J W Hessian	0 16	G F Thompson	5 19
W J Simpson	3 19	J I Brandenburg	5 20
R L Spotts	0 24	Dr Johnson	2 16
B M Higginson	0 21		

Ten pairs doubles, scratch:

A E Ranney	12	B M Higginson	10
O C Grinnell	12	D F McMahon	16
C W Billings	17	R Debacher	9
G F Pelham	13	F H Schauffler	15
J W Hessian	15	G L Lyon	16
W J Simpson	10	R M Owen	13
R L Spotts	12	R Muller	11

Billings trophy, scratch, 25 targets:

A E Ranney	16	R L Spotts	23
O C Grinnell	15	R Debacher	16
C W Billings	22	G L Lyon	21
J W Hessian	17	R M Owen	14
W L Simpson	20	R Muller	12

Stock Exchange Handicap.

BAY CHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 17.—The bulls and bears, members of the New York Stock Exchange, held their annual championship at the Country Club here to-day. The traps, facing Stepping Stones lighthouse, looking over the Sound toward August Belmont's house, offered a fine, clear line on the targets, and as a result, good scores were made. Prentiss Kellogg won the championship with 86 out of 100, beating Stuart Scott, title holder, by one bird. Geo. M. Seidenberg won the handicap.

Stock Exchange handicap, 100 targets:

Hdcp.		Ttl.		Hdcp.		Ttl.	
G M Seidenberg	40	100	S Scott	0	85		
G C Miller	30	100	C B Spears	10	85		
H E Dewing	18	97	H H Benkard	9	85		
S E McGraw	32	97	L Craufurd	12	84		
A Corliss	12	95	L R Frost	16	84		
J Dick	30	95	E T Tefft	40	81		
C P Holzderber	28	95	N F Stout	35	78		
T C Watkins	32	94	W W Pell	16	78		
H Boulton	8	92	J C Eastman	36	77		
H F Whitney	10	92	E M Leask	32	75		
W B Potts	20	90	S M Becker	32	73		
T F Wilcox	32	89	B J Harrison	25	71		
L M Dickinson	24	89	H H Childs	30	70		
A L Norris	14	87	N L Carpenter	8	67		
G A Huhn, Jr.	30	87	W E Kimball	24	67		
A V Stout	18	87	J F Carlisle	30	63		
H L Smith	28	87	A Francke	32	62		
D G Geddes	4	86	J G Dettmer	22	51		
P Kellogg	0	86	B Hoppin	26	46		
E Roesler	12	86					

Shoot-off of tie, miss-and-out:
G M Seidenberg .11 15 G C Miller 8 11

Shoot-off for third, 25 targets:
H E Dewing 5 24 S E McGraw ... 8 23

Shoot-off for fifth:
A Corliss 3 25 C P Holzderber . 2 20
J Dick 8 22

Stock Exchange championship, 100 targets:

P Kellogg	86	J Dick	65
S Scott	85	W W Pell	62
H Boulton	84	T C Watkins	62
A Corliss	83	N L Carpenter	59
D G Geddes	82	H L Smith	59
H F Whitney	82	T F Wilcox	57
H E Dewing	79	G A Huhn	57
G C Miller	78	B J Harrison	46
H H Benkard	76	N E Stout	43
C B Spears	75	E M Leask	43
E Roesler	74	W E Kimball	43
A L Norris	73	S M Becker	41
L Craufurd	72	E T Tefft	41
G M Seidenberg	71	H H Childs	40
W B Potts	70	J F Carlisle	33
N. E. Stout	69	J C Eastman	31
L R Frost	68	A Francke	30
C P Holzderber	67	J J Detmer	29
S E McGraw	65	B Hoppin	20
L M Dickinson	65		

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Chicago Gun Club.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 10.—With zero weather again on tap and a sharp wind blowing, the ten shooters who came out to-day had their troubles trying to break targets. Cold fingers would not always point the gun in the exact spot, while the shooter tried to hold, and consequently many of the targets kept soaring on without a scratch.

Graham did fine work when he broke his 47 out of 50 in the club event, Fetherston and Ammann each scoring 43 in the same event.

Barto, Ammann and Graham each broke 12 out of the 15 in the practice event. Goode, Ammann and Jeff each made the same score on 15 targets, following the club event.

MacLachlan topped the list on the doubles, breaking 37 out of 24 pairs. Goode and Jeff each scored 31, while Graham broke 30.

Events:	*	1	2	3	4	5	6
Targets:	15	50	15	10	25	12p	12p
O P Goode.....	10	39	12	8	18	16	15
C W May.....	10	26	..	7	..	..	..
A H Ammann.....	12	43	12	9	..	..	..
L Jeff	11	30	12	6	20	14	17
J Smith	10	38	..	7	24	14	..
A F MacLachlan.....	9	38	..	5	20	16	21
E S Graham.....	12	47	..	6	24	15	15
J B Barto.....	12	37	..	8	..	..	..
C W Fredericks.....	4	21	..	5	..	..	..
L M Fetherston.....	..	43	..	..	..	..	..

Feb. 11.—During the night the weather grew warmer and this morning it started to snow, and for awhile it looked as though we were in for a snowstorm, but by noon it stopped snowing and we had a fine afternoon for shooting, which was appreciated by the twenty-four shooters as well as quite a number of spectators. Among the latter was Mr. J. H. Shrigley, who is just able to be out after suffering with bronchitis, which kept him in bed for three weeks.

Most all the marksmen put up good scores. Hardy Wolf is especially well pleased with his 96 out of 100, which was his total for the three events in which he participated. In the practice event at 25 targets, Wolf, Goode and Davis each broke 23, while Kammerer, Jeff, Young, Keller and Donnelly each scored 22.

In the club program event at 50 targets, Wolf and Collins tied with scores of 49, Fetherston, Goode, Young, Seelig, Sr., and Graham each breaking 47, while McDermott and Keller each scored 45.

C. C. Collins, our good friend from Indiana, who was in the city for the day, took first honors in the event at doubles by breaking 21 targets out of 12 pairs. Young and Clancey each scoring 19, while Crocker brought down 18.

Wolf and Clancey each wound up his day's shooting by breaking 24 out of 25 in the last event, Goode, Kammerer and Donnelly finishing up with scores of 23.

Goode, May, Kammerer and Jeff came out early and had a splendid time in shooting a number of interesting match races, the most important one being a team race between Kammerer and Jeff, who defeated Goode and May, their scores being 89 to 71 respectively.

This is the second time the latter team had to buy dinners, but Doc says that he will help even matters up when he gets that new pump to working just right.

Mr. W. K. Cochrane is one of those who is right "at home" with a gun when in the field, but is just breaking into the trapshooting sport, and we hope to have him with us quite often in the future.

Events:	*	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Targets:	25	50	12p	12p	20	15	15	25	12p	50
H Wolf	23	49	..	..	..	..	..	24	..	..
L M Fetherston.....	..	47	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
J S Young.....	22	47	19	..	20	..	..	..	..	..
O P Goode.....	23	47	14	..	13	13	23	..	42	..
C W May.....	..	23	..	..	14	13	..	..	29	..
B L Kammerer.....	22	43	..	10	13	15	23	..	45	..
L Jeff	22	40	15	15	12	13	21	..	44	..
C R Seelig, Sr.....	..	47	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
C F Seelig.....	..	42	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
A Moore	19	41	7	..	12	11	..	..	..	..
E Malmgren	12	26	..	..	4	3	6	13	..	..
G McDermott .....	..	45	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
O W Crocker.....	16	37	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
W F Rilev.....	19	39	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
L R Keller.....	22	45	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
C C Collins.....	20	49	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
W A Davis	23	41	13	17	..	..	..	..	..	..
R W Clancey.....	21	44	19	19	..	..	24	20	..	..
B Donnelly.....	22	41	15	16	..	14	23	17	..	..
W K Cochrane.....	16	31	..	..	9	10	19	13	..	..
E S Graham.....	..	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
F M Meisner .....	..	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
H S Hanson.....	..	39	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..
J Eck .....	..	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Robin Hood Gun Club.

CONCORD, S. I., Feb. 14.—The Robin Hood Gun Club held their regular shoot on Lincoln's Birthday, at their grounds at Concord, Staten Island. Eight guns faced the bitter cold weather to try their eye on the bluerocks. The main event was for the 1912 cup at 100 birds, to be won three times. B. Beyersdofer won the first leg.

B Beyersdofer	87	G Conelley	77
G F Hutchings	73	J Bardes	66
S Edwards	83	C Rowley	75
W L Bush	72	A Meyers	78

C. Rowley won the first leg on the Du Pont watch fob.

The scores:			
C Rowley	22	G Conelley	15
G F Hutchings.....	17	W L Bush	18
S Edwards	16		

GEO CONELLEY, Sec'y.

Inter-Club Record Again Boosted By

WINCHESTER

.22 Cal. Rifles and Cartridges

WONDERFUL to tell, the phenomenal Inter-Club Record of 995 out of a possible 1,000 points made by the Winchester Rod and Gun Club, of New Haven, Conn., has been beaten, but it took the same club to do it and the same shooting equipment. The new record was made in the match between the above club and the Bridgeport Club on February 13th. The table shows how and by what members it was accomplished:



Composite of the 100 Shots

G. W. Chesley, - - -	200
Capt. W. H. Richard, - - -	199
H. S. Williams, - - -	199
M. O. Buttsteadt, - - -	199
Capt. A. F. Laudensack, - - -	198
Total	995



Composite of Chesley's Targets

This makes three times in succession members of the Winchester Rod and Gun Club have broken the Inter-Club Record, and in each instance every shooter used exclusively Winchester Rifles and Cartridges. If anything were needed to further convince informed shooters that Winchester Rifles and Cartridges have exceptionally good shooting qualities, these performances would change their conviction into a dead certainty.

You Won't Go Wrong If You Shoot The Red W Combination

Essex County Gun Club.

ORANGE, N. J., Feb. 12.—Twelve gunners turned up on Lincoln's Birthday at the traps of the Essex Country Gun Club in West Orange. Fair scores were made, Ernest von Lengerke scoring the best string of the afternoon. C. O. Geyer was a triple winner for the afternoon. With a handicap of 4 in 25, he won a leg on Class B cup, the secretary's cup and the R. D. Unger trophy. William Miller, a former president of the Orange Gun Club, came down from his home on the Delaware River to show his continued interest in the club's welfare and warm up with the boys. Other visitors were Dr. Poor, or Orange; William McNamara, of Newton, and Chas. T. Day, of the Smith Gun Club, Newark. In the 25-bird events the scores made were as follows:

Events:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Miller	16	8	12	15	12	..	..	..
Mosler	21	16	15	13	19	18	22	..
Dukes	21	22	19	16	19	18	20	19
Geyer	15	14	19	16	..	..	..	..
E von Lengerke.....	21	23	19	..	..	..	..	..
H von Lengerke.....	17	16	19	17	..	..	..	..
J von Lengerke.....	18	15	17	..	..	..	..	..
J von Lengerke, jr.....	19	13	19	..	..	..	..	..
Wicks	15	14	12	..	..	..	..	..

Ossining Gun Club.

OSSINING, N. Y., Feb. 14.—Thirteen shooters faced the traps here on Lincoln's Birthday, Feb. 12. The thermometer was edging around the zero mark, which accounts for poor scores. The feature was a team match between Mt. Kisco Gun Club and Ossining Gun Club, five men on each team, 50 birds each. Mt. Kisco won by 4 birds. The scores:

Mt. Kisco.		Ossining.	
Remsen	43	Blandford	46
Benedict	39	Smith	40
Parks	39	Bedell	39
Sutton	37	Hyland	36
Betti	34-102	Holden	27-188

In the prize event at 25 birds the following scores were made:

Benedict	24	Moran	20
Hyland	23	Blandford	18
Bedell	22	Fisher	18
Remsen	22	Sutton	18
Betti	22	Tuttle	16
Parks	21	Holden	16
Smith	20		

J. T. HYLAND, Sec'y.

Peters

.22 CALIBER CARTRIDGES

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Brooklyn, February 3-10, 1912—More Prizes Than All Other Makes Combined

CONTINUOUS MATCH		EXPERT MATCH	BULL'S EYE MATCH		HONOR TARGET	100 SHOT MATCH			
1st	{ L. P. Ittel } Tie With { Wm. Keim } 3 Others	1st L. P. Ittel	1st	H. M. Pope	1st	W. Rosenbaum	4th	W. Keim	
2d	H. M. Pope	3d	W. A. Tewes	2d	{ W. Rosenbaum } { P. Goldthwaite }	2d	W. Keim		
3d	Dr. J. H. Snook	4th	H. M. Pope	3d	F. C. Ross	3d	W. A. Tewes	5th	W. A. Tewes
4th	M. Baal			4th	M. Dorrier	4th	M. Dorrier		

MOST BULL'S EYES: 1st W. Rosenbaum 2d W. Martin

All the above, and 22 out of 39 Contestants, Used PETERS CARTRIDGES

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S. S. White Gun Club.

HOLMESBURG JUNCTION, Pa., Feb. 17.—There was a big entry list here to-day. Scores:

Class A:		Tl. on		Tl. on		Tl. on		S.
H.	B.Tl.	B.	50.	B.	75.	B.	100.	S.
Seyvern	3 24 25	21 51	22 75	25 92	100			
Landis	1 22 23	24 48	25 75	25 96	100			
Tansey	2 24 25	23 51	24 75	19 90	98			
Class B:		Tl. on		Tl. on		Tl. on		S.
Hand	3 20 23	20 46	20 69	23 83	85			
Cook	1 23 24	24 49	21 71	22 90	94			
Westcott	3 23 25	18 47	18 68	20 79	91			
Pratt	2 25 25	19 48	23 73	20 87	95			
Wilson	2 23 25	22 49	21 72	23 89	97			
Mc Kean	1 20 21	21 51	25 69	24 90	94			
Sidebotham	2 20 22	23 47	18 67	20 81	89			
White	3 18 21	19 43	21 64	23 81	93			
George	3 17 20	18 41	w					
Class C:		Tl. on		Tl. on		Tl. on		S.
Fontaine	3 20 23	22 48	21 72	22 85	97			
Perry	1 22 23	19 43	19 63	22 82	86			
Abbott	4 21 25	21 50	19 73	20 81	93			
Robinson	4 23 25	19 50	w					
Class D:		Tl. on		Tl. on		Tl. on		S.
Heite	9 19 25	17 54	12 75	w				
Murray	4 21 25	18 47	20 71	22 81	97			
Taylor	9 8 17	8 34	5 48	12 33	69			
Hinkson	5 16 21	18 44	13 62	18 65	85			
Kendall	6 15 21	18 45	w					
Watson	5 18 23	15 43	14 62	11 58	78			
Keene	6 16 22	15 43	19 68	22 72	96			
Firth	4 14 18	17 39	21 64	22 74	86			
Brown	10 2 12	2 24	w					
Evans	10 5 15	10 35	w					
Miller	0 8 8	11 ..	w					
Meng	10 1 11	3 24	w					
Rowland	4 20 24	21 49	16 69	18 75	91			
Unclassified:		Tl. on		Tl. on		Tl. on		S.
Freeman	0 13 13	18 ..	21 ..	21 73	73			
Slear	0 22 22	24 46	w					
Betson	0 23 23	20 43	w					
R Landis	0 17 17	15 32	19 51	17 68	68			
Knepley	0 13 13	12 ..	w					

Essex County Country Club.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 17.—Albert O. Headley, with a handicap of 6 targets for every 25, walked away with all but one of the six contests. In the one event which he failed to win—a leg on the Shanley cup at 10 pair's of doubles—he tied with C. H. Daly for second place. Mr. Headley won with an even score in the 100 targets on the committee cup, in legs on the Saturday cup, the Heller cup, the February cup and the early bird trophy. The scores were as follows:

Committee cup, 100 targets, handicap:		H. T.		H. T.	
Headley	24	100	*C H Daly	24	85
*B M Shanley, Jr.	24	95	*James A Hart	24	83
L H Ross	24	93	Peter Hauck Jr.	24	71
Jesse Metcalf	16	87	P S Ross, Jr.	24	67
H S Brown	24	86			

Heller cup, 25 targets, handicap:

Headley	6	25	Ross, Jr	6	17
Metcalf	4	19	L H Ross	6	22
*Shanley	..	23	*Daly	..	22
Brown	6	20	Hauck	3	18
*Hart	..	21			

Saturday cup, handicap:

Headley	6	25	Ross, Jr.	6	21
Metcalf	4	24	L H Ross	6	21
*Shanley	..	22	*Daly	..	20
Brown	6	22	Hauck	3	18
*Hart	..	21			

February cup, handicap:

Headley	6	25	Hauck	3	20
Brown	6	24	*Shanley	..	19
*Hart	..	22	*Metcalf	4	18
L H Ross	6	22	Ross, Jr	6	18
*Daly	..	21			

Early bird, handicap:

Headley	6	25	*Daly	..	23
Brown	6	22	*Shanley	..	24
*Hart	..	21	Metcalf	4	25
Ross	7	25	Ross, Jr	6	18
Hauck	3	19			

Shanley cup, 10 pairs of doubles:

Shanley	11	Metcalf	10
Hart	15	Headley	12
Daly	12	P S Ross	7
Ross	11		

*Shot from scratch.

Eagle Gun Club.

MANOA, Pa., Feb. 17.—Three gunners tied for high gun in the Eagle Gun Club's weekly white flyer shoot held to-day. Jack Brewer, J. Emerson and J. Jackson grassed their 10 birds.

Second division in the 10-bird race was incidentally similar to that of high gun, as Ben Redmond, A. Felix and Harry Morrison, from Dover, N. J., shared the loot, while third money was divided between Black, Edwards, Knowles, Coyle, Dougherty and Clegg, who missed two flyers.

Ten-bird event, handicap rise:

Brewer, 31	10	Coyle, 30	8
Emerson, 28	10	Clegg, 30	8
Jackson, 29	10	Dougherty, 29	8
Redmond, 29	9	Edwards, 29	8
Morrison, 31	9	Black, 27	7
Felix, 30	9	Record, 30	6
Knowles, 29	8	Wingate, 29	6
Sweepstake contest:		H. T.	
Emerson, 28	7	Murray, 30	6
Brewer, 32	7	Redmond, 29	6
Felix, 30	7	Knowles, 29	5
Morrison, 32	6		

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Meadow Springs Gun Club.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 17.—Secretary Murdock was the big gun at the shoot held here to-day. He won the Class A spoon by beating out Soley in an extra shoot-off event by 20 to 19, then finished up the day's work by totaling the greatest number of breaks on 100 birds, 87 in all. Thompson, with 21 smashes, was the best B gunner.

Soley gave Murdock a hard rub in the A chase, tying him with 24 breaks. Both men broke 22 of their 25 birds, and each having two added handicap targets, wound up in a 24 tie. The shoot-off was won by Murdock by one blue rock.

Dr. Ivens was the closest B man to Thompson. The former smashed 19 of his birds, two less than Thompson secured. Scores:

Class A:		Hdcp.		Total.
Murdock	10 13 6 14	2	22 24 20	87
Soley	7 10 10 15	2	22 24 19	85
George	4 13 5 9	1	19 20 20	71
Moore	5 14 6 12	3	17 20 ..	57
Hogan	10 10	0	22 22 23	67
Henry	7 13	1	18 19 ..	39

Class B:

Thompson	7 12 6 10	1	20 21 20	76
Keenan	9 12 7 11	1	16 17 13	69
Chandler	8 12	1	17 18 ..	38
Hall	9 12	1	15 16 10	47
Armstrong	5 6 7 9	4	9 13 14	54
Ivens	.. .. ..	4	15 19 11	30
Renner	.. .. ..	0	17 17 ..	17

Class X:

Harkins	7 8 2 6	..	21 21 18	62
Williams, Jr	3 8 .. ..	..	.. .. .	11
Spaeth	.. .. ..	..	12 12 14	26
Pierce	6 12 .. ..	..	18 22 ..	40
Dr Pierce	.. .. ..	..	13 13 ..	13

Bennett Gun Club.

GLOUCESTER CITY, N. J., Feb. 17.—Three shooting matches were held at the grounds of the Bennett Gun Club to-day. In the first match William Husted and William Robinson defeated Benjamin Martel and Stokes Prickett. The second event, an open shoot for a silver watch, was won by John Owens. The third event, a sweepstake for members, won by William Murray, who hit ten straight. The scores:

First event, match shoot, special, for oyster supper for members: William Husted 8, William Robinson 6; total 14. Stokes Prickett 7, Benjamin Martel 6; total 13. Second event, open shoot for members, 10 blue rocks each, prize silver watch: John Owens 10, Boyde 9, Husted 9, Monaghan 9, Dasch 8, Prickett 9, Martel 8, Robinson 7, Murray 7, Boyer 7, Hess 6, Bennett 6, Hargesheimer 6, Redfield 6, Barsstreser 8, Smith 6, Blymer 5, McLaughlin 5. Third event, sweepstake, 10 blue rocks each, silver watch: William Murray 10, Husted 9, Butler 9, C. Redfield 8, Monaghan 8, Taylor 7, F. Taylor 7, John Owens 5, Prickett 5.

Rules at the Olympic Games.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 18.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Your letter of Jan. 15, relative to trapshooting at the Olympic games, is at hand, and very carefully noted.

I am not familiar with the standard rules governing trapshooting on the other side of the Atlantic Ocean, consequently I do not know how they correspond with the rules issued by the Olympic committee. If said standard rules call for "the butt of the gun to be held between the hips and armpits," I think the committee is well within its rights in enforcing the so-called "field position," but if this rule was manufactured for the occasion, I think it is entirely wrong to enforce it, and pressure should be brought to bear upon the committee to change the rule.

In this connection, I am a firm believer in adhering to rules adopted, and I believe in enforcing them as long as they are in existence, always provided that the rules are not specially made for an unfair purpose; therefore, I cannot see how this particular rule is not fair to Americans and others, who are accustomed to hold their guns in any position. We must admit the right of our fellow sportsmen on the other side of the Atlantic to make rules of their own, the same as we do in America, and we should, therefore, be governed accordingly. If the trapshooting fraternity on this side of the Atlantic do not approve of the rules governing, they can exercise that great American privilege which we all have of not making entry for the competition.

Personally, I do not approve of the "field position" rule, as it leads to bickering and much ill-feeling when strictly enforced by the referee. A similar rule was in force in America many years ago, but it was changed to the present rule on account of the wrangling it engendered. With a "quick man" at the firing points, the question was nearly always raised as to whether or not, in placing the gun to his shoulder, the contestant "beat" the target's appearance in the air. I for one, would not care to fill a referee's position with this rule in force.

In my opinion, the "two shots at each target" stipulation, so far as the scores made by trapshooters on this side of the Atlantic are concerned, will figure little, if any, in the final results. They have been so drilled and accustomed to deliver with such deadly effect the one shot allowed by our rules, that I very much doubt the use of two shots will make any material difference in the scores made by them. By this I mean that, knowing they have two shots at each target, they will become somewhat careless in delivering the first shot, and the result will be the percentage of extra misses with the first shot, due to this carelessness, will fully offset any extra breaks made with the second shot, the final results being about the same as they would have been with the use of only one shot. The records of the Interstate Association covering those events conducted at it under the rule allowing the use of "two shots at one target" will bear me out in this opinion.

ELMER E. SHANER, Sec'y-Treas.
Interstate Association.

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 17.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* In reply to your favor asking my opinion as to how I like the enforcing of the "field position" at the traps, would say, that across the Atlantic practically everybody adopts the field position at the traps, and in fact, I don't believe they care anything about "gun in any position."

They have also had two very forcible lessons as to what Americans can do with the gun at the shoulder: One lesson was the trip of the American team to England in 1901; the other was the victory of W. H. Ewing, of Montreal, Canada, at the Olympic games in 1908. The explanation of the practically universal adoption of the "field position" on the other side of the water, is the fact that trapshooting there is regarded more as practice for "field shooting" than as a sport by itself.

You also ask me what my opinion is of the "two shots at each target" stipulation. This really means, as I take it, that you can fire two shots if you want to. You surely would not want, and would not be forced to shoot two shots if you broke the target with the first fired at each clay pigeon," it really means "two shots are fired at each clay pigeon," its really means "two shots may be fired at each clay pigeon."

Clause 7, which reads, "The competitor must not shoulder his gun and take sight, or rest the butt against his shoulder, before the clay pigeon thrown up has appeared in sight," seems to me a little ambiguous. Translated literally, it apparently means that a man must not align his gun over the trap and then drop it from his shoulder so that the butt is held "between the hips and the armpits." If this is the case, all members of the proposed American team will have to be very careful as to how they handle their gun at the score, or run risk of disqualification. Probably the idea of those who drew up the Olympic rules was that no sportsman would put his gun to his shoulder and then take it down again while a dog was pointing a covey.

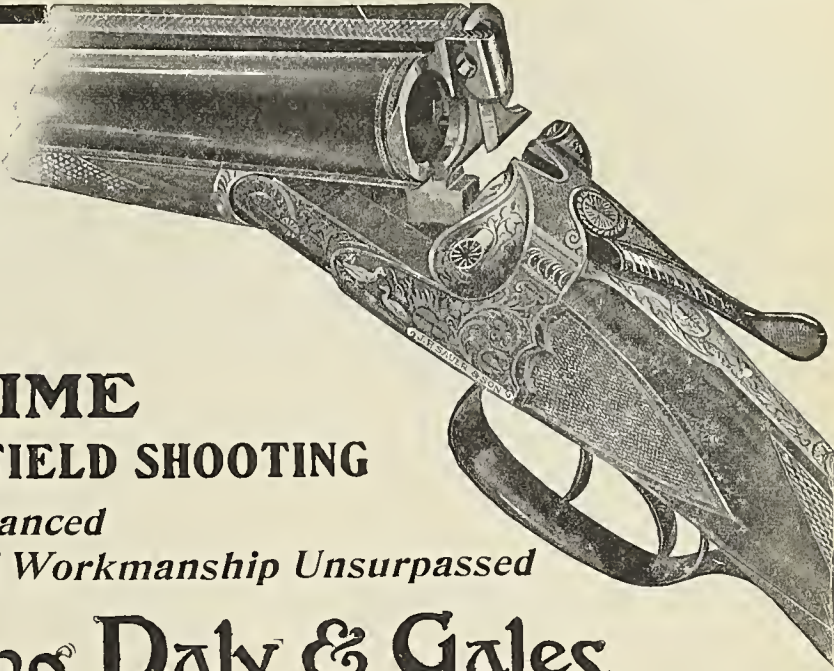
Under Section 9, which defines what are "no birds," the shooter is given the right to refuse a broken target, but there is no provision apparently made for the refusal of a target thrown at an appreciable time after the shooter has called "pull."

One of the most important rules or regulations governing the shooting at Stockholm, Sweden, is that which contains the definition of an amateur. After stating that "the competitions are exclusively confined to amateurs according to the following definition," it goes on to say, "An amateur is one who has never (a) shot in public, or been specially occupied with instruction in shooting with the intention of thereby earning his living; (b) taken part in an open competition for professional shooters; (c) sold, pawned, hired out, or exhibited for payment any prize won in a competition; (d) been engaged at a gunsmith's, and there been specially occupied with sighting and adjusting weapons."

Of the above, section b is probably the most important.

EDWARD BANKS.

OSSINING, N. Y., Jan. 16.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* In looking over the set of rules you sent me, can see a number of pitfalls. The part that says a man must hold



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his gun away from the shoulder will of course work an injustice to the Yankee team; most other countries employ gun below armpit position. Why don't Charlie Billings try to arbitrate and have the same thing obtain that was tried when our team took a fall out of the British—allow them two barrels and hold gun any way they choose? "If a marksman discharges both barrels practically at once," is going to cause trouble. Again, a man might be slow on his first barrel, for some reason or other, and he may then refuse to fire the second and get another target. The rule that causes a man to fire a blank in the first barrel or fire a loaded shell in the air can only be justified by the ammunition people. I am afraid our boys will be up against a hard game if that shoulder business is not removed.

CHARLES G. BLANDFORD.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Replying to your letter of yesterday, will say that I have really not given the Olympic question the consideration it deserves, simply because I have been too busy. However, since you put the question to me, and were good enough to inclose the rules, I have taken advantage of the opportunity and time to read it over more carefully, and must say that although their ideas of target shooting are much behind the times in "our way" of thinking, yet it is a fair way of shooting, and no doubt those who are thoroughly acquainted with that style enjoy it fully as much as we do our rapid-fire system. They have their own rules, which are perfectly fair in their way, and I believe that shooters from other countries going there to compete for prizes should do so accepting those rules without a kick or a murmur.

So far as the "two shots at each target" rule is concerned, I am frank to say that I do not believe it will be of any material benefit to our American target shooters, nor do I believe that the "second shot" will beat them. The "field position" will bother most of the American shooters at this target shooting game, yet I see no reason why an international event such as this, conducted under rules adopted by an association, to govern this event, should be changed to suit any one particular class of shooters.

On the other hand, if any changes can be suggested by you, and could be made without causing any reflections on the good sportsmanship of our American shooters, I would say that rules on the lines of those adopted by the Interstate Association would eventually prove the most satisfactory to all concerned, and those who now enjoy the field style of shooting at targets would perfect their trapshooting. Field shooting and trapshooting each is in a class by itself, and should be conducted under separate style and rules.

I hope "our boys" will go over there, meet them at their own game, beat them on their own "dunghill" and keep up the unblemished reputation of good American sportsmanship, win or lose, and not raise a "howl" about conditions.

CARL VON LENGERKE.

BROOKSTON, Ind., Jan. 22.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Replying to your favor of the 15th inst, I beg to say that I fancy American trapshooters are entirely unfamiliar with "field position" shooting at the trap. However, when you go to Rome you must do as they do in Rome. Whatever position is enforced, it is my opinion that the American trapshooter can more than hold his own against any other shooters in the world. There is no doubt that the stipulations "two shots at each target and field position" are aimed directly at American and Canadian shooters, who have won at recent Olympic games. The Americans are in a class by themselves in the trapshooting game, and will bring home the bacon.

W. C. WOOTTON,
Sec'y Buffalo Audubon Club.

The FOREST AND STREAM may be obtained from any newsdealer on order. Ask your dealer to supply you regularly.

Mulberry Grove Gun Club.

MULBERRY GROVE, Ill., Feb. 13.—We had to make ready for to-day's shoot in a hurry, therefore never expected very much shooting; but the "fur was flying" all afternoon, just the same. Warmer atmospheric conditions brought out fifteen shooters, and three events were shot.

Arthur Killam (professional) was with us, and while he was unable to "break 'em all," his presence inspired Ed. Hartley to even surprise himself by disfiguring the maps of 46 clay twisters out of 50 shots.

We had several new shooters with us to-day, who made good scores considering the fact that it was the initial try-out for some of them.

Our regular weekly shoots will be held just as soon as the weather permits. Scores of to-day:

<table border="0"> <tr><td>Events:</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>Targets:</td><td>25</td><td>25</td><td>25</td></tr> <tr><td>E D Hartley.....</td><td>24</td><td>22</td><td>..</td></tr> <tr><td>H K Ingram.....</td><td>19</td><td>20</td><td>..</td></tr> <tr><td>F E Martin.....</td><td>19</td><td>15</td><td>20</td></tr> <tr><td>F Ellis</td><td>17</td><td>16</td><td>..</td></tr> <tr><td>*A Killam</td><td>8</td><td>21</td><td>19</td></tr> <tr><td>Y Ingram</td><td>10</td><td>17</td><td>..</td></tr> <tr><td>B Ellis</td><td>10</td><td>16</td><td>..</td></tr> <tr><td>F McKean</td><td>12</td><td>12</td><td>12</td></tr> </table>	Events:	1	2	3	Targets:	25	25	25	E D Hartley.....	24	22	..	H K Ingram.....	19	20	..	F E Martin.....	19	15	20	F Ellis	17	16	..	*A Killam	8	21	19	Y Ingram	10	17	..	B Ellis	10	16	..	F McKean	12	12	12	<table border="0"> <tr><td>Events:</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>Targets:</td><td>25</td><td>25</td><td>25</td></tr> <tr><td>Lea Davis</td><td>19</td><td>..</td><td>..</td></tr> <tr><td>Wm Lilligh</td><td>..</td><td>17</td><td>..</td></tr> <tr><td>E E Page.....</td><td>..</td><td>11</td><td>..</td></tr> <tr><td>Dr Poindexter.....</td><td>..</td><td>11</td><td>..</td></tr> <tr><td>W E Davis.....</td><td>6</td><td>..</td><td>..</td></tr> <tr><td>O T Davis.....</td><td>..</td><td>4</td><td>..</td></tr> <tr><td>E R Enloe.....</td><td>..</td><td>..</td><td>21</td></tr> </table>	Events:	1	2	3	Targets:	25	25	25	Lea Davis	19	Wm Lilligh	17	..	E E Page.....	..	11	..	Dr Poindexter.....	..	11	..	W E Davis.....	6	O T Davis.....	..	4	..	E R Enloe.....	21
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F. E. MARTIN, Sec'y.

Paleface Gun Club.

WELLINGTON, Mass., Feb. 14.—Dr. E. A. Gleason, just back from the South, where he did some trapshooting, won the Valentine's Day matinee shoot of the Palefaces this afternoon with 95 against 93 made by Porter E. Osborne, of Somerville.

The weather conditions were fine. Dr. Gleason, the high gun for the day, made three straight 20s in the second, fourth and fifth rounds of the 100-target match. The summary:

Gleason	95	Burnes	87
Osborne	93	Clarke	86
Frank	92	Newton	81
Edwards	92	Proctor	82
Sibley	91	Low	68
Sweet	90	Jones	56

Pillow Gun Club.

PILLOW, Pa., Feb. 10.—Weather conditions, outside zero, were ideal. The shoot was largely attended by the citizens of Pillow. The scores:

J A Bingaman.....	86	H V Runk.....	51
J E Bingaman.....	78	C Messner	61
J Bingaman	70	D Willard	75
D M Bohner	79	Geo West, Sr.....	71
J A Shaffer.....	84	J N Buffington.....	75
D W Reitz	84	C M Schmeltz.....	64

J. A. BINGAMAN, Sec'y.

Plattsville Gun Club.

PLATTSVILLE, Wis., Feb. 11.—Ed. Billmeyer went his first 36 straight in the 50 bird match, winning the match. The scores:

Events:	1	2	Events:	1	2
Targets:	50	25	Targets:	50	25
Ed Bilmeyer	47	19	J C David.....	43	..
B Doescher	40	22	T J Bridges.....	42	..
E H Long.....	35	19	Capt Eberhardt ..	32	..
P Karrman	36	16	W Karrman	31	..

T. J. BRIDGES, Sec'y.

New Rochelle Y. C.

SIWANOW CLUB won the team shoot, Donovan, Stoddard and Robinson pulling down the totals of the New Rochelle Yacht Club team.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Score. Includes B R Stoddard, A M Dalton, V P Krause, J P Donovan, G P Granbery, A Chandler.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Score. Includes J P Donovan, D Giriat, B R Stoddard, G W Robinson, C A Marsland, V P Krause, A Chandler, G B Carrier, G P Granbery.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Score. Includes J P Donovan, B R Stoddard, D Giriat.

Interclub team match, Siwanow Country Club, of Mt. Vernon, vs. New Rochelle Yacht Club, 50 targets per man:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Score. Includes Z C Offutt, A M Dalton, L D Hill, G A Wylie, W Thorpe, J P Donovan, G P Granbery, V P Krause, B R Stoddard, G W Robinson, J A Mahlstedt, G W Robinson.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Score. Includes J P Donovan, B R Stoddard, V P Krause, C A Marsland, D Giriat, G P Granbery, A Chandler, G W Robinson, J A Mahlstedt.

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Table with 2 columns: Name and Score. Includes B R Stoddard, J P Donovan, A M Dalton, Z C Offutt, Yates, V P Krause, W W Thorpe, T H Lawrence, A Chandler.

Northern Kentucky Gun Club.

IN spite of the fine weather of Feb. 17, there were only a few at the special shoot of the club. Hammerschmidt was high man with 10 straight.

The balance of the afternoon was put in at the target trap, four events being shot. Hammerschmidt was high gun here also, breaking 90 out of the 100.

The Hyde Park Gun Club will have a meeting on Feb. 20, and proposes to arrange a match with the Goshen shooters for the 22d.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Score. Includes Hammerschmidt, Hessler, Irwin, Menze.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Score. Includes Hammerschmidt, Irwin, Menze, Frohlinger, Weiner, Rogers.

Boston Athletic Club.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 17.—The B. A. A. Gun Club beat the United M. C. Club of Beverly in the first half of their inter-club team match to-day at the Riverside traps by 30 birds.

T. C. Adams, of the B. A. A., was not only high gun on his own team, but of both teams.

In addition to the team match the B. A. A. held its weekly handicap, in which nine members and five guests competed. Though Walter B. Farmer did not shoot in the handicap, he was awarded the club cup for first prize.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Score. Includes T C Adams, E Gleason, B Farmer, J L Snow, J E Lynch, U. S. M. C., A T Foster, A C Spencer, S Winslow, Jr, T A Whidden, W A Hurd.

High gun for B. A. A., T. C. Adams; for U. S. M. C., A. T. Foster

Table with 2 columns: Name and Score. Includes W C Brooks, C B Tucker, *R Smith, H W Knights, C P Blinn, *E Wigglesworth, *F R Sweet, F H Richards, F Whitney, L H Davis, M E Cobb, G Munroe, *E E Clapp.

Sunbury-Selinsgrove Gun Club.

SUNBURY, Pa., Feb. 17.—At the regular practice shoot of our club on Feb. 15, the regulars were all present, with several new men, to get in shape for the big shoot in May.

Things are framing up nicely for our State shoot in May. Everyone is on the job already, so there will be something "doing" in May.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Score. Includes Howell, Hartman, Teats, Hawley, Schoffstall, Rhymestine, Shaffer, Troxell.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Score. Includes Howell, Schoffstall, Teats.

Larchmont Y. C.

LARCHMONT, N. Y., Feb. 18.—The Sunday shoot of the Larchmont Y. C. proved one of the best of the season. Eighteen gunners divided into squads of six each shot in the ten matches decided.

G. W. Lembeck returned the best score in the 100-target handicap contest, breaking 94. R. H. Nickols was the runner-up with 93.

Registered Tournaments.

THE following tournaments have been registered with the Interstate Association during the week ending February 17: May 1.—Crete (Neb.) G. C. R. G. Spadt, Sec'y.

Queens Country Club.

QUEENS, L. I., Feb. 17.—W. Simonson shot excellently to-day, getting 96 out of 100 from scratch. J. L. Simonson got second with 2 less birds.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Score. Includes W Simonson, J S Simonson, D K Morrell, C Vogel, R Ramapoe, C H Denton, Dr Cleghorn, H Stein, T R Chapman, J H Cole, W Seaman, K Kiengle.

Greenwich Country Club.

GREENWICH, Conn., Feb. 17.—N. Webb, with 24 handicap and E. C. Wills, with 25 tied in to-day's match, each getting a full score.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Score. Includes N Webb, E C Wills, C S Wills, M B Foster, Baron von der Ropp, E T Hall, J W Masury, G M Pyncheon, W B Sewell, F R Kimbley.



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Bergen Beach Gun Club.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Feb. 2.—The Bergen Beach Gun Club held a shoot to-day, with the thermometer at 6 to 10 degrees above zero, and the wind shifting from northwest to west.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Score. Includes J H Hendrickson, G Piercy, L H Schortemeier, P S K Remsen, G von Boeckman, G K Kouwenhoven, *H Welles, R Morgan, John Voorhees, C A Medler, J F Simonson, F R Long, M A Kelsey, Dr Gunther, A V Suydam, H Bergen, J Gaughn, H W Dreyer, Dr Welzmuller, H D Tracy, L G Lawrence, *H Keller, Dr Groll, A R Metz, R Young, J H Richmond, C A Brown, *Tom Davis, Tom Short, R Abele, J Wellbrock, D C Van Valer, Dr Sauer, Hewins, O'Neil Sevier, Dr Lynch, Raymond, Huron, O N Vail.

Feb. 17.—Twenty-one gunners took part in the sliding distance handicap of the Bergen Beach Gun Club to-day. The best score was made by Sim Glover, who broke 91 out of 100.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Score. Includes Sim Glover, P Von Boeckman, J Voorhees, D Sauer, W Silkworth, A Griffith, W L Skidmore, R Morgan, H D Bergen, D Judd, A V Suydam, C Brown, Dr MacEvitt, Dr Duffield, C Crawford, H W Dreyer, W Sevein, Dr Moeller, H Tracey, G Gates.

Marine and Field Club.

BATH BEACH, N. Y., Feb. 17.—The weather conditions were perfect to-day and high scores were the rule. The summaries:

February cup, second leg, 100 targets, handicap:			
E H Lott.....	0 91	C H Camp.....	8 73
J H Knox.....	16 86	C D Sayre.....	16 73
P R Towne.....	0 83		
Trophy shoot, 25 targets, handicap:			
E H Lott.....	0 25	C M Camp.....	2 19
J M Knox.....	4 23	C D Sayre.....	4 19
P R Towne.....	0 21		
Trophy shoot, 25 targets, handicap:			
C D Sayre.....	4 25	J M Knox.....	4 19
E H Lott.....	0 23	P R Towne.....	0 18
J H Emanuel, Jr..	2 21	C M Camp.....	2 16
Trophy shoot, 25 targets, handicap:			
J H Emanuel, Jr..	2 21	F H Lott.....	0 22
C D Sayre.....	4 23	J M Knox.....	4 20
C M Camp.....	2 22	P R Towne.....	0 19
Trophy shoot, 25 targets, handicap:			
J M Knox.....	4 25	C D Sayre.....	4 23
P R Towne.....	0 24	C M Camp.....	2 22
E H Lott.....	0 23		

Smith Gun Club.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 17.—More than 2,700 birds were thrown from the traps of the Smith Gun Club to-day. N. Apgar led the field with 133 out of 150. W. Hassinger followed closely with 127. The following scores were made:

Events:	1	2	3	4	5	6
N Apgar	22	21	21	22	24	23
R Bercaugh	18	17	19	20	..	..
W Baldwin	23	22	23	23	..	..
H Koegel	22	22	19	20	20	..
E von Lengerke.....	19	22	21	22	..	..
F Trimpe	16	14	17	19	..	..
George Ohl	19	20	20	16	17	15
W Hassinger	20	23	22	19	20	23
H Higgs	22	21	23	24	..	..
P Stravker	22	22	23	..	..	..
F Wicks	18	17	17	21	16	20
J Geiger	25	22	23	23	..	..
W Pickel	13	23	..	..	..	..
A Perkins	15	19	23	..	..	..
W Laing	18	19	..	..	..	..

Lehigh Rod and Gun Club.

BETHLEHEM, Pa., Feb. 17.—There were twenty events here to-day, in which thirty-five gunners took part. The feature was the club match between the Alert Gun Club, of Phillipsburg, N. J., and the Lehigh Club, which the latter club won by a score of 208 to 196. There were ten men to each team, and each man shot at 25 targets. In the sweepstakes that followed G. Young was high gun. Scores:

Team match:			
Alert Gun Club.	Lehigh Gun Club.		
Incho	14	Hahn	19
Adams	22	Smith	22
Young	22	Snyder	18
G Hartman	21	Fluck	23
F Raub	22	Schrader	21
W Raub	20	Miller	24
Markley	19	Dorp	21
W Roberts	16	Eberts	22
Stahn	20	Koch	16
A Hartman	20—196	Hartzell	22—208

Sweepstakes followed.

Laurel Gun Club.

LAUREL, Miss., Feb. 8.—At the regular weekly shoot of the Laurel Gun Club, to-day, the following scores were made:

Shot at. Broke.		Shot at. Broke.	
Dr C M Davis..	75 62	Rumble	50 39
George Bacon ..	50 39	Johnson	50 36
Wilkinson	75 52	Neil	50 22
Decker	50 32	Evans	50 28
Stevens	50 38	Smith	50 36
Green	75 66		

The Mississippi State tournament will be held in Laurel on April 23, 24 and 25.

H. N. ROGERS, Sec'y.

South End Gun Club.

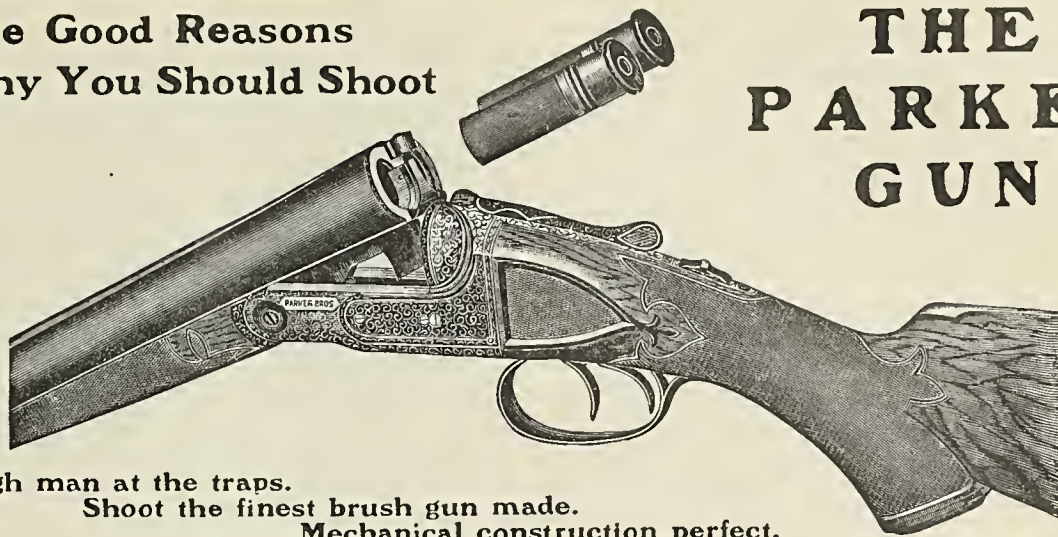
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 17.—Only seven of the regulars took part to-day at the weekly shoot of the South End Gun Club. The winners were: Lippincott and Wakeman, the former making 48 with 8 added targets, while Wakeman was the scratch man. The program called for 50 targets with added birds, and Wakeman and Horner had a great race for high net score. Scores:

Lippincott	8 48	Anthony	10 38
Wakeman	0 41	Holloway	3 37
Horner	0 40	Johnson	3 35
Lichenstein	12 39		

Huntington Valley C. C.

JENKINTOWN, Pa., Feb. 17.—Eight shooters turned out to-day, and with no regular match events scheduled, the target smashing was confined to general work. J. W. Lippincott won with 60 out of 80. Reeves got a total of 52 out of 80; Harrison, 45 out of 55. Madeira's best shooting was in a 25-bird event, in which he broke 16. Frazier took part in three events with high scoring in a 25-bird event. Watts shot in three events, getting 30 out of 45 targets. Hutchinson took part in three events, shooting in fair form, and breaking 27 out of 35 targets.

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Rifle and Revolver

Rifle Matches.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 17.—Iowa City High School maintained its lead in the Intercity High School Rifle Shooting League, having as a result of this week's matches nine wins and no defeats. The week's double match results were:

Business, of Washington, defeated Central Manual, of Philadelphia, 885 to 804; Southern, of Philadelphia, defeated Brookline, of Massachusetts, 885 to 833; Morris, of New York, defeated Southern, of Philadelphia, 912 to 906; Morris, of New York, defeated Central, of Philadelphia, 898 to 807; Deering, of Portland, Me., defeated Brookline, of Massachusetts, 917 to 816; Baltimore Poly defeated Western, of Washington, 904 to 775; Iowa City defeated Deering, of Portland, Me., 959 to 949; Portland, Me., defeated Manual, of Washington, 881 to 876; Manual, of Washington, defeated De Witt Clinton, of New York, 862 to 851; Iowa City defeated Western, of Washington, 954 to 0 (by default); Portland, Me., defeated Central, of Washington, 882 to 0 (by default); Baltimore Poly defeated De Witt Clinton, of New York, 936 to 0 (by default); Business, of Washington, defeated Salt Lake City, 858 to 0 (by default); Central, of Philadelphia, defeated Central, of Washington, 862 to 0 (by default); Central, of Philadelphia, defeated Ogden, 845 to 0 (by default).

Deering High, Portland, Me.; Southern High, Philadelphia, and Baltimore Poly are tied for second place with seven wins and two defeats.

Inter-Club Results.

Each of the ten teams in the National Rifle Association's Eastern Inter-Club Rifle Shooting League made a score above 950 out of the possible 1,000 in this week's matches. New Haven, which made 995, leads the league with eight wins and no defeats. Bridgeport stands second, with seven wins and one defeat. Results were:

New Haven defeated Bridgeport, 995 to 990. Cleveland defeated Manchester, 994 to 961. Warren, Pa., defeated Erie, 983 to 965. Boston defeated Philadelphia, 981 to 958.

Intercollegiate Results

Princeton and Massachusetts Agricultural College are tied for first place in the Eastern Intercollegiate Rifle Shooting League as a result of this week's matches, each having seven wins and no defeats. Results were:

Massachusetts Aggies defeated New Hampshire, 950 to 805. North Georgia Aggies defeated Maryland Aggies, 925 to 849. Pennsylvania defeated West Virginia, 922 to 892. Harvard defeated Norwich, 921 to 878. Princeton defeated United States Veterinary Surgeons, 915 to 851. Louisiana defeated Delaware, 887 to 862. Iowa University leads the Western Intercollegiate League with six wins and no defeats. Minnesota and California are tied for second place with five wins and one loss. The week's results were: Iowa defeated Purdue, 955 to 920. Minnesota defeated Nebraska, 946 to 861. California defeated Kansas, 910 to 0 (by default). Michigan Aggies defeated Arizona, 902 to 871. Michigan defeated St. Thomas, Col., 888 to 811.

Rifle Note.

On Feb. 12, the rifle team representing the Cuyahoga Rifle Club in the N. R. A. interclub matches, made a score of 994 out of a possible 1000, equaling the world's record. The individual scores of the team are as follows: F. C. Fry 200, J. Humphry 200, M. M. Foster 199, W. C. Andrews 198, G. L. Hale 197, total 994. The entire team used Peters factory loaded .22cal. long rifle semi-smokeless cartridges.

Seventh Regiment Rifles.

The eighteenth competition for the Abel trophy was held Feb. 13 and 14 on the Seventh Regiment ranges. Company M won with a score of 633, just beating Company G on a tie. The high individual score was made by Quartermaster Sergeant Walter Hinman, of Company L, with a 68. The scores:

	200yds.	500yds.	Total.
Sergt H J Connolly.....	32	35	67
Lieut W S Collins.....	32	35	67
Pvt E H Towle.....	31	34	65
Capt G S Towle.....	31	34	65
Pvt L H Ward.....	31	34	65
Sergt A Scholz.....	31	33	64
Corp J R MacGuffie.....	29	34	63
Lieut R A White.....	30	31	61
Pvt I W Davis, Jr.....	28	31	59
Pvt F N Whitehorn.....	27	30	57
	302	331	633

Company G	301	332	633
Company C	301	330	631
Company I	291	338	629
Company D	294	332	626
Company E	294	327	621
Company K	284	334	618
Company F	301	314	615
Company L	293	321	614
Company B	290	324	614
Company K No. 2.....	284	317	601
Company C No. 2.....	283	310	593
Company B No. 2.....	264	316	580
Company H	277	301	578
Company F No. 2.....	276	301	577
Company E No. 2.....	270	295	565
Company C No. 3	275	286	561

Philadelphia Rifle Association.

SCORES of the Philadelphia Rifle Association, Thursday, Feb. 15, on the range of the National Rifle Academy, 1234 Filbert street:

Rifle, prone, N. R. A. Target, 1 to 10 count, 75ft.: Dr. E. E. W. Given, 89, 86, 89, 84, 80; W. J. Maybee, 96, 96; E. H. Williamson, Jr., 95, 94; Harry Overbaugh, 94, 89; R. S. Newbold, 98, 96; J. G. Dillin, 97, 95; N. Spering, 98, 93; H. L. Reeves, 95, 92.

Rifle, offhand, German ring target, 75ft.: E. C. Goddard, 237, 242, 241, 240; C. R. Dougherty, 234, 239, 235.

Pistol, Standard American target, 60ft.: H. L. Reeves, 82, 88, 86, 83, 90, 86, 89, 93, 89, 89; H. A. Dill, 87, 85, 83, 77, 90, 84, 83, 85, 89, 84, 80, 81, 84, 80; Geo. Hugh Smith, 87, 91, 79, 91, 83, 81, 87; W. J. Maybee, 92, 88, 86, 82, 90; R. S. Newbold, 85, 79, 85, 82, 88; Herman Thomas, 85, 87, 90, 90, 86, 94; Dr. G. G. Davis, 58, 63, 76, 74, 75, 74; Dr. E. A. Palmer, 76, 75, 76, 75, 85; Dr. W. E. Quicksall, 80, 88, 92, 88, 89.

United States Revolver Indoor League matches: Philadelphia vs. Myles Standish, of Portland, Me.: W. J. Maybee 227, H. L. Reeves 219, Herman Thomas 217, Dr. W. E. Quicksall 212, Geo. Hugh Smith 210; total 1085.

Philadelphia vs. Shell Mound, of Emerville, Cal.: H. L. Reeves 227, Dr. W. E. Quicksall 225, Herman Thomas 221, R. S. Newbold 212, Geo. Hugh Smith 211; total 1096.

National Rifle Association Interclub League match, Philadelphia vs. Boston: R. S. Newbold 194, J. G. Dillin 192, W. J. Maybee 192, Nathan Spering 191, H. L. Reeves 189; total 958.

HARRY OVERBAUGH.

Shooters Going to France.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 16.—The National Rifle Association of America, in addition to sending teams to the Olympic games at Stockholm, Sweden, and to the Pan-American shoot at Buenos Ayres, Argentina, this summer, has decided also to be represented at the international Continental rifle matches at Bayonne-Biarritz, France, late in July.

The three teams going abroad will carry with them

official invitations to the riflemen of Europe and South America, to come to the United States next year.

Although the United States has been a member for several years of the International Union of National Rifle Associations, in which fourteen nations hold membership, and under whose auspices the French meet is being held, this year is the first time this country will be represented. The try-out to select the men for the team will be held at Camp Perry, O., in the latter part of May. The International Union will be invited to hold its meet next year at Camp Perry.

A HUNT AT BEAR HOLE.

Continued from page 238.

George also. The dogs could not follow an inch. They bothered for a long time. The bushes were all cut away at the point where I aimed. George said, "Do you believe that rabbits can withhold their scent?" I said, "I have seen happenings that would make me think so." "I know so," said George. But thoughts or imaginings would not help the case. The rabbit was gone, and the dogs could not find him.

Now, during all this time the rabbit was speeding away unharmed. He fled directly back to the part of the wilderness where he had come from just before my shot. Finally the dogs disappeared in the brush, and for some time afterward nothing was heard of them. George left me and soon called out: "Come down here! There is a wood road where we will have a good chance to shoot if the dogs can pick up the track." So I went in his direction, came to the road and leaped down by his side. Then George passed up the road to a little elevation, and I went down about a gunshot from him, and there I stood mid-way between him and Doc, whom I could see at a turn in the road below me.

All at once the dogs sung out in full chorus, thereby informing us that they had got Bunny again on the jump. Presently I heard Doc's gun, and looking down the road, I saw the quarry lying in the rut dead. The rabbit looked as if every shot in the gun had struck him, and Doc said that the rabbit was blown right into the air by the force of the discharge.

When the dogs came up, they had the happy privilege of tasting the game—the little dog, Sport, jumping nearly as high as Doc's head to get at him, and the big dog, Spot, sticking his sharp claws into Doc's legs as he sought to get an extra bite at his victim.

Doc reloaded and in we went, passing over ridge after ridge, like the foothills of the Rockies, and all the time drawing nearer to the head of Bear Hole Pond. On the way we flushed a few partridges, at which no one fired—out of season—and a couple of black ducks were seen whirling through the air. We continued on our course for about an hour without finding anything whatever. We went down a road which led us to a spring and partook thereof, and after a little rest, decided to pursue our way back by going on the opposite side of the pond, as by so doing we would not only be hunting over new ground, but would also have better walking. We passed through one swamp on the way, where the alders and birches were thick, and the grass as high as the waist, and the water up to the knee. We did not think our guide had foretold us truly about the good walking, and backing out of the swamp, advanced to higher ground, and just as we got there, Sport started off down the road. Fred called, but in vain. Presently we heard the dog

yelp. Fred went to see what was the matter, while we waited. The dog reappeared, bounding down the high bank toward us with every manifestation of joy, such as a good dog would display at pleasing his master. Fred was calling his dog at the top of his voice, but Sport paid no heed. He preferred to stay with us. We shouted over and over again to Fred that his dog was here and called to him to come back. The wind, however, was blowing away from Fred in our direction, and he never heard a word we said; but we could hear his voice, sounding further and further in the distance. Finally we put in after him, but did not overtake him until we had put forth our utmost exertions for full half an hour.

At Doc's suggestion, it was decided to cross the main highway and try the woods opposite

Lot's house, while I decided to make all speed to the house, especially as rain was beginning to fall.

Arrived there, I was disposed to possess my soul in patience until their return, when all at once a thundering discharge of guns was heard in their direction. I looked on in wonderment as I saw the party returning—Doc with a big handkerchief at his nose—and thought at first that an accident had happened. It turned out that the discharge of small arms was from another party of gunners whom they met in the woods, and they had accordingly returned. Then we started homeward by a different road. Doc for once took my advice, and consequently we reached home safely and without further adventure. I may say, however, for myself, that I have not got over that tramp yet.

Kennel Department

The Police Dog

By THEO. F. JAGER

Author of "Police Dog in Word and Picture" and "The Doberman-Pinscher"

MUCH has been said and written during the past few years of what police dogs are, what they can and must do in capturing criminals, protecting their masters on duty and assisting with arrests. One of the first notable acts of Max, an imported Belgian shepherd dog in New York city, was to discover and report to the precinct station the fact that a man—one of the lower ten, poor, ill-clad, without a home and almost starved—lay asleep in a vacant lot, while a blizzard was singing a lullaby.

passed the days when police dogs were considered toys. Holland is following closely in the wake of Germany, pursuing German methods, while Belgium is still adhering to the pretty but rather useless circus tricks of high and broad jumps, climbing of ladders, etc., that can never be of much value to a service canine. America has in part adopted police dogs, New York city being first to accept them.

POLICE DOG BREEDS.

The society for furthering the breeding and employment of police dogs in Germany approves of the Airedale terrier, German shepherd dog, and Doberman-Pinscher. The Rottweiler Club of that country, judging from the strides toward perfection that the Rottweiler has made, will no doubt see ere long their favorite stamped with the seal of official approval.

These are all good breeds, and to try to make distinctions on main issues would prove a failure. Where one breed may excel in one line, it may be excelled in another at times by some other breed. The fancier preferring an Airedale should get one, and leave pinschers and shepherds alone, and vice versa. As long as we select strong specimens, farm-grown, from a line of ancestors famed for brains, grit and vitality, with good scenting qualities, we are certain to get flattering results in any of the above breeds.

Broadly speaking, we will say, however, if you are looking for a dog for protective purposes and to become excessively sharp on the criminal, if need be, take



Weddo von Eichthal, one of the finest specimens in America.

But for Max this man would have frozen to death. There are many similar instances.

The city of Hildesheim, in Germany, has the distinction of being the mother of police dog interests. It was there that Senator Dr. Gerland, in November, 1896, introduced the first dogs to aid officers on duty. Twelve dogs were secured. From this small beginning, Commissioner Waesmael, of Ghent, Switzerland, in April, 1899, took his cue to add dogs for all officers doing night work.

England has in Major Hautonville Richardson, F.Z.S., M.S.A., a staunch friend of the police dog. He is leaning especially toward Red-Cross dogs and make this sub-branch at Panbridge in Scotland his main duty. His favorite so far is the English bloodhound, but it is said that he will at an early date look into other breeds used for similar purposes.

That England is leaning more and more to German dogs is proved by the many interesting reports that its dailies bring out from time to time, and the discussions thus inspired are bound, finally to see "old Eng'land," too, preferring Dobermans, Airedales (their own anyway) and German shepherds.

France, always in the front rank of progress, has



Imported Hertha Doberman brings home the revolver.

the Airedale terrier or the Doberman-Pinscher; if you value a good nose most, take the bloodhound or the German shepherd, who has inherited from his ancestor, the Siberian wolf, a most excellent scent; if you want a dog to become an adjunct to a life-saving station on the seashore or a watering place, take the Airedale, who, on account of his lineal descent from the otterhound,

is an expert swimmer, and will delight to enter the wet element at any time. The Rottweiler is strong in defense and fidelity, has a good nose, but lacks some of the finishing touches that make the others so attractive to even those that are not specially looking for police dog points. He is a worker in a worker's garb.

Holland and Belgium breed and recommend the short-coated Belgian sheep dogs and the Groenendaals, named after the castle of Groenendaal. Both have



Hertha Doberman, while trailing finds a revolver.

prick ears. There is not much to choose between; they are a trifle lighter boned and shaped than the German shepherds, but in other respects very much resemble them, to which they are a cousin variety.

DOBERMAN-PINSCHER.

A purely German product, produced by a German in Germany out of German breeds. A Herr Dobermann, a native of Apolda, a small city in Thuringen, an ardent dog fancier and judge of doggy service qualities, a man that knew a dog's intrinsic value as a helper, and loved to improve natural inclinations through judicious breeding, careful eliminations and persistent training, has the credit of having given us this now world-famed "dog with human brains."

Dobermann was the official dog catcher, the man that is supposed to do away with the odds and ends that cannot call his native city a home. He has now been dead some twenty-five years; hence I need not mince matters. In connection with two friends, one of them the watchman in the church tower, who had to ring the "alarum bell" whenever fire broke out, or the city fathers were called together for a session, loved, next to dogs, good health-giving beer; and the three to in-



Hertha Doberman follows trail through window.

vest all their earnings in this "liqu'd bread," as they considered it, was a rule of their lives, which they never broke. A bitch, rather small, in color gray and very wiry, exceptionally sharp on vermin, a free breeder, was the favorite and original breeder of Dobermann. She is the greatest great grand-dam of all that now belong to this breed. She was exceptionally intelligent, and could read her master's orders on his face before a word was uttered. In crossing her with various dogs that came into his hands during the natural run of his duties, he finally perfected a larger dog, gave him a stronger physique, and received ultimately a specimen that "carried a chip on his shoulder" at all times. We are not wrong in presuming that the large Tottweiler, a breed formerly largely used by the German butchers, and the black-and-tan German sheep dog had to furnish some blood to make the new breed. The original bitch, "Schnuppe," by name, disappeared after the first few crosses, that produced an improvement and that held her intelligence along with sharpness for vermin in a stronger body. The name Dobermann, or as we spell it here, Doberman, with only one "n," came gradually, because wherever Dobermann or one of his



Bertel Doberman, first American champion, digging hidden plunder.

thirsty comrades saw a dog on the street of the make-up or build they had started, they would sing out at once, "See, there, our dog," or words to that effect, and the children being the first to take it up, did not lag in running for mamma's apron if a Doberman came along. In fact, the very word "Doberman" meant for a time "savageness, ugliness and freedom from restraint," and



Doberman Oriol, owned by Mrs. R. F. Shelley, Geneva, O.

to get away from a dog of that kind was considered the better part of valor. I am glad to state that judicious breeding and training has corrected this original wild blood, turning it into proper channels, and we now have a dog that will not show the inherited tendencies except in the defense, where need be, of his master or his family.

A Mr. Husman, who often imported large droves of cattle from Switzerland, which he drove home to Central Germany aided by dogs, claims that he brought along at one time some that were afterward perfected into what we now call the Doberman police dogs. Others again say that the gray sheep dog, described hereafter, crossed on genuine Russian wolf is in them. Judging

Kennel.

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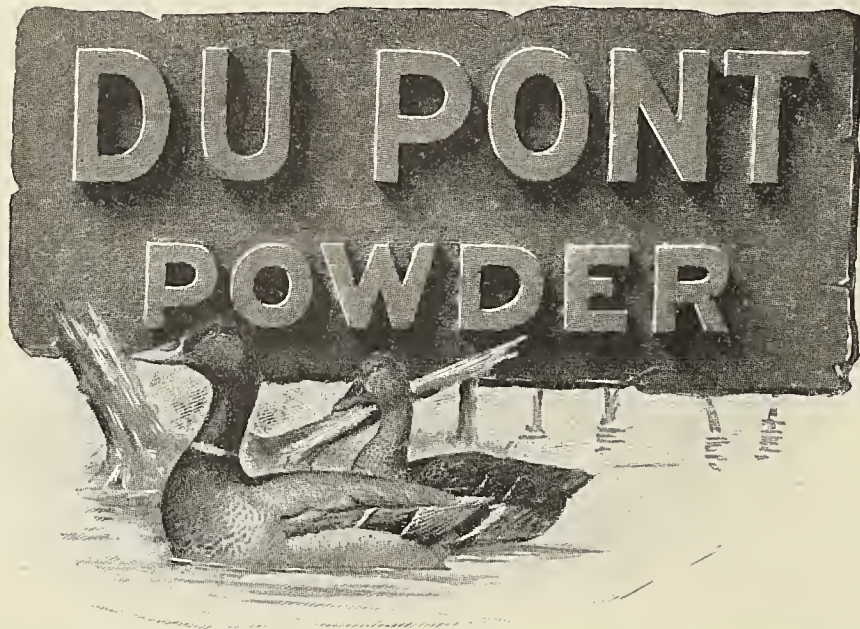
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from all reports I am safe in saying, that all may have something in their favor and all may have had something to do with perfecting some particular strain of Doberman police dogs, but the lion's share, the idea original, is certainly in favor of Doberman, "the man with a thirst."

The first dogs of this breed to come to this country, as far as is known at least, came to the Hamburg-American liner S.S. President Grant, a little over three years ago, and found a home in Western and Central New York. From there their progeny has been distributed as far as California, Mexico, Georgia, Mississippi and in about all States between.

The Pinscher, better known as the Doberman police dog, is probably with the Airedale, the most sagacious and most fancied by all who desire good looks to go with ability. His rapid rise into popularity in his fatherland proves his value. I made my first import during the fall of 1907, when I brought over a dog and two females. Mr. Wm. Dobermann, the last of his family and name hailing from Apolda—augmented this first import with others during 1908. Doberman-Pinschers appear mostly in black, with tan markings on legs, breast, below tail and over eyes; these are called the black-and-tan colored. Then we have them a beautiful

seal brown with tan, and blue marked with tan. The latter are very rare and highly prized by sportsmen.

The Doberman male has a shoulder height of 22 to 26 inches, the female of 19 to 22 inches. The head is but slightly domed, broad in the back, and runs into a fairly well-pointed nose. The cheeks are flat and very muscular. The length of the entire head should be from nine to ten inches. The eye is dark brown, medium-large, round, and shows the energy of its owner. Ears are cropped in a semi-circle and must not be too pointed. The legs are very muscular, straight, and the toes rather close and compact (cat's toes). The back must be straight and broad, measuring from neck to tail about 27 inches. This would make a whole length of about 38 inches. Breast is well arched and full. Tail cropped, if not a natural bob-tail, as often happens, should not be longer than 5 inches. The coat is hard, short, and lies close to the body. A little white hair on breast and gray on neck is permissible.

If it is possible for us to think of a dog the size of a well grown collie, rather heavy in muscles and short-limbed, having the courage and staying power of a bull—let him be as fierce as they make him—moving around at the rate greyhounds do, as playful and full of tricks as a terrier, and with the nose of a bloodhound,



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we have a fair mental picture of a Doberman police dog. A Doberman should be active, bright, intelligent looking; he must impress the observer at once with the fact that he has brains and he must show beyond his intelligence, "courage twinkling in his eyes." He must have the grit, the looks, the strength and the will to throw fear into the heart of the one prowling around for "forbidden fruit"; he must be able to hold him, check him and deliver him to his master, as well-trained specimens of the breed are figured to do almost daily.

He has a short coat. Police dogs with a long coat are of a distinct disadvantage. If they must enter the water during the colder season their coat holds it long, and often the poor dog has been found a solid mass of ice. Short-coated dogs have a thicker coat of hair and a stronger fat-layer given them by nature to equalize conditions, and really are the hardest—can stand hot and cold better than long-haired specimens.

The Doberman-Pinscher is, above all else, a dog for any purpose. True as steel, a fine game dog, he will attack a bear, point quail and pheasant, run a rabbit; in fact, the gray matter back of his eyes is so easily developed that a short course of lessons on any subject enables him to excel in that line. No man could ask for a better pal, and no home wherein there are children could seek a better nurse. The Doberman-Pinscher is a dog par excellence.

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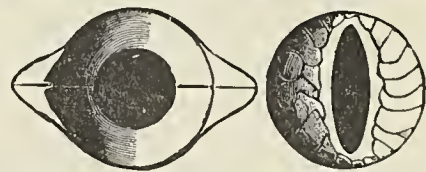
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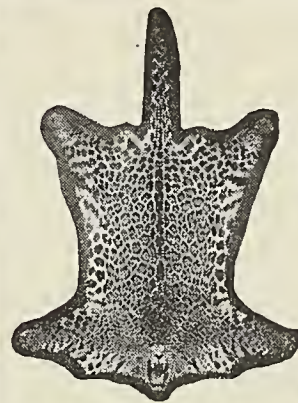
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From the start I noticed that some canoes paddled hard, and "hung back," while others, even when heavily loaded, seemed to glide through the water. Some models tipped easily and could not be successfully handled in rough water, while others acted as steady as a ferryboat. Then again, when I got mixed up with rocks and shallow water, some canoes seemed to snag and leak easily, while others took an amount of punishment far in excess of what I thought possible.

I became interested, and began to study the whys and wherefores. I tried all the different makes I got a chance to step in. I called at many factories, and saw the forms they were made on, the kind of material used, and the way the workman put them together. At last I found one shop—a comparatively small one—where design, material, and workmanship seemed to me to be about as near perfect as a human could expect. There was nothing fancy about this little shop or the sturdy proprietors, but they were making the best canoe, from every standpoint, money could buy, and they weren't making any big noise about it, either. I am referring to E. M. White & Co., Oldtown, Maine.

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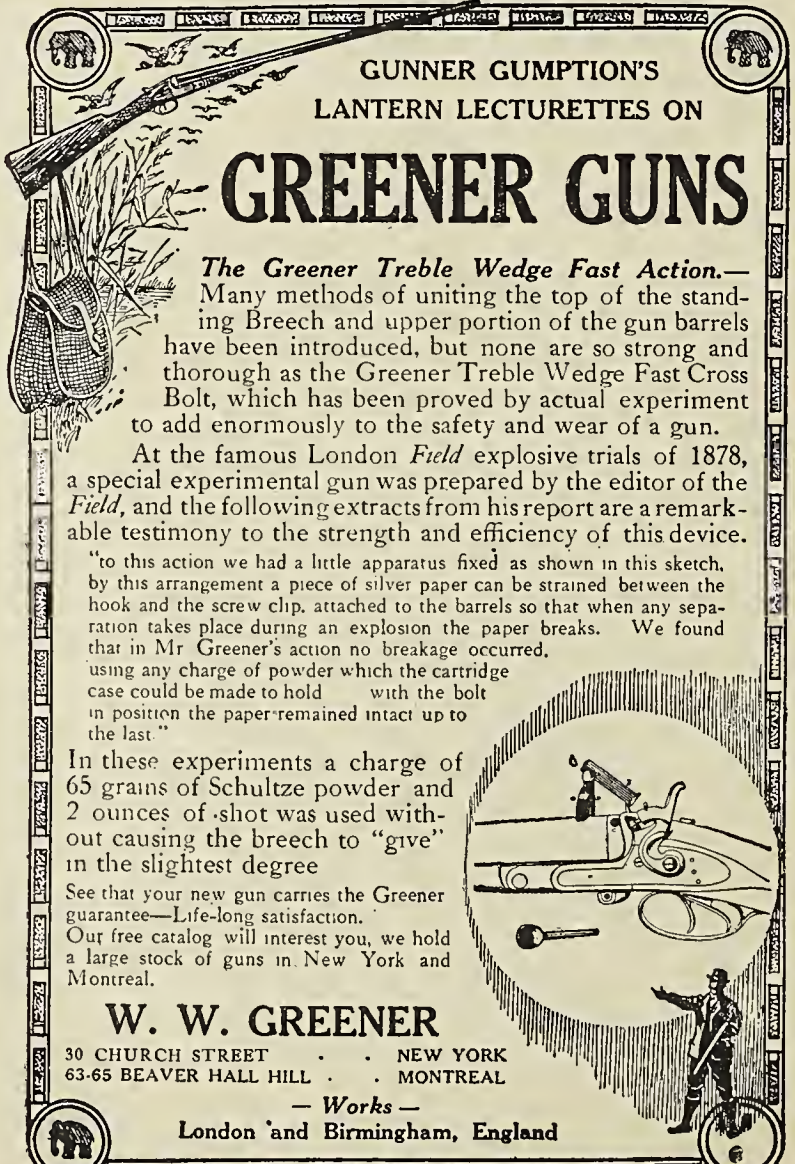
"to this action we had a little apparatus fixed as shown in this sketch, by this arrangement a piece of silver paper can be strained between the hook and the screw clip, attached to the barrels so that when any separation takes place during an explosion the paper breaks. We found that in Mr Greener's action no breakage occurred, using any charge of powder which the cartridge case could be made to hold with the bolt in position the paper remained intact up to the last."

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From a photograph by Charles Stuart Moody.

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This companion volume to "American Duck Shooting" treats of the upland game which American sportsmen shoot over dogs—woodcock, snipe, all the quail, grouse and turkeys.

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Part II tells of every method of swan, goose and duck shooting practiced in North America—east and west, on Atlantic and Pacific and in the interior—and gives thrilling accounts of the splendid sport.

Part III deals with the art of duck shooting, including guns and loading, the Chesapeake Bay retrieving dog, decoys, blinds and boats, and finally discusses the causes of the decrease of wildfowl and tells what may be done to increase their numbers.

It is most fully illustrated with 58 portraits of North American swans, geese and ducks, by Edwin Sheppard, with 8 full page plates, and with numerous vignettes in the text by Wilmot Townsend.

Cloth, heavy laid paper, 58 illustrations, eight full-page plates, 627 pages. Postpaid, \$3.50.

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WILDFOWL IN A PARK.

THOUSANDS of wild ducks—mallards, teal, sprigtails, widgeons and other varieties—have sought refuge from the hunter in Stow Lake in Golden Gate Park, says the San Francisco Chronicle. There, with the great white swans, the black swans, the wild geese and the myriads of mudhens, they have found a home.

The east end of Stow lake was fairly covered with fowl recently. There, about an artificial island, the ducks have congregated and seem to know that they are safe from the hunters. The chugging of automobiles on the big drive about the lake does not disturb the wild fowl and hundreds have become almost as tame as domestic fowl already.

The other morning several men and women with baskets of bread made the trip to the lake to feed the ducks. There was a wild fluttering of the game birds whenever any one appeared at the lake to scatter the bread crumbs upon the water.

Before noon the ducks were so tame that they flocked about those who fed them.

The mudhens, tamer than the ducks, climbed out of the water and fluttered about the feet of the feeders. The big swans lumberingly climbed from the water and ate from the hands of those who fed them, while wild geese that have made their home on the lake for months walked about the swans and were fed out of hand.

At first the big wild ducks were shy, but after watching the wild geese, swans and mudhens receiving food from men and women without being molested, the ducks swam closer and closer until they were finally fighting for the bread crumbs thrown to them.

Ducks and other wild fowl have taken possession of several of the small lakes in the park, but it is in Stow Lake that the main body of the ducks has taken refuge.

The east end of the lake is roped off and the boating parties are barred from that section, so that the ducks may not be frightened. While they pay no attention to pedestrians walking along the paths about the lake or to the automobiles, the approach of a rowboat frightens the wildfowl away.

THE STRENGTH OF AN ELEPHANT.

I HAD lately to go to the Chiromo Marsh in Nyasaland in search of certain specimens of game which I required, says D. D. Lyell in the Field. The marsh has lately been opened to sportsmen, having previously been a game reserve, originally intended as a sanctuary for elephants. During the months of September, October, and November the heat there is very great, the country being low and damp. In the lowest parts the vegetation consists of heavy reeds rather than grass, and, whether burnt or unburnt, it is a hard country to hunt in under a tropical sun. In pursuit of my object I came across recent spoor of a herd of elephants, and during the following week was constantly coming on their fresh tracks. Having killed several buffalo, waterbuck, sable, and some other game, on Sept. 27, I came to a place where an elephant had scraped up the earth alongside the surface root of a large tree. He had then apparently levered up and broken the root with his tusk, doubtless gripping it with his trunk at the same time. A large piece of this root he carried away, and, after chewing at it, he dropped it alongside his spoor. He evidently was a large, strong beast, for I came on a nkuyu tree of large size which he had broken. At the place this tree was broken it measured, with a steel tape, 52½ inches in circumference. This shows what a full-sized bull elephant is capable of doing.

AN INTERFERENCE.

"How many ducks did you shoot, Pat?"

"The devil a wan! The lake wor full av them. But iv'ry time I'd point me gun at wan, d'ye moind, another wan w'd get betwixt me an' him an' spoil me aim!"—Boston Record.



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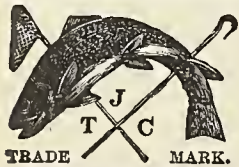
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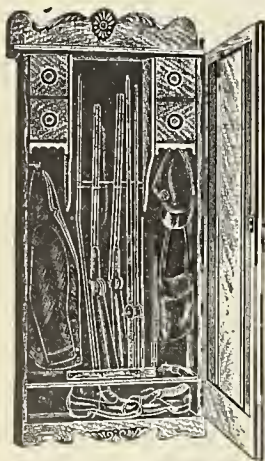
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- No. 63. Red body, green stripe.
- No. 65. Green body, orange stripe.
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- No. 81. Gold body, green stripe.
- No. 83. Red body, green stripe.
- No. 85. Green body, orange stripe.
- No. 21. Copper body, red stripe.
- No. 23. Copper plated body, green stripe.
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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1912.

VOL. LXXVIII.—No. 9.
127 Franklin St., New York.



WOMEN ANGLERS.



DR. MOODY TRIES HIS HAND.

Winter Fishing on Pend Oreille

By CHARLES STUART MOODY

ABOUT Nov. 15 every year the big mill whistles on Lake Pend Oreille bray their information "the day is done" for the last time until spring. The mill operatives are out of employment for the winter, unless they enter the logging camps, which many of them do, but there are not enough jobs to go round. Those who do not find jobs in the logging camps seek employment in a unique manner. Perhaps nowhere else in the United States is the same industry carried on. To understand it, conditions here must be explained.

Lake Pend Oreille, like many of the intermountain lakes and streams of the Pacific Northwest, is filled with Rocky Mountain whitefish (*Coregonus williamsoni*), but nowhere are they to be found in such numbers as in Lake Pend Oreille.

This fish must not be confused with the whitefish of the Great Lakes. Ours is a much smaller fish, averaging less than a pound in weight, though specimens weighing three pounds have been taken. The Rocky Mountain whitefish is a slim, trim built fellow, with pearly white scales and a very small mouth. During summer they remain in the deep, cool water of the lake, coming to the shallow water late in fall for the purpose of spawning, where they remain until late spring.

While the Great Lakes fish is rarely taken on a hook, the Western whitefish takes bait or fly

quite readily. In fact, there is meaner sport than fly-casting for these fish in fall when they first appear in shallow water. They strike eagerly and fight savagely though not so persistently as a trout or bass.

It is when the bays are covered with ice that whitefishing becomes both sport and business; when the men out of employment find a job for the winter.

The "oldest inhabitant" scans with weather-wise eye the northwest and prophesies a storm. The fishing colony begins preparations for the exodus. Steamers, launches, rowboats may be seen making across the lake for Bottle Bay (poetical name), the spawning bed of uncounted numbers of whitefish. Of late years these handsome fish have attained considerable commercial importance as a food fish, and the demand is always greater than the supply.

When the Frost King appears, the shallow, still bay is the first to receive a coating of ice. The fishermen have been busy. White tents dot the lake shore, tar paper cabins nestle in every sheltered nook, canvas shelters built on sleds, each with a tiny Sibley stove, stand ready for the season. The fishermen have laid in a supply of fire wood, hooks and lines prepared, knives sharpened, and most important of all, bait collected. This is essential, for the whitefish is a dainty feeder and scorns plebian fare; at least, until late in the season, when the natural food has

been consumed and hunger drives him to accept almost any offerings. The most taking bait is a certain white larva found in partly decayed pine stumps. The bait hunter may carve a large stump into kindling wood with his axe without finding more than a half dozen worms, then again he may harvest a half pint from a single stump. It is all a matter of luck. Stumps close about the bay have been prospected, the hunter must fare far in the timber for his supply. Improvident ones are obliged to purchase bait at one cent each. Once collected, the bait keep fresh all winter by merely covering them with corn meal.

The method of taking whitefish with hook and line is very simple—and very difficult. The tackle is primitive and consists of a stout oiled silk line, a fine leader, two ounces of lead and a diminutive hook.

The frost comes. The colony awakes in the morning to find four inches of ice covering the bay. Everything is bustle and preparation. The houses on the sleds are pushed out, fires lighted in the stoves, holes cut through the ice, and the sleds pulled over them. The fisherman seats himself, decorates his hook with the tiniest bit of the bait, and lowers it through the ice to the bottom. Gradually he pulls the line up. If the fish are not feeding in that spot, another is tried, and another until the proper place is located. If one of the fishermen finds the feeding ground,

he summons the others, for they are all one family.

There is an art about catching whitefish. The trout or bass angler would suffer hunger were he to depend upon whitefish for food until after he learns the trick. The dainty little mouth of the whitefish is an index to his dainty feeding habits. He does not rush up, seize the bait and scoot away like a negro stealing a watermelon, but creeps up carefully, nibbles with a touch so light that it requires trained fingers to detect his presence. A gentle tug on the line, or at most the slightest pull, and he is gone. The angler must twitch the line at the psychological moment if he wishes to succeed.

I spent three days among the whitefishermen last winter, days chock full of fun and sport. My success the first and second days was not phenomenal. Six lonely fish were all I could show for a whole day in the cold, for I had no shelter. The second day was little better, but the third day redeemed my reputation. There is no more a royal road to whitefishing than there is to geometry. My hostess, Mrs. Burton Harris, stood within a few feet of me and hauled them out by the dozen, much to the amusement of the fishermen, who were delighted to see me "skunked" by a woman.

The uninitiated must not suppose that pulling a whitefish through a hole in the ice is not sport, the fish are very much alive and very much disinclined to leave their element, the hook is small, the mouth tender, the fish must be "handled with care." It is quite the common thing to see dense blue haze floating over one of the fishing shacks and hear language emanating therefrom. One of two things has happened—the angler has lost a fish just as it reached the hole in the ice, or a big charr trout has happened along and walked away with hook, line and sinker. This only happens occasionally. It requires something approaching skill to juggle a ten-pound charr on a fourteen hook through a six-inch hole in the ice. It has been done, but not often. When it is done, it is not done quickly, and the doer is the envy of the whole fraternity.

If the reader will accept apologies, I will allow the camera to tell the tale.

The Old Trapper Speaks.

You are clever, they're telling me, youngster,
With your traps and your poisoned bait;
You travel the plains in a wagon—
We hoofed it with cautious gait;
You sleep every night under canvas,
You've comforts galore when you halt—
But could you take traps and your rifle
And live for a year without salt?

You have kettles and pans—and your wagon
Resembles a grocery store;
We had to depend on our powder
For grub and the clothes that we wore;
You set up your tent in the open—
To us every shadow cried "Halt."
Could you half roast your kill, like an Injun,
And live for a year without salt?

You are skillful, they tell me, oh, youngster,
But would your skill answer their test?
Would you hazard your life on one bullet
With a savage's knife at your breast?
Those were giants—those hunters of beaver,
Whose bravery rose to a fault.
Could you turn to a land that was pathless
And live, as they lived, without salt?

—Denver Republican.

The FOREST AND STREAM may be obtained from any newsdealer on order. Ask your dealer to supply you regularly.

Arizona Ruins

By J. W. SCHULTZ

HERE we are on our third winter outing in Arizona, this time camped on Tonto Creek, sixteen miles north of Roosevelt Dam at Cline, in Gila county. We all agree—the madame, the young person, and I—that we made no mistake in choosing this locality. Since coming here in November the weather has been simply perfect; the days warm and sunny, but not too warm, the nights cool, even frosty.

Cline postoffice is a lone ranch house. Up and down the valley within a distance of ten miles there live a half dozen cowmen; just such rough good fellows as we knew in Montana in early days, and that is some praise for them.

The valley and mesas of Tonto Creek are about five miles wide between the Sierra Anchas range on the east, and the Mazatzals on the west. Northward, about sixty miles away, we can see the sharp rim of the Mogollon range. Deer, wild turkeys and an enormous sized variety of the squirrel family are plentiful in the pines of the Sierra Anchas, twelve miles from camp. So are Mearns' partridges—locally called fool quail—this being about their northern limit. In the Mazatzals—the divide between the Tonto and the Verde, deer are plentiful, and turkeys also in the more northern portion of them.

Right down here on the Tonto the quail are almost unbelievably plentiful. Within two miles of the tents there are no less than thirty coveys, ranging in number from a couple of hundred up to a thousand or more birds. Ducks, mallards especially, feed in the sloughs of the creek in numerous small bunches, returning each night to the great artificial Roosevelt Lake, now twenty-eight miles in length.

The Tonto valley is especially noted for its prehistoric ruined pueblos, as yet unexploited except for the small amount of work I have done in them the past several months. They range in size from a few to a hundred or more ground floor rooms and some contained buildings of two, and even three stories. The walls are all of rock, laid up with adobe. The pueblos mostly stand on the edge of the mesas overlooking the rich bottom lands of the valley, which the prehistoric people largely cultivated. By means of irrigation they raised large crops of corn, cotton, beans, squash and tobacco. I have traced one of the ancient canals a distance of more than three miles.

It is now known that the Southern clans of the Hopi people lived at one time along the Gila River in Southern Arizona, and gradually moved northward to their present habitat either by way of the Verdi or Salt River and its Tonto tributary, sometimes building pueblos in the open valleys, and again inhabiting the almost inaccessible cliffs. From the finds I have made, I am satisfied in my own mind that the builders here were the Hopi, but I still lack conclusive proof of it. I have so far been unable to find a ceremonial room, or kiva, and its distinctive paraphernalia for religious rites, which would definitely settle the question.

In the ruins proper my work has been confined to the excavation of the 12 x 14 ground

floor room of what was a two-story building. This ruin is a large one, consisting of the remains of ninety-four large ground floor rooms and several courts, or plazas, all inclosed by the usual defensive wall. In this room the walls still stand to a height of five feet, and level with the top of them it was filled with a mass of fallen wall material and charred beams and charcoal. Mixed in with this stuff and on the floor I found twenty-two ollas and food bowls, all broken; a metate and ten grinders; a large sea shell; three awls, or daggers, made of deer leg bone; several varieties of paint, a number of stone and obsidian arrow heads, and two stone axes, one of which was perfect. Both here and elsewhere in the place was proof that the pueblo had been destroyed by fire. A cooking pot in which still remained the bone part of a meat stew was evidence that the occupants of the room had left it in a hurry. Certainly they would have taken the axe, and the still more valuable shell, had they deliberately abandoned the place. The largest of the ollas was thirty-five inches in diameter and thirty-nine inches high.

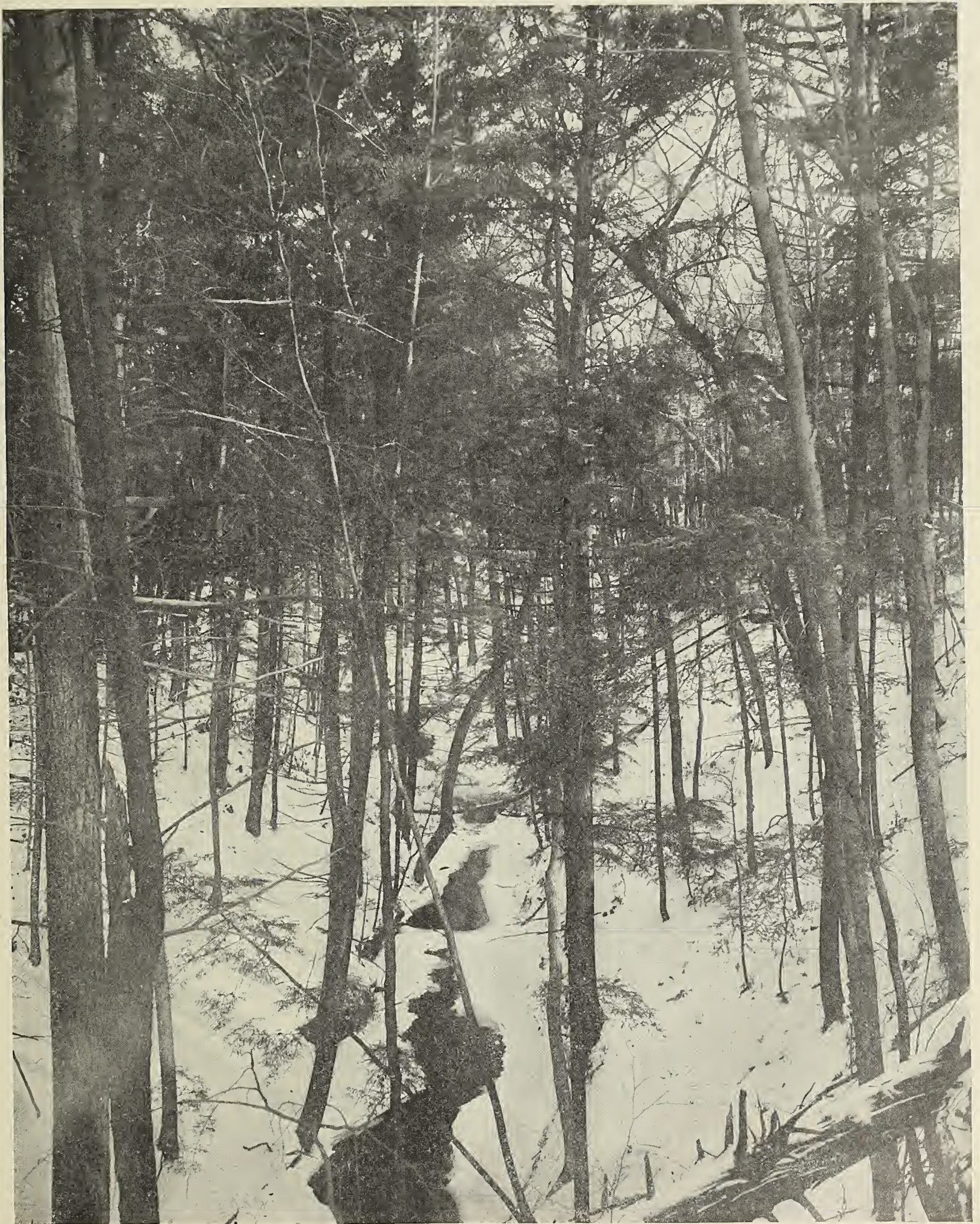
Outside of the ruin, close to the defensive wall, I have uncovered one skeleton, that of an old woman. Beside her were two small food bowls, the usual mortuary offering, both unfortunately undecorated.

But I have found a number of shrines at this and other ruins containing water-worn rocks petrified wood and queer shaped stone, these in no way different from prehistoric and present day Hopi shrines. And again, the pottery here is in color, quality and patterns of the beautifully laid-on geometrical figures, precisely like that from the ancient Hopi pueblos and cliff dwellings, both north and south of the Tonto. Some of these, in fact, are line for line duplicates of those on certain monuments and palaces in Central America, and this is significant: the sedentary, pueblo-building, crop-raising peoples of our Southwest undoubtedly had their origin in tropical America.

Another important find, made by the young person, is a one-room ruin close to an ancient canal, in the floor of which is a small circular hole extending down into the ground the length of a man's arm. This may have been a kiva, the hole in the floor a sipapu, or symbolic passage to the under world, which is found in all Hopi kivas, prehistoric and modern. The young person has sharp eyes, proof of which is a turkey, a bear and a deer, each of artistically carved stone and about a half inch in length. They were recovered from the gravelly mesas in the vicinity of the ruins.

The cottonwoods are leafing out, a sign to us that we must soon move back to cool country. We hope, however, that another November will find us here again with health and strength to enable us to continue the search for the ceremonial room. Certainly no better spot than this for a winter camp can be found in all the land.

No, I have not killed deer or turkeys this season; the ruins have been more to me than shooting.



GOFFLE BROOK IN FEBRUARY

From a photograph by Perry D. Frazier.

Pacific Salmon in Eastern Waters

By DR. JOHN D. QUACKENBOS, of Columbia University

FROM the day that mediæval monks, credited with the revival of Roman methods of pisciculture, planted strange fishes in the rivers of Christendom in order to give variety to the fish food enjoined by the church as imperative on fast days, civilized people have sought at intervals to replenish depleted waters with new forms of fish life, or to introduce popular game fishes into strange lakes and streams for the sake of the sport they might afford. The very ocean has interposed no barrier to the enthusiasm of the angler. The black bass has been transported to Great Britain and Germany, our square-tail and rainbow trout have been distributed in European streams; the Loch Leven salmonid is now naturalized in the rivers of India, and British *fario* and salmon have been successfully carried to the antipodes.

All over our own land, attempts more or less successful are making to acclimatize desirable food and game fishes in waters to which they were not native. Prominent among the fish selected for such purpose is the chinook, quinnat or king salmon (*Tschawytscha*), the famous fish of the Columbia River, known to ichthyologists as the *Oncorhynchus* (from two Greek words meaning "hook snout," so-called from the hooked appearance of the jaw in shotten males). This salmon, one of five related species, ascends the rivers of Western North America, and of Asia as far south as Kamtchatka in countless thousands to spawning grounds in some instances 1,000 miles from the sea. It differs objectively from the genus *Salmo* by the larger number of rays in the anal fin, sixteen being the rule, never fewer than fifteen, while the Atlantic and the landlocked salmon have a shorter anal fin with nine to twelve rays. The quinnat is of the greatest economic importance, being regarded from the standpoint of food supply as the most valuable fish in the world. The average take in the Columbia River is 30,000,000 pounds; the value of the entire annual catch is estimated at \$20,000,000.

Attracted by its wonderful fecundity, as well as by its value for food purposes, the students of fish life connected with the United States Commission have for forty years persisted in attempts to naturalize this fish in many waters, including the Atlantic coast streams, the Mississippi and the Great Lakes, but until recently with negative results. A brief review of the life history of the quinnat will throw light on the cause of failure.

Most of the eggs deposited are devoured by other fishes; most of the alevins, helpless during the six weeks required for the absorption of the yolk sac, are swallowed by predatory fishes and birds. So we may start with the fry, drifting down stream tail first, subsisting on floating insects and larvæ, and reaching the ocean when five months old. Their stay here varies from two to four or five years, during which they grow with phenomenal rapidity. But of the life of this salmon in the sea, practically nothing is known. The young are believed to

remain near the mouths of the rivers they have descended, feeding voraciously as they grow on the schools of smelts, silversides, anchovies and other dainties of the deep, and in Alaskan waters on the herring. At Yes Bay, schools of the latter fish herald the approach of the pursuing king salmon.

The size attained during this developmental period differs in members of the same brood. The largest chinook ever taken weighed 125 pounds; the average weight is about twenty pounds. In order that you may form an idea of the countless multitudes that throng the inlets, pushing toward the cold pour of entering streams, I will repeat a statement Prof. Libby, of Princeton, made to me. While studying the language used in an Alaskan Indian village, he paddled out one spring morning with an old chief to see him catch salmon for the settlement. The Indian used a spear weighted at the head, to which was attached a long thong. With no salmon in sight to aim at, the fisher merely hurled the spear into the air, and as it descended and entered the water, it impaled a fish, which was promptly hauled in. Prof. Libby then took the spear and hurled it at random in different directions five times, securing as a result three twenty-pound salmon. To use an Eastern hyperbole, the inlets are "stiff with fish."

Impelled by their instinct to seek fresh water as the organs of reproduction develop, these salmon gradually prepare for their up-river journey by a considerable stay (thirty to forty days) in brackish water, and then stem the current at the rate of two to four miles a day toward the spawning grounds many hundreds of miles up-stream. But the bridal migration is in reality a death march, for in all five species of *Oncorhynchus*, dissolution invariably follows the first act of procreation. Both parents die, whether the hymeneal bed be 1,000 miles or 1,000 yards from the ocean. The day of their bridal is the day of their funeral. An inexorable nature exacts a frightful penalty at the climax of their passion.

The symptoms which mark preparation for spawning also herald their death. When the up-stream migration begins, the salmon enters on a fast that is never broken. The digestive organs contract, giving the fish a gaunt shriveled, misshapen appearance. There is a consequent loss in weight which ultimates in 30 per cent. After the spawning grounds are reached, and operations begin, the skin thickens, loses its sheen, and becomes discolored and blotched with ulcerations; the fins fray, parasites attack gills and intestines, the males develop the hooked jaw which gives the species its name, armed with enormously enlarged front teeth, fungus blinds the eyes, and the post-nuptial history of this great food fish is the most pathetic in all the happenings of nature. Exhausted by procreation and the long residence in fresh water, scarred by bruises, shorn of their fair proportions, sightless, deformed, without instinct to return to the sea, the spent and leprous fish-forms give themselves to the current heart broken and helpless, to drift to an ignominious death, and pile the river banks with

festering bodies that contaminate the water and taint the air—an end ill-fitting the prince of anadromous fishes, whose Atlantic congener returns none the worse to the sea. My friend, Lieutenant Stoney, who explored Alaska north of the Yukon and discovered the Kubuk River, which he called the Putnam, and ascended for hundreds of miles, described to me the ghastly cemeteries of fish bodies that sickened his men, and the troops of bears and other four-footed ghouls and birds of prey that feasted on the putrid carcasses. This great waste is now forestalled in the Southern rivers by canning establishments at their mouths, where the fish are caught and preserved for use while at their best before the richness of the flesh is impaired by sexual development. And Government fish hatcheries now do nature's work far better than nature herself.

In vivid contrast to this tragic scene is the honeymoon of our own charrs, our Eastern trout, the square tail and the aureolus of Sunapee that look their best on their connubial days. The brook trout is a passionate lover and wooer. Clad in lustered wedding garment, he seeks the upper waters of the streamlets with his more plainly attired bride, flashing his painted sides before her eyes to inflame her love—acting and reacting the part, to quote Myron Reed, of "the gold-sprinkled living arrow of the white water, able to zigzag up the cataract, able to loiter in the rapids, whose dainty meat is the glancing butterfly." Both fish are at their prime and after spawning they retire with dignity to rest and recuperate.

But beautiful as is this marriage of the brook, it is cast into shadow by the nuptial festival that takes place every autumn on the mid-lake reefs at Sunapee—a festival in which a thousand alpine or golden trout celebrate their matrimonial rites. As the October pairing time approaches, the Sunapee fish becomes resplendent with the flushes of maturing passion. The steel green mantle of the back and shoulders now seems to dissolve into a dreamy "bloom" of amethyst, through which the daffodil spots of midsummer blaze out in points of flame, while below the lateral line all is dazzling orange. The fins catch the hue of the adjacent parts, and pectoral, ventral, anal and lower lobe of caudal are marked with a lustrous white band. It is a unique experience to watch this American saibling spawning on the Sunapee shallows. Here in all the magnificence of their nuptial decoration flash schools of gauded beauties, circling in proud sweeps about the submerged bowlders they would select as the scene of their espousals—the poetry of an epithalamion in every motion—in one direction uncovering to the sunbeams in amorous leaps, their golden-tinctured sides gemmed with the fire of rubies; in another, darting in little companies, the penciled margins of their fins seeming to trail behind them like white ribbons under the ripples.

There are conspicuous differences in intensity of general coloration, and the showy dyes of the milt are tempered in the spawner to a dead luster cadmium cream or olive chrome, with opal spots. The wedding dress nature has given to this charr is unparagoned. Those who have seen the bridal pageant of these glistening hordes, fresh-run from icy depths in love and pomp of action, pronounce it a spectacle never to be forgotten. And not a spent fish dies.

*Read at the tenth anniversary dinner of the Canadian Camp, New York, Feb. 26.

Since 1873 when experiments with the chinook salmon began, twenty-two million fry, fingerlings and yearlings have been distributed by the Government. Of this vast number, not twenty-two have been recorded as caught in Atlantic waters until after Lake Sunapee, N. H., was selected in 1904 for further trial. Here the chinook salmon has found conditions favorable to its growth. The fish were planted as fry. In 1908, six-pound specimens were taken; in 1909,

habits and the laws of their nature? The lake is their ocean, but in the case of Sunapee there are no rivers for them to ascend, only shallow brooks that will not cover their dorsal fins.

In the headwaters of these brooks some of the fry have been distributed. But their natural carelessness as to personal safety makes them an easy capture for the spotted trout. Last August I took seven salmon each two inches in length from a brook trout seven inches long,

chinook as a desirable acquisition to Eastern fish life. Others, including my friend the Massachusetts commissioner of fisheries, present here to-night, do not regard their introduction into Sunapee as a mistake. Influenced by the success attending the planting of chinook salmon in this lake, the United States Bureau of Fisheries in 1910 stocked Lake Champlain with fingerlings, and Superintendent Walters, of the Cold Spring Hatchery, distributed several thousand fingerlings in the lakes of Southern New York, where it is believed they will become naturalized. They have also been landlocked in Newfoundland Lake, N. H. But the preferable fish is the steelhead trout of the Pacific slope, which has been successfully introduced into Lake Superior, where the United States Bureau of Fisheries has been taking eggs for several years.

As a table fish, the chinook salmon is unexcelled. As a game fish, it is inferior to the landlocked salmon, seldom leaping from the water and lacking fighting energy; although in the bays and inlets of the west coast it displays game qualities that are unrivaled. John C. Klein, of the New York Times, recounted to me a few days ago his struggle off the mouth of the Columbia River with a sixty-pound fish that repeatedly leaped from the sea, fought wickedly, and tried his nerve to the utmost, while a ninety-pound salmon was reeled in by sheer force against dead weight. That the chinooks will attain any such size in Sunapee is not expected.

All fish, however, grow to extreme size in this lake. Brook trout have reached the ten-pound limit; the aureolus or saibling, 8; the landlocked salmon, 19 to 22; and the brown trout, planted by the speaker in an entering stream in 1897, 14



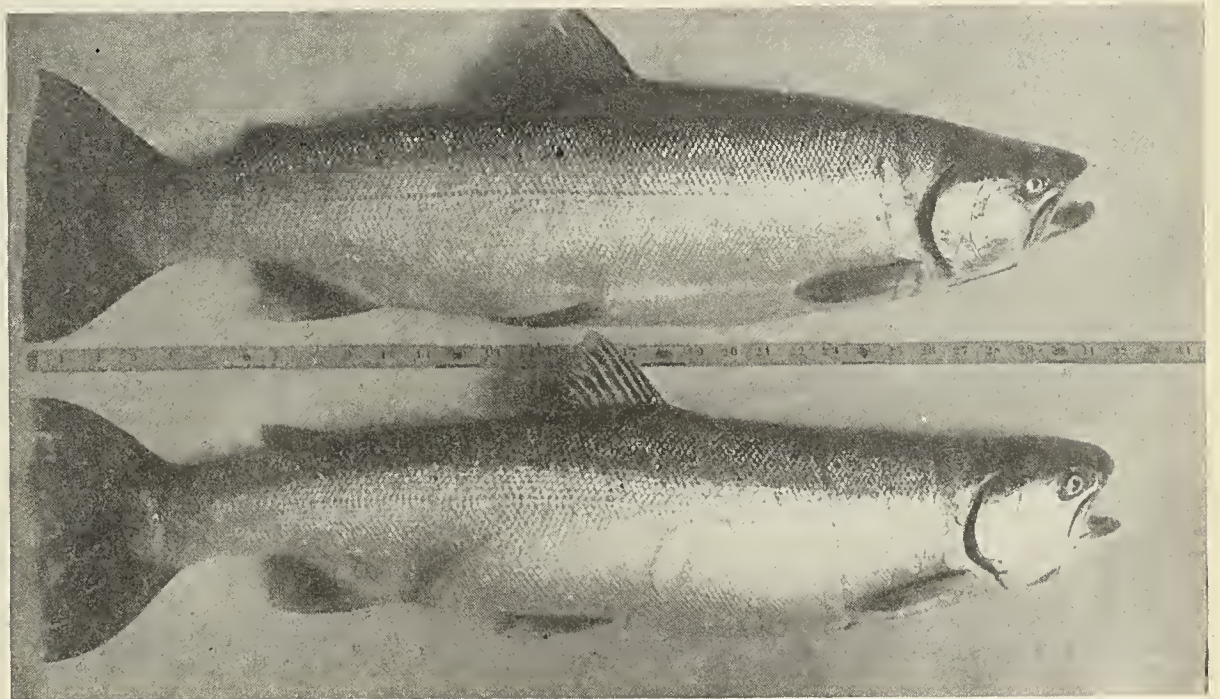
THE QUINNAT OR CHINOOK SALMON OF THE COLUMBIA RIVER.

200 of much larger size were captured with hook and line; and in 1910, the catch amounted to 500. The largest fish taken in 1911 weighed twenty pounds, and I have the pleasure of showing you to-night this specimen, handsomely mounted.

Whether the stocking of Lake Sunapee with this salmon will prove successful, depends upon the breeding of salmon in the lake or their capture in sufficient numbers by the United States fish culturists to afford eggs for hatching and so maintain the stock.

It is held by some that they interfere with the native trout, which have been noticed to decrease in numbers after the introduction of landlocked salmon, specifically in the Rangeley Lakes. But at Sunapee the case is different. Here the brook trout and the landlocked salmon have been growing fewer for years, but the aureolus is caught in as large numbers as usual, both by anglers and fish culturists. More than 700 breeders were corraled last autumn in the Government tanks. Whereas, it is true that the chinook salmon are predaceous and greedily devour other fish without regard to family ties, trout two pounds in weight having been found in their stomachs. They in common with the other salmonids subsist largely on the landlocked smelts which swarm in immense schools in the lake. The fishing results at Sunapee during the past three years have certainly demonstrated the fact that chinook salmon, black bass, saibling, ouananiche and other *Salmonida* that have been planted can live and increase in the same waters where the conditions are favorable—to wit: where the water is deep and cold, and the bottoms are sandy or gravelly, provided there be abundance of smelt food. What the chinooks are going to do when acclimated in fresh water lakes awaits revelation. Will they die after spawning, as they have done in France in all the experiments of the Société d'Acclimation, or will the new environment change their

and three from another trout of five inches. In contrast to this helplessness, note the skill in eluding pursuit evinced by the baby brook trout and silverlings in the same streams. Here it is amusing to watch the little fry hiding behind



STEELHEAD TROUT: UPPER, MALE; LOWER, FEMALE.

sticks and gravel from the keen-eyed larger trout and minnows, or darting about with an air of security over the clean bottom in water too shallow for their enemies to penetrate.

Most of the fry and fingerling chinooks (150,000 have been planted in Sunapee in the last four years) are placed in the open lake and have fallen prey to the predatory fishes of strange waters. So it takes thousands of planted young to produce one fish big enough to catch.

Some anglers are not enthusiastic over the

pounds. The goods are here for your inspection.

So far no attempt at spawning has been made by the strangers in our lake. Where they are congregated in October and November, no one has discovered. It is probable that they become more or less sluggish, if not dormant, and do not move about and feed as much during the winter months as is indicated by the lines of growth on the scales.

There can be no doubt as to the economic value of the chinook salmon.

The Deer's Eyes

By W. P.

IN the issue of FOREST AND STREAM of Dec. 23 William Fitzmuggins said that a deer swings his head, sees things, swings again, finds you have appeared within his sight, and though you may be stationary, his suspicions are aroused and he is off. He says, further, that "a deer's eyes will more often serve the cervine than his ears or nose."

I do not dispute the correctness of this as far as Western deer are concerned, but I do not think it is true of the Virginia deer of the East. I judge from what I have heard from other hunters, and from my own experience in still-hunting in Northern Ontario, that while the scent and hearing of the Virginia deer are wonderfully developed, his sight is not remarkably sharp. I think, too, that this applies to bears and other animals which inhabit the bush of the East, too dense, as a rule, for their eyes to serve them were they ever so keen. They have to depend chiefly on their scent and hearing, which nature therefore has developed more than their sight.

I shall give some personal experiences. When I began still-hunting I soon learned to always face the wind, if any could be noticed, to move slowly and cautiously, and as noiselessly as possible. I found that unless I did so there was small chance of approaching deer closely, and that however careful I might be, I often alarmed and started them before I could see them or they me. Their noses or ears, not their eyes, served them. Several times I saw deer standing, looking straight at me. Though there was nothing to conceal me from their sight, they did not move until I raised my rifle, which I did quickly, knowing no reason why I should not. In every case the deer bolted before I could line my sights on him, and I had a difficult shot, generally missing. Though I am pretty sure of a standing or walking deer, when I kill one running, unless very close, I think it is rather a case of good luck than good shooting.

In one case I was in the open, a burned-over slashing. I climbed to the top of a rocky ridge, looked down into a gully and saw the head and neck of a large buck about sixty yards away. I must have showed plainly against the sky and he was looking at me, but apparently his sight was not so good as mine, and he could not make out what I was. Up went my rifle and off went the buck. I fired three shots at him and wounded him slightly, I hoped, as I did not get him.

I told a more experienced still-hunter of this and other like experiences and was told in turn that had I raised my rifle slowly I would have had a standing shot. I kept this in mind, tried it the first time I got a chance, found it correct and killed the deer. Since then I have killed a number of others in the same way. Though they stood looking at me, evidently having heard or scented me, and suspicious that something was wrong, as I made no sudden movement, they waited long enough to give me my shot. Among them were some very large, old bucks, the most wary and suspicious of deer. In some cases I stood in the open, but that made no difference. In two of them I was walking along

log roads through the bush, hardly hunting, when I saw the heads and shoulders of bucks facing me forty or fifty yards away on my right or left. In both I did the slow act and got standing shots as usual and my deer.

Another time I was going through the woods to camp for dinner and saw the head and a small part of the neck of a particularly large buck about sixty yards ahead. I aimed at his neck and cut his jugular, but did not touch his spine. He ran perhaps a hundred yards, the blood spurting right and left, and dropped, bled so thoroughly that when I put my knife into his neck it seemed hardly necessary. By the way, this buck has the finest head I ever secured.

One more buck story. One morning I was hunting in a slashing. Seeing a large pine tree which had been blown down, but not flat, having caught so that the trunk sloped gradually from the root so that the trunk, where the branches began, was about twelve feet from the ground, I walked up to that point, as it seemed a good one for a survey of the neighborhood. Just as I reached it I saw a large buck walking a little over a hundred yards away. Before I could shoot he was concealed by the branches of the hemlock which stood close to me. I

advanced a step or two to see past it. I had made no noise, as I wore moccasins; but the buck must have winded me, for he was standing braced, ready to jump, with his head down, and he was taking stock of me. I got in my shot by the slow movement, placing a ball from my .45-90 in his neck, close to his shoulder. It reached his spine and he dropped in his tracks.

I have told of deer shot while they must have seen me, but which seemed to see indistinctly. Many are shot by the still-hunter standing near or walking past where he stands unconcealed, but which do not see him. In a number of cases I have come on fawns which I did not want, and have stood watching them for some time before purposely starting them off. One day I was sitting on a rock about ten or twelve feet high, eating my lunch, when a fawn appeared on my right, walked past within ten yards of me, and disappeared on my left without seeing me. This may not be considered remarkable, as fawns are less wary than the mature deer, but I have had a similar experience with a big buck. It was on the day before the beginning of the open season, our camp had been put in order, and I was out with my shotgun after ruffed grouse. I was on a "cadge" or "tote" road and in the middle of it, when the buck walked across it in my front, so close that I think I might have killed him with my small shot. He did not see me nor change his gait. I tracked him for some distance to make sure and found that he had walked as far as I went.

Old Game Laws

GAME legislation in this country has had an interesting history. Deer were the first game animals to be protected. As early as 1769 a law was passed in South Carolina forbidding their destruction during the months from January to July, while Vermont prescribed the same closed season for deer in 1797.

Massachusetts in 1817 protected deer during a similar season, followed by Virginia in 1820. Little other legislation, except in New Jersey in 1846, is found until after 1850, when Missouri, Ohio, Alabama and California prescribed closed seasons, and Delaware in 1852 prohibited the killing of deer at any time.

In the '60s came Kentucky, with protection for females only, and later Illinois, Kansas, Pennsylvania, Nebraska and Minnesota followed, the last State including elk in its protective measure.

Less stringent were these early laws, says Case and Comment, for in numerous instances the prohibition was not extended to game found on one's own land. This is to be noted in 1817 in a Massachusetts enactment, and later in New Jersey, Delaware, Maine, Iowa, Ohio and as late as 1861 in Kentucky.

The earliest instance which has been found in the United States of an enactment to protect fur-bearing animals is that prescribing a closed season for the muskrat, in Vermont in 1812. It was a prohibition which covered practically the entire year, it being lawful to take the muskrat from March 15 to May 25.

Ohio protected the muskrat in 1830, and New Hampshire in 1843, prompted evidently by a de-

sire to be rid of certain undesirable animals, passed a law providing for the "destruction of noxious animals and the preservation of game," the game referred to being the muskrat, beaver, mink and otter.

In some States there came at the same time with protective legislation for deer a recognition of a similar need in the case of partridge, quail, grouse and woodcock, and in those States where they were found wild turkey were early included in enactments providing for a closed season.

Thus in Massachusetts these birds, with the exception of the wild turkey, were included in the statute of 1817. In most cases, however, legislation to save the game birds was much later, and very few of the States had such until after 1850.

The lowest penalty for killing deer appears to have been that named in a North Carolina statute passed in 1854, which provided: "If any person shall kill or destroy any deer running wild in the woods or unfenced grounds, unless on his own lands, by gun or otherwise, between the 20th day of February and the 15th day of August next succeeding, he shall forfeit and pay for every offense \$4 to any person who will sue for the same."

The penalty for killing deer in Ohio in 1857 was but \$5, an increase to \$10 not coming until 1879. Higher amounts for deer seem to have been the rule, and even as early as 1853 Maine prescribed \$20 and \$40 for killing moose. Fifty dollars for deer was the amount in Pennsylvania

in 1869, and in North Carolina in 1871. For the destruction of game birds such as the grouse, partridge, prairie chicken, quail and woodcock the amount has been as low as \$1 in Connecticut in 1843, and as high as \$25 in the same State in 1874. Ten dollars was perhaps the average amount.

During the seventies and eighties a number of States incorporated into their statutes sections forbidding the use of any gun other than such as is commonly raised from the shoulder and fired at arm's length, such legislation having become necessary because of the use by pot-hunters and even so-called sportsmen of the swivel gun in shooting wildfowl.

What has been known as night hunting, especially with fire or artificial light, has been the subject of prohibitive legislation since an early date, South Carolina having forbidden taking deer by that means in 1769, and Tennessee in 1774. Such acts had for their end, however, the protection of domestic animals whose destruction was a common accompaniment of this means of pursuing the deer. Later statutes of this character clearly had in view the saving of the game which this method of hunting rendered wholly at the hunter's mercy.

In later years the States have commonly resorted to the plan of protecting certain game during long periods, such protection being State-wide or restricted to certain counties and other geographical districts. An act of the latter sort was passed in Connecticut in 1875.

Idaho in 1883 passed a law which prescribed a four-year period during which quail or partridge could not be killed or their eggs taken, with a minimum penalty of \$50 for a violation. Delaware in 1885 protected partridges, quail and pheasants for nine years and jack rabbits for four years.

A ten-year period for elk was provided for by Michigan in 1879, with a \$50 fine for violations. Pheasants and their eggs, especially the imported varieties, have been commonly protected of late years by means of such legislation.

Limitations upon a day's bag of game has also been a more or less effectual means of checking wholesale destruction of game, but such provisions are of later date, most of them having come into the laws since 1880.

Total prohibition of transportation of game was provided for in many States, Oklahoma in 1890 enacting that "no person shall kill, ensnare, net or trap any quail, prairie chicken, turkey or any deer, fawn, antelope or other game within this Territory, to export to any State or Territory," and North Carolina in 1876, North Dakota in 1887, Kansas in 1877, Michigan in 1881, made the prohibition absolute as to certain varieties.

The restriction of hunting to residents of the State came into protective legislation at a comparatively early date. In 1846 New Jersey prohibited non-residents from hunting on another's land, with a penalty of \$15 and the forfeiture of the offender's gun.

The Reason.

REV. MR. HOLLERS—Mistah Johnsing, what foh you call dat son of yoh's Izaak Walton, when he was baptized George Washington?

Mr. Johnson—Because, suh, dat rascal's reputashun foh verac'ty made dat change imper'tive. —New Orleans Picayune.



Canadian Camp.

MORE than 900 members and friends of the Canadian Camp met last Monday night at Hotel Astor, New York city, to eat, reminisce and hear tidings from those who have done things. The banquet was good, but after the inner man had been satisfied, the dessert, which followed, was, we think, more generous and varied than has before been offered in one evening.

Prof. Hiram A. Bingham, whose business is that of searching for antiques outside the Fifth



A FINE CANADA GOOSE.

From a photograph by E. E. Pierson.

avenue shops, and whose charming personality had pervaded the entire atmosphere, long before he spoke, told entertainingly of his Yale-Peruvian expedition with stereopticon illustrations.

Paul Rainey showed a wonderful collection of moving pictures of his African hunt. The tracking and killing of a tremendous lion by a pack of American foxhounds was so realistic as to cause the people near the screen to shift uneasily in their seats. To one wishing to see wild animal life in its natural state, these pictures should be seen.

Prof. Raymond McFarland was placed in an unfortunate place on the program, as he followed Paul Rainey's live portraiture, but he gave an attention-compelling canoe trip to Labrador.

Dr. John D. Quackenbos' paper on "Pacific Salmon in Eastern Waters," printed in full in this issue of FOREST AND STREAM, was a charming poetic description of the mating of the fish.

Dr. Robert T. Morris told of foods provided by nature, not generally known to man. He

spoke of foods found in the country in which Leonidas Hubbard lost his life that would possibly have been the means of saving that life had Whitney and Dillon Wallace known where to look for dishes to replenish their depleted larder.

L. O. Armstrong, who knows Canadian fishing better than most anglers, took the audience on an illustrated paddle along that great trout stream, the Nipigon River. It was a rare treat.

Melvin Vaniman unfolded the plans of his new airship that has, he says, solved forever the problem of air navigation. It is what he calls a discovery in physics—perpetual air balance. Through the use of piano wire he has made a gas resistor that will enable him to fill the gas bag, seal it and, through the resisting power of the wires, prevent the heat of the sun expanding the gas, making the confined gas lift the balloon beyond control.

Julian Burroughs set the room agog by declaring that many of our song birds are destructive; in fact, are worthy assistants of insect agriculture destroyers. The Baltimore oriole, robin, blackbird, starling and many other "lawn birds" he hoped might be exterminated. He said it was the cannibalism among insects that prevented their increase.

William T. Hornaday brought this message from the wild animals: "Mine enemies compass me round about," and preceded that by taking issue with Mr. Burroughs on the question of birds as insect destroyers and crop preservers. He said that yearly he examined the crops of hundreds of birds categorized by Mr. Burroughs as useless and found the contrary to be true. Dr. Hornaday cited instances of the nearness to extermination of many species of big game. He decried the fact that while millions of dollars were given for libraries, art and charity each year, no one came forward with finances to help in the great proposition of game preservation.

President G. Lenox Curtis made an address of welcome. Dr. Edward Judson asked grace and J. C. Allen, D.D., was toastmaster.

Trespassing.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Feb. 24.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The Anti-Horse Thief Society, of Sangamon county, finding its occupation practically gone owing to the rarity with which equines are stolen nowadays, has turned its attention to the prosecution of trespassing and illegal hunters. This week the society procured the arrest of four men on the charge of trespassing upon the farm of T. C. Elmore. All were fined \$3 and costs. The society has posted a warning to all hunters that all cases of trespassing and other violations of the law by hunters will be prosecuted.

Wildfowl, which have been feeding in the vicinity of Dixon, are said to be a northern species which do not go further south than Illinois during the winter season. Owing to the extreme weather of the past month they have been forced further south than customarily in order to find open water. E. E. PIERSON.

Mr. Thompson's Work Appreciated.

CARUTHERSVILLE, Mo., Feb. 19.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Of late I have noticed with great admiration the articles by John W. Thompson, of Doniphan, Mo., and I believe I voice the sentiment of a great many readers in asking for more of them. What chiefly attracted me to them has been the wonderful knowledge of wild life displayed in everything Mr. Thompson has written. Possibly no writer to the sportsmen's press of late years has shown such intimate knowledge of the denizens of the woods and streams.

My home is at Cleveland, and I travel in this district occasionally and met Mr. Thompson a few days ago. He is rather a quiet, unostentatious man, but his remarkable work in enforcing the game law to the letter is very astonishing, considering the vast territory and the lawless element he is obliged to contend with; in fact, the only real thing on the force.

I am always anxious to say a good word for the only real sportsman's paper and would be pleased indeed to see more in print from the source mentioned above. W. R. GREIB.

Winter Killed.

LAS ANIMAS, Colo., Feb. 21.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* After the most severe winter weather experienced for twenty years, we are able to compute approximately our loss of feathered life. Seventy-five per cent. of the quail have succumbed throughout the irrigated district, and about twenty-five per cent. of meadow larks. In the rough cedar-covered sections south of the Arkansas River the loss among the quail was much lighter. The ground sparrows suffered severely, while the English sparrow seems to have come through in good shape. Many cottontail rabbits starved to death, while the deep light snow of January made the jackrabbit easy prey for hawks and coyotes.

Through January and the earlier part of February the prairie dogs were buried under the crusted snow, and now they are to be seen apparently as numerous as ever. So far as I can learn, these animals provide no winter food, but hibernate as occasion requires.

On Jan. 15, while driving, a jackrabbit jumped from under a soapweed just in front of my team, and was pounced upon by an eagle. The bird's talons were so deeply imbedded that he had some difficulty in loosening them. I was so nearly upon him before he extricated himself from the rabbit that my horses shied. I watched the bird closely and observed that he did not use his beak. The rabbit was a large one and was killed instantly, the eagle's talons penetrating from either side through the vitals.

F. T. WEBBER.

Hearing on the Conservation Bills.

THE second day's hearing before the joint Senate and Assembly Committee of Forest, Fish and Game at Albany on the bill to amend the conservation law in relation to lands, forests and public parks, developed lively opposition on the part of lumbermen to sections 88 and 89 providing for State regulation of cutting on private lands and for taxation relief for reforested lands. Some representatives of lumber companies contended that the law regulat-

ing cutting to a minimum of eight inches for the conifers and twelve inches for hardwoods, except on permission from the commission to meet certain conditions of wooded areas, was unconstitutional. Gifford Pinchot and other representatives of the Campfire Club contended that the police power of the State could be employed to save the Adirondack forests. Chairman Roosevelt of the Senate Committee was of the opinion that the bill met the requirements of the constitution.

A representative of the Brooklyn Cooperage Co., a subsidiary of the Sugar Trust, declared that his company was in favor of good forestry and preserving the forests. This prompted Forester Pinchot to report that the forests in which the Brooklyn Cooperage Company had lumbered presented the worst scenes of devastation and waste which he had encountered anywhere east of the Rockies.

The Conservation Commission agreed to restricting the limitation of private cuttings to the forest areas within the blue line.

The lumbermen contended that the bill gave the commission arbitrary power. Its advocates contravened that and declared that public sentiment now demanded the exercise of a State control that would put a stop to the wholesale denuding of the forests which protect the great watersheds of the State.

A Dreary Picture.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Feb. 24.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I saw in a recent issue of FOREST AND STREAM that the Conservation Commission of New York State had for free distribution 30,000 pheasant eggs and 5,000 pheasants. It is certainly encouraging to note such efforts to restock our depleted game covers.

But it occurred to me as I read this announcement, what is being done to save the ruffed grouse? Year after year this splendid bird is relentlessly hunted down, and in spite of legislation or through lack of it, continues to dwindle in numbers, so that in many parts of the East it is extinct. And still comes the annual distribution of European birds and eggs. The State authorities certainly do not hope to give the American sportsmen a game bird more worthy of the name than the ruffed grouse. Pheasants have qualities that recommend them both to the gunner and to the farmer, and should be welcomed to our covers, but not at the expense of our native birds. An adequate portion of the time and money at present spent in raising and liberating foreign birds should be devoted to the propagation of the grouse. It has been successfully reared in confinement in the past, and it is a waste of words to have to argue such action for the future. The ruffed grouse is surely going. Northern New Jersey is a fair example of that fact.

This condition can be remedied, though; of course delay only removes success further beyond. And let me protest against the sentiment sometimes expressed of a proneness to be satisfied with foreign substitutes for our native birds. It would indeed be a dreary picture to imagine the American sportsman returning home after a day afield with only a bag of Hungarian partridges, because the still October woods no longer echoed to the drumming of the ruffed grouse. J. J. WELCH.

Violations of the Fish and Game Laws.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 20.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Japanese fishermen operating on the east side of the bay have become careless in regard to the size of the fish retained by them.

Many complaints have been made of late to the effect that ducks have been slaughtered in the marshes about Vallejo after nightfall, but the offenders have been wary and escaped arrest until a few days ago. Deputy Armstrong managed to get near three offenders one evening and cornered them in a boat in the tules. Two of them got away, but the third, Louis Nicholas, jumped out of the boat, hoping to be able to swim away. Instead, he sank in the soft mud and refused to come ashore for two hours, but at the end of this time was glad to give himself up. He then gave the names of his two companions, Owen Genty and Ben Sage, who were arrested later.

Deputy fish and game commissioners are still active in their raids on restaurants and markets in San Francisco, and large quantities of game are being seized. As a result of these raids, many of the prominent restaurant and hotel owners have signed an agreement with the commission permitting deputies to enter their places of business at all times without a search warrant for the purpose of seeing that the law in regard to the limit quantities of game is not being violated.

On Feb. 3 a raid was made by the deputy commissioners on transfer companies, and over 1,000 wild ducks were seized. These game transfer companies have been formed for the purpose of getting around the provision of the law that specifies that no one shall have more than twenty-five ducks in his possession in one day. It has been found that in almost every instance the ducks were consigned to the man who consigned them, the transfer company being merely a dummy. These companies will no longer be recognized as legitimate transfer concerns and express companies will not be permitted to deliver to them more than the legal limit of game. All other shipments will have to be delivered direct to a designated consumer. The American Game Transfer Company has applied for an injunction against the commission seizing further consignments of game, but this has not been acted upon. GOLDEN GATE.

Game Birds Hard Hit.

NORWALK, Conn., Feb. 19.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The abnormal cold spell, which has held the country in its grasp for the past six weeks, has caused great suffering among the ducks in this locality. The shores of Long Island Sound have been ice bound, the ice extending over a mile out into the Sound and leaving no shallow open water for the ducks to feed in.

I have had several cases brought to my notice of black ducks being picked up on the ice, they being nothing but skin and bone and unable to fly. It was reported that there were large numbers on the breakwater at Stratford, and that thirty-eight ducks were found dead. This seems very strange in the case of a migratory bird and causes one to wonder why they did not move further South.

Black ducks have increased to a marked degree since spring shooting was stopped, and it

seems a great pity that they have received such a set back.

How the quail and partridge have fared I am unable to say, but fear the quail have had a hard time. In a two hour tramp about three weeks ago I put up one small covey and found the tracks of another bunch, but could not flush them. We also raised four good strong partridges.

Last fall we had a good flight of woodcock and it is a shame the way they were slaughtered. I know of a number of cases where twenty were killed by one gun in the day and heard of one case of fifty. This is all wrong, and means the end of the woodcock if continued. There is no doubt we need a bag limit on woodcock as much as on quail or partridge.

The Hungarian partridge does not seem to me to have been a success. There has been a large number liberated in this neighborhood in the past three years and we have nothing to show for it. They have bred, as I have heard of a number of nests and also broods of young, but when fall comes they have disappeared, and what becomes of them is a mystery. Either they are an easy prey for vermin or they migrate. I heard of a case where a small flock were liberated in a large meadow and were seen there for several days. One morning a friend of mine noticed a large hawk hunting the meadow very carefully just above the tops of the grass, and the little flock was never seen again. The hawk may not have got them, but it looked very much that way.

It seems to me that the same amount of money spent on our native birds would have brought greater results.

WOODCOCK.

New York Legislature.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 26.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Senator Murtaugh, of Elmira, has introduced a bill relating to coarse fish in the Susquehanna River in Tioga county.

Assemblyman Wheeler, of Delaware, has introduced a bill relating to coarse fish in Delaware county.

Assemblyman Pembleton, of Tioga, has introduced a bill relating to certain fish in Tioga county.

Assemblyman Myron Smith, of Dutchess, has introduced a bill striking out the provision that there shall be no open season for grouse and quail in Dutchess county prior to Oct. 1, 1913, but woodcock may be taken and possessed during the open season provided in Section 39.

Assemblyman Richardson, of Allegany, has introduced a bill providing that in Allegany county the open season for hares and rabbits shall extend throughout the year for the first five years after the amendment takes effect.

Senator Roosevelt, of Dutchess, has introduced a bill providing that any dealer in game marked and tagged (as provided in Sections 96a and 96b) may hold during the close season in public storehouse, designated by the Conservation Commission, such part of his stock of game as he has on hand undisposed of at the beginning of the close season. He must give a bond not to sell, use or give away the game during the close season.

The Assembly has passed the bill of Assemblyman Wilson, of Ontario, amending the general municipal law in relation to the acquisition and development of forest lands by counties, towns and villages.

E. C. C.



Little Talks About Fly-Fishing.

SULLIVAN COUNTY, N. Y., Feb. 24.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The woodchuck did not see his shadow this year, so we may look forward to an early spring; that is, if we have faith in old saws and ancient superstitions. I never saw a woodchuck before April in this part of the country, but settling the weather is an important business engagement which an honest animal would hesitate to neglect.

It is often bitterly cold in February, but the days are perceptibly longer, and sunshiny ones are bright with the promise of spring and fishing.

The pleasures of anticipation, the making, mending or buying of rods and tackle during the long cozy evenings by the fireside; all these tend toward contentment and make this a cheerful season for which we should be grateful.

During the past year there has been much talk of dry-fly fishing and more anglers will try this method this season than ever before. Francis Francis, at one time editor of the English Field, was probably one of the best all-round anglers who ever lived, and in his very comprehensive work, "A Book on Angling," has much to say of the dry-fly, but he loved all kinds of fishing.

It was not until after the publication of F. M. Halford's first book in 1886 that Americans paid much attention to the dry fly as a special art to be studied and practiced on our own waters. To those whose early education had been mostly on slow-flowing streams which were rich in insect life, the change from a wet to a dry fly was not difficult, as they had often used a single small fly fished up stream, and casting to rising trout was a common experience. It must be confessed, however, that we were completely fascinated by the art of the dry fly as practiced by the most scientific anglers on the chalk streams of the South of England. Mr. Halford's *magnum opus* on "The Theory and Practice of Dry-Fly Fishing" charmed many Americans, and for a time we tried to follow the lessons of this book too closely without making allowance for differences in conditions, particularly in mountain streams where there is much fast water.

Wherever trout feed upon surface food, sport may be had with a dry-fly as is proved by the spread of the method, not only in Scotland and Ireland, but in this country. It is not the best way everywhere and all the time by any means, and if a man uses the artificial fly only in his trout fishing, he should (as Francis said) be a master of, or thoroughly understand, dry, wet and mid water fly-fishing. No one man, no matter how skillful he may be, will ever know all that there is in fly-fishing, although there are some who are wonderfully expert, but wherever they go they find new and interesting problems to tackle.

If you find a big trout feeding upon minnows, it will usually disregard the most artfully presented dry-fly, but with patience may be induced to take a wet one. Some waters are much

richer in insect life than others, and whenever there are a lot of flies about the larger or better class of fish take more interest in surface food. A really good rise of the insects born of the water will often put all the fish in the stream on the feed. You have thought perhaps that trout are rather scarce, when suddenly they are everywhere, big and little, in the pools and swift water, on the shallows and in places where you were sure there were no trout.

After heavy rains have washed much c'ay and dust from the roads into a clear stream, and fouled it, a remarkable show of trout may often be seen just after the water has become pure and clear again. It is probable that the discoloration and filth depressed the fish, and they show their pleasure in the return of normal conditions by rising and playing upon the surface. At such times they may neglect the artificial fly and there may be few natural ones on the water. The trout are sporting, not feeding in earnest.

The great floods of recent years have affected the supply of natural flies by carrying away or covering up the larvæ. The enormous quantities of stone, gravel and sand moved by these freshets is astonishing, and this seems the most reasonable explanation of the decrease in the numbers of the ephemera, caddis, stone flies, etc. May and June are the best months. We used to have good hatches of insects all summer, but now the water becomes too warm, most of our summers are very dry and the streams become low and stale. However, there are waters that are abundantly supplied with insects and their larvæ, and where good rises of flies and trout may be seen. There is nothing more fascinating than fishing for rising trout or fish that you can see. It must be the hatching of the stone flies that brings good trout into water only a few inches deep. They know where the food is.

In May it is often cold and there may be no rise of flies until after noon. The trout may feed more or less all day, but the most profitable time will probably come between 12 and 3 P. M. As the weather becomes warmer, the rise comes in earlier and there may be several distinct rises during the day. In June there is always some show of insects after 5 o'clock P. M. I can remember times when the trout rose almost continually from 10 o'clock until 2 P. M. Those were great days, and one was sure to have all the trout he was entitled to between those hours, but it is years since I had anything so good. If you strike a good rise for an hour or two, you are lucky and will enjoy yourself. Of course a man will be happy on the stream, but I think he should have two or three good fish in his creel to feel contented and at his ease. It is depressing to carry an empty basket too long and a man in bad luck is apt to work too hard and become horribly fatigued. One big trout or a little good fortune sweetens a man's temper and enables him to appreciate the beauties of nature. The peaceful spirit and contented mind are what we wish fly-fishing to bring us.

THEODORE GORDON.

The Salmon Record.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Feb. 13.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Through the courtesy of Mr. Mercer, secretary of the Inland Fish and Game Commission, I have been furnished with copies of the advance sheets of the official returns from the salmon rivers last season, for the exclusive use of FOREST AND STREAM.

We had more visiting anglers last year than ever; ninety-five per cent. of them were from the United States. We had about eighty rivers wardened during the season, and have reports in from between forty and fifty of them. The fishing was much better, and the extra protection is showing grand results even now, but it is hoped that after four or five years' proper care of the rivers, the number and size of the increased catches will rank New Foundland easily as the chief salmon resort in the world for rod and fly fishermen.

In 1910 the total weight of salmon caught by anglers amounted to nearly 12,000 pounds. Last year the official reports show that nearly 6,000 fish were caught, weighing about 32,000 pounds. Of course, these figures are only approximate; there were many other fish caught that were never reported.

One of the best catches reported is that of Dr. Norris, of Philadelphia, and friend. He is reported for 141 fish, weighing 660 pounds, while his friend caught fifty-three fish weighing 240 pounds. These were caught during a three-weeks' vacation at River of Ponds near Bonne Bay, a neighborhood not much resorted to by anglers.

It was noticeable that a larger proportion than ever before, of the fish caught, went over twenty pounds.

I have had numerous inquiries during the winter from readers of FOREST AND STREAM in all parts of the United States as to the best place for intending visitors to go. The extracts from the official reports subjoined will show at a glance the rivers that gave best sport last season, as well as the name and residence of each fortunate fisherman.

The first list shows the number of fish over twenty pounds, and the second shows grand totals for each river.

NUMBER OF SALMON TAKEN OVER TWENTY POUNDS.

Little River.		No. of Salmon.	Weight Lbs.
F. E. Ketrige, Nashua, N. H., July 19.....	1	25	
S. S. Stevens, Kingston, N. S., July 19.....	1	22	
J. E. Thompson, Lynn, Mass., July 30.....	1	25	
J. E. Thompson, Lynn, Mass., Aug. 12.....	1	23	
J. E. Thompson, Lynn, Mass., Aug. 12.....	1	24	
T. B. Brown, New York, Aug. 3.....	1	27	
T. B. Brown, New York, Aug. 18.....	1	21	
H. C. Pickhardt, Connecticut, Aug. 8.....	1	33	
Geo. D. Bussey, Winthrop, Mass., Aug. 15..	1	21	
C. Strangman, Montreal, Sept. 6.....	1	21	
Grand River.			
M. D. Whitman, New York, July 7.....	1	21	
Harry's River.			
J. L. Faunce, Philadelphia, June 30.....	1	28	
Capt. J. O'N. Power, Log Cabin, Aug. 19..	1	26½	
Fox Island River.			
Dr. L. C. Sanford, New Haven, Ct., July 21.	1	23½	
Humber River.			
Rev. Pettley, Curling, Aug. 24.....	1	26	
Mr. Hunter, Grand Lake, Sept. 20.....	1	28	
Serpentine River.			
C. C. Maxson, Rhode Island, July 4.....	1	22	
Bonne Bay River.			
Henry Webb, Bonne Bay, June 30.....	1	21	
Portland Creek.			
C. Cains, Portland Creek, Aug. 2.....	1	34	
C. Cains, Portland Creek, Aug. 3.....	1	24	

Hawke's Bay.		No. of Fish.	Weight Pounds.
Mrs. J. L. Wilson, New York, Aug. 24.....	1	21	
Grandy's Brook.			
Geo. Henderson, Burgeo, July 23.....	1	25	

Compressed abstract of the consolidation of wardens' reports, showing the aggregate catch of salmon in each of the rivers reported upon:

	No. of Fish.	Weight Pounds.
Little River, Codroy.....	117	1234
Grand River, Codroy.....	213	1415
Grand River (South Branch).....	256	1835
Grand River (North Branch).....	175	983
Robinsons and Barachoix Rivers.....	446	2520
Crabbes River.....	69	436
Fishel's River.....	82	368
Flat Bay Brook.....	69	348
Bottom and S. W. Brooks.....	7	44
Harry's River.....	387	1714
Fox Island River.....	45	446
Serpentine River.....	49	225
Humber River, Sandy River, Junction Brook and Willow Steady.....	355	1391
Bonne Bay River.....	115	689
West Brook.....	7	33
Portland Creek.....	43	326
River of Ponds.....	272	1310
Hawke's Bay.....	473	2710
Exploits River, including Rattling Brook	134	693
Northern Arm River.....	16	80
Indian Brook, Hall's Bay.....	141	618
New Bay Rivers.....	148	630
Gander River.....	245	910
Gambo River and Travers Brook.....	70	414
Indian Bay River.....	87	565
Terra Nova River.....	46	319
Salmon River, Trinity Bay.....	36	180
Salmonier River.....	818	3582
Little Salmonier River.....	7	53
Colinet and N. Hr. Rivers.....	8	28
S. E. River, Placentia.....	354	1785
N. E. River, Placentia.....	42	182
N. Hr. River, P. B.....	7	39
Garnish Rivers.....	109	606
Long Hr. River, Fortune Bay.....	32	192
Conne River, Bay d'Espoir.....	92	603
White Bear River.....	2	12
Grey River.....	169	922
Grandy's Brook.....	141	731
Burnt Island Brook.....	5	33
North Bay Brook, La Poile.....	45	305
Farmer's Arm Brook.....	15	82
Total.....	5949	31,591

American anglers and hunters will be glad to hear that the new Bruce arrived in St. Johns on Feb. 12 to take up her regular work between Port au Basque and Sydney. She is a beautiful ship, and she has been dubbed by the British shipbuilders as the "Marvel of the Clyde." Captain Spracklin, who brought her out, says that he never saw her equal as a sea boat. They had rough weather and she met the ice 200 miles off, and she came through it as if it were brown paper. W. J. CARROLL.

Everett Horton.

EVERETT HORTON died at his home in Bristol, Conn., on Feb. 21, after a long illness, aged seventy-six years. He invented, and for three years manufactured, the Bristol steel fishing rod. His recreation during a busy life was found in the woods with rod and gun, and it was while fishing that he conceived the idea of making a fishing rod from tempered steel tubes.

Mr. Horton's first work as an inventor was done in Dunbar, Conn., where he built looms for the manufacture of crinolines. Later on he was with Landers, Frary & Clark in New Britain, and S. E. Root in Bristol. In 1870 he began to manufacture tools and fine machinery in a factory of his own in Bristol, but ten years later he closed this factory and went into the cut pinion department of the New Haven Clock Company. While he was there he secured about twenty patents. In five years he reopened his Bristol shop, and in 1887 began to make steel rods under United States and Canadian patents secured by him, but in 1890 he sold all his rights in this invention to the Horton Manufacturing Company.

Compliments for Dr. Bean.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 28.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Dr. Tarleton H. Bean, State fish culturist, is the subject of complimentary notice in Bulletin 79 of the State Conservation Commission recently issued. It says: The Colonial Government of Bermuda has paid the Conservation Commission the compliment of asking its assistance in the scientific classification of the fishes of Bermudan waters. The State fish culturist, Dr. Tarleton Hoffman Bean, one of the most noted ichthyologists in the world, is now in Bermuda and will soon complete the work.

Dr. Bean's accomplishments in practical fish culture and scientific researches have been recognized by many foreign governments and scientific societies. By sportsmen he is known as a genial and delightful comrade, and by scientists as a man who imparts his knowledge to others with rare modesty and grace.

Tarleton Hoffman Bean was born in Bainbridge, Pa., in 1846, and after graduating from the Pennsylvania State Normal School, graduated from the Columbian University, Washington, in 1876. He became the editor of the Proceedings and Bulletins of the United States National Museum in 1878, and later won national recognition as editor of the bulletins of the United States Fish Commission. In 1892 he accepted the post as assistant in charge of the division of fish culture. From 1880 to 1895 he was the curator of fishes of the United States Museum, and his improvements in practical fish culture attracted attention throughout Europe. Dr. Bean gained in prominence in 1897 when he became acting curator of fishes in the American Museum of Natural History in New York.

Dr. Bean represented the United States Government at the Federal fish exhibit at the Chicago exposition in 1892. The Japanese Government placed him in charge of its entire exhibit. As a mark of appreciation, the Mikado decorated the American ichthyologist with the Order of the Rising Sun. He had charge of the United States fish exhibit at the Atlanta Exposition. He was director of the United States Forestry and Fisheries at the Paris Exposition in 1900, and there was decorated with the medal of the Legion of Honor. He has been awarded medals by the German and British Governments.

One of Dr. Bean's most notable contributions to fisheries interests was the result of a year spent in Alaska for the fish commission, making researches into the natural history and fish of Alaska. Dr. Bean has been employed as the New York State fish culturist since 1906 and has been largely instrumental in placing this State in the lead in the artificial propagation of food and game fishes.

He was for years president of the American Fisheries Society; is a member of the Danish Fisheries Society and Finland Fisheries Society; treasurer of the National Association of Shellfish Commissioners; a member of the Washington Biological Society; a member of the American Forestry Association. Dr. Bean is the author of many important works on ichthyology, among them "The Fishes of New York," "The Fishes of Pennsylvania," "The Salmon and Salmon Fisheries," "Oceanic Ichthyology," "The Fishes of Long Island," "The Baßes, Fresh Water and Marine," "The Fishes of Bermuda."

J. D. W.



January Bird Notes.

DELANSON, N. Y., Feb. 22.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Winter came with the new year, a full month late, announced by unusual signs and portents. Late on the afternoon of the 5th the mercury passed below the zero mark. The west wind roared, driving a fine snow before it, the frozen elms and maples about the house strained and creaked. At intervals during the night we heard the nails draw suddenly in the studding with a muffled report, like small guns firing the first salute to the season. The cold tightened its grip on the 6th. On the morning of the 7th the mercury was eight degrees below at seven o'clock, and at nine o'clock it had risen only two degrees. The sun shone dimly through a falling snow as fine as frost. Two bright sun-dogs were visible, one on each side of the sun. I heard a goldfinch going over, and but for that I should have missed the snow bow, tinted with summer colors, that curved away from the sun, the span of the inverted arch being near the zenith. The sky soon cleared, but as day declined, the sun just before its setting shone on a bank of ragged clouds in the southwest. Straightway all the colors of the morning reappeared there in shreds and patches with intensified brightness. Where watchers further west beheld a perfect bow, to me appeared the wreck of one, its fragments tossed by restless winds into that quiet corner of the heavens.

A few days later I read of a similar phenomenon seen at Greeley, Col. "The spectacle was so unusual," so ran the newspaper account, "that it attracted the attention of almost every one in the vicinity." I turned to Thoreau, remembering how perseveringly he read the face of the sky and found that he recorded but one. On Jan. 7, 1852, exactly sixty years ago, he wrote: * * * "Now * * * I see the sun descending into the west. There is something new, a snow bow in the east, on the snow clouds, merely a white bow, hardly any color distinguishable. But in the west what inconceivable crystalline purity of blue sky * * * and I see feathery clouds on this ground, some traveling north, others directly in the opposite direction, though apparently close together. Some of these cloudlets are waifs and droppings from rainbows, clear rainbow through and through, spun out of the fibre of the rainbow, or rather as if the children of the West had been pulling rainbow (instead of tow), that had done service, old junk of rainbow and cast it into flocks."

Although January broke the record for continued cold, it was a better month for the birds than some that I remember. There were but a few inches of snow, hardly enough for good sleighing, and weed seeds have been available at all times. Snow buntings have been numerous in the upland fields. It is one of the exhilarating incidents of a January walk to see a flock of these birds come rippling down the wind in unison and turn sharply about to face the storm and alight, each bird completing a perfect shepherd's crook of flight as it settles

among the weeds. I never saw so many flocks of goldfinches. For variety we had a pair of red polls in the garden one day, probably stragglers from some large flock. On the 22d a woodchopper reported a robin in Wilbur's woods, and on the 23d I saw a pair of juncos, the first I have observed in January since 1909.

Crows we have always with us. Small flocks go westward every morning, sometimes a long, thin procession, flying low to distant pastures on Oak Hill or along the Schoharie, returning by midafternoon high over head, taking advantage of the prevailing winds. One morning a deeper snow than usual, glazed with a spatter of rain, completely buried the fields, and I saw but one of all the host, flying to and fro like Noah's raven or some dark dove looking for a bare knoll in the white waste.

I have thought sometimes that the chickadee was a weather forecaster, having advance knowledge of snowstorms with Mr. Todd, of Albany. Who has not heard this little bird's whistled prediction, "Knee-deep, knee-deep," and if, as during January, his predictions were unfulfilled, it was only because the weather was too cold for a deep snow. So, too, I like to imagine that the nuthatch has advance information regarding the rare, spring-like days that occasionally come to us in mid-winter.

On the afternoon of the 18th I was busy on the woodpile, when a pair of nuthatches in the dooryard elm went suddenly into ecstasies of delight. All the chickadees on the premises, a half dozen or more, and two downy woodpeckers, were attracted to the scene by their extravagant conduct. How long the entertainment lasted I do not know, but the nuthatches still held their audience when I went into the house. There was something in the atmosphere that afternoon, although the weather was quite cold, that gave the wooded hills far and near, a skyey look, and I was not surprised that we had the only thaw of the month on the following day.

I have taken great pleasure these cold days in the visits of the downy woodpeckers. Looking from the west window, I often have two of the birds under observation, and by going to another room and looking out on the veranda to the east, I usually find another. The male downy is as ungallant as ever, losing his temper many times a day and flying at the female in a rage, where she sits patiently waiting her turn at the fresh pork that hangs by the window casing or in the nearest tree. I was surprised to hear him beat his spring tattoo on the 21st of the month, and every day thereafter, even when the thermometer registered zero. It is usually late in February when he begins to drum, and sometimes March.

The male does not do all the drumming, however. On the afternoon of the 28th I heard a drummer in one of the roadside maples, opposite the house. It was such a cold, dreary day that I went out to see what manner of bird had invoked the spirit of spring. The drummer was a female, the drum a stub of dead branch and not of the best material, for she seemed to have trouble with it. It was amus-

ing to see her move a few inches, change the key without improving the tone and suddenly leave off in the middle of a tattoo to begin all over again in another spot. When she struck the proper place at last, her head moved with the precision and rapidity of a piece of machinery. But I heard no answering drum.

WILL W. CHRISTMAN.

Birds of California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 20.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Joseph Grinnell, of the department of vertebrate zoology of the University of California at Berkeley, recently delivered a lecture on midwinter birds of the university campus in which he said that the campus covered an area of about 530 acres, and that only the species that had been recognized by himself had been listed, and that all of these had been seen on the university grounds. An estimate places the total avian population of the limited area in question at 10,000 individual birds.

Permanent Residents.—California quail, Western red-tailed hawk, sparrow hawk, barn owl, California screech owl, Pacific horned owl, willow woodpecker, red-shafted flicker, Anna hummingbird, black phoebe, coast jay, California jay, Western meadowlark, Brewer blackbird, California purple finch, California linnnet, green-backed goldfinch, pine siskin, English sparrow, Nuttall sparrow, rufous-crowned sparrow, Santa Cruz song sparrow, spurred towhee, California shrike, Hutton vireo, California thrasher, Vigors wren, plain titmouse, bush-tit, intermediate wren-tit.

Winter Visitors.—Sharp-shinned hawk, Say phoebe, crossbill, Western Savannah sparrow, intermediate sparrow, golden-crowned sparrow, Sierra junco, Yakutat fox sparrow, cedar wax-wing, Audubon warbler, Townsend warbler, pipit, Western winter wren, red-breasted nuthatch, Western golden-crowned kinglet, ruby-crowned kinglet, Sitka kinglet, Townsend's solitaire, dwarf hermit thrush, varied thrush, Western robin.

Summer Visitors.—Turkey vulture, Allen hummingbird, olive-sided fly-catcher, Western wood pewee, Western flycatcher, bullock oriole, willow goldfinch, Lawrence goldfinch, Western lark sparrow, Western chipping sparrow, black-headed grosbeak, Lazuli bunting, cliff swallow, Western warbling vireo, Cassin vireo, lutescent warbler, California yellow warbler, MacGillivray warbler, Golden pileolated warbler, Western house wren, russet-backed thrush.

Transients.—Black-crowned night heron, killdeer, long-tailed chat.

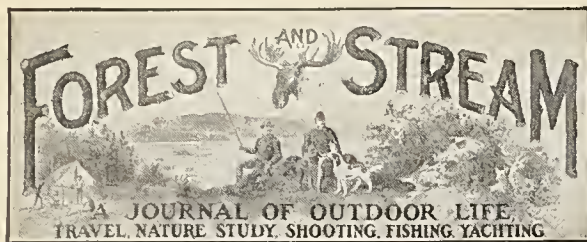
Summary.—Permanent residents, 31; winter visitors, 21; summer visitors, 21; transients, 3; total, 76 species.

GOLDEN GATE.

Robins Abundant.

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 24.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The second snow, the deepest this season, has gone. From Raleigh eastward it was heaviest. No sleet fell upon it. Sleet followed the first snow and covered a wide area. Reports do not show that either of the snows caused the death of much game. In the first place there were always sheltered places for the birds, and secondly there was a store of wild food for them. Great numbers of robins were killed soon after the first snow fell, they having made their appearance with the snow, so to speak, but their numbers seemed to increase, and never in all the years since I can remember have they been so plentiful. The State law permits the killing of robins up to the first of March, they being classed as game birds. They are only killed by negroes and a few boys, for sportsmen do not shoot them. Large quantities of field peas were planted last season and many of these were left unpicked. Quail are very fond of this food.

FRED A. OLDS.



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A discount of 5 per cent. is allowed on an advertisement inserted 13 times in one year; 10 per cent. on 26, and 20 per cent. on 52 insertions respectively.

Advertisements should be received by Saturday previous to the issue in which they are to be inserted.

THE OBJECT OF THIS JOURNAL

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

—FOREST AND STREAM, Aug. 14, 1873.

THE LESSON OF THE SUNK LANDS.

A COMMUNICATION which appears in another column draws attention to a matter that would, if fully exploited, astonish the shooting world. This is Mr. Greib's appreciation of the efforts that are being made by John W. Thompson, of the Missouri Game Commission, to break up the wholesale slaughter of wildfowl in the sunken lands of Southeast Missouri.

The work John W. Thompson is doing is deserving of the highest praise. Few men would care to do it, even though their courage be of the highest order. Mr. Thompson operates in one of the greatest wildfowl regions in America, among men who care nothing for the law and who do not hesitate to employ violence in defense of their acts if other means fail. And yet they are being tamed and subdued by this same quiet, unostentatious warden, who employs common sense where it may be employed, and force where force is necessary.

Wildfowl represent good money to the shiftless element in the sunk lands, and their acquisition without unnecessary labor is easy at certain times, and attractive in consequence. The markets of St. Louis, Chicago and many other smaller cities hold out a hand that is never filled to overflowing, there are myriads of avenues open to the shipment of game, and only a few men stand in the way of supplying a part of the demand. Why should the market hunters regard with equanimity the vigorous efforts of one man to stop the flow of money into their pockets? On the other hand, why do not the sportsmen

of Missouri bestir themselves and rally to the support of Warden Thompson when moral support is so badly needed in the southeastern portion of their State? Commissioner Tolerton's hands have been tied by politicians and enemies of game protection, so that he cannot prosecute as vigorous warfare on the market hunters as the situation warrants, but the sportsmen should see to it that more wardens are sent into the sunk lands and kept there until the last violator is jailed or forced to seek another occupation.

There are times, particularly in late winter, when the wildfowl are working north, that they are caught in a "pocket" by sudden cold snaps north and northwest of their line of flight. The sunk lands is one of these pockets. Another famous one is in the Illinois bottoms where, a few years ago, two or three St. Louis men slaughtered hundreds of ducks in an evening and morning flight in February, and took their way across the line hours before the wardens found it convenient to pursue them.

The sunk lands furnish one of the best of object lessons for those who oppose the Federal protection of wildfowl. They furnish a shining example of the fallacy of selling game to-day. They show that State departments, as at present constituted, cannot be bestirred, by public opinion or otherwise, to put a stop to bold violations that by every rule of economy are contrary to the well-being of the people. They show that a great State, one corner of which happens to have been depressed through earthquake, as it is believed, and afterward covered with water, forming a great game refuge, cannot preserve the wildfowl found there for its own citizens, who pay liberally for the privilege of taking a few in season.

Stopping the sale of game in the States where there are large markets will drive the market gunners out of the sunk lands. And any State which refuses to co-operate in this work will involuntarily assist in the passage of a Federal law to protect the wildfowl which that State has failed or neglected to protect.

Since this was written word comes to us that DeLisle Godair, one of the most notorious of Missouri's game law violators, and who was arrested by Warden Thompson recently for attempting to ship one hundred woodducks, has been convicted and will contemplate his recent activities with emotions best known to himself the while he serves the State. Shipping wildfowl has become unpopular for the time being, at least on the Missouri side of the great flowed lands.

THE FUR SEAL BILL.

WITH some slight and unimportant amendments, the bill to carry into effect the convention arranged last autumn between the United States, Great Britain, Japan and Russia, to stop pelagic sealing, passed the House, Wednesday, Feb. 14. The bill provides for a closed season in 1912, and thereafter permits the killing only of three-year-old males. It provides also that a graduated number of three-year-old males, varying from 3,000 to 5,000 a year, shall be reserved for breeding purposes.

The bill was passed after more or less acrimonious debate, which was interesting because on the one side were ranged a number of representatives who, themselves knowing nothing about the fur seals, were influenced by the persuasions of a small party of men who themselves

knew nothing about the fur seals. On the other side, and happily in the majority, were other legislators who were acting on the advice given by the Government fur seal experts and followed the opinions of all the best naturalists in the country.

Of the party who advocated the total cessation of fur seal killing, only one had ever seen a fur seal outside of a cage and had ever visited the fur seal islands and that one not for twenty years, in which time conditions there have so greatly changed that his experience counts for nothing. Most of those who urged the total stoppage of fur seal killing do not know a fur seal from a hair seal, and are no more qualified to give advice on a matter of this kind than would be a sheep man of Montana to advise on the breeding in confinement of the duck-billed platypus.

It is gratifying that the party of reason—the naturalists, the scientific societies, and the Government seal experts—was listened to, and that the forces of ignorance were defeated.

OUR FISHING NUMBER.

FOREST AND STREAM on March 23 will issue a special fishing number with a handsome trout fishing scene in colors on the cover. In stories and pictures it will contain enough reminders of the coming trout season to give every angler, not already under its spell, a genuine case of "fishing fever." Well-known writers will tell of their favorite fishing waters.

This reminds us of a few of the papers and stories that will appear in these columns from time to time, some of them in the special issue. "In the Pulpit," by E. P. Morris is not a sermon, but a whimsical account of a swordfishing cruise. And Horace W. Stokes will give a novice's impressions of this exciting sport. John W. Thompson will write of bass fishing in the sunk lands of Southeast Missouri; Roscoe Brumbaugh of outings near home; Will W. Christman of the birds and beasts an up-State farmer-naturalist is interested in; Frank S. Smith of sport in Australia; Walter B. Sheppard of the many curious natural history facts to be gleaned in Wyoming.

Frederick Arthur Dominy, of the Life Saving Corps, will contribute one of his quaint Long Island stories, "Jimmy, Fisherman." G. Plumley will cater to the wants of the inner man with "Fishing Lunches," and L. Lodian, who has traveled around the globe a few times, will describe the foods campers employ in other countries. Then S. D. Hooper will draw a pen picture of "Angling in the Cascades," and Miss Carita Lemmon will help along the fishing fever with "Half a Loaf" and pictures.

From the Philippines to Alaska is a far cry, but Arthur L. Griffiths will describe deer hunting in the islands and H. G. Schaupp will write of big-game hunting in the land of gold.

Other writers who will contribute papers on healthful outdoor sport are William Perry Brown, Henry D. Atwood, Frank C. Pellett, Theodore Gordon, O. W. Smith, Charles Stuart Moody, J. Lippincott Foster, Robert S. Lemmon, E. E. Bowles, Horatio Bigelow and many more.

CONSUL JOHN F. JEWELL, of Vladivostok, says that a blue fox farm, which is to be started on Karagin Island, Kamchatka, will be managed like similar farms in America.



YACHTING



Ticks from the Ship's Clock.

THE growth of the Ocean City (N. J.) Motor Boat Club has been so rapid that extensive alterations are now made to the club house, which was finished only last year. The roof has been raised and the third floor altered so that there are twenty-five dormitories for accommodating the club members.

The club is unique in the fact that it provides winter accommodation for week-end parties, and is the only South Jersey Club which extends this courtesy and hospitality to its members. In addition to the twenty-five dormitories, six shower baths have been added on this floor, and six hot water baths. There is also a suite of three rooms for the steward and his family who look after the comfort of the members so admirably. These alterations will make the club house one of the finest along the Jersey coast, with its original cost of the house representing an outlay of \$35,000.

It is with great pleasure we print the following card:

"Having been associated for the past twenty years with the late Manning's Yacht Agency, we now beg to advise you that we will continue the yacht brokerage business in all its branches under the name of Jennings Yacht Brokerage Company, Whitehall Building, 17 Battery place, New York city." (Signed by Henry H. Jennings and Herman Jagle.)

Consul James Oliver Laing, at Malta, Maltese Islands, reports that the victory of an American motor boat in a race recently held at that place has caused favorable comment among agents there dealing with motors of various kinds. The dealers in Malta read American motor boat magazines, and already have sold several American motors, the custom of motor boat builders being to build the boat at home and buy the motor abroad.

The King of Siam is about to order a new yacht to replace Maha Chakkri, the present vessel. Representatives of one British and one Japanese firm were recently in Bangkok with a view to obtaining the contract for the new vessel, which, it is understood, is to be of about 3,000 tons, of light draft, and fitted with either turbine or Diesel oil engines. It will probably carry seven 6-inch guns.

The well-known cutter Galatea, 90 tons, built in 1885 by Lieutenant Henn to compete for the America's Cup, and which has been lying at Plymouth, has now been sold by Marvins of the Cowes Yacht Agency for the executors of the late Mr. Henn to Mr. H. J. Beazley, of Southampton, and she will be leaving for the Solent this week. Galatea is of the plank on edge type so much in favor at the time of her build, with a beam of 15 feet only against a b. p. length of 90 feet, while her opponent, Mayflower, was an entirely different type of boat, being a shallow draft centerboard yacht with a beam of over 23 feet on a b. p. length of 87 feet and a measurement (American) of 80 tons and a Thames measurement of over 130 tons. Galatea will probably be worth more broken up than in her present yachting trim, being what is known among yachtsmen as a "lead mine."

Completely recovered from a severe attack of typhoid fever which has kept him at home for two months, Hollis Burgess is back in his office. He had two pleasant surprises during his illness. One was the notification that he had been made an honorary member of the Mosquito Fleet Y. C. through action taken at its annual meeting, and the other that he had been given similar membership in the Inter-Club Yacht Racing Association of Massachusetts. His is the first election to honorary membership in the Mosquito Fleet Club in the last twenty-five years, and the club has had only two other honorary members.

British Motor Boat Club's 21-Footer.

THE new model, here reproduced from Yachting World, is very pretty on the water and practically does not change trim from rest to the highest speed towed at, which was much in excess of that corresponding to the actual performance of last year's boat, the pull being less than that of Angela all the time. There was only a slight film of spray on each side, the stern of the boat passing right over the bow waves. Hitherto the absence of bow waves has only been achieved by so-called hydroplanes meeting the water at speed with a practically flat bottom, as wide or nearly as wide as the boat's greatest beam. This results in the bows of the boat being forced up in the air, it being easier for the water to pass under the boat than to one side. The action of a hydroplane is then similar to that of a man falling flat into the water instead of diving to break the fall, or, in other words, she pounds. Messrs. Cox and King's model splits the crest of waves vertically as an ordinary well-designed boat and keeps her trim without pounding.

Club Elections.

KNICKERBOCKER Y. C.

The Knickerbocker Y. C., organized in 1874, held its annual meeting last week, electing the following officers: Commodore, Dr. W. S. Spencer, auxiliary yawl Yankee II.; Vice-Commodore, W. F. Duffield, auxiliary sloop Maiden; Rear-Commodore, W. D. Griscom, auxiliary sloop Surprise; Secretary, J. O. Sinkinson; Treasurer, George H. Cooper; Measurer, George Stelz; Fleet Surgeon, Dr. W. H. Peer; Directors—Rodman Sands, Harry Stephenson, W. B. Dean, Alfred Schoen and Fred L. Kraemer.

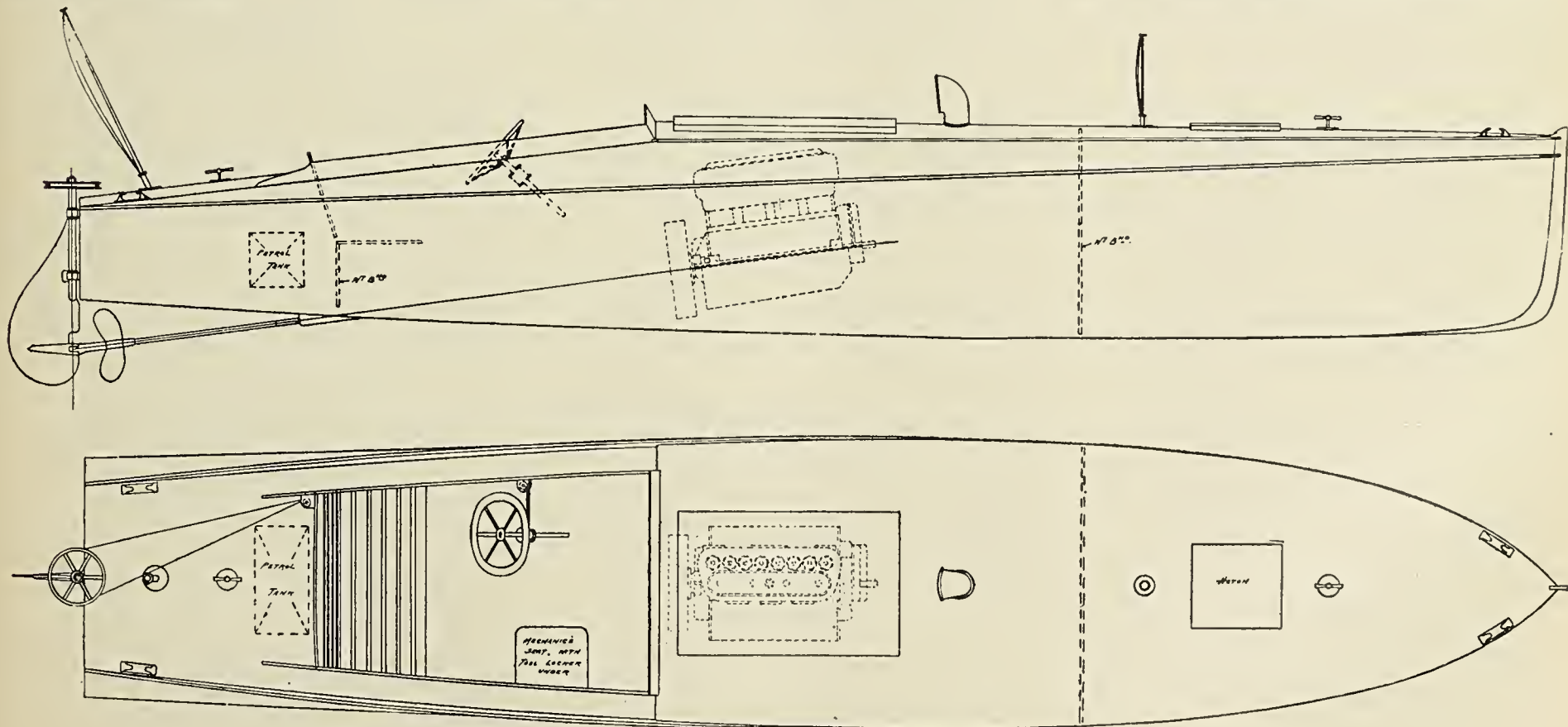
HUGUENOT Y. C.

The officers elected on Feb. 17 were: Commodore, George W. Kear; Vice-Commodore, T. Irving Coe; Rear-Commodore, H. M. Williams; Secretary, J. Myrick, and Treasurer, G. P. Allen.

Others present included Commodore H. A. Jackson, of the New York A. C.; W. S. Creevy, Vice-Commodore of the New Rochelle Y. C., and Dr. Brennan, President of the New Rochelle Rowing Club.

HARLEM Y. C.

At the annual meeting of the Harlem Y. C.



BRITISH MOTOR BOAT CLUB'S 21-FOOTER.

the following officers and trustees were elected for the year 1912: Commodore, John A. Crowley, sloop Ediana; Vice-Commodore, Allan Gibson, yawl Sheelah; Rear-Commodore, Newall L. Mead, sloop Malolo; Treasurer, Edward J. Martin; Secretary, Edward Schaidt; Financial Secretary, Joseph E. Fegan; Measurer, John Wimmer; Fleet Surgeon, Dr. Thomas A. Martin; Chairman of Race Committee, Walter S. Sullivan.

The following were elected trustees of the class of 1912: Edward M. Hartman, Henry M. Schember and Carl Seifert; Class of 1913, Rudolph Weissker, Arthur H. Hall and Godfrey Branfeuhr.

The commodore appointed the following: Fleet Captain, William Yule; Delegates to Y. R. A. of Long Island Sound, Walter S. Sullivan and John Wimmer; Chairman of Entertainment Committee, Messrs. Weissker, Hall and Seifert; Membership Committee, Messrs. Hartman, Schember and Branfeuhr. The chairman of the race committee, W. S. Sullivan, announced the following appointments on that committee: E. M. Hartman and W. J. Fowler.

1912 Motor Boat Show.

WITH attendance and sales records broken, the eighth national motor boat show closed at the Madison Square Garden last Saturday night, the mingled ringing of bells and tooting of whistles sounding an impressive farewell to the annual exhibition. Almost to the last hour crowds as large as on any previous day of the show thronged the aisles, inspecting the medium and high power craft, engines and accessories.

From an exhibitor's standpoint the show has been a financial success, but to the national association it has been epoch making. It marked the first successful attempt of the organization to run affairs under its own auspices, instead of in connection with the Garden management, as heretofore, and there was a decrease of nearly \$30,000 in expenses this year.

A canvass of the many booths disclosed the fact that the majority of the boats on exhibition had been sold during the week and will soon be shipped to the new owners.

Henry R. Sutphen, chairman of the Exhibition Committee, was very enthusiastic over the progress that had been made in a year's time. "The motor boat industry is only in its early stage of growth. A great future lies before it." Mr. Sutphen was positive that the Garden would not be torn down until late in 1913, and that it would be the scene of one more motor boat show.

International Challenge.

COMMODORE H. H. MELVILLE, of the Motor Boat Club of America, received the following challenge for the British International trophy from the Royal Motor Y. C. of London:

"Royal Motor Y. C., London, Feb. 12.
"To the Secretary of the Motor Boat Club of America:

"Dear Sir—I am directed to forward to you a formal challenge of the Royal Motor Y. C. for this year's races for the British International trophy.

"Should be glad to receive your acknowledgment of the same in due course. Believe me, yours truly.

"W. A. JUPP, Secretary."

Commodore Melville held a meeting of the Board of Governors of the Motor Boat Club of America last Tuesday and formally accepted the challenge.

The Royal Motor Y. C. deserves great credit for the perseverance shown by it, as well as other British clubs, to reclaim the cup which stands for international motor boat supremacy. New boats are being built in Great Britain to try as candidates for the challenging team that will be sent to this country.

Mr. Dan Hanbury's new hydroplane, which has been specially designed by Sir John Thornycroft, and is of an improved type of Miranda IV., will be an entrant. One or more boats

have been in construction by French enthusiasts for months, and they undoubtedly will be sent over.

One of the French racers will be fitted with Panhard engines, the aggregate power being stated between 1,000 horsepower and 1,300 horsepower, the machinery installation being in the form of four engines, coupled two in tandem and driving twin screws.

The defense of the cup by the Motor Boat Club of America will be as representative as was the case last year. There is already about completed a defender for Mr. Albert E. Smith by the Electric Launch Company, of Bayonne, N. J., which has been named Columbia, the speed of which may be more than forty miles an hour.

Lawley & Son, of Neponset, Mass., are building a boat with engines of 800 horsepower, from the designs of Swasey, Raymond & Page, of Boston. Rustler II., owned by Mr. P. S. Chesebrough, built last year, but not completed in time for the international racing, will be tried out, and the engines of Dixie IV. will be purchased by a club syndicate and placed in a new hull.

Southern Speed Boats Championship.

THE southern championship races, held this season under the auspices of the St. Augustine Power Boat Club, over their course on the famous Matanzas Bay, opposite St. Augustine, should be the greatest sporting event in the history of the South, and a grat boon to the greatest of all sports—motor boat racing.

The dates set for the holding of these races are April 3, 4 and 5, 1912, and the American Power Boat Association has sanctioned the meet for those dates; all records made will stand as official.

The course will be either one of three and one-third or five miles in length and is triangular in its general shape, with no sharp turns.

Another advantage of this particular course, a chart of which is shown on the back of the enclosed entry blank, is that the boats are never out of sight of the judges, or any one of the many thousands of persons who will be enthusiastic onlookers.

There will be class racing as well as handicaps, based on performance.

The method of obtaining the time from which the handicaps are figured is by putting each boat over the course twice—before the first race—and taking her time then. This is done with every boat not later than the day before the races; the handicaps figured that night; and cards showing starting time and handicap of boat starting just ahead issued. This handicap will apply for first day's racing on all boats, but will be changed for each succeeding day, provided a boat has shown better speed during any race.

A boat is allowed one per cent. excess of speed time handed in for original handicap without penalty. Should this time be exceeded more than one per cent., and not over two per cent., such excess will be added to actual running time; should the time be exceeded more than two per cent. and not over three per cent., such excess will be doubled and added; should the time be exceeded more than three per cent. and not over four per cent., such time shall be tripled and added; should the time be exceeded more than four per cent. and not over five per cent., it shall be quadrupled and added; should such time be exceeded more than five per cent. a boat shall be disqualified for the race.

APRIL 3—MORNING.

10 A. M.—10-mile sprint for boats in 20-foot class. 11 A. M.—10-mile sprint for boats in 32-foot class. 12 M.—10-mile sprint for boats in 40-foot class.

AFTERNOON.

2 P. M.—10-mile handicap for boats of 20 to 25 miles' speed. 3 P. M.—10-mile handicap for

boats of 25 miles' speed and better. 4 P. M.—10-mile handicap free for all.

APRIL 4—MORNING.

10 A. M.—Special handicap for speed boats of less than 20 miles' speed.

AFTERNOON.

2 P. M.—25-mile handicap for boats of 25 miles' speed and better.

4 P. M.—25-mile handicap free for all.

APRIL 5—THE SOUTHERN CHAMPIONSHIP.

The southern championship shall be decided by running two grand handicaps of 50 miles each. Should two different boats win one race each, those two boats shall race off the tie in a 20-mile handicap the following day.

MORNING.

9:30 A. M.—50-mile grand handicap free for all.

AFTERNOON.

2 P. M.—50-mile grand handicap free for all.

Note.—To be eligible to entry in the southern championship a boat must have competed in at least 70 per cent. of the races for which she was eligible or show good cause for not doing so.

It is necessary for a boat to show not less than 20 miles in speed to be eligible for entry for any of the championship races. Special races for boats of less speed will be run if desired. The prizes aggregating \$1,000 in gold are offered, and the winners have the choice of either gold cups to the value of any prize won.

APRIL 3—MORNING.

First race, special cups; second race, special cups; third race, special cups.

AFTERNOON.

First race—first prize, \$50; second prize, \$25. Second race—first prize, \$50; second prize, \$25. Third race—first prize, \$50; second prize, \$25.

APRIL 4—MORNING.

First race, special cup.

AFTERNOON.

First race—first prize, \$75; second prize, \$25. Second race—first prize, \$100; second prize, \$50; third prize, \$25.

APRIL 5—MORNING.

First race—first prize, \$200; second prize, \$50.

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YACHT and BOAT SAILING

By the late Dixon Kemp

Tenth edition. Published 1904. We have a copy in fairly good condition, published at \$12, which we will sell for \$9.00.

FOREST AND STREAM PUBLISHING CO.

AFTERNOON.

First race—first prize, \$200; second prize, \$50. There will be many handsome cups offered in addition to the cash prizes.

All prizes will be presented at the complimentary banquet given by the club in honor of the visiting yachtsmen on the evening of April 5. Every prize won will be presented and become the property of the winner at once—no strings being tied to any one of them.

Every boat entering these races must report to the handicapper in charge of the races, Mr. Chas. F. Hopkins, Jr., not later than the day before the first race in order that the time can be taken and the handicaps arranged. Should a boat be later than this in reporting, her time will be taken for entry in races for the following day, but she will not be allowed to enter for the day upon which she arrives.

The regatta committee shall be the court of appeals, and their decision in every case shall be final. Any objections must be filed with the chairman of this committee, in writing, not later than two hours after any race in which the cause for the objection has occurred.

For further information address Chas. F. Hopkins, Jr., Box 696, St. Augustine, Fla.

Joseph Story Fay.

JOSEPH STORY FAY, JR., died suddenly at his home in Boston on Feb. 4 in the 65th year of his age. He had been in failing health for three years, yet his death was not expected.

The deceased was the son of Joseph Story Fay and was born in Boston in 1847. After his preparatory education he entered Harvard, taking a special course in law, later entering upon an active business life.

He was fond of yachting, owning from time to time several small sloop yachts, including Queen Mab. Interested in International races, he sailed with General Paine in his Mayflower, and also Volunteer in the race between America and England.

Canoeing

Eastern Division, A. C. A.

WEST ROXBURY, Mass., Feb. 19.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The Eastern Division of the American Canoe Association intends holding a dinner on Saturday evening, March 9, at the American House, Boston, and desires to have all members of the A. C. A. who can come and bring friends. The dinner will be \$2 per plate, and notice should be sent at once to Fred Brodbeck, Vice-Commodore Eastern Division, 5254 Washington street, West Roxbury, Mass., by all those intending to attend, stating the number of tickets required.

It is hoped that a goodly number will come together to talk over the Division Meet, which will be held at Long Pond, Lakeville, Mass., on June 15, 16 and 17. Any clothes excepting evening clothes will be full dress, and if members will wear some part or all of the rig that they usually wear to camp, so much the better; but come anyway and meet with all the other fellows, so that when we get into camp we will know each other without a formal introduction, which should never be necessary at an A. C. A. camp.

FRED BRODBECK.

Canoeing on the Lumbee River.

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 23.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Some persons who are interested in camp life in the State have arranged to make a trip in canoes down the Lumbee River, which has its head near Pinehurst, and which runs through the sandhill country, clear and deep until it reaches the coastal plain where it becomes a very remarkable stream. It traverses the country in which live the people formerly

known as the Croatans. These Indians were referred to in a recent article by me. This Lumbee River canoe trip will be found extremely interesting, and the canoes, which are to be manned by Canadian voyageurs, will take the party through the rolling sandhills into the flat lands, all the way through the long leaf pine and further down through quite a lot of subtropical growth. The best fish are black bass, large yellow perch and what are known as the blue bream, which is so fine a fish that the United States Department of Fisheries has taken it up.

FRED A. OLDS.

A. C. A. Membership.

NEW MEMBERS PROPOSED.

Atlantic Division.—Harry S. Gault, 25 Sixth street, Philadelphia, Pa., by Henry B. Fort; Thomas R. G. Phipps, 2552 North Myrtlewood street, Philadelphia, Pa., by H. LeRoy Walker;

Julius A. Leroux, 2513 Seventh avenue, New York, N. Y., and J. Erlandsen, 308 W. 154th street, New York, N. Y., both by Thomas Zuk.

Central Division.—Clyde V. McCurdy, 349 Marguerite avenue, Wilmerding, Pa., by Percy W. Lander; W. Cordes Snyder, Snow Shoe, Pa., by H. E. McLain.

Western Division.—Harold P. Gould, Riverside, Ill., by A. M. Callman; Louis A. Boyle, 133 Fourth street, Aurora, Ill., and Robert J. Nordhold, 1318 Cornelia street, Chicago, Ill., both by J. E. Dixon.

MEMBER TRANSFERRED.

2088, William C. Jupp, 55 Park Row, New York, N. Y., from Western Division to Atlantic Division.

RESIGNATIONS.

Eastern Division.—5706, Wm. B. Carpenter, Providence, R. I.; 4082, Mahlon D. Currier, Lawrence, Mass.; 4112, Dr. L. G. Haskell, Jacksonville, Florida.



TRAP SHOOTING



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

Fixtures.

REGISTERED TOURNAMENTS.

- March 14-15.—Holmesburg Junction, Pa.—Keystone S. L. of Philadelphia. H. L. David, Mgr.
- March 21.—Columbus (O.) G. C. L. Fisher, Sec'y.
- March 22.—Royal Centre (Ind.) G. C. J. E. Swisher, Sec'y.
- March 22-23.—Orange (N. J.) G. C. F. R. Wickes, Sec'y.
- March 23.—Temple, Pa.—Hercules G. C. A. K. Ludwig, Sec'y.
- April 8.—Mt. Airy (Md.) G. C. Ray Watkins, Mgr.
- April 9-10.—Moberly (Mo.) G. C. L. R. Hulén, Sec'y.
- April 9-10.—Birmingham (Ala.) G. C. O. L. Garl, Sec'y.
- April 9-11.—Perry, Okla.—Oklahoma State tournament, under the auspices of the Perry G. C. Bush H. Bowman, Sec'y.
- April 10.—Gaithersburg (Md.) G. C. R. M. Purdum, Sec'y.
- April 11.—Atglen (Pa.) G. C. L. R. Lewis, Mgr.
- April 13.—Rittersville, Pa.—Lehigh R and G. C. H. F. Kock, Sec'y.
- April 15-17.—New Orleans, La.—City Park G. C. E. F. Leckert, Sec'y.
- April 17-19.—Wichita, Kans.—Kansas State tournament, under the auspices of the Interurban G. C. C. W. Jones, Sec'y, 209 N. Main St., Wichita, Kans.
- April 18.—Columbus (O.) G. C. L. Fisher, Sec'y.
- April 23-24.—Spokane, Wash.—Washington State tournament, under the auspices of the Spokane R. and G. C. T. B. Ware, Pres.
- April 23-25.—Laurel, Miss.—Mississippi State tournament under the auspices of the Laurel G. C. Chas. Green, Pres.
- April 23-25.—Omaha (Neb.) G. C. F. T. Lovering, Sec'y.
- April 27-28.—Chicago (Ill.) G. C. E. B. Shogren, Sec'y.
- May 1.—Crete (Neb.) G. C. R. G. Spadt, Sec'y.
- May 2.—Jewell (Ia.) G. C. W. S. Hoon, Sec'y.
- May 2.—Dublin (O.) G. C. N. J. Dominy, Sec'y.
- May 2-3.—Kankakee (Ill.) G. C. E. F. Radeke, Sec'y.
- May 4.—Bethel, Conn.—Western Connecticut T. S. L. tournament, under the auspices of the Bethel G. C. C. K. Bailey, Sec'y.
- May 7.—Pittsburgh, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania Trappers' League tournament, under auspices of the Herron Hill G. C. Thos. D. Bell, Sec'y.
- May 6-8.—Vicksburg (Miss.) G. C. J. J. Bradfield, Sec'y.
- May 7-8.—Des Moines, Ia.—Hyperion G. C. W. E. Moyer, Mgr.
- May 7-8.—Columbus (Neb.) G. C. G. A. Schroeder, Sec'y.
- May 8-9.—Camden (Ark.) G. C. J. P. Wright, Mgr.
- May 8-9.—Columbus (O.) G. C. Lon. Fisher, Sec'y.
- May 9.—Riverside, Ill.—National G. C. C. W. May, Pres.
- May 9.—Vergas (Minn.) R. and G. C. C. Scharf, Sec'y.
- May 9-10.—Charlotte, N. C.—Mecklenburg County G. C. E. P. Coles, Sec'y.
- May 14-15.—David City (Neb.) G. C. E. D. Taylor, Sec'y.
- May 14-15.—Adel, Ia.—Adel G. C. C. F. Clarke, Sec'y.
- May 14-16.—Columbus, Ga.—The Interstate Association's seventh Southern Handicap tournament, under the auspices of the Columbus G. C.; \$1,000 added money. The winner of first place in the Southern Handicap is guaranteed \$250 in cash and a trophy. Elmer E. Shaner, Sec'y-Treas., Pittsburgh, Pa.
- May 15.—Spring Valley (Minn.) G. C. J. M. Carey, Sec'y.
- May 15-16.—Fairmont, W. Va.—West Virginia State tournament, under the auspices of the Fairmont G. C. Ed. H. Taylor, Sec'y.
- May 15-17.—Peoria, Ill.—Illinois State tournament, under the auspices of the Illinois State S. A. Robert Scholes, Sec'y.
- May 17.—Nevada (Ia.) G. C. E. W. Scott, Sec'y.
- May 20-21.—Iowa City (Ia.) G. C. C. Bothell, Sec'y.
- May 21.—Milton Junction (Wis.) G. C. W. H. Smith, Sec'y.

- May 21-23.—Waco, Tex.—Texas State tournament, under the auspices of the Waco G. C. E. S. Forsgard, Mgr.
- May 21-24.—Sunbury, Pa.—Pennsylvania State tournament, under the auspices of the Sunbury-Selinsgrove G. C. J. W. Schoffstall, Sec'y.
- May 22.—Galion (O.) G. C. C. C. Mandeville, Sec'y.
- May 23.—Mt. Morris (Ill.) G. C. H. W. Cushing, Sec'y.
- May 23.—Portage (Wis.) G. C. J. Raup, Sec'y.
- May 23-24.—Waterloo (Ia.) G. C. J. F. Libby, Sec'y.
- May 23-24.—Lexington, Ky.—Kentucky State tournament, under the auspices of the Fayette G. C. F. C. Bell, Sec'y.
- May 23-24.—Delta (Colo.) G. C. R. A. King, Pres.
- May 24.—Norwich, N. Y.—Chenango County G. C. E. D. Borden, Act. Sec'y.
- May 25.—New Haven, Conn.—Western Connecticut T. S. League tournament, under the auspices of the New Haven G. C. Wm. F. Alcorn, Sec'y.
- May 28-29.—Benton (Ill.) G. C. W. H. Foulk, Sec'y.
- May 28-30.—Omaha, Neb.—Nebraska State tournament, under the auspices of the Omaha G. C. F. T. Lovering, Sec'y.
- May 29-30.—Wilmington, Del.—Delaware State tournament, under the auspices of the Du Pont G. C. T. E. Doremus, Sec'y.
- May 30.—Buffalo (N. Y.) Audubon Club. B. V. Covert, Pres.
- May 30.—Watertown (Wis.) G. C. B. H. Reick, Sec'y.
- June 1.—Royersford (Pa.) G. C. F. A. Anderson, Sec'y.
- June 4-6.—Mexico, Mo.—Fifth annual State tournament of the Missouri State Trappers' Association, under the auspices of the Audrain County Gun Club, of Farber, Mo. Russell Glynn, Sec'y.
- June 4-6.—Webster, S. D.—South Dakota State tournament, under the auspices of Webster G. C. John Sherbino, Sec'y.
- June 4-7.—Dayton, O.—Ohio State tournament, under the auspices of the N. C. R. G. C. W. F. MacCandless, Sec'y.
- June 5.—Janesville (Wis.) G. C. L. L. Nickerson, Sec'y.
- June 5-6.—Aurelia (Ia.) G. C. Frank R. Welch, Sec'y.
- June 5-7.—Warm Springs, Ga.—Merriwether G. C. T. B. Slade, Mgr.
- June 6-8.—Newark, N. J.—New Jersey State Sportsmen's Association tournament. Chas. T. Day, Sec'y.
- June 8.—Conde (S. D.) G. C. A. E. McMillan, Sec'y.
- June 11-13.—Syracuse, N. Y.—New York State tournament, under the auspices of the New York State Sportsmen's Association. L. H. Schortemeier, Sec'y-Treas., 201 Pearl street, New York.
- June 11.—Washington, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania Trappers' League tournament, under the auspices of the Washington G. C. C. W. Peterson, Sec'y.
- June 11-13.—Sioux City Ia.—Soo Gun Club. W. F. Duncan, Sec'y.
- June 12.—Brodhead (Wis.) G. C. J. B. Pierce, Sec'y.
- June 12-13.—Pine Bluff, (Ark.) G. C. E. J. Voss, Sec'y.
- June 15.—Bunker Hill (Ill.) G. C. W. Fahrenkrog, Sec'y.
- June 17-19.—Salida, Colo.—Colorado, New Mexico and Wyoming State tournament, under the auspices of the Salida G. C. W. G. Myers, Sec'y.
- June 18-19.—Barre, Vt.—Vermont State tournament, under the auspices of Barre G. C. D. M. Barclay, Pres.
- June 18-21.—Springfield, Ill.—The Interstate Association's thirteenth Grand American Handicap tournament, on the grounds of the Illinois Gun Club; \$1,500 added money. The winner of first place in the G. A. H. guaranteed \$1,000 in cash and a trophy. Elmer E. Shaner, Sec'y-Treas., Pittsburgh, Pa.
- June 25-28.—Eugene, Ore.—Pacific Indians. F. C. Riehl, Sec'y.
- June 27-28.—Spencer (Ia.) G. C. G. O. Round, Sec'y.
- July 3.—Catasauqua, Pa.—Bryden G. C. E. C. Jones, Sec'y.
- July 9-11.—Fort Dodge, Ia.—Iowa State tournament, under auspices of the Fort Dodge G.C. Jos. Kautzky, Manager.
- July 9-11.—Little Rock, Ark.—Arkansas State tournament, under the auspices of the Little Rock G. C. Geo. W. Clements, Mgr.

July 9-11.—Bradford, Pa.—The Interstate Association's Seventh Eastern Handicap tournament, under the auspices of the Bradford G. C.; \$1,000 added money. The winner of first place in the Eastern Handicap is guaranteed \$250 in cash and a trophy. Elmer E. Shaner, Sec'y-Treas., Pittsburgh, Pa.

July 14-15.—Fargo, N. D.—North Dakota State tournament, under the auspices of the Gate City G. C. Albert E. Rose, Sec'y.

July 16.—Butler, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania Trapshooters' League tournament, under the auspices of the Butler R. and G. C. S. G. Purvis, Sec'y.

July 20.—Danbury, Conn.—Western Connecticut Trapshooters' League tournament, under the auspices of the Pabquoque G. C. E. H. Bailey, Sec'y.

July 22-23.—Crookston (Minn.) G. C. W. E. Rowe, Pres.

July 25-26.—Warroad, Minn.—Minnesota State tournament, under the auspices of the Minnesota State Sportsmen's Association. Peter Alldrin, Sec'y.

Aug. 1.—Plattsville (Wis.) G. C. F. J. Bridges, Sec'y.

Aug. 6.—Belle Vernon, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania Trapshooters' League tournament, under the auspices of the Belle Vernon G. C. B. F. Daugherty, Sec'y.

Aug. 7-8.—Lindsay, (Okla.) G. C. Robt. May, Sec'y.

Aug. 10-11.—Chicago (Ill.) G. C. E. B. Shogren, Sec'y.

Aug. 14-16.—Kansas City, Mo.—The Interstate Association's Seventh Western Handicap tournament, under the auspices of the Kansas City G. C.; \$1,000 added money. The winner of first place in the Western Handicap is guaranteed \$250 in cash and a trophy. Elmer E. Shaner, Sec'y-Treas., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Aug. 20-21.—Sioux Falls (S. D.) G. C. A. Olson, Sec'y.

Aug. 27-29.—Portland, Ore.—The Interstate Association's seventh Pacific Coast Handicap tournament, under the auspices of the Portland G. C.; \$1,000 added money. The winner of first place in the Pacific Coast Handicap is guaranteed \$250 in cash and a trophy. Elmer E. Shaner, Sec'y-Treas., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sept. 2.—Ogdensburg (N. Y.) S. A. J. M. Morley, Sec.

Sept. 10.—McKeesport, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania Trapshooters' League tournament, under the auspices of the Youghiogheny Country Club. R. J. Cughey, Sec'y.

Sept. 10-13.—Denver, Colo.—Rocky Mountain Interstate Sportsmen's Association; \$5,000 added money. Ambrose E. McKenzie, Mgr.

DRIVERS AND TWISTERS.

Interclub and University handicap will be held at Travers Island under auspices of New York Athletic Club on April 6, and the American championship on April 3 and 4.

At the annual banquet of the Spring Lake Rod and Gun Club at Streator, Ill., plans were discussed for the coming season. The club was organized fourteen years ago and now has a membership of sixty central Illinois sportsmen. Several trapshoots are planned for the spring months.

The Braidwood (Ill.) Gun Club was incorporated last week and will hold periodical trapshooting tournaments. The incorporators are Walter F. Beland, Roy Griffith and D. S. Barr, well-known sportsmen of Braidwood. Marksmen of Will and adjacent counties will be invited to join the new organization.

Trapshooters of Decatur are making an effort to revive the gun club organization which dissolved last fall. H. W. Cadwallader, the well-known trapshot, has been active in working up interest in the organization, and a meeting will be called in March to elect officers. The shooters at Decatur will not re-enter the Central Illinois Trapshooters' League, but prefer an independent organization.

Elmer E. Shaner says: The tournament registered for New Orleans, La., April 15-17, under the auspices of the City Park Gun Club, will be the Louisiana State tournament. The dates of the Camden Gun Club's tournament, scheduled for Camden, Ark., May 15-16 have been changed to May 8-9. The dates of the New York State tournament, scheduled for Syracuse, N. Y., June 10-13, have been changed to June 11-13. June 10 will be practice day."

The newly organized gun club at Hyattsville, Md., has elected the following officers: President, George B. Luckey; Secretary, Judge John Gibson; Treasurer, G. Hodges Carr; Field Captain, C. B. W. Chapman. Some doubt was entertained, in view of the statute against target practice in Prince George's county, where the sport could be legally conducted, and the matter was referred to Messrs. James C. Rogers and Charles W. Clagett, attorneys, for investigation and report. President Luckey and Messrs. J. Lee D. Clagett and Chapman were named to draft a constitution and by-laws. Messrs. Porter and Chapman were appointed a committee to select proper shooting grounds, and also to look into the matter of securing traps and shells. Each charter member will be assessed \$5, it being estimated that more than \$100 will be necessary to inaugurate the project.

Elmer E. Shaner, Secretary-Treasurer of the Interstate Association, writes us: "The many friends of Mr. Bernard Elsesser, the popular secretary of the Pennsylvania State Sportsmen's Association, who has been seriously ill for the past three weeks with pleuropneumonia, will be pleased, I know, to learn that a telegram from his wife advises me that the crisis has been passed, and that the doctors report Mr. Elsesser's condition as being favorable for recovery. I am quite sure that Mr. Elsesser's many friends will join with me in wishing him a speedy return to good health."

The Jersey City Gun Club will hold an all-day shoot on March 20. Shooting will commence at 10:30 sharp. Two McCrea automatic traps will be used. The program will include ten events of 20 birds each, optional sweeps. Should there be twenty to shoot through the program, the club will contribute \$25, to be divided high gun, \$10, \$7.50, \$5, \$2.50. Targets, 2 cents each. Shells of all standard loads and makes for sale. Lunch served at a nominal price. Money will be divided by the Rose system, 5, 3, 2, 1. For information write R. Young, secretary, 383 Fairmount avenue, Jersey City, N. J.

At the annual meeting of the Lock Haven Gun Club the following members were elected to serve as the officers of the club for the ensuing year: R. H. Stewart, President; Dr. H. W. Klapp, Vice-President; C. A. Jobson, Secretary; L. J. Jarshishek, Assistant Secretary; C. M. Flack, Treasurer; P. S. Kift, Field Captain. The annual two days' shoot of this flourishing, up-to-date club will be held on Aug. 6 and 7 next. After the meeting one hundred members and invited guests of the club surrounded the banquet board in the spacious dining room of the new Commercial Hotel, and did ample justice to an elaborate layout of turkey and all the accessories necessary to a first-class dinner. The banquet is an annual affair, and is enjoyed by the members and their friends.

The Spring Valley Shooting Association, of Reading, Pa., will hold a live-bird shoot on March 9, on their grounds at Spring Valley, Pa. Trolley cars leave Fifth and Penn streets on the hour and half-hour direct to grounds. The first event will be the preliminary handicap, 10 birds, \$5 entrance; the second event, the Spring Valley handicap, at 15 birds, \$8 entrance; handicap distance, 27 to 31yds. Percentage system governs all events under Interstate rules. Shoot starts promptly at 1 P.M. Further information can be had by addressing E. H. Adams, secretary, 1805 Perkiomen avenue, Reading, Pa. The Spring Valley grounds are the leading shooting grounds in the State, and always draw a good crowd of shooters. At the recent shoot held there, a 20-bird race, Fred W. Dinger, of Harrisburg, was high gun with 19 kills. Several of the shooters had 18 to their credit. A silver loving cup will be given to the shooter making the highest score in these two events.

In another column will be found a letter from the Olympic shooting committee to every man wishing to offer himself as a prospect for that team. It is hoped that all American amateur shooters who honestly feel themselves eligible for this team will notify R. L. Spotts, 105 Hudson street, New York city immediately. This committee has a tremendous task, albeit a thankless one, on its hands to select the team, and time is none too long before the successful candidates must be ready to go over the water. The committee is working conscientiously and deserves the support of every trapshooter, amateur and professional. Let's all stop the talk of "conditions imposed" by the Olympic committee, and, to quote a letter from Carl von Lengerke, printed in last week's issue of FOREST AND STREAM: "I hope 'our boys' will go over there, meet them at their own game, beat them on their own 'dunghill' and keep up the unblemished reputation of good American sportsmanship, win or lose, and not raise a 'howl' about conditions." This is the spirit of true American sportsmanship. If you haven't it already, get it. Make it contagious, so that when the shoot is over and the trophy is hidden away in America, wherever the imported trophies generally go, there will be no soreheads crying "I didn't get a chance." BEECROFT.

Laurel Gun Club.

LAUREL, Miss., Feb. 20.—At a special shoot this afternoon in honor of Mr. Gibbs, the following scores were made: Shot at. Broke. Shot at. Broke
Dr C M Davis. 75 49 Dr Scarborough 75 40
H D Gibbs..... 75 58 Decker 61 25
V Johnson 75 60 H N Rogers... 50 29
Thursdays are the regular shooting days of this club. H. N. ROGERS, Sec'y.

New York Athletic Club.

TRAVERS ISLAND, N. Y., Feb. 24.—Rattling weather here to-day, but it didn't coax a great entry list. Most prominent was B. M. Higginson, who made 94 out of 100 for high gun of the day, and in Lenane cup event made a full score from 4 handicap. O. C. Grinnell beat McMahon in shoot-off for February cup, which gave him the trophy. D. F. McMahon won leg on Lenane cup after a shoot-off with Billings, Simpson, Huggins and Grinnell. Billings won ten pair doubles scratch event with 14.

Billings won the Billings cup, field position rules, after a shoot off with Grinnell.

February cup, 25 targets, handicap:

C W Billings.....	2 22	W J Simpson.....	3 23
G J Corbett.....	1 23	E F Crowe.....	3 21
A E Ranney.....	2 24	E M Huggins.....	5 18
O C Grinnell.....	3 25	G M Thompson....	2 20
T Lenane	4 20	R L Spotts.....	0 21
G F Pelham.....	4 21	B M Higginson....	1 23
W B Ogden.....	2 24	R R Debacher.....	5 20
J G Battison.....	3 21	D F McMahon.....	2 25
G F McLemore....	6 18		

Shoot-off:

O C Grinnell.....	3 23	D F McMahon.....	2 21
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Lenbeck trophy, 25 targets, handicap:

C W Billings.....	2 25	W J Simpson.....	3 24
G J Corbett.....	1 22	E F Crowe.....	3 15
A E Ranney.....	2 24	E M Huggins.....	5 21
O C Grinnell.....	2 21	G M Thompson....	2 18
T Lenane	4 23	R L Spotts.....	0 23
G F Pelham.....	4 25	R R Debacher.....	5 18
W B Ogden.....	2 22	D F McMahon.....	2 24
J G Battison.....	3 25	J I Brandenburg... 5 23	
G F McLemore....	0 18		

Lenane cup, 25 targets, handicap:

C W Billings.....	2 25	W J Simpson.....	3 25
G J Corbett.....	1 22	E F Crowe.....	3 21
A E Ranney.....	2 23	E N Huggins.....	5 25
O C Grinnell.....	2 22	G M Thompson....	2 23
T Lenane	4 24	R L Spotts.....	0 20
G F Pelham.....	4 24	B M Higginson....	4 25
W B Ogden.....	2 22	R R Debacher.....	5 19
J G Battison.....	3 23	D F McMahon.....	2 21
C F McLemore....	0 17		

President's cup, 25 targets, handicap:

C W Billings.....	2 25	W J Simpson.....	3 22
G J Corbett.....	1 21	E F Crowe.....	3 18
A E Ranney.....	2 22	E N Huggins.....	5 21
O C Grinnell.....	2 22	G M Thompson....	2 21
T Lenane	4 23	R L Spotts.....	0 22
G F Pelham.....	4 21	B M Higginson....	0 23
W B Ogden.....	2 18	R R Debacher.....	5 21
J G Battison.....	3 20	D F McMahon.....	2 21
G F McLemore....	0 20	J I Brandenburg... 5 24	

Ten pairs doubles, scratch:

C W Billings.....	14	W J Simpson.....	10
A E Ranney.....	8	E F Crowe.....	8
O C Grinnell.....	5	R L Spotts.....	13
G F Pelham.....	8	R R Debacher.....	10
W B Ogden.....	11	D F McMahon.....	8

Billings cup, Olympic rules, handicap, 25 targets:

C W Billings.....	1 21	E F Crowe.....	5 18
G J Corbett.....	1 17	G M Thompson....	2 16
A E Ranney.....	2 17	R L Spotts.....	0 18
O C Grinnell.....	2 22	B M Higginson....	0 23
G F Pelham.....	4 19	R R Debacher.....	5 19
W B Ogden.....	2 20	D F McMahon.....	2 22
W J Simpson.....	3 14	J I Brandenburg... 5 20	

Distance Handicap, 25 targets:

	Yds.	T'l		Yds.	T'l
C W Billings...	20	22	W J Simpson...	18	17
G J Corbett....	20	21	E F Crowe.....	18	18
A E Ranney....	19	17	G M Thompson...	19	16
O C Grinnell... 19	22	R L Spotts....	21	21	
T Lenane	17	17	B M Higginson 21	20	
G F Pelham....	17	16	D F McMahon... 19	18	
W B Ogden....	19	15	J I Brandenburg 16	16	
J G Battison... 18	18				

Shoot-off:

C W Billings...	20	21	O C Grinnell... 19	20
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Boston Athletic Club.

THE following scores were made at the Washington's Birthday shoot of the Boston A. A. J. L. Snow won first prize in the morning; L. H. Davis, second; G. L. Munroe, third. There was a good light, but high wind; temperature 30 degrees.

J L Snow.....	5 75	C C Clapp.....	12 59
L H Davis.....	24 73	G B Clark.....	12 58
S A Ellis.....	3 73	F Whitney	15 54
G L Munroe....	24 70	D Dewey	12 52
W C Brooks....	12 67	T C Adams.....	0 44
R A Faye.....	0 65	H W Knights....	13 43
W B Farmer....	7 64	*E H Vreeland... 0 38	
J E Lynch.....	5 61	C B Tucker.....	5 37
C A Barnes....	24 61	F H Richards....	24 51

Shoot-off: of tie for second prize, at 25 targets:

L H Davis	6 19	S A Ellis.....	1 17
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At the afternoon shoot S. A. Ellis won first; W. C. Brooks, second; W. B. Farmer and G. L. Munroe tied for third, and on shoot-off at 25 targets, the former won.

S A Ellis.....	3 74	R A Faye.....	0 59
W C Brooks....	12 72	L H Davis.....	24 56
W B Farmer....	7 71	C C Clapp.....	12 54
G L Munroe....	24 71	T C Adams.....	0 47
J L Snow.....	5 69	F Whitney	15 39
J E Lynch.....	5 68	C B Tucker	5 35
G B Clark.....	12 61		

Shoot-off of tie for third prize, at 25 targets:

W B Farmer	2 21	G L Munroe.....	6 19
------------------	------	-----------------	------

*Guest.
S. A. Ellis was high gun for the day with (6) 147. R. A. Faye was high scratch gun for the day with 124. The wind was still high in the afternoon.
C. B. TUCKER, Capt.

Ohio State Championship.

THE annual contest for the white flier championship of Ohio was held on the grounds of the Crystal Lake Gun Club at Ryland, Ky., on Feb. 22. The attendance was not up to expectations, owing to the bad weather. On Wednesday night a blizzard visited this section, and its force was not spent on Thursday morning, for at train time the wind was still blowing a gale, and the air was full of snow. A dozen shooters, however, went down early, only to find that the supply of birds had not arrived on account of delays to trains. The forenoon was passed with a miss-and-out event at targets. The birds reached the grounds about 2:30 in the afternoon, and the match was started at once with thirteen entries, R. H. West, Jr., acting as referee. The mercury stood at a number of degrees below freezing, and the wind was still blowing hard across the traps, making extremely hard shooting conditions. The birds were the hardest and fastest lot trapped on these grounds for many months, and with the aid of the wind a large majority proved to be screamers. There were very few sitters, and most of these developed a speed, when they did start, that carried them safely over the boundary. Left-quarterers, going with the wind, were the hardest proposition, and unless stopped with the first barrel, invariably got away to be scored "dead out" or lost. The scores give a very good idea of the conditions, as it is seldom that these shooters have so many lost birds recorded against them. Late in the afternoon, it was seen that it would be impossible to finish by dark, so all but the residents of Ohio dropped out on the 33d round, leaving five men, Rowe, Hessler, Johnson, Payne and Hake, to fight it out for the title and trophy. At the end of the 25th round Rowe had lost but one bird, his 4th, dead out, and was 2 ahead of Hake. The last half of the match found both men shooting in poorer form than at first, owing to the cold and the failing light, but Hake made the better showing and led by 2 birds, thus tying the score on a total of 41. In the shoot-off at 5 birds, Rowe killed the first 3 and lost his 4th and 5th. Hake lost his 1st, 2d and 4th birds, and lost the match after putting up a good fight. Payne was second with 40, killing 21 in the last half. Hessler finished third. The afternoon was pleasant with the exception of the wind. The match was shot in strings of 5 birds to each man, in order to save time, and finish the match. Dan Pohlar, the previous holder of the title, was unable to be present. The target event was shot under the old-time rule of "gun below the elbow," and this, together with the fact that the targets were thrown further than usual, accounts for the low scores. Hammerschmidt won with 14, and Johnson was second on 13. The former also won the miss-and-out event, Irwin and Nicholas tying for second place. Scores:

Miss-and-out, \$2 entrance: Hammerschmidt 7, Irwin 6, Nicholas 6, Dameron 5, Rowe 3, Payne 3, Schreck 2, Walker 1, Robbins 1, Hessler 0.

Match: Nicholas 4, Hammerschmidt 4. Kalamazoo championship, 25 targets, gun below elbow: Hammerschmidt 14, Johnson 13, Hessler 12, Schreck 11, Dameron 9, Rowe 8, Payne 8, Robbins 8, Irwin 7.

Ohio State championship, 50 live birds: Hammerschmidt 22-22, Irwin 20-20, Dameron 20-20, Rowe 21-21, Walker 20-20, Schreck 21-21, Robbins 20-20, Hessler 20-20, Johnson 21-21, Nicholas 21-21, Payne 21-21, Voige 21-21, Hake 21-21. Shoot-off of tie, 5 birds: H. Rowe 3, H. Hake 1.

Crescent Athletic Club.

BAY RIDGE, N. Y., Feb. 24.—Under excellent conditions the Crescent Athletic Club turned out in large numbers to-day, and in the seven matches, many full scores were returned.

In the feature contest of the day, a 100 target handicap match for the take-home trophy, H. M. Brigham proved to be the high gun. With a handicap of 1, he broke 95 out of his possible 100 targets. His four strings were: 21, 25, 25, 25. W. Pell was the runner-up with 91. Scores:

Take-home trophy, 100 targets, handicap: H M Brigham 1 95, W W Pell 5 94, F B Stephenson 0 91, J P Sousa 4 91, L C Hopkins 5 89, C Blake 3 88, J F James 0 87, G N Felix 3 87, C Ramapo 3 87, J P Fairchild 1 81. February cup, 25 targets, handicap: F S Hyatt 1 24, C R James 0 24, W W Pell 5 24, C W Berner 2 23, H M Brigham 1 22, G G Stephenson 3 22, J P Sousa 4 21, S C Hopkins 5 21.



AUTOLOADING SHOTGUN

Five shots—Three to get the Cripples. Each separate shot under absolute control of the trigger finger. The action is simple; powerful and sure. Part of the recoil, ordinarily absorbed by the shooter's shoulder, is used to operate the mechanism. Not one single ounce of muzzle energy is lost. Handles the heaviest loads with least punishment. Handles all loads with equal ease and safety, and—a solid wall of steel stands between the shooter's face and the firing chamber always. As a repeater it is better balanced—quicker pointing—faster. As a single-loader it is simpler to operate. The simple completeness of the take-down permits ready cleaning of the barrel from the breech. The take-down screw is large and easily handled. Taken down the Remington-UMC Autoloading Shotgun measures 32 inches over all. Costs a little more because it is worth a little more.

Remington-UMC—the perfect shooting combination

REMINGTON ARMS — UNION METALLIC CARTRIDGE CO. 299 Broadway - - - - - New York City

Best three scores for month: G G Stephenson, Jr. 23 22 24-69, F B Stephenson 21 23 24-68. F. B. Stephenson trophy, 25 targets, handicap: C A Ramapo 4 25, W W Pell 5 25, A Blake 4 25, C Blake 4 25, H M Brigham 1 24, L C Hopkins 5 24, J P Fairchild 2 24, G N Felix 3 23, F S Hyatt 1 22, F B Adams 0 21, J P Sousa 4 21. Best 100 out of 150 targets for month: J P Fairchild 91. F. S. Hyatt trophy, gun below elbow, 50 targets: F B Stephenson 42, G G Stephenson 41, G E Brower 37, H T Spooner 34, W W Pell 34, L C Hopkins 33.

Crystal Lake Gun Club.

THE fourth contest in the series for the club trophy had only seven entries, and was won by Geo. Walker on a perfect score of 25, shooting from 33yds. Roanoke, Jr., kept up with him until the 12th bird, which he missed; his 20th bird also got away, and he finished second with J. Schreck on 23 each. The conditions were fairly good, and the birds an average lot. Walker now has two wins to his credit, and one more will give him the trophy and purse.

Fourth trophy contest, 25 birds, handicap rise: Walker, 33 222121222222222222222222-25, Schreck, 33 222022222222222222212222-23, Roanoke, Jr., 29 1222112111202112111022212-23, Payne, 32 212222201202221222021222-22, D Pohlar, 31 1222110222102221102210211-21, Rowe, 31 2221202022221211110120121-21, Robbins, 28 0221200022.22212222102210-18. No. 2, 10 live birds: Payne 2212122210-9, Pohlar 1102222202-8, Roanoke, Jr. 1221011120-8, Walker 1111000222-7, Schreck 0220202221-7.

Olympic Trapshooting Committee.

HAVING noticed several letters in your magazine relative to the fairness of the trap-shooting rules as adopted by the Swedish Olympic Games Committee—also answering your inquiry as to our opinion of same—want to say we feel it is entirely fair to enforce the "field position," as the United States and Canada are practically the only countries that shoot the gun to the shoulder position, really a small percentage of the countries that will compete, and because we have adopted a style practically of our own is no reason why we should ask to be favored.

The argument, of course, is that it is an amateur world's championship, and that each style of shooting should be given its chance to show its superiority, but against that we must remember that clay bird shooting as we know it to-day is the outcome of the live-bird shooting.

This championship is to decide who are the best shots, and we do not believe that anyone would say but that the "field position" is the natural position from which shooting must be done, especially when one is hunting.

We are entering a team for the United States and are going over there confident that in this country of ours we have just as good shots as there are any place in the world.

The American amateur trap-shooter, we think, is one of the fairest, squarest lovers of good fair sport in the world, and we believe we voice the sentiment of a very large percentage of them when we say that we are going over there to win if we can, asking no favors. If we lose, it is because they have better natural shots than we have in this country.

The amateur shooter of America stands for "good, clean, fair sport," and, we believe, has quite enough ability to adapt himself to any conditions that are adopted by the other countries, and we have yet to meet the first one who asks to be favored or would accept a favor to increase his chances to win. If at some later time these games are held in America, no doubt the rules and regulations will allow any style of position the shooter cares to adopt, but we feel now that it would be unsportsmanlike if the American shooters did enter a protest against the conditions as laid down or ask that they be changed in any way, as we are invited to compete under certain conditions, and when we enter, we accept the conditions, and if we do not care to, we do not need to compete.

Above all things we believe that the American sportsman is not a "quitter" or a "kicker," and do not feel that they want to place themselves on record as such. Also, that the team that represents this country, when finally selected, will go to Stockholm to win or lose gracefully.

We also feel that the public criticism of the program, if continued, will only reflect on the team when they arrive at the games, as we find comments made in this country are published abroad, whether true or not, but we want the good will of all the countries competing.

The Olympic Trapshooting Committee requests that any trap-shooter who would care to make the all-American amateur team to shoot at Stockholm, Sweden, and who is willing to pay his own expense for the trip, send his name in to R. L. Spotts, Secretary, No. 105 Hudson street, New York city.

The team will consist of nine men, six to shoot and three substitutes, and will be selected by the committee from the applications received.

Anyone who does not make the team and who would want to shoot for the "World's Olympic Individual Championship" will have to send in their names as early as possible to the secretary.

Twelve men can represent America.

On receipt of application particulars of style of shooting and instructions will be sent.

C. W. BILLINGS, FRANK HALL, R. L. SPOTTS,

Olympic Games Trapshooting Committee.

International Trapshooting Tournament Program.

Madison Square Garden, March 2 to 9.

FROM March 2 until March 9, inclusive, except Sunday, the traps will be open from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7:30 P. M., for shooters to qualify for the final round in the championship contest, which will take place on March 9 at 5 P. M. Conditions will be as follows: The qualifying rounds will be 50 targets per man, re-entries unlimited, entrance price of targets at 2 cents each. The final round will be 100 targets per man, entrance price of targets at 2 cents each. Those eligible to compete in the final round in the championship will be the ten contestants present having respectively the ten highest scores made in the previous qualifying rounds shot on any of the preceding days of the tournament. No contestant can qualify with more than one score, that score being the highest made by him in any qualifying rounds. As re-entries for the qualifying rounds are unlimited, any contestant can, during the qualifying rounds, try to better any record made by him in the previous rounds.

Prizes.—Prizes in the International indoor amateur championship are as follows: To the winner in the final round of the championship contest will be donated a handsome gold watch fob, emblematic of the international indoor amateur championship. To the contestants making the second highest score will be donated a silver watch fob. To the contestants making the third highest score will be donated a bronze watch fob. In addition to the above prizes, the management will donate a prize each day to the contestants making the highest score in the qualifying rounds shot that day. In case of a tie, such tie will be shot off next day at 25 targets.

Special events will be arranged as the occasion requires. Optional sweeps will be run in connection with all practice and scheduled events. Intercity three-man team races will be shot in connection with the 50-target events. Arrangements can be made with the management for special matches, team contests, etc., to be shot during the tournament.

A special prize will be given by the management to the professional shooter making the best general average during the tournament. To qualify for this prize, the contestant must take part in the competition every day. No re-entry score will be counted. Should a contestant shoot two or more scores of 50 targets each on any day, his score on that day shall alone be credited for this prize. His score on that day shall alone be credited for this average.

Experts will be in attendance each day from 9 to 11 o'clock A. M., to give instructions to novices at the traps. Make your wants known to the management of the tournament. There will be no charge for instructions. A complete assortment of factory loaded shells will be on sale. Luther J. Squier will manage the shoot.

For further information write S. M. Van Allen, General Manager, 339 Fifth avenue, New York.

Ossining Gun Club.

OSSINING, N. Y., Feb. 23.—The annual president's shoot of the Ossining Gun Club was held on Feb. 22. This shoot is so called, for the president of the club, Col. Franklin Brandreth, each year donates prizes for the members to compete for. This year he donated thirty-four silver cups, no two alike. There were thirty-one shooters, so very one got a prize. The shooters were divided into three classes—A, B and C. Each shooter took his choice of a prize according to his score. The following are the scores at 50 targets each:

Table with 2 columns of names and scores for Class A, Class B, and Class C.

Table with 2 columns of names and scores for Class B and Class C.

Table with 2 columns of names and scores for Class C.

Special event, open to all, 15 targets, for three cups, high guns. This is where Lawrence, Jr., put it over his "dad."

Table with 2 columns of names and scores for the special event.

SECRETARY.

Queens C. C.

QUEENS, L. I., Feb. 24.—The principal event was a 50-target match here to-day for a cup offered by T. R. Chapman, which he himself won with a total of 49. In a special prize shoot, C. Voegel, H. K. Morrell and W. Simonson tied with 46 out of 50. W. Simonson won the shoot-off. The scores:

Table with 4 columns of names and scores for Chapman cup, 50 targets, handicap.

Table with 4 columns of names and scores for Special shoot, 50 targets, handicap.

Table with 4 columns of names and scores for Shoot-off, 25 targets, scratch.

Mineral Springs Gun Club.

WILLOW GROVE, Feb. 24.—The Mineral Springs Gun Club held an interesting target shoot on the range of the Mineral Springs organization this afternoon. Hiltbeitel carried off the high-gun trophy, and was also one of four "spoon" winners. Other winners were Cooper, Nice and Beans. The scores:

Table with 4 columns of names and scores for First event, 25 targets, handicap.

Table with 4 columns of names and scores for Second event, 25 targets, handicap.

Table with 4 columns of names and scores for Third event, 25 targets, handicap.

Table with 4 columns of names and scores for Fourth event, 25 targets, handicap.

Harrisburg Sportsmen's Association.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Feb. 22.—The Harrisburg Sportsmen's Association held its annual live-bird shoot on their usual date, Washington's Birthday. The program called for 20 live birds. This was the rawest day of the season, wind blowing a hundred miles an hour, thus keeping many shooters away. The big race could not be shot off. A 10-bird race was opened at \$5 entrance, in which eleven participated. In the second event, also a 10-bird race, fifteen entered at \$5. John Shupp served as referee in the first event, and Lutz in the second event.

In event No. 1, Oliver, of Harrisburg, and John Rehrig, of Port Carbon, Pa., were high guns with 9 kills. This showed exceptional skill in this gale of wind. Dinger, the old "skeeter," and Worden landed second money with 8 kills. Sam Trafford, of Lebanon, Pa., scored 7 alone for third money—a great honor to his credit. Eisenhour lost 6 birds in this event, but showed the boys his skill when he landed for first money in the second event.

Emmers and Ziegler, both of Royersford, Pa., arrived in time to enter in the second event and landed for second money. They invited the boys to their grounds for their registered tournament on June 1, 1912.

Worden and Eisenhour, both of the home club, landed first money with 8 kills. Fred wasn't in it this time. Seven kills was the second money in this event and was won by five contestants, viz., Oliver, Emmers, Ziegler, Schmoyer and Dinger—a sandwich and a cup of coffee. George Washington Trafford got third money with 6 kills and losing 2 dead out of bounds—exceptionally well done for G. W.

The events were completed at 4:30 P. M. with but fifteen contestants, owing to the fearful storm. Two years ago sixty-five shooters had entered the game.

About 900 birds were left untouched, which will very likely be shot on another date.

Hot coffee and sandwiches were always in readiness for the trappers and members.

Lesneski and Schmoyer agreed to shoot a 25-bird race for \$25 in the near future. Grounds neutral.

Table with 2 columns of names and scores for Event No. 1, 10 birds, entrance \$5; and Event No. 2, 10 birds, entrance \$5.

LUDDY.

Registered Tournaments.

THE tournaments registered with the Interstate Association during the week ending Feb. 24, follow:

- List of registered tournaments including Chicago (Ill.), Kankakee (Ill.), Spring Valley (Minn.), Lexington, Ky., Delta (Colo.), Portage (Wis.), Buffalo (N. Y.), Bunker Hill (Ill.), Little Rock, Ark., Plattsville (Wis.), and Chicago (Ill.).

Eagle Gun Club.

MANOA, Pa., Feb. 24.—A dozen marksmen took part in the weekly event of the Eagle Gun Club this afternoon at Manoa, and Wolfenden and Bivens made straights. Dideon had a possible chance to also share in first money until he called for his last bird. That pigeon proved to be a screamer, and taking a left quartering flight, escaped both barrels. This put Gideon in a tie with four others for second money. The scores:

Table with 2 columns of names and scores for Eagle Gun Club.

Montclair Gun Club.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Feb. 24.—The fourth leg on the members' trophy was shot to-day. It was won by J. C. Atwater. Edward Winslow leads with two victories, while Crane and Atwater each have one. The scores:

Table with 2 columns of names and scores for First round.

Table with 2 columns of names and scores for Second round.

In the shoot-off between Atwater and Crane the former won—(5) 21 to Crane's (6) 22.

Chicago Gun Club.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 18.—A field of forty-six shooters is good evidence that we had a pleasant day for shooting, and it certainly was, as the weather was like a fine spring day, and quite a treat from the weather we have had since the first of the year.

Kammerer, Jeff and Schultz had the best of a special match, with May, Goode and MacLachlan, the race being at 50 targets per man for the dinners.

In the club event at 50 targets, Classes A and B, shooting 50 targets, Bills again topped the list with 49 out of 50.

Jeff and MacLachlan each recorded a score of 21 out of 12 pairs, the latter also getting two 20s and a 19.

Shrigley got into the fray to-day, but does not feel quite strong enough to shoot over 50.

Events Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, and 10 were at 12 pairs each.

Table with 11 columns (Events 1-11) and 11 rows of names and scores. Includes names like Kammerer, Goode, May, Jeff, MacLachlan, Schultz, Bills, Keller, Davis, Wolfe, Shrigley, Crocker, Fetherston, Graham, White, Meisner, Moore, Keller, Shogren, Walsh, Seelig, Miller, Dickerman, Poole, Hanson, Cutler, Selver, Davis, Wilcox, Cannon, Malmgren, Mott, Boyle, Albrecht, Earl, Bowman, Eck, George, Griffith.

Feb. 17.—The fairly pleasant weather to-day resulted in nineteen shooters turning out. In the club event, at 50 targets, Barto was high amateur with a score of 46, being tied by Amman, Goode being next in line with 45, he being tied by Mitchell.

Table with 11 columns (Events 1-11) and 11 rows of names and scores. Includes names like Barto, May, Goode, Jeff, MacLachlan, Davis, Stannard, Taggart, Mitchell, Ammann, Parker, Young, Paddock, Poole, Spangler, White, Mathews, Fox, Pottinger.

Jersey City Gun Club.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Feb. 24.—Ten shooters were out at the Saturday shoot of the Jersey City Gun Club on Saturday, Feb. 24. It was one of the finest days for trapshooting that one could wish for, as there was no wind at all.

Table with 4 columns: Name, Shot at, Broke, Name, Shot at, Broke. Includes names like Piercy, Lawton, Engle, Hallinger, Dixon, Flaccus, Kurzal, Simpson, Brady, Bill.

Inter-Club Record Again Boosted By WINCHESTER .22 Cal. Rifles and Cartridges

WONDERFUL to tell, the phenomenal Inter-Club Record of 995 out of a possible 1,000 points made by the Winchester Rod and Gun Club, of New Haven, Conn., has been beaten, but it took the same club to do it and the same shooting equipment.



Composite of the 100 Shots

- G. W. Chesley, - - - 200
Capt. W. H. Richard, - 199
H. S. Williams, - - - 199
M. O. Buttsteadt, - - 199
Capt. A. F. Laudensack, 198
995



Composite of Chesley's Targets

This makes three times in succession members of the Winchester Rod and Gun Club have broken the Inter-Club Record, and in each instance every shooter used exclusively Winchester Rifles and Cartridges. If anything were needed to further convince informed shooters that Winchester Rifles and Cartridges have exceptionally good shooting qualities, these performances would change their conviction into a dead certainty.

You Won't Go Wrong If You Shoot The Red W Combination

Cleveland Gun Club.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 18.—The regular weekly shoot of the Cleveland Gun Club, held Saturday afternoon at the club's shooting park, was an up-to-date shooting match with a good bunch of target breakers, and if we had had with us the regulars, it would have been a record-breaking crowd for a winter day; but they are coming, one by one, and will be all on deck by the time the bluebirds come.

The shoot of Saturday was a merry one for high gun between Mr. C. E. Doolittle and W. H. Archer, the former winning by one target, with scores of 95 and 94 out of 100.

The president, E. S. Rogers, who has been away from the city most of this year, has been missed very much; he is always doing something to keep the ball rolling; but his troubles will soon be over, and then he will be at his old stand, which all hands will be glad to see.

would have something to remind us of what they look like, but we would sooner have the real thing, so brace up and renew your acquaintance and refresh your mind and body, which every man needs. Following are the scores:

- Event No. 1, monthly trophy, 50 targets, 16yds.: Archer 49, Doolittle 47, L. M. Weeden 46, Weeden 45, Dr. Brown 45, Flick 43, Mack 41, Stevens 41, Afflick 41, Brown 40, North 38, Wall 38, Morris 38, Rockwell 37, Hopkins 36, Z. Thorpe 29, Brainard 28, F. Thorp 28, Steney 26.
Event No. 2, annual trophy, 50 targets, 16yds.: Doolittle 48, Scott 45, Archer 45, F. M. Weeden 44, Dr. Brown 44, Morris 43, Weeden 43, Stevens 41, North 39, Hopkins 37, Rockwell 37, Flick 36, Wall 36, Hopp 33, Thorp 32, Brainard 31.
Event No. 3, 25 targets, gun below the elbow until the bird is on the wing, 16yds. rise: Dr. Brown 23, Flick 19, F. M. Weeden 18, Hopkins 19, Brown 20, Weeden 17, Stevens 16, Hopp 14, Steney 10.

The FOREST AND STREAM may be obtained from any newsdealer on order. Ask your dealer to supply you regularly.

Peters

.22 CALIBER CARTRIDGES

WIN at the U. S. INDOOR TOURNAMENT

Brooklyn, February 3-10, 1912—More Prizes Than All Other Makes Combined

CONTINUOUS MATCH	EXPERT MATCH	BULL'S EYE MATCH	HONOR TARGET	100 SHOT MATCH
1st { L. P. Ittel } Tie With { Wm. Keim } 3 Others	1st L. P. Ittel	1st H. M. Pope	1st W. Rosenbaum	4th W. Keim
2d H. M. Pope	3d W. A. Tewes	2d { W. Rosenbaum { P. Goldthwaite	2d W. Keim	5th W. A. Tewes
3d Dr. J. H. Snook	4th H. M. Pope	3d F. C. Ross	3d W. A. Tewes	
4th M. Baal		4th M. Dorrier	4th M. Dorrier	

MOST BULL'S EYES: 1st W. Rosenbaum - 2d W. Martin

All the above, and 22 out of 39 Contestants, Used PETERS CARTRIDGES

PETERS .22 CALIBER SEMI-SMOKELESS CARTRIDGES have won more honors in National Tournaments and Championship Matches during the past 15 years than all other makes put together. The evidence as to the actual *shooting superiority* of the **P** brand is overwhelming.

Do not be misled, but demand *Peters*, the original and only SEMI-SMOKELESS

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New Orleans: 321 Magazine Street. E. F. LECKERT, Manager

San Francisco: 608-612 Howard Street. J. S. FRENCH, Manager

Mobile Gun Club Tournament.

Tom Cassety ("Rabbit Eyes"), back in the game, is an awfully good thing for the game, and the U. M. C. Co., are to be congratulated on securing his services.

Rabbit's many Mobile friends wish him unbounded success and will do everything in their power to help him along and keep him forever and ever with us and the shooting game.

Walter Huff, as smiling and good-natured as ever, ran in on us with two wild turkeys and treated a number of his friends to an elegant dinner in the Vineyard of Cawthon Hotel. Come again, Walter, with or without turkeys; you are always welcome.

Fred Stone, of Montgomery & Stone Theatrical Co., shot with us part of the last day, and shot well, too. Fred dealt Walter Huff an awful blow during the performance Friday night, by announcing from the stage that Walter had said he never missed a target, and that all targets scored him as lost were made of tin and therefore wouldn't break. Walter got even, though, by making Stone furnish a number of passes to his show which was thoroughly enjoyed.

We are in receipt of a letter from Houston, Tex., signed Sunny South Handicap, telling of a shipment by express or otherwise (the otherwise a cattle car) one Nick Arie, and requesting that immediately after the shoot we tag him for home and see that he got away safely. This Nick won all our money and a silver loving cup, and we understand went home in a Pullman, so he could sleep with his cup under his pillow, thereby keeping his running mate, Ben Schwartz, from stealing same.

Rollo (Pop) Heikes is always a welcome visitor to Mobile, not only by the present-day shooters, but by all living members of old-time clubs.

Mr. H. P. Voss, one of the best-known men in Mobile, and in his day (he is not old yet), one of the best shots, and still an authority on everything pertaining to guns and shooting, was so glad to see "Pop" that he quit his business and refereed for us all of one day.

Guy Ward says that since he has been with Stevens Arms Co., it is next to impossible to keep a gun, as some one will borrow same to shoot in two or three events and then demand that he sell them that very gun. I don't blame the buyer, as a gun once used by Guy Ward must be well trained; but I pity poor Guy, who has to wait until he can get another gun from the factory.

We have known Jake ("Nigger") Gibs a long while, but this is the first time he has honored our city with his presence. Now he wants to purchase the Cawthon Hotel and spend the rest of his days in the Vineyard. If he can't succeed in this, he promises to visit us just as often as his company will allow, and maybe some few times without their knowledge.

Dr. Lawson, of Greensboro, Ala., a bank president, therefore a law-abiding citizen, wouldn't shoot with us on the second day because he unintentionally killed a white flyer target and a sea gull at the same time. We promise to not let this occur again, as we are very fond of the doctor, and want him with us often.

We had a prize for low professional (sack horse feed). It was stipulated that the winner of this prize must

carry same on his back from the shooting grounds to the Battle House, a distance of about five blocks. Clyde Hunter, of Dupont high explosive fame, really won this honor, but being small of build, and really not in the sporting division of Du Pont's big business, the prize was awarded Mr. C. M. Brady, of Union Arms Co., who balked on "toting the sack" so far and gave it away to a local horse owner.

	First Day.		Second Day.	
	Shot at.	Broke.	Shot at.	Broke.
T O Goodbrod.....	250	227	140	113
R W Ewalt.....	250	225	...	...
Irby Morgan.....	250	208	250	225
F Matlock.....	230	185	250	224
S J Matlock.....	250	207	...	...
H R Marriott.....	250	168	...	...
Chas Wheeler.....	250	188	250	177
J O Sirmon.....	250	229	250	229
W E Gordon.....	250	215	...	...
J K Warren.....	250	229	250	228
J A Blount.....	250	221	250	224
Jesse Young.....	250	231	250	234
Dr A Lawson.....	250	191	...	...
N Arie.....	250	231	250	242
D Bucl.....	250	183	...	...
J F Johnston.....	210	144	...	...
C H Allen.....	170	108	250	156
E Karl.....	190	110	...	...
R A Flaunt.....	...	...	250	203
F A Stone.....	...	...	100	86
Professionals:				
E R Holt.....	250	241	250	240
E A Holt.....	250	219	...	...
C Hunter.....	230	134	230	126
R O Heikes.....	250	230	250	234
Walter Huff.....	250	229	250	229
H D Gibbs.....	250	235	250	241
Guy Ward.....	250	231	250	235
Ben Schwartz.....	250	231	250	222
L D Spinks.....	200	152	230	187
C M Brady.....	250	160	250	165

East Millstone Gun Club.

EAST MILLSTONE, N. J., Feb. 17.—Fifteen shooters took part in the Lincoln's Birthday practice shoot of the East Millstone Gun Club. The trade was represented by Messrs. Glover and Stevens. Glover headed the procession with 133 out of 150, and Laird was high amateur with 127 out of 150. Messrs. Remsen and Jackson tied for second honors with 120 out of 150. The scores follow:

	Shot at.		Broke.	
	Shot at.	Broke.	Shot at.	Broke.
Glover.....	150	133	C J Carpenter..	50 23
Laird.....	150	127	Cortelyou.....	50 15
Remsen.....	150	120	Higgins.....	50 17
Jackson.....	150	120	G Welsh.....	25 10
Welsh.....	150	114	Duryea.....	25 10
Wyckoff.....	150	111	Stryker.....	25 3
*Stevens.....	150	108	Barcalow.....	25 1
E R Carpenter. 75		53		
*Professional.				

F. A. JACKSON, Sec'y.

Birmingham Gun Club.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 17.—There was a good attendance at the regular shoot of the Birmingham Gun Club this week, and good shooting was done. R. R. Skinner and James Hillman broke 95 of their 100, closely followed by John Fletcher. H. C. Ryding was high on doubles. Mrs. O. L. Garl's gun broke down when she attempted to shoot doubles after a good start. Some new shooters are shooting very well for beginners.

Programs are being printed this week for the grand Birmingham handicap, to be held April 8-10. Scores were made as follows:

Shot at. Broke.		Shot at. Broke.	
G Hillman.....	175 158	L Moody.....	100 80
*P B Plummer. 150	130	J T Colbourne. 100	78
Mrs O L Garl... 125	96	Ed Cornwell.... 100	70
R R Skinner... 100	95	L Brown..... 100	67
J Hillman..... 100	95	Levy..... 100	67
J Fletcher..... 100	94	Ganes..... 100	66
I Armstrong... 100	88	Wheeler..... 100	63
H C Ryding... 100	88	O L Garl..... 50	41
Dr E E May... 100	87	R H Baugh..... 25	20
Wm Dunn..... 125	86	Coffin..... 25	5
D Roberts..... 125	86		

Twelve pairs doubles: H. C. Ryding 20, O. L. Garl 18, R. H. Baugh 14, R. R. Skinner 13, G. Hillman 11, Dr E E May 11, Ed Cornwell 11, L. Brown 10.

*Professional.

Feb. 16.—There were seventeen shooters at the weekly shoot of the Birmingham Gun Club this afternoon, and considering the cold wind which made the targets very difficult to hit, some good scores were made. John Warren and James Hillman shot high percentage, closely followed by John Lambeth and Gentry Hillman, Ira Armstrong and Gentry Hillman had a race on to see which could blow the targets into black smoke the quickest and quit about even. Mr. Pinkard and Cornwall, Jr., were trying the targets for the first time, and made splendid scores. J. K. Warren is trying out a new gun, and with that lightning speed of his there is nothing left of the targets but a black smoke. Scores follow:

Shot at. Broke.		Shot at. Broke.	
G Hillman.....	125 110	Ed Cornwall... 100	74
J K Warren.....	100 95	Wheeler..... 100	74
J Hillman.....	100 94	P H Lallande.. 100	72
J Lambeth.....	100 90	J E Eaves..... 100	62
I Armstrong... 100	89	Pinkard..... 100	56
L Moody..... 125	89	D Roberts..... 100	52
W Dunn..... 125	81	O L Garl..... 50	47
Dr Colbourne.. 100	78	Cornwall, Jr... 50	26
Mrs Garl..... 100	78		

The scores made at 12 pairs doubles were: Gentry Hillman 18, J. K. Warren 17, Lee Moody 14, Jim Hillman 14, Ira Armstrong 13, O. L. Garl 13.

SECRETARY.

The FOREST AND STREAM may be obtained from any newsdealer on order. Ask your dealer to supply you regularly.

Hudson Gun Club.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Feb. 25.—There were thirty-four gunners that turned out this morning to take part in the bi-monthly shoot of the Hudson Gun Club. The weather man was certainly good to us to-day, as the brand of weather that was on tap was ideal for trap-shooting, and no doubt was the reason of the boys getting on the job, so as to indulge in their favorite pastime.

Dave Engle showed us all the way this morning, and finished with 86 per cent., with Carl von Lengerke, J. Williams, Billy O'Brien, Billy Emmons and the veterans Geo. Piercy and L. Schortcy chasing him pretty hard for the honor; but Dave managed to scratch out a few points ahead of them in the finish, and won high average for the day.

Another interesting event to-day was the 100-bird race between Tom Kelley and "Pop" Whitley. The conditions called for Kelley to shoot at 75 and break more than Whitley could in 100 targets, and after the first string was shot, it was seen that Whitley was out of it, Kelley breaking 68 out of 75, to Whitley's 51 out of 100.

There were two fifteen-man team races shot, captained by Dave Engle, of the Hudsons, and Dick Young, of the Jersey City Club. Engle was the best guesser, as his team won both races; scores, 296 to 265, and 299 to 230 out of 375 shot at.

Our next shoot will take place on March 10, and we extend a hearty welcome to all trapshooters that care to spend a Sunday morning at the traps. Take the Turnpike car from the Pennsylvania Ferry at Jersey City, or any point in Newark, and ride to the west side of the Hackensack River Bridge, on the Turnpike road, then walk north along the dyke to the club house, where you can shoot to your heart's content. Scores:

Events:	1	2	3	4	5
Targets:	25	25	25	25	25
D D Engle	20	21	23	22	20
I H Williams.....	21	19	22	17	21
T Davis	16	13	17	13	16
C Matthies	13	11	12	15	12
C von Lengerke.....	20	21	20	21	20
G Hutchings	21	17	19	16	..
C E Rowley	13	19	19	17	..
F Krippner	9	12	11	9	..
G Flaccus	12	12	12	12	..
L H Schortcy.....	21	20	21	18	19
T H Kelley	21	21	19	21	19
W H Emmons.....	21	21	21	19	21
H Pape	18	15	15	16	14
A Gociz	11	10	12	14	..
E von Lengerke.....	20	21	19	16	..
J von Lengerke, Jr.....	9	7	..	..	..
W O'Brien	21	20	20	20	20
R Young	22	14	19	16	..
F Pfannstiel	17	14	18	13	..
H Neusslein	16	13	13	16	..
T Boothroyd	13	11	13	13	11
C Banta	12	14	12	12	12
E Roach	15	12	13	15	13
C Durkee	16	21	15	18	..
H J Burlington.....	18	22	18	15	19
R Strobel	11	14	20	11	15
A Kurzell	12	16	17	12	7
G Vetter	8	15	10	15	13
J Whitley	16	15	21	16	11
R Bloomfield	15	10	10	11	10
E Smith	21	15	21	21	19
G Piercy	21	20	21	20	..
B Beyersoff	13	18	18	16	18
D Monalama	7	6	9	..	..

T. H. K., Sec'y.

Speedway Gun Club.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 21.—Good scores were turned in by the gunners who took part in the regular weekly shoot of the Speedway Gun Club, held yesterday afternoon over the Speedway traps. The day was an ideal one for shooting and high-class scores were numerous. B. M. Shanley, Jr., and H. S. Wells were the best shots of the day. The scores:

Events:	20	24	21	20	23	23	24	25	21
B M Shanley, Jr.....	20	24	21	20	23	23	24	25	21
John Bey	20	20	21	23	22	23	23	20	..
N Apgar	23	23	20	25	..	..	..	..	..
E L Haas	11	10	6	17	16	16	14	13	..
F A Jackson	20	21	17	23	22	24	..	..	..
Peter Bey	19	16	16	17	20	19	14	..	..
George A Ohl, Jr.....	15	17	19	16	17	20	..	..	..
James Wheaton	19	20	22	18	23	21	17	..	..
Miss M Hyland.....	17	11	12	14	15	..	..	..	..
Carl von Lengerke	20	22	22	21	24	..	..	..	..
Franklin	11	8	8	5	11	..	..	..	..
Wm Hassinger	20	23	23	19	20	21	23	24	..
H S Wells	23	22	25	23	23	24	20	..	..
W R Deichanty.....	13	14	15	14	18	18	..	..	..
James Quinn	12	12	20	13	..	..	..	..	..
F Compton	21	20	23	15	..	..	..	..	..
W Stengel	16	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

SMOKELESS.

Oakbrook Gun Club.

OAKBROOK, Pa., Feb. 24.—A race of 10 live birds was shot on the Oakdale Gun Club grounds for D. E. Wegman's gun. The gun was shot off at \$33 as first prize. A total of \$69 was raised, thus \$36 was left as pot money, divided 60 and 40 per cent, \$21.60 as second prize and \$16.40 as third prize.

Charles Haas, of Fleetwood, Pa., shot his 10 birds straight and received the gun, a new Baker single-barrel model. There were six shooters with 9 kills who received an equal share of the second money, \$21.60, and seven with 8 kills who partook of the \$16.40. The birds were excellent strong flyers, and several escaped the sleepers which heard a dozen or more shots following them.

Wm. Eck was hit on the forehead from a stray shot

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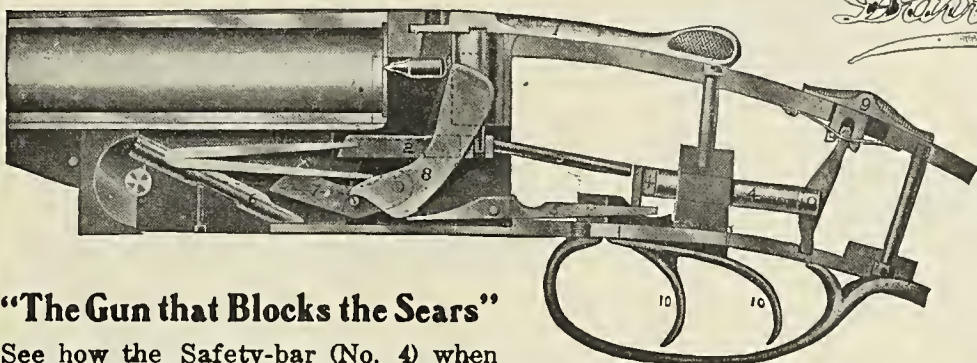
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fired by one of the outfielders, shooting sleepers. The mud in the field was several inches deep, which made it very difficult to collect the birds.

Each shooter was allowed a re-entry. Mr. Haas had killed his 10 straight early in the day, which made it very interesting, but none could reach the top notch.

A. A. Fink and A. K. Ludwig, the two chubby chums of Reading, Pa., were on the grounds in the interest of the sporting news.

Secretary E. H. Adams of the Spring Valley Shooting Association, announced a live-bird shoot on the grounds for March 9, 1912, to be held on their grounds at Spring Valley.

Event, 10 birds, entrance \$5:

Elsworth, 28	5	Eck, 28	7
Wegman, 28	5	Haines, 29	9
Haines, 29	9	Adams, 29	9
Haas, 29	10	Kern, 27	8
Kurtz, 28	8	Behm, 27	9
Wertz, 29	7	Icc, 28	7
Eck, 28	9	Wentzel, 27	4
Adams, 29	7	Wertz, 29	8
Behm, 27	8	Kern, 27	8
Shupp, 28	9	Lebo, 28	8
Haas, 29	7	Icc, 28	8
Megman, 28	7		

scores. Three strings of 25 birds were shot, and the best two strings counted.

R. A. Gillespie won the high gun cup after a tie with E. L. Hatch at 43. In the shoot-off Gillespie scored 21 to Hatch's 20. V. S. Allien won the handicap cup. Scores as follows:

V S Allien.....	8	49	J M Carr.....	0	40
R A Gillespie.....	4	47	A J Bell.....	6	40
E L Hatch.....	0	43	W W Herrick.....	0	39
Wm Elder.....	4	46	K L Fleming, Jr... 10	38	
R Keeler	6	44	M R Pitt.....	10	37
A S Pitt.....	8	43	M B Foster.....	8	39

Sweepstakes were won by A. S. Pitt, R. A. Gillespie and V. S. Allien.

V. S. ALLIEN, Sec'y.

Robin Hood Gun Club.

THE shoot held on Washington's Birthday, at Staten Island, was not well attended on account of the cold weather and that 95-mile gale that blew on that day gave them cold feet. Only one event was shot, a 100-target match for the second leg on the 1912 cup. L. Schofield won by breaking his last bird, with 85.

Targets:	25	100	Targets:	25	100
L Schofield	22	85	G Conelley	16	71
B Beversdoft	23	84	W Rohlfis	19	81
W Bush	18	50	J Weir	21	82
C Rowley	16	79	P Sullivan	15	69
G Schofield	17	81	C Schleinger	16	72
F Pfannsthal	18	77	W Wright	16	58

GEO. CONELLEY, Sec'y.

Stamford Rod and Gun Club.

STAMFORD, Conn., Feb. 12.—Two cups were offered in a 50-bird shoot at the Rod and Gun Club traps to-day. One was for high gun, the other for best handicap

A Sample of Brandywine Energy.

THAT the management of the Du Pont Gun Club does not intend to let the grass grow under its feet while making preparations for the Delaware State tournament, to be held May 29-30 next, on its grounds in Wilmington, is evidenced by the fact that it has appointed a special committee to solicit prizes for the two merchandise events, which are to be scheduled on its program, one such event for each day. These events will be the most attractive of their kind ever held in Delaware, and will equal, if not surpass similar events given by the much larger and much older associations, which govern trapshooting matters in the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, etc.

The committee, appointed by the gun club for the purpose of soliciting these prizes, and which committee has been given the title of "Bone Committee," has issued a circular to every member of the Du Pont Gun Club, and has already received many generous responses to the letter, although it was only distributed Monday of this week.

The committee has also received assurance from many of the prominent merchants of this town that they can be counted upon as contributors of either merchandise or cash to the prize fund. The circular referred to reads as follows:

As you undoubtedly know, the Du Pont Gun Club has been granted the honor of holding the first tournament of the Delaware State Sportsmen's Association, on its grounds, May 29 and 30 next. The Interstate Association has also granted permission to the club to have this tournament "registered," or, in other words, given with the full sanction of the Association, which carries with it not only prestige, but also a donation of \$100 in cash toward the purses to be competed for by the amateurs who take part in the shoot.

Thus the Du Pont Gun Club, and that means Wilmington, Delaware, has the opportunity of duplicating the enviable record it made last year in trapshooting circles during the month of July, when the Eastern Handicap tournament was so successfully carried to a conclusion on the grounds of our club.

We want your individual assistance in making our first State tournament one that will set a mark for others to shoot at.

The program which it is proposed to run on the two

days of the tournament, will include "a merchandise prize event" on each day. On May 29 this "merchandise event" will be "open to all amateurs, distance handicap." On Decoration Day, May 30, this event will be "open to amateurs who are members of the State Association, distance handicap"; in other words, it will be a shoot for the "home boys."

The management of the Du Pont Gun Club has appointed the undersigned as a committee to solicit donations, either in cash or merchandise, thereby imposing upon us a duty which we have accepted as an honor, and with a firm determination to show that we are worthy of the confidence reposed in us as a body.

You will readily realize that the duties of this committee are not likely to prove altogether enjoyable, but we rely upon you and other fellow members of the Du Pont Gun Club, to come to the front and make our work as pleasant as possible. All cash donations will be placed to the credit of the club, and will be used to purchase suitable prizes. Should you be willing to offer a trophy of any kind, or some article of merchandise, same will be gratefully accepted and included in the prize list.

Surely we can count on you to help us out. No subscription will be absolutely needed prior to April 1 next, although the program for the tournament must be in the hands of the officials of the Interstate Association at least thirty days before the first day of the shoot.

What can we put you down for? (Please tear off the coupon at the bottom of this sheet, fill in same and return it to the secretary of the committee.)

BONE COMMITTEE.

(Edward Banks, Chairman; N. K. Smith, W. J. Highfield, Stanley Steele, Ward Hammond, Secretary, Room 144, Du Pont Building, Wilmington, Del.)

Our motto is: "Remember what the Old Woman said."

Hyde Park Gun Club.

A FEW of the members visited the grounds on Feb. 22, and in spite of the inclement weather, indulged in a little shooting. The wind made the sport decidedly uncomfortable, and kept scores low. De War was present for the first time in many weeks, and headed the list, though with a total much below his average. Hill finished in second place on a score which has not often been recorded for him, but the stunts of the targets in the wind got him guessing. Redus made his debut as a trapshooter, and likes the game, even if his initiation was a rough one. He will make good before the season closes. We were glad to see Smith once more, and he promised to come out often. Frohlinger shot some lower than usual, but 72 per cent. is not bad under the conditions. Phillips showed his lack of practice, and Sweeney finished at least 10 per cent. lower than usual. Hoggatt will show the way to some of the boys this summer if he sticks to the game. Sam Leeves, and his bunch of Goshenites failed to materialize; the furnace fire had more attractions for them than the firing line in the blustering weather of the day. The club will resume its weekly shoots as soon as the weather is settled. Scores:

Targets:	25	25	25	Total.
De Mar	19	19	20	58
Hill	17	17	18	52
Sweeney	19	21	..	40
Frohlinger	18	18	..	36
Hoggatt	18	17	..	35
Phillips	16	20	..	36
Smith	16	19	..	35
Redus	16	16	..	32

Larchmont Y. C.

LARCHMONT, N. Y., Feb. 25.—Everybody took advantage of the warm, clear, windless day and shot as well as he knew how. A number of "full" scores were recorded.

In the 100-bird handicap, T. J. McCahill, with a handicap of 7, R. J. Jones with 10, and E. G. Unitt with 20, tied with 96. In the shoot-off McCahill won. M. B. Short, G. W. Lembeck and M. B. Foster tied with full scores of 50 in the shoot for the accumulation cup, and in the shoot-off, Short was the winner.

In the leg for the February cup, Stuart Scott, T. J. McCahill, B. M. Higginson and H. H. Childs each broke 25, and in the shoot-off, Scott won with another full score. The leg for the Bemis cup was won by R. J. Jones after a shoot-off, and M. B. Short was the winner of the leg for the vice-commodore's cup with a full score, after a shoot-off with Foster. R. L. Spotts won the 155-target scratch contest, and R. J. Jones the 10-target scratch. McCahill and Higginson tied with 110 for high gun for the day.

Plattsville Gun Club.

PLATTSVILLE, Wis., Feb. 18.—The team shoot brought out fourteen shooters. Karrmann's team won by 3 birds. Bellmeyer was high individual with 48. Scores:

Dorscher	43	P Karrmann	43
Bellmeyer	48	Bartling	43
David	43	W Karrmann	42
Bridges	34	C Burg	37
Long	36	Gilmore	37
J Karrmann	29	J Stark, Jr.	27
W Rose	29-262	Eberhardt	36-265

Greenwich C. C.

GREENWICH, Conn., Feb. 24.—The weekly handicap shoot at Greenwich Country Club was won by M. B. Foster. Following are the scores: M. B. Foster (20) 93, N. Webb (24) 87, G. M. Pyncheon (20) 86, Baron von der Ropp (0) 83, C. S. Wills (12) 83, E. C. Wills (24) 83, E. T. Hall (28) 77, J. W. Masury (0) 69, J. R. Johnson (20) 69.

Club championship, scratch: Baron von der Ropp 4 points; M. B. Foster 2; C. S. Wills 1.



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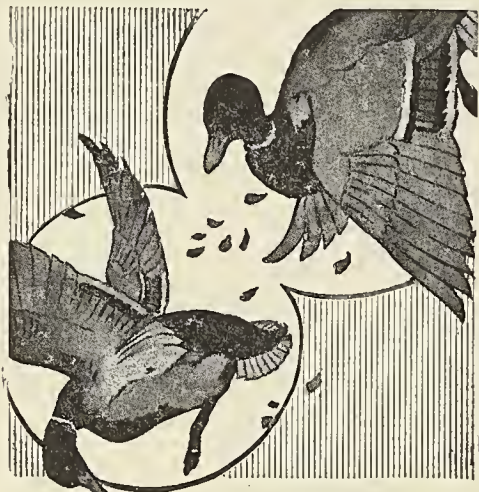
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Essex County Country Club.

WEST ORANGE, N. J., Feb. 24.—In all the events except the ten pair of doubles for the cup, and in the two-man team match offered by himself, B. M. Shanley, Jr. was the winner this afternoon at the traps of the Essex County Country Club. He won the leg of 100 on the committee cup with a score of 94 from scratch. The two-man event was won by James A. Hart and Peter Hauck, Jr., with a total score of 45 out of 50. The winner for the Shanley cup was C. H. Daly, who made 15, shooting at scratch:

The scores for the committee cup were as follows: C. H. Daly (0) 86, J. A. Hart (0) 87, B. M. Shanley, Jr., (0) 94, H. W. Traylor (20) 88, Jesse Metcalf (16) 66.

Shanley cup: Daly 15, Hart 14, Shanley 13, Traylor 14, Metcalf 10, Hauck 5, Bryant 9, Plum 6, Headly 11, Ross 11, Stewart 8.

Heller trophy: Daly (0) 24, Hart (0) 23, Shanley (0) 24, Traylor (5) 21, Metcalf (4) 14, Hauck (4) 21, Bryant (7) 19, Plum (4) 17, Headly (4) 20, Ross (7) 17, Stewart (7) 19.

Two-man team match: Traylor and Plum (9) 43; Daly and Shanley (0) 43; Bryant and Stewart (14) 36; Hart and Hauck (8) 45 Ross and Headly (11) 36.

Early Bird string: Daly (0) 23, Hart (0) 20, Shanley (0) 23, Traylor (5) 22, Metcalf (4) 19.

February cup: Daly (0) 20, Hart (0) 21, Shanley (0) 24, Traylor (5) 23, Metcalf (4) 19, Bryant (7) 17, Plum (4) 17, Headly (4) 23, Ross (7) 18, Stewart (7) 18.

Saturday cup: Daly (0) 22, Hart (0) 22, Shanley (0) 23, Traylor (5) 22, Metcalf (4) 14, Hauck (4) 22.

Orange Gun Club.

ORANGE, N. J., Feb. 22.—The big event here to-day was the team shoot with Newton Gun Club, and although the visitors hung a win up on us, the shoot nevertheless was interesting. Some of our best trappers disappointed us in their shooting, Hilsinger being the only one to get a decent score, he made 20 and was high gun of the match. Cahrs was top-cracker for Newton with 19. In regular events Corrmine, of Newton, won out with 83 out of 125. The Winchester gun went to Merrick Baldwin, 32 out of 40. Scores:

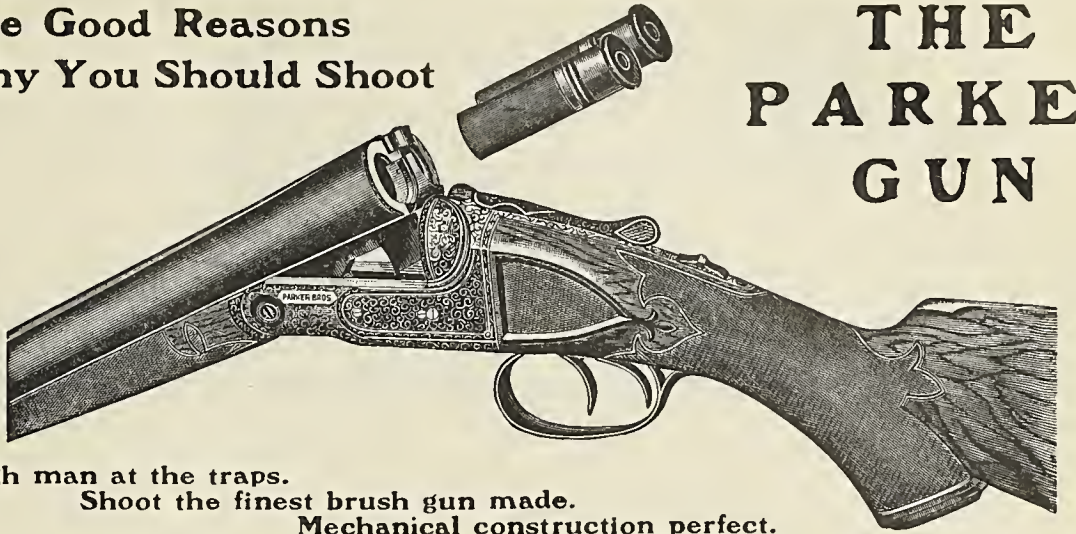
Newton.		Orange.	
Cahrs	19	Dukes	15
Brickner	18	Mosler	14
Morford	12	Unger	17
Coe	16	Wickes	14
Kinney	16	Perkins	15
Corrmine	17	Lockwood	14
Mahrs	18	Hooper	13
J von Lengerke, Jr ..	17	Wakeley	15
E von Lengerke ..	18	Hilsinger	20
J von Lengerke ..	15	Baldwin	16
Jarvis	15-181	H von Lengerke ..	10-163

Youghioghny Country Club.

McKEESPORT, Pa., Feb. 22.—The Youghioghny Country Club held the second shoot for non-members. On account of the cold weather and high wind the number of entries, as well as scores, were low. J. F. Calhoun was high gun, breaking 77 out of 100; H. E. Young, a trade representative was second with 74; Dr. A. H. Aber was third with 69. The regular program was postponed until the early part of May. Scores:

Targets:	10	15	10	15	10	15	10	15	Total.
Calhoun	5	10	8	15	8	12	9	10	77
Young	7	9	7	13	7	11	8	12	74
Aber	6	7	8	10	8	11	9	10	69
Heisey	6	8	5	10	6	10	9	12	66
Lewis	6	6	7	10	6	9	8	8	60
Ballard	4	13	2	9	3	7	8	9	55
Baxter	4	6	6	5	7	7	8	10	53
Loudenslager	7	9	6	6	5	8	6	5	52
Garland	3	6	6	7	6	9	7	6	50
Pierce	4	4	6	4	4	6	4	9	41
Bradshaw	1	5	2	6	6	10	2	5	37
Sword	4	7	4	4	5	1	0	7	36
Cornelius	5	1	2	3	2	1	1	5	20

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Rifle and Revolver

Philadelphia Rifle Association.

SCORES of the Philadelphia Rifle Association for Thursday, Feb. 22, on the Philadelphia range of the National Rifle Academy, 1234 Filbert street:

Rifle, prone, N. R. A. target, 1 to 10 count; distance 75ft.: J. G. Dillin 92, 94; J. G. Schnerring 95, 93; Harry Overbaugh 90, 92; W. J. Maybee 98, 99; N. Spering 97, 99; C. R. Dougherty 89, 86, 87; R. S. Newbold 97, 95; H. L. Reeves 91, 91; Dr. E. E. W. Given 91, 90, 90.

Rifle, offhand, German ring target, distance 75ft.: E. H. Williamson, Jr., 242, 241, 245, 237, 243, 242, 244, 245, 247, 248, 246, 246; E. C. Goddard 241, 242, 246, 242, 241, 243, 240, 242, 243, 245, 242; J. G. Schnerring 245.

Pistol, Standard American target, distance 60ft.: S. D. Lovegrove 75, 77, 78; H. A. Dill 81, 83, 80, 88, 86; H. L. Reeves 86, 86, 88, 88, 74, 86, 90; Geo. Hugh Smith 80, 80, 89, 81, 90, 81, 90, 82; Wm. T. Smith 88, 88, 84, 86, 88, 89; W. J. Maybee 82, 81, 88, 84, 93; Herman Thomas 92, 92, 89, 85, 86, 94; Miller Forbes 80, 86, 83, 89, 86; R. S. Newbold 78, 85, 85, 75, 81, 84; Dr. E. E. W. Given 54, 65, 55, 73, 67; Nathan Spering 79, 82, 78; Dr. W. E. Quicksall 81, 88, 89, 89, 95.

United States Revolver Indoor League matches: Philadelphia vs. National Capital Revolver (Washington, D. C.):—Herman Thomas 222, Wm. T. Smith 219, H. L. Reeves 215, Dr. W. E. Quicksall 212, Miller Forbes 211; total 1079.

Philadelphia vs. Citizens' Rifle and Revolver (Rochester, N. Y.):—Dr. W. E. Quicksall 230, Herman Thomas 224, W. J. Maybee 219, Wm. T. Smith 215, Geo. Hugh Smith 214; total 1102.

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National Rifle Association Interclub Indoor League match:
Philadelphia vs. Bridgeport: Nathan Spring 196, W. J. Maybee 196, R. S. Newbold 192, J. G. Schnerring 188; J. G. Dillin 186; total 958.

HARRY OVERBAUGH.

U. S. R. A. Indoor League.

THE unofficial scores of the various teams in the U. S. R. A. League matches follow:

Match 21:			
Pittsburgh	1069	vs. Chicago	1014
Columbus	1108	vs. St. Louis	1060
Spokane	1108	vs. Federal	1104
Osborn	1015	vs. Belleville	959
Seattle	925	vs. Providence	1122
Los Angeles	1059	vs. Golden Gate	1122
Myles Standish	1043	vs. Philadelphia	1085
Baltimore	1013	vs. Manhattan	1112
Shell Mound	1060	vs. Boston	1033
Oakland	1032	vs. Portland	1117
National Capital		vs. Citizens	

Match 22:			
Columbus		vs. Youngstown	1009
Spokane	1035	vs. Chicago	1069
Osborn	1025	vs. St. Louis	1082
Seattle	939	vs. Federal	1123
Los Angeles	1106	vs. Belleville	946
Myles Standish	1066	vs. Providence	1081
Baltimore	1059	vs. Golden Gate	1096
Shell Mound	1035	vs. Philadelphia	1131
Oakland	1019	vs. Manhattan	993
National Capital		vs. Boston	1142
Springfield	1129	vs. Portland	

Standing of the clubs at the end of the twentieth match: Portland, none; Springfield and Manhattan, one each; Golden Gate, two; Federal, National Capital and Philadelphia, five each; Spokane, six; Columbus and Los Angeles, eight each; Boston, nine and one-half; Myles Standish, Pittsburgh, Oakland, Shell Mound, St. Louis and Providence, eleven each; Chicago, eleven and one-half; Baltimore, apparently sixteen; Seattle, sixteen; Belleville, apparently seventeen; Osborn, seventeen; Youngstown, apparently eighteen; Citizens, twenty.

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

N. R. A. Notes.

ANOTHER INTERNATIONAL MATCH.

The international small-bore match for 1912 is on. Word has been received from the British Association allowing the United States to shoot their matches at any time most convenient to us, and in accordance therewith, it is proposed to shoot the official scores about the first week in April. As there will be no opportunity to have preliminary tryouts to determine the personnel of the team in the same manner, as was done in 1910, the secretary of the National Rifle Association has addressed a communication to all of its affiliated rifle clubs carrying on gallery practice, putting in their hands the organization and carrying on preliminary trials within the club. The trials are to consist of 50 shots per man, using the prone position at 75ft., N. R. A. gallery target. The clubs are to report to the Association the ten highest men with their scores. These reports, along with the list of men who have qualified as sharpshooters on gallery ranges during the present season, will be used as a basis from which the executive committee will select the fifty men to compose the United States team. Every effort will be made to retain the De War cup on this side of the ocean. The only change in the match this year is the disallowing of the use of the telescope.

INTERNATIONAL TEAMS.

Interest in the rifle teams the National Rifle Association is sending abroad is not abating. Several States have notified the N. R. A. of their intention to send representatives to the trials on the Marine Corps range at Winthrop. California will send two, West Virginia two, New Jersey four, and Maine and Texas will also be represented. The old standby shooting States of New York, Massachusetts and Ohio have not yet responded, but in all probability will send the maximum six men each. The Adjutant-General of Pennsylvania writes that that great State will not be represented. The Army and Marine Corps will send about twenty each. The Navy has not yet been heard from. Up to the present time the subscriptions toward the fund to send these teams abroad have been very disappointing. The amount received to date is \$1224 of the \$15,000 required.

From \$1224 to \$15,000 is a long road to travel, and will necessitate the rifle shooting fraternity of the country putting their shoulder to the wheel, as we cannot afford to make a failure of this enterprise now.

The First Regiment Infantry, National Guard of Missouri, will hold a review, drill and dance at their armory in St. Louis, on the night of Feb. 29, for the benefit of the fund, and Col. Spencer, an enterprising rifle enthusiast, and commanding officer of that regiment, predicts that at least \$200 will be forthcoming from them.

TARGETS FOR TRYOUTS.

A supply of the Olympic targets are on the way from Sweden. These targets will be used for the final tryouts for position on the Olympic team as well as in the State trials. The N. R. A. has ordered a supply of these, and will be in a position to sell to the States and individuals at 10 cents each. The Association will also in a few days have a supply of sear springs for the service rifle that will pull six pounds, for the use of those who expect to enter the trials for the Argentine team. These springs can be secured from the Association at a price of 10 cents each.

INDOOR QUALIFICATIONS.

From the number of targets arriving in the office of the N. R. A., showing qualifications as marksmen and sharpshooters, it is evident that the qualification as laid down is not difficult, especially that for marksmen. Among those who have the sharpshooter's score and received their silver watch fob may be mentioned Capt. C. M. Cale, I. S. A. P., First Illinois Infantry; Mr. Harry Overbaugh, Philadelphia R. A.; Col. John J. Dooley, of Maine; John E. Hafner, Indianapolis Rifle and Revolver Club; E. H. Besse, Standish Rifle Club; Eugene P. Carver, Jr., Harvard University Rifle Club; Lieut. R. A. Burnham, M. V. M.; E. H. Williamson, Jr., Philadelphia R. A.; Capt. W. A. Murphy, Federal Rifle and Revolver Club, Boston.

The Association is now issuing qualification targets for 50ft. ranges. The new target is a departure from all other targets, in that it has two targets printed on one card. The competitor fires five shots on each target, and thus keeps his entire string of 10 shots on one card. This method simplifies the counting and keeping of records.

AMATEUR STATUS FOR OLYMPIC TEAM.

Word has been received from the Swedish Olympic committee unofficially that the only men who would be considered ineligible to compete in the shooting matches at the Olympic games are those men who are actively engaged in testing and sighting rifles at rifle manufacturing plants. This will bar out very few men in this country, and this interpretation will mean a much larger entry in the trials for the Olympic team.

Intercity High School Rifle League.

LAST week's matches in the Intercity High School Shooting League were productive of a sensational breaking of the interschool rifle shooting record by the Baltimore Polytechnic Institute. Their score of 959 out of a possible 1000 means that five boys succeeded in placing 100 shots in a space that could be covered by a 25-cent piece. This shooting compares favorably with that done by the best civilian and military shots of the country. This score was made against the record-breaking shooters of Iowa City High School, who have been leading the League matches with phenomenal scores.

This defeat breaks their series of victories, and will make a tie between that school and Deering High School, of Portland, Me., for first place, if the protested score between Deering and Southern High is decided in favor of the Maine boys. Two teams have withdrawn from the League—Central High of Washington, and

Ogden, of Utah. There are five more matches to be shot.

The record for the tenth match is as follows: Baltimore Polytechnic, 959, vs. Iowa City, 951; Deering (Portland, Me.), 947, vs. Business (Washington), 850; Salt Lake City, 928, vs. Portland (Me.), 829; Southern (Philadelphia), 898, vs. Ogden, 0; Central (Philadelphia), 881, vs. McKinley (Washington, D. C.), 864; De Witt Clinton (New York city), 860, vs. Brookline (Mass.), 857; Western (Washington, D. C.), 796, vs. Morris (New York city), 0; Central (Philadelphia), 789, vs. Central (Washington, D. C.), 0.

The standing on Feb. 24 was as follows:

	Won.	Lost.
Iowa City High School.....	9	1
Deering High School.....	8	2
Southern High and Manual Training.....	8	2
Baltimore Polytechnic Institute.....	8	2
Brookline High School.....	6	4
Morris High School.....	6	4
Salt Lake City High School.....	6	4
Central High School, Philadelphia.....	6	4
Manual Training School, Philadelphia.....	6	4
Manual Training School, Washington, D. C....	5	5
Portland High School.....	5	5
Business High School, Washington, D. C.....	3	7
Western High School, Washington, D. C.....	3	7
De Witt Clinton High School.....	3	7
Ogden High School.....	0	10

Eastern Inter-Collegiate.

The tie between Princeton University and the Massachusetts Agricultural College for first place in the Eastern Intercollegiate Rifle Shooting League remains unbroken, each team having won its match last week. Harvard University and North Georgia Agricultural College remain tied for second place. The best score made in the eighth week's match was by the Massachusetts Agricultural College with 938 score followed by North Georgia Agricultural College with 931, and Princeton University with 928. The highest individual score was made by A. C. Cosse, of the Harvard University team with a total of 193 out of a possible 200. The scores in last week's matches and the standing to date are as follows:

Harvard, 927, vs. Louisiana State, 907; New Hampshire, 833, vs. West Virginia, 809; University of Pennsylvania, 905, vs. U. S. College of Veterinary Surgeons, 881; Norwich, 886, vs. Maryland Agricultural, defaulted; Princeton, 928, vs. Delaware, 854; Massachusetts Agricultural, 938 vs. North Georgia Agricultural, 931.

Standing to date:

	Won.	Lost.
Massachusetts Agricultural College.....	8	0
Princeton University.....	8	0
North Georgia, Agricultural College.....	6	2
Harvard University.....	6	2
University of Pennsylvania.....	5	3
Norwich University.....	4	4
Louisiana State University.....	3	5
West Virginia University.....	2	6
Maryland Agricultural College.....	2	6
New Hampshire College.....	2	6
Delaware College.....	1	7
U. S. Veterinary Surgeons.....	1	7

Western Inter-Collegiate.

The matches in the Western Inter-Collegiate Rifle Shooting League for the week ending Feb. 24, show no change in the standing, the University of Iowa being still in the lead. The score of the Iowa boys, 964, is a record one so far in the League matches. They defeated their opponents, the University of Arizona by 125 points. Their score was also 26 points better than the best score made in the Eastern League.

The highest individual score was made by a member of the Iowa team, A. I. Arneson, with a total of 196 of a possible 200.

The scores for last week's matches and the standing to date are as follows:

University of Iowa, 964, vs. University of Arizona, 839; University of Minnesota, 935, vs. St. Thomas College, 811; Michigan Agricultural College, 902, vs. University of California, 890; Purdue University, 900, vs. University of Nebraska, 840; University of Michigan, 858, vs. University of Kansas (defaulted).

Standing to date:

	Won.	Lost.
Iowa University.....	7	0
University of Minnesota.....	6	1
Michigan Agricultural College.....	5	2
University of California.....	5	2
Purdue University.....	4	3
University of Arizona.....	3	4
University of Michigan.....	3	4
University of Nebraska.....	1	6
College of St. Thomas.....	1	6

Zettler Rifle Club.

THE following scores of the Zettler Rifle Club were made on Feb. 20: G. L. Amouroux, 1223; A. Begerow, 1159; F. M. Bund, 1214; L. P. Hansen, 1224; F. Hecking, 1180; J. Kaufmann, 1226; A. B. Leavitt, 1211; H. M. Pope, 1238, 1238; G. Schlicht, 1220; C. A. Schrag, 1180; O. Smith, 1219; W. A. Tewes, 1238, 1236; B. Zettler, 1187; C. Zettler, 1219.

Rifle Note.

The annual indoor championships of the United States Revolver Association will be held March 24 to 30, inclusive. These matches are open to every one, and any person wishing to take part should communicate with the affiliated club nearest them, or J. B. Crabtree, 525 Main street, Springfield, Mass.

Kennel Department

Fixtures.

FIELD TRIALS.

Oct. 28.—Southern Ohio Field Trial Association's second annual field trials. G. R. Harris, Sec'y, 15 West Sixth St., Cincinnati, O.

Norwegian Bear Dogs.

Dog fanciers of this country may within a short time have an entirely new breed of dogs to deal with and to see in the shows. These are Norwegian beardedogs, and what is probably their most remarkable quality is the way in which they combine the qualities of a number of other breeds of canines.

Primarily hunting dogs, though their only identification as hounds lies in their ability to trail by scent, they make splendid companions and will recognize only one master, although they display only gentleness toward other people.

Mr. Edward P. McMurray, of Canton, Mass., purchased two pairs of beardedogs two years ago, and although he was unfortunate in losing one dog through sickness and in having another one stolen, he has successfully raised a litter

of seven puppies, and has since imported another male dog.

The dogs range in color from jet black to a beautiful sabled gray; some of them with a decided tawny tinge in the fluff or under fur, and carrying the same tint into the short hair of the mask.

The coat of these dogs is wonderful. It is a double coat, a sabled, straight-haired outer coat lying smoothly over a fluff, or woolly undercoat which is usually much lighter in color. This is of course the typical coat of all dogs bred in cold climates.

The hair on the neck is erectile, and it rises in an angry ruff when they begin to fight, like that on most fighting dogs. The hair on the breast spreads out like a bib or short ruff, and between the fore legs and down the belly it lies in a raised ridge for all the world as though the dog had been sewn into his skin.

The body is well muscled, especially in the neck and fore quarters, as the powerful shoulders are used constantly in fighting when at the first attack the dogs throw themselves against the enemy to bowl him over, so that they can get their hold before he has recovered from the impact of the rush.



A FAMILY ARGUMENT.

The forelegs are powerful and straight, the dog standing well up on his toes with no "hocking." The upper joint of the hindlegs is long, like the Airedale, and suggests staying power.

The head is broad at the ears and tapers down to a pointed muzzle which distinctly shows traces of descent from the wolf at some far remote period. The forehead is well stopped, showing great intelligence, and somewhat resembles a collie.

The eye is full and round, varying from light to a very dark brown. The ear is pointed and is wide in proportion to its length. In moments of excitement it is pricked straight up and ordinarily at quiet moments it falls forward. The tail is long and is carried curled tightly over the back, similar to the Chow.

The average weight is about thirty pounds and the average height is about eighteen inches at the shoulder. They are beautifully proportioned, as they are neither high on their legs nor bunched, although their coat produces this effect on account of its extreme thickness.

When used for trailing bears they are put into breast harness with the lead attached to



TYPICAL BEAR DOG.

the shoulders. They are used either in couples or in a pack, and when cast off, they will surround the bear, snapping at him from all sides and harassing him until the arrival of the hunter.

In disposition they are tremendously affectionate toward human beings, and in spite of their long coat they are scrupulously clean, and unlike most long-haired dogs, they require no care whatever, and the usual dog maladies are almost unknown to them.

Although they are extremely excitable, they show immense stamina and unflinching spirits, and they can take punishment that would utterly break another dog's spirit. They are adepts at both styles of fighting in-and-outers with a lightning slash of their long tusk-teth, but holders to a finish when they secure a favorite hold.

Mr. McMurtry's success in breeding and raising the pups here is regarded as especially important as it has proved conclusively that this breed can be introduced in the United States, and it is also to be noted that although long-haired, the domestic bred dogs do not suffer from the heat as might be expected.

Briefly summed up, the Norwegian bearded dog, with his intelligence, gameness and his altogether unusual and striking appearance, makes an ideal and lovable companion, whether for the hunting field, in trailing bears or for the more peaceful occupation of household pet.

The English Setter Club of America.

GERMANTOWN, Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 23.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The 1912 Field Day Committee begs to announce that the club's seventh field day and meet will be held on Friday and Saturday, April 12 and 13, within a short distance from Philadelphia.

The exact location will be announced at a later date, owing to the weather conditions having prohibited a final selection before this time.

The trials will start on Friday, April 12, and will be continued on Saturday, the 13th, should the number of entries warrant such an arrangement. This is an innovation in our field days, but we feel that in justice to the dogs, we must allow them plenty of time down for fair judgment, and not try and crowd the running of an unlimited number of braces into a limited time. Hotel accommodations and everything for the general comfort of our members and their guests while attending the meet, will be amply provided for by the committee.

Members' English setters will be worked on liberated Hungarian partridges as heretofore, and the derby and all-aged classes will be maintained.

The regular prizes will be medals, ribbons and club certificates.

The "blue ribbon derby cup" is again offered in the derby class.

One judge will officiate in place of three, as has been our practice at former field days. Announcement in this respect will also be made at a later date.

The committee earnestly solicits special prize offers and will greatly appreciate hearing from anyone who may see their way clear to offer some special prize this season in support of our trials.

How about a special prize offer?

Final instructions, entry blanks, etc., will be mailed to the membership within the next two or three weeks. If you know of anyone who might be interested, send us their name and address and we will include same in the mailing list.

GEO. J. BERGEN,
DR. J. E. DUNWOODY,
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J. R. MOON,
FRANK REILY,
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1912 Field Day Committee.

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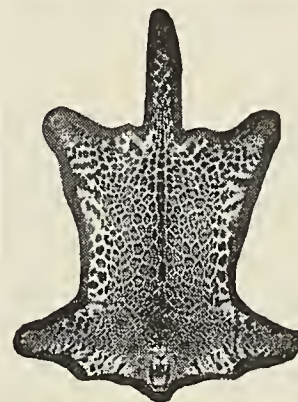
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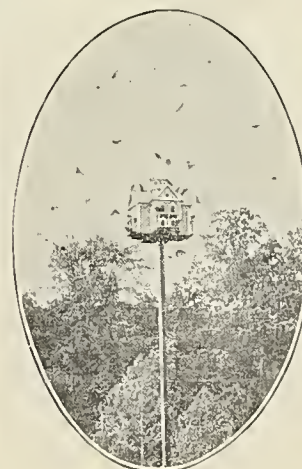
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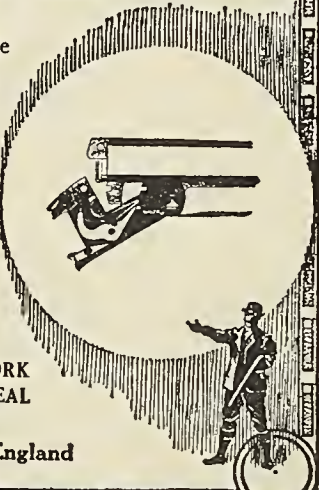
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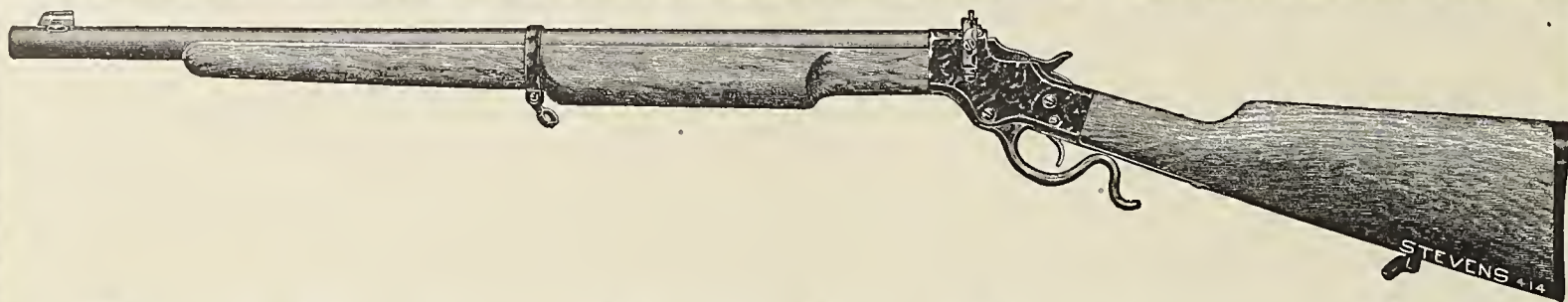
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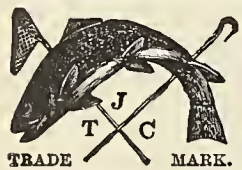
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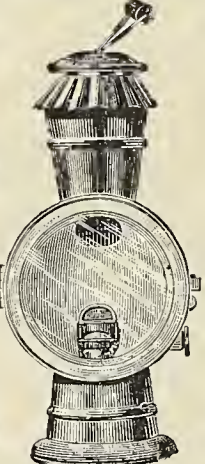


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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1912.

VOL. LXXVIII.—No. 10.
127 Franklin St., New York.

In the Pulpit

By E. P. MORRIS

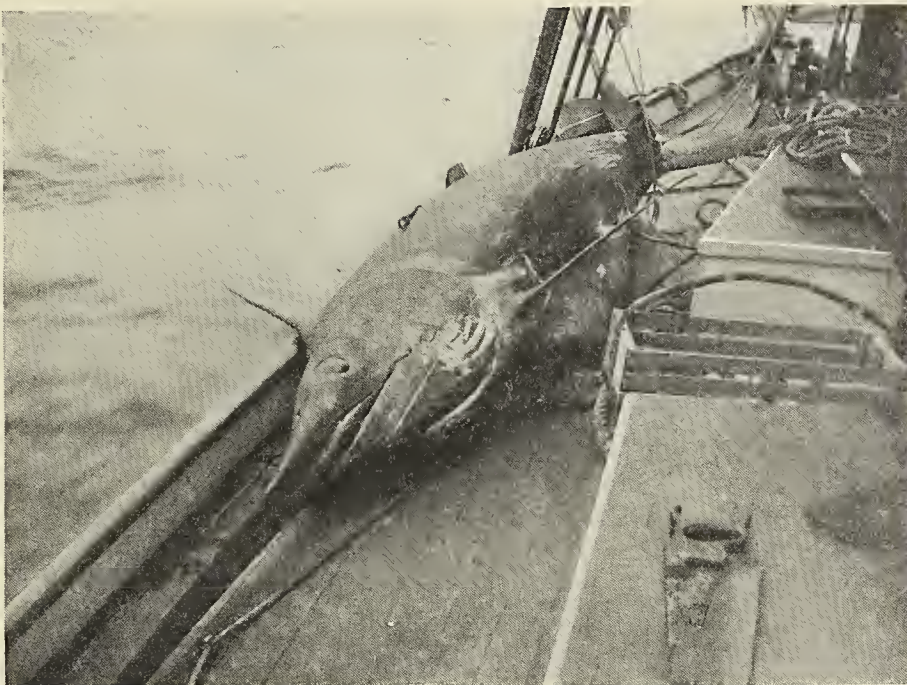
TWO years ago, happening to lie over in Gloucester Harbor, and having heard from the skipper in hours of calm some exciting tales of his experience as a swordfisherman, we ordered an iron stand or pulpit of the true Gloucester pattern and fitted it on the end of our bowsprit. At the same time we added to our stores the rest of the gear necessary for this sport, and, as I paid the bill, I said to the skipper that the fun of getting one fish would easily balance the outlay. For that summer, however, the pulpit represented aspiration rather than accomplishment. The week that we set apart for fishing happened to fall in a stretch of easterly weather, and I found myself thereafter slightly embarrassed in replying to questions about the number of fish we had taken. Last summer, I am happy to say, wiped out the disgrace, and two good swords, with appropriate inscriptions "in letters all of gold," now hang on the wall of my dining room, where it is hoped that they may catch the eye of the discerning guest and lead by easy stages to a call for the story of the capture.

Of the natural history of the swordfish I know little, and I fancy that not much is known, even to scientific men, of its spawning grounds or habits. It seems to be a deep-water fish which visits the North Atlantic coast in search of food, appearing first in June off the south shore of Block Island. At the same time or soon after, large schools are found on the Georges Banks, and it is there that most of the fishing for market is done. Later in the summer scattered fish are taken north of Cape Cod as far up as Halifax. In general, they do not come into shallow water, and the best fishing is outside the thirty-fathom line, though I have heard of the capture of one swordfish in a Nova Scotia harbor, where it was found entangled in the eelgrass and was ignominiously dragged ashore tail foremost.

Apparently the fish that come to our coast are all adults, for a fish under seventy pounds is rare. A retired sea captain of sober aspect did indeed once relate to me an interesting and circumstantial account of his catching a twenty-pounder on a hook off Montauk Point, when he

was fishing over the side of his vessel for butterfish. This story, I am pained to say, has not been kindly received by my nearest and dearest, and their skepticism is so extreme that I have been unable to convince them that the retired seaman himself was an objective reality. But I here reaffirm in point that there was a cap'n, nor does the tale appear to me incredible. I will own that I wish it hung by something stronger than than a butterfish line.

In moderate weather and especially on warm



ONE OF THE TROPHIES.

and sunny days the swordfish swims lazily about, as sharks do, just below the surface. The large backfin and sometimes the tailfin show above the water and can be seen from a considerable distance, a quarter of a mile or more. But it needs an experienced eye for this and an experienced judgment to distinguish the longer curved fin of the swordfish from the triangular fin of the shark. A fisherman must occasionally follow a fin some distance before he is able to decide which kind of fish is under it. Even a gull sitting on the water may deceive an untrained eye and the proper nautical jibe for this mistake is to say, "Your fish has got wings."

The swordfish is taken by a method something like harpooning. The spear is a pole twelve feet long with a shaft of half inch round iron projecting about two feet. To the end of the shaft

a small bronze "dart" is fitted, but loosely, so that when it is driven in and the shaft is withdrawn, the dart is left in the flesh. By an ingenious arrangement of the barbs and by the attachment of the line to the middle of the dart, the strain of the line draws the dart crosswise in the flesh, so that it holds against any ordinary pull. The line is of six-thread manila, a hundred fathoms long, with a small keg at one end for a buoy.

The striker stands in the pulpit outside the jibstay and spears the fish without letting go of the pole. If everything goes well, the vessel is so handled as to bring him directly over the fish, and he merely strikes straight down, aiming at a point close to the fin and far enough to one side to avoid striking upon the backbone. If the fish happens to turn quickly or the vessel is not well handled, the stroke may be quite difficult, and at the best some accuracy of hand and eye is required to make a good striker. As the line is run up the pole from the dart and looped under a leather strip, one must use a certain degree of care not to be entangled in it, when the fish starts off on his first rush. Success depends chiefly upon the lookout. He must not only have a keen eye and great patience, but must also be able to take charge of the vessel and bring it up to the fish. He will try to get to windward so

that he may alter his course in either direction without tacking, and if the fish is swimming across the course of the vessel, an accurate judgment is necessary to give the striker a fair chance.

It may seem strange that a fish swimming near the surface should not be frightened by the close approach of a vessel. But the swordfish is so large and swift and powerful that it can have few enemies to dread; its habits, like those of the shark, are predatory. At any rate, the only caution given to a striker is that he should avoid quick motions when the fish is near, and should be especially careful not to let the end of the pole or the bight of the line touch the surface of the water. Noise appears to have no effect upon the fish, and the lookout may shout his orders to the steersman in his loudest voice. And of course it sometimes happens that

the fish swims away, as if avoiding the vessel, or takes fright and sinks.

Of the first of our two captures I will say only that it was made ten miles south of Block Island, where we were in company with about fifty other vessels and boats, including one steam yacht, all cruising up and down with men slung in the rigging, until it seemed as if no fish could show a fin without being chased. We sighted several fins and finally the skipper brought us up on one so steadily and smoothly that I could claim small credit for striking him well. Our helmsman was a distinguished physicist, a novice in steering. But so accustomed to measuring a thousandth of a millimeter that such a coarse matter as a quarter of a point presented no difficulties to him. This cruise, which was especially a fishing trip, was curtailed by three days of calm and fog and by a desire to see the Harvard-Yale race at New London. And a sad sight it was for a Yale man.

The second fish was struck—"ironed" is the technical term—late in August off the Maine coast. We had made an early start from the Wood Island anchorage with a fine northwester, and, as we were behind our schedule and were anxious to get around into Southern waters, I was hoping for plenty of breeze and was entertaining thoughts of a run straight through to Vineyard Haven. But the fates willed it otherwise and very much better, which is not always the result when the fates take us in hand. As the morning advanced, no little spots of cloud came up in the northwest to foretell a lasting breeze; instead of that, a faint haze dimmed the clearness of the sky and by 9 o'clock our breeze was gone and a light air had come in from the southward. This ended our hope of a long run, and in a spirit of resignation on the half-a-loaf principle, we rigged the pole and turned to swordfishing. The skipper climbed to the forward spreader and tried to think he was comfortable on that uncomfortable seat. Will took the wheel, Humphrey trimmed sheets, and I went to my post in the pulpit. I would not say that we were quite without hopes, for it was a good day and good fishing ground, and we had heard in Portland that there were fish about, but at that time of the year they were not in schools, and our only chance was the possibility of coming upon some solitary rover. But no more on salt water than along a trout stream is it all of fishing to fish. The day was perfection. There was breeze enough to work the yacht, yet it was mainly aloft and touched the water only in stray patches. For the most part the surface was glassy and there was a very long smooth swell, hardly more than a regular heaving of the sea. We were at this time a little south of Cape Porpoise, some five miles offshore, and we first stood out to the southeast to get into deeper water. A few other boats were out on the same errand as ours, easily distinguishable from other vessels by the dark bunch on the foremast which showed that the lookout was aloft. One boat came near us on which lookout, helmsman, striker and crew were all condensed into a single person. He was what thoughtless people would call an old man, about sixty, I should guess, with a beard as gray as mine and ten inches longer. His boat was sloop-rigged, about thirty feet overall, running under power. He was in the pulpit, ready to strike, with tiller lines rigged forward so that he could steer, and with a trip-line to throw off his switch. Later, when we were haul-

ing our fish, he came alongside to offer congratulations and encouraging predictions as to the probable weight of our catch, and I thought I detected a certain youthful ostentation in the way he displayed the handiness of his rig. And certainly the spectacle of a man of his age—his middle age—swordfishing all alone twenty miles from a harbor was a bit out of the usual.

The day, as I have said, was especially beautiful, and I sat in the pulpit, keeping a fair lookout, though I trusted chiefly to the skipper's keener eyesight, smoking an occasional pipe, a little drowsy at times, but dreaming a pleasant dream. It is an odd position; the yacht is all behind you, and as you look back, seems far away. You sway a little with the motion of the boat, you feel high above the water, and when the vessel comes about, the flapping of the jib makes you clutch the iron rail of the stand. And even on a warm day and in a light breeze it is a surprisingly chilly spot. For nearly three hours we stood quietly to and fro about a dozen miles offshore, and I was beginning to remember that we had breakfasted at five and to think that twelve was not too early for lunch, when the skipper saw a fin and called to Will to 'bring her on the wind.' The fish was as much as a quarter of a mile to windward, his fin standing out black against the smooth water. Even my eyes could make him out, though I lost him when he got into a patch of rippled sea. Then began a chase in a series of short tacks as the fish turned aimlessly one way or another. It seemed to me a long chase and my memory of it is chiefly a memory of my own feelings. I had of course stood up when the skipper hailed and had cleared the lines so that they might run freely, but I must acknowledge that I was distinctly nervous, shaking with "swordfish chill," a malady of the same nature as "buck fever."

The members of my family then on board had not been with us when we got the first fish, and I was for this reason extremely anxious not to miss my stroke and spoil what might be their only chance of seeing a fish taken. Nor was I wholly unmindful of the possibility that discredit might befall a respectable husband and father in the very presence of his family. In short, some highly vivid emotions, of a considerable variety, were chasing each other through my mind, while the schooner chased the fish. I was really bothered also by the fact that I was continually losing sight of the fish and was afraid I might come upon him before I could see him. But the skipper, beside conning the vessel and watching the fish, had a bit of his mind to spare for me and kept directing my poor eyes, until at last, after what seemed a very long time, he said: "Right ahead now; we'll get him on this tack." Then I saw him in a patch of dark water, swimming slowly about, and from that moment I forgot my emotions and fixed my eye and mind upon the spot by the side of the fin where I proposed to put in the iron.

As we came within a hundred feet, he turned toward us and I could see the whole of him, a dark reddish brown creature as big as a boat, suspended in the clear water and swinging his sword slowly from side to side. I could see him then, and I can see him now. When I was within twenty feet, he began to sink, intending no doubt to go under the vessel, but the tip of his fin was still above water when I struck. I felt the iron go well in and saw that I had struck

in the right spot, but to make a sure thing of it, I whirled around in the pulpit and threw my whole weight upon the top of the pole, giving my wrist a wrench which still troubles me in using a pen. When I jerked the pole out, leaving the dart behind, the iron shaft was bent at a point about fifteen inches from the end, and I knew that the dart must be well bedded. Later, when the fish was opened, we found that it had gone through into the stomach and had toggled against the tough muscle.

Long before I had put up the pole and crawled back to the deck (for I was too shaky to do anything but crawl), the skipper was down from the masthead and was tending the whizzing line, keeping a strain upon it and seeing that it ran free. It had of course been carefully coiled to prevent fouling. The usual practice is to haul (that is, play the fish) from a dory, and a regular fisherman will often have several boats out at the same time, but we had no tender suitable to this purpose, and hauling from the yacht had the advantage of giving us all a share in the excitement. We lowered jibs, but kept a steerageway on and shifted from one tack to the other to keep the line clear of the hull. I left the work of hauling to the skipper and had leisure to watch him and lay in some stock of information for future use. In spite of the dart in his stomach, the fish showed plenty of fight. There are well authenticated stories of fish jumping clear of the water or driving their swords through the bottom of a dory, but our fish merely kept strongly on his way toward deep water. The skipper got in line when he could and paid out slowly when he had to, but he could not bring the fish to the surface at all, and twice we were obliged to let the whole line go and see our keg moving off at a rather depressingly rapid speed. This, however, was small gain for the fish, for the towing of a keg and a hundred fathoms of line was of itself enough to tire him fast. At these times we worked to windward and picked up the keg with a boathook.

It was just before twelve that we struck him, and it was after two when he stopped running and settled to the bottom. We let him lie a few minutes and then hauled him to the top, a dead weight. As he showed no sign of life, we put a strap of heavy rope around his tail and could say that he was ours. The photograph gives some notion of his head, but suffers from the foreshortening.

The playing of the fish had taken a little over two hours, and, if we had been ready for lunch at twelve, it will be understood that by 2 o'clock our readiness had not decreased. We laid the course of the vessel for Portsmouth and our own course for the galley, and then spent the afternoon in pure gloating. The fish was, by careful measurement, 13 feet 1 inch in length; the sword, cut down to the solid bone, is thirty-eight inches long, almost perfectly straight and uninjured by nicks or flaws. The bony eyeball, which we cut out and dried, is four and three-quarter inches in diameter. And, to put all my statistics together, the weight after cleaning, with head and fins cut off, was 502 pounds. The skipper, who has taken many fish, says that he has only seen one larger, which weighed 568 pounds. Though it was midnight when we drifted in to our anchorage off Kittery Point, not even a day of twenty hours could dim our satisfaction over such a prize.

Our first fish we carried into the harbor of Block Island and sold—for we could not eat 122 pounds—in a most prosaic manner to a dealer who already had twenty fish in his icehouse. The price was \$9.90 and a dime was added from somebody's pocket to enable us to pin a ten dollar bill to the cabin wall. But at Kittery Point there was no fishdealer and we spent a day in humorous chaffing with a Yankee who wanted the fish, but wanted also to be sure that he was getting it at the lowest possible price. Three visits to the yacht, much telephoning to York and Portsmouth, and many guesses—all too low—as to weight were necessary before we agreed upon seven cents a pound. My bargaining friend very honestly reminded me, before we came to terms, of the peculiar but quite customary deductions that dealers make from the dressed weight, and these are odd enough to deserve special mention. When the fish is cleaned and the head and fins are cut off, the tailfin is left to make it easier to hoist the fish with a tackle. For this a deduction is made by guess, and a further deduction for the bones of the neck if the dealer thinks that the head has been cut with too sparing a hand. Over this point an earnest but good-natured difference of opinion arose between the purchaser and the skipper, the latter maintaining that his years of dealing in the Boston market enabled him to judge with accuracy where the head of a swordfish ends and the body begins. With the recklessness of the amateur, who desires results and is indifferent to principles, I cut in with an estimate of fifteen pounds for neck and tail. This was accepted as fair, and then the final deduction of 10 per cent. for "waste" was made. And with due allowance for the producer's traditional suspicion of the middleman, it is clear that the fisherman is in some peculiar respects at the mercy of the dealer. I have myself been a producer of another sort and was not so much dismayed by the terms as delighted by the likeness between the fish dealer and my own middleman, the publisher. As the dealer offers the hardy fisherman "seven cents on 90 per cent. of the dressed weight, not including neck and tail," so the bland publisher offers to the befogged and simple-minded maker of books a royalty of "5 per cent. on the list price of 85 per cent. of all copies sold, not including those sold for introduction." But the fish dealer is the gentler in that he brings in no bill for proof corrections. The discovery of this interesting analogy gave me such joy that I became indifferent to all considerations of money and accepted with composure the figures presented to me on the back of an envelope: total weight, 502 pounds; minus 15 pounds for neck and tail, 487; minus 10 per cent., 438; at seven cents, \$30.66.

I closed my season as a fisherman, therefore, with gross receipts of \$40.56; the net profit I have not figured out. Nor shall I add to this the sum of \$1.10, received by the two boys from a fish dealer in Cutler, Me., for 220 pounds of pollock at half a cent a pound. As I paid \$2.50 to the fisherman who took them out, and as the boys divided the \$1.10 between them, I consider that my accounts will be clearer if this transaction is omitted.

The FOREST AND STREAM may be obtained from any newsdealer on order. Ask your dealer to supply you regularly.

The Little Miami

By C. A. V.

INSIGNIFICANT it seems; flowing silently among high hills, overhung and almost hidden at places by great sycamore trees, yet the Little Miami has its place in Indian history and legend. The red man loved it, and on its banks, not far from the present town of Xenia, Ohio, the war-like Shawnee established his headquarters—the large but squalid village of Old Chillicothe. This village is frequently mentioned in frontier annals. From it to the Kentucky settlements ran the famous war trail, along which were dragged, to fates too horrible to mention, many a poor captive. Boone and Kenton passed over this trail as captives, but the fates were kinder to them than to so many others, and they escaped the fagot and stake.



A GLIMPSE OF THE LITTLE MIAMI RIVER.

Retaliatory expeditions from Kentucky also used the Little Miami trail on their missions of rescue or revenge.

Traces of the old road are still visible in places, it is said. At Fort Ancient are extensive fortifications, reared centuries ago by unknown hands. These earthworks stand on a plain, nearly horizontal, 236 feet above the level of the river which it commands. The embankments are steep and are pierced by no less than fifty-eight gateways. Grand old forest trees cover the walls, furnishing the vandal tourist an opportunity to carve his or her name and place of residence for the edification of the next visitor. If memory serves me, there may be found, among many others, the initials C. A. V., which, when a schoolboy, I carved upon a large beech. The habit of carving names on conspicuous objects is an old one and many men of note were guilty of the practice. The names of pioneers and explorers are often met with in out of the way places. Capt. Clark could no more resist the temptation to inscribe his name on an inviting cliff away out in the Northern Rockies than his Spanish predecessors could re-

frain from scribbling over the rocks of New Mexico and Arizona.

In the old days the country along the Little Miami was a hunter's paradise, while the waters swarmed with fish. It was for this reason that the Indian fought so hard and long for its possession. Quail and squirrels are still found in the neighboring hills; an occasional pair of snipe may be started along the thickly wooded banks, while the bass fisherman has a red letter day now and then with his chosen fish. At some places the mud-loving carp and catfish abound as well as several varieties of turtles.

Among the many happy outings of my life, a two weeks' visit with my brother at Oregonia stands prominently fourth. Oregonia was, and

is, a tiny village, nestling among the high hills which begin at the river banks. It then boasted of a flour mill and bridge factory. The former has since "gone up in smoke" and the latter has transferred operations to the larger town of Lebanon.

My brother's house stood on the brow of a high hill, from the foot of which a rugged ravine led down to the river. The sides of this ravine were covered with a dense forest of oak, walnut, hickory and small growth, which were fairly alive with squirrels. Every morning when not fishing, I would take my gun and wander down the ravine and in spite of inexperience, there was always meat in my game bag when I returned. How I loved the solitude of that big thicket! What a splendid place it was to build air castles and dream day dreams. Alas! most of those castles have long since crumbled to dust and the balance are tottering. The work of castle building was often rudely interrupted by the falling of a nut or the barking of a saucy squirrel. The density of the thickets and the steepness of the hillsides frequently made the stalking of a wary squirrel no easy

task, and how happy was I when the experiment was successful! One morning I added a woodchuck to my list of game. I was quietly making my way down the sloping sides of the ravine, eyes and ears alert for squirrels, when I espied a clumsy little animal making its way up the path directly toward me. Every few feet it would stop, look all about and listen. I remained very quiet until it was within gunshot, when I fired; the second shot finished it.

My days on the river were quite as pleasant as those spent in the woods. Below the mill dam at Oregonia there is a small gravelly island, from the upper end of which I have caught some nice strings of fish and from the dam itself I caught my first bass. From the top of an old stump near this dam I also caught nice strings of fish—I say strings, for whoever heard of a boy carrying a pail or basket to put his fish in? The reason is obvious and is not entirely confined to boys, either.

Last summer, while in Ohio, I revisited the scenes of that two weeks' vacation. On the former occasion the twenty-two miles intervening between my home and the river was traversed in a spring wagon. On this occasion I was swiftly whirled along the old familiar road in a motor car. The trip formerly seemed a long one, but this time it seemed as though I had scarcely got started, when on rounding a sharp curve, the peacefully flowing river burst upon our gaze. A few lusty honks warned dogs, chickens, boys, the halt, the blind, the aged and the infirm to seek shelter. We rushed through town and down the lovely little country lane to the fishing grounds, halting under the branches of a wide spreading tree. Somehow I was not pleased. I cannot reconcile myself to a motor car outside city limits. To invade those scenes of peace and quiet with this loud-mouthed, ill-smelling contrivance seemed out of place, although I did not voice my sentiments to the owner of the car.

The fishing did not prove good, although I landed a bass from off the point of the gravelly island. The old stump was gone, and so also were other familiar landmarks, but there were catfish and carp aplenty and so time did not lag. At lunch time one of my companions threw out a line and fastened it to a rock, after which we attacked the dinner basket. All at once my friend jumped up and tore down the bank like mad, calling on all the rest to follow him. Now, I was enjoying my lunch very much, and to be so rudely called away in the very midst of it was unpleasant in the extreme, but judging from my friend's frantic yells that the fate of the nation was at stake, I joined in the race. Jake was hauling away at one end of the line for dear life and the fish, whatever it was, was making things exceedingly lively at the other. We finally landed our fish, which proved to be a big carp, with the aid of the net, after which we went back to our feast. The afternoon wore away without any further excitement or any more fish.

Several days later we again tried the river, some of us with better success, one man catching a fine string of bass at the mouth of Caesar's Creek. Another had some fine sport with those gamy fish about a half mile further up the river. In writing about this particular part of the river a laughable incident of former fishing days is recalled. A crowd of young fellows had

come over to spend a day fishing, and among them was a schoolmate of mine, whom we will call E. E. was a big German boy who was the butt of all the good-natured fun of the community. He fished precisely as he did everything else, by "main strength and awkwardness," as the saying goes, and, needless to say, had poor results. He had borrowed a fine rod from a friend and this he firmly fastened between stones, throwing the baited hook far out into the stream. Then he wandered aimlessly about on the bank. One of the boys, catching a big turtle, carefully drew in E.'s line, fastened the turtle to the hook and replaced everything as it was. The big turtle tugged lustily at the line and the rod bent alarmingly. "Look out, E., you've got a fish!" some one yelled, and

the big German, seeing how the rod was bending, came down the bank with the agility of a sawlog. Jerking the rod from its moorings, he gave a tremendous heave. Snap went the costly rod, but E. began to haul in his fish hand over hand. When the trick was discovered, E.'s face would have made a painter's fortune, could one have been found brave enough to attempt the painting of it. Then followed an interval of picturesque language, Dutch, English and profane; the whole ending in a footrace between the accuser and the accused.

Late in the summer I paid a farewell visit to the river, living over old scenes, fishing and just idling about.

"And from the stream we turn away,
But hear it many an after day."

A Little Cousin of the Beaver

By ELMER RUSSELL GREGOR

THE order *Glires*, comprising the rodents, includes many forms of these interesting mammals, divided into numerous families. No two perhaps bear such a striking resemblance to each other, in form and habits, as do the beaver and the muskrat. Indeed, the latter has been likened to a small cousin, a sort of pocket edition of the former. Nor is the comparison incongruous, for in many respects the two animals show marked similarity.

It might seem almost, when civilization set its heavy foot in the wilderness and drove the beaver from its accustomed haunts, as if the muskrat shrank in size to better avoid detection and so remained in the ponds and rivers deserted in panic by its larger contemporary. At any rate the muskrat has persisted, and stranger still, multiplied in its old abodes.

Mainly in size and a few structural differences sufficient to justify naturalists in separating them into two distinct families, the species differ. In habits, sagaciousness and mode of living they much resemble each other. Both at the beginning of autumn build dome-shaped dwellings in ponds and sheltered lagoons, in which they pass the cold winter months. Many of these habitations are almost identical as regards architecture and composition. True, the beaver lodge is usually the larger, but many times the abode of the muskrat is equal in size. One of the photographs accompanying this article shows such a house. An abode of such size in the case of the muskrats will shelter many individuals and is divided into several good-sized weed-lined living chambers.

Nor does the striking resemblance stop here. In habits as well the muskrat and beaver exhibit many of the same eccentricities. True, the larger animal has learned to build dams which the muskrat seems never to have imitated, except in a small way, for it, too, sometimes piles up mud and sods to form a circular breakwater about the scene of its operations when constructing its home in the fall, no doubt for the purpose of keeping the water back out of its way. However, there is just sufficient difference in the diet of the two species to account for the neces-

sary and greater ingenuity displayed by the beaver in this respect. The muskrat confines itself largely to weed stalks, water plants and lily bulbs and roots in place of the bark and larger growths so delectable to the beaver. Therefore, the smaller rodent has never been compelled to dam the water in order to reach his chosen fare, and by the very lack of ingenuity displayed in doing so, has come less in direct contact with, and opposition to, the will of man, and therefore has been permitted to exist in places from which the beaver has been exterminated.

Like the beaver, the muskrat brings forth its young in a den made in the side of a high bank, if available, and again like its larger relative it wanders about in sociable family parties during the summer. It delights in sunning itself on the edge of a swamp or floating lazily about in some cool, isolated pool. At such times it will often swim rapidly around in a circle, at the same time uttering a peculiar squeaking cry. During the warm days its true home seems to be the marsh, and its well trod, sinuous trails wind in and out beneath the luxuriant growth of water weeds.

If the muskrat has endured less persecution at the hand of man than has the beaver, it has suffered more from birds and beasts of prey. Its smaller size makes it a convenient and easy victim for eagles, owls and the larger hawks, and among its four-footed enemies may be classed the otter, mink and fox, who seems especially persevering in his war against it.

In times of danger the muskrat again evinces a familiar trait of the beaver and strikes the water a warning slap with its hairless tail that serves to send all of its little brown comrades within hearing distance diving hastily out of harm's way, but not before each has dutifully repeated the signal.

The muskrat rears several litters of young each season and this fact no doubt accounts, in a large degree, for its abundance in localities where other wild life has long since succumbed. Of late years, however, its fur has become valuable, and it is now persistently hunted and trapped throughout its range; not only in fall and winter, but far into the spring months as well,

when, unfortunately for it, its fur seems to be at the best, and at that time many of the young are needlessly slaughtered and sold in the fur-market for a small sum as muskrat "pups." How long this interesting little denizen of the wet lands will survive, now that Dame Fashion has stamped its fur with the seal of her approval, remains to be seen. Its pelt, plucked of the guard hairs and properly treated and dyed, is offered to the public as "Hudson seal," "electric seal" and under many equally misleading *noms de plume* at extravagant prices.

The claim has been made, and often on seemingly good authority, that the muskrat at times assumes a most bloodthirsty aggressiveness and has even been known to seek and devour flesh. Many tales of adventure have come from solitary hunters marooned in the center of some dismal swamp where they claimed they had been surrounded and attacked by hordes of these savage little animals. Again have been published still

close up beneath its icy cap, the muskrat is pressed for air in its wanderings, and it is said at such times to rise and expel its breath against the under surface of the ice. A bubble is instantly formed and filled with oxygen, and this the muskrat sucks back into its lungs and proceeds again on its course until compelled to repeat the experiment.

The laws of a muskrat colony seem to almost exactly coincide with those of a beaver colony under like conditions. When the family increases to such an extent that the lodge is overcrowded, we find the younger generation wandering off "in search for pastures new." This restricted migration takes place late in the summer or at the beginning of autumn. Forsaking the home grounds, the pioneers travel slowly along through the woods until they find a place to their fancy; there they make camp and proceed with the building of their home. It is presumably this habit that accounts for the wide distribution of

face exposed. The hind feet, which are slightly webbed, also help materially its rapid progression through the water.

Apparently muskrats have favorite landing spots along the shore where they bring their food to be eaten at leisure and to which they resort for fun and frolic. One of the prettiest sights it has ever been my lot to see was witnessed on a mountain lake at sunset, when an old muskrat and her two young swam noiselessly to one of these landing places, and climbing from the golden-tinted water, the mother with her mouth full of edible water plants, partook of a dainty meal and then indulged in kittenish play.

Whether muskrats are a menace to breeding waterfowl is a question that for some time has agitated the minds of sportsmen. Like its near relative, the common house rat, which often proves so destructive to the eggs and young of domestic fowls, the muskrat, I am inclined to



HOUSE BUILT OF SODS, MUD AND WEED STALKS



LARGE BEAVER-LIKE ABODE OF THE MUSKRAT.

more gruesome accounts of the finding of bodies of unfortunate wanderers, which have been partly devoured by these rodents. There is a possibility that these charges may in some cases be true, and perhaps goaded on by hunger, induced by a scarcity of their normal food supply, the muskrats may have turned with avidity to the opportunity before them. These are extravagant claims, however, and need much substantiating evidence to prove them. I have several times seen muskrats swim out and attack the bodies of dead ducks floating quietly on the water some distance from a blind.

Very similar to the castor sacs of the beaver are the two glands attached to the inside of the leg of the muskrat which especially in the spring give off the strong musky odor from which the animal derives its name. At this time the whole pelt of the creature becomes strongly impregnated with the not unpleasant odor, and in handling skins at such times the trapper soon finds his person strongly scented with the perfume.

In the winter these semi-aquatic mammals spend most of the time, like their larger cousins, swimming about and gathering food in the water beneath the ice. The freshwater mussel seems to be particularly acceptable to the muskrat, and vast quantities of shells in and about the houses give evidence of feasts in which this bivalve has figured prominently on the menu. Often, especially when the pond is high and the water rises

the muskrat over our land. From the Gulf States to the arctic prairies is the compass of its range with slight variations. Then, too, as in the beaver colony, we find individuals, banished from the main village, living alone in small houses of their own. Whether their exile and solitary existence are voluntary or compulsory is difficult to ascertain.

The cabins erected by muskrats are of two different types. Some are built entirely of sods, mud and weed stalks, and these are usually placed directly on a muddy flat or strip of marshland. Others, and they are the ones which most closely resemble those of the beaver, are composed of larger sticks and small logs and are almost invariably started on a sort of foundation made of upturned roots and tangled limbs, the whole intricate affair wedged firmly between willows or other small trees at the edge of the water. This type of house is generally the larger and more pretentious affair and seems to offer evidence of a superior grade of workmanship over that displayed in the creation of the smaller, more primitive abode. The accompanying photographs show very clearly the two types of lodges erected by muskrats.

Like the beaver, the muskrat does much of its building under cover of darkness. However, it may be found abroad at all hours of the day and seems particularly active just about sunset. It swims rapidly along with the top of its head and

believe, would gladly avail itself of the contents of any nest with which its wandering footsteps brought it in contact. However, "there is much of good in the worst of us, and much of bad in the best of us," which is no doubt equally true of the muskrat. At any rate there are no great crimes laid at its door, and so let us tolerate and study these interesting little sharp-eyed people of the marshes. From most of the land the beaver has disappeared, and to the growing generation its instructive habits will be, by force of circumstances, unknown and unlearned. However, its cousin, the muskrat, still remains close at hand for our observation, and by visiting its haunts and stopping at its skillfully constructed lodges, we may even yet learn much of the beaver's mode of life.

So much has been said in favor of poaching by some of our public men, says the *British Shooting Times*, that the rising generation will soon begin to think that it is a royal road to success. Our Chancellor of the Exchequer some time ago boasted of having been a poacher, and a few days ago Sheriff Campbell Smith, who was being entertained at a public dinner, said in reply to the toast of the evening that it had been stated that he had been lenient to poachers. The first night he spent out was with a band of poachers, and one of them afterward became a sculptor and the other a Baptist minister.



Work of the American Association.

THE activities of the American Game Protective and Propagation Association have extended rapidly.

Between five and six thousand acres have been secured in Carver and Plymouth townships, Massachusetts, to be used as a game farm and sanctuary. The land is situated on Cape Cod, near the town of Tremont, about forty miles from Boston. It is approximately five miles long by three miles wide. On it there are thirty ponds and a good growth of pine and scrub oak. During the last three or four years it has been used as a game sanctuary, and as a result there are now many quail and ruffed grouse in the covers. The climate in this section is mild, the winters never being severe enough to kill either of these birds.

At one time the ponds afforded some of the best duck and goose shooting in New England. They lie directly in the line of flight of these migrants, which, since restrictions have been placed on shooting them, have been alighting there in increasing numbers on their northward and southward journeys. Many wild fowl breed there and the association plans to increase this number by affording them unusual advantages in the way of food. The breeding of wild ducks will be the initial work in propagation. A supply of black, mallard and wood ducks will be purchased immediately. Corn will be distributed in the shallow water around the edges of the ponds, so that the flocks brought down by the propagated ducks will be encouraged to nest there.

The eggs laid by the tame flock will be hatched under hens. This method of propagation has been successfully carried on many times, and as black ducks and mallards are great layers, it is estimated that thousands can be raised this year.

Special attention will be given to the wood-duck. The association plans to raise these birds in numbers.

There have been numerous attempts in this country to raise quail and ruffed grouse, but few of them have been successful. On the other hand, efforts to raise pheasants have turned out well in most localities where it has been attempted. In the South and on the Pacific Coast the Hungarian partridge has also thrived to some extent. The reasons for so many failures in attempting to propagate our native birds have been various, but it is not at all strange that we should fail in this country at the beginning. People point to the fact that in England, Scotland and on the Continent, thousands of native wild birds are raised annually, but they do not stop to consider that they are raised by gamekeepers who belong to a race of gamekeepers, father and son having been engaged in this occupation for generations. They have learned the secrets of the trade, while in this country we have given little thought to the matter. It is quite likely that the association will secure an expert gamekeeper from Scotland to take charge of rearing upland birds. The foreign gamekeepers in this country have been very generally successful. Undoubtedly they will teach their

profession to native Americans and will thus start a line of gamekeepers in this country that will play an important part in solving the game problems of the future. Notable successes have already been made in this country, but the number of expert native game breeders is very limited.

The birds raised on the association's farm will be distributed among members for stocking purposes. The association is advocating the establishment of game refuges in all parts of the country. Particularly it believes that every gun club or protective association should get control of a few acres at least to be used for this purpose. Wherever such refuges are situated they will naturally improve shooting in the surrounding country. If the birds have a place where they can raise their young in security and where the coveys will not be reduced to one or two each fall, they will increase so rapidly that they are bound to overflow into the surrounding territory. Next year the association will endeavor to forward shipments of birds to all affiliated clubs that will make some such provision for their safety.

The Massachusetts farm has been secured on a ten-years' lease, with an option to buy for the original price of \$13,000 any time during that period. The land, which is worth many times this amount, was purchased by disinterested sportsmen, each putting in about \$1,000 on condition that no shooting would be allowed upon it. These men have very kindly turned it over to the National Association under the above terms. The only restrictions attached are that it shall continue to be a sanctuary for twenty years after the date of the lease, whether or not it is purchased. It is also stipulated that at least \$500 a year must be spent in reforestation.

The hearty support of sportsmen throughout the country that was so encouraging during the first three months of the association's existence, has been continued, and up to March 1, about \$6,000 had been subscribed. On Jan. 16 the association secured its first patron, T. Coleman duPont, of Wilmington, Delaware, having contributed \$1,000.

Particularly gratifying is the way fish and game clubs and local and State protective associations have joined the movement. Such bodies, situated in all parts of the country, are hastening to affiliate with the National Association, and there is now a long list of such affiliated clubs on its roster.

The Spring Lake Case.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., March 2.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The Illinois Supreme Court has come to the rescue of the hunters and fishermen in their appeal to save Spring Lake in Tazewell county from conversion into a cornfield.

Spring lake is nine miles in length and one hundred yards to a half mile wide. Between the lake and the Illinois River there is a tract of 14,000 acres of land which is embraced in a drainage district. Substantially all of this land

is subject to overflow from the Illinois River.

In 1903 the drainage district was organized with the view of removing the water from the Spring Lake territory, and to convert the swampy soil into cornland. A levee was constructed along the south shore of the Illinois River to protect the land from overflow. At the lower end of the district a pumping station was established and for several years the pumps have been at work pumping the water into the Illinois River. For a distance of six miles at the upper end of the district, farms have replaced the swampy section, and all that was left for the hunters and fishermen was the lower three miles which has been in controversy.

The drainage commissioners desired to take the entire tract, but the hunters and fishermen have resisted this procedure on the ground that Spring Lake has always been navigable, and that its ownership was vested in the State and was, therefore, public property. The commissioners were enjoined from constructing a dike across the lower end at the junction with the Illinois River, such a dike preventing all boats from entering the lake from the river, and at the same time enabling the commissioners to pump all of the water from the lake.

In 1906 the commissioners entered into an agreement with the hunters and fishermen, the latter being represented by Attorney-General W. H. Stead, by which it was proposed to construct a lock, connecting the lake and the river. Objection was raised on the ground that during the periods of low water it would be useless, the water on the river side of the lock being so low as to prevent the passage of any boats larger than a skiff. It was further pointed out that the engineer's estimate of the expense of such a lock would be \$50,000 while the expense of constructing a levee on the north side of the lake, which prevents the water from flowing into the cornfields adjacent, would cost an equal sum. Instead of building the lock as per the agreement, the commissioners decided to extend the drainage district and dam the lake at both ends, thus shutting out all water. A bill in injunction was filed to prevent such a move, and after losing out in the lower courts, the commissioners appealed to the supreme body. The latter court has just decided that the agreement must be respected, that Spring Lake was meandered by the Government, and that the title to the bed of the lake is in the State in trust for the use of the public; that Spring Lake, in a state of nature, is a navigable body of water, and that the public has the right of navigation without regard to the ownership of the bed of the lake, and that the commissioners have no right to interfere with or obstruct navigation thereon.

While the commissioners have reached no decision concerning their future course, the chances are that they will decide to abandon the proposed reclamation of the lower end of the resort, thus giving sportsmen a tract three miles in length and about two miles in width. Sportsmen who have for years hunted and fished upon Spring Lake hope that the last chapter in the long litigation has ended, and that the case will not be reopened.

E. E. PIERSON.

All the game laws of the United States and Canada, revised to date and now in force, are given in the Game Laws in Brief. See adv.

The Sportsmen's Show.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN is witnessing another Sportsmen's Show this week, and it, like all the other shows of this sort that have been held since 1895, has drawn the hunters, anglers, marksmen and campers together and furnished them with amusement and entertainment.

Exhibits are numerous and varied this year and, with the large space allotted to the trap-shooting, they are in a way condensed. There is rifle shooting in the basement, Buffalo Jones and his moving pictures of African and Rocky

hibitions, less of the athletic features that were so prominent several years ago and more of the things that are worth seeing and which drew huge crowds to the shows of the late 90s. Many of the old-time exhibitors, absent for a number of years, are back to stay, and the show in consequence is a real attraction for the sportsmen.

Following is the list of exhibitors. Where the place of business is not mentioned, reference is had to New York city:

E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Co., Wilmington, Del.—Powder.
Schoverling, Daly & Gales—Sporting Goods.

Sterling Hardware Co.—Hardware.
Provincial Guides' Association, St. Johns, N. B., Canada—Guides.
Franco-American Food Co., Franklin St., Jersey City, N. J.—Food Products.
Channell Chemical Co., Chicago, Ill.—Polishes.
Walter Hinds, Portland, Me.—Taxidermist.
Indian Exhibits Co.—Indian Handicraft.
The Camp-Fire Club of America.
American Game Protection and Propagation Association.
State of New York Conservation Commission, Albany, N. Y.



SCENIC EFFECT AT THE SPORTSMEN'S SHOW.

Mountain animal-roping in the Concert Hall, trapshooting and fly-casting on the main floor, and camps and commercial exhibits everywhere. When the anglers are not competing and the scattergun men are quiet, Annie Oakley smashes things with gun or rifle, and always draws a crowd.

The exhibits of various business enterprises, railways, backwoods camps, taxidermists and outfitters, and the live fish and game all make the show attractive to a large number of men and women who may be found in the Garden evening after evening, and who never tire of the show.

There is a steady improvement in these ex-

J. Stevens Arms & Tool Co., Chicopee Falls, Mass.—Arms and Tools.
New York Sporting Goods Co.—Sporting Goods.
Poertner Motor Car Co.—Motor Cars.
David T. Abercrombie & Co.—Sporting Goods.
Winchester Repeating Arms Co., New Haven, Conn.—Arms.
United States Cartridge Co.—Ammunition.
Remington-U. M. C.—Guns and Ammunition.
Peters Cartridge Co.—Ammunition.
Ambroid Co.—Ambroid.
J. C. Hopkins & Co.—Yacht Supplies.
Meyers Bros.—Ivory Novelties.
William J. Madden & Co.—Candy.

Chamberlin Cartridge & Target Co., Cleveland, Ohio—Targets and Traps.
Anglers' Club.
Megantic Fish and Game Club, Maine.
The Outing Publishing Co.
Field and Stream Publishing Co.
The Amateur Sportsman Co.
B. Austrian, Reading, Pa.—Artist.
School Boys' Shoot, New York City Public School Athletic League.
Boys' Scouts of America.
Boys' Camp Exhibit.
E. F. Hodgson Co., Boston, Mass.—Portable Houses.

Hall Camera Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Rustic Construction Works.
 Apple Products Co., Suffern, N. Y.—Cider.
 Lawrence Verity, Seaford, L. I.—Guide, ninety-three years of age.
 Von Lengerke & Detmold—Sporting Goods.
 H. M. Brill—Burnt Leather Goods.
 John Simmons & Co.—Pipe Fitting and Valves.
 A. Starckenstein—Razor Strops.
 Nassau Lighter Co.—Fire Lighters.
 W. H. Allen, Penniac, New Brunswick—Guide.
 Western Novelty Co.—Novelties.
 Nugget Polish Co.—Polishes.
 Bangor & Aroostook R. R., Bangor, Me.—Sportsmen's Territory.
 Grand Trunk Railway System, Montreal—Sportsmen's Territory.
 Col. C. J. ("Buffalo") Jones—Moving Pictures, Concert Hall.
 Clubman Publishing Co.—Polo Monthly Magazine.
 Colt's Patent Firearms Mfg. Co.—Revolvers and Pistols.
 Bird, Jones & Kenyon—Hunting Clothing.
 Sanford Novelty Co.—Fly Books.
 Wm. N. Gokey & Co., Jamestown, N. Y.—Shoes.
 Gold Medal Camp Furniture Co., Racine, Wis.—Furniture.
 Newland, Tarlton & Co., Nairobi, B. E. A.—Safari Outfitters.

Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, Mass., March 2.—*Editor Forest and Stream*: At the conference of delegates from sportsmen's clubs and natural history societies, in December, committees were appointed to draft laws on several subjects. Frank Murphy and William Minot, of Boston, and C. F. Maynard, of West Newton, were appointed to draw a bill to minimize the damage done to bird life by cats. Several years ago a bill for the licensing of cats was exposed to much ridicule, and "laughed out of court." The committee above mentioned had its bill for a license of one dollar for a male cat referred to the Committee on Agriculture, and our State ornithologist, Mr. Forbush, and the chairman of the Fish and Game Commission, Dr. Field, appeared before the committee in support of the bill, and while it won some friends in the committee, it was so far successful as to win "reference to the next general court." Eventually it is bound to win, I believe.

In reference to the bill for "reasonable restraint of dogs," George B. Clark, of Boston, has given your readers full information. It is only a matter of time with that bill in all probability, for Mr. Clark is hoping to outlive its most formidable opponents, and he is a husky fighter. William P. Wharton has his "armor on" all the time and is an attendant at most of the hearings at the State House. H. H. KIMBALL.

Minot's brief for argument in favor of licensing cats says in part:

An average country cat kills fifty birds each year. If this is so, and each of our 30,000 farms in Massachusetts average five cats, we have 150,000 cats killing 7,500,000 birds per year. This does not include wild domestic cats, which perhaps, kill as many again. A. C. Dike watched a cat for a season and saw it kill fifty-eight birds. How many more it killed we can only guess.

Nearly 100 correspondents of Mr. Forbush all over the State declare that the cat is one of the greatest destroyers of birds. Mr. Forbush states one case where a cat that was watched killed seven birds in one day.

The effect produced by cats is convincingly shown where they have been introduced on islands, i. e., Sable Islands off Nova Scotia and Aldabra Island off Madagascar. In both, the introduction of cats nearly exterminated the birds.

John Burroughs, the eminent naturalist, states that cats probably destroy more birds than all other animals combined. William Dutcher, President National Association of Audubon Societies, considers the cat one of the greatest causes of bird destruction known. Reprint from Year Book, Department of Agriculture, for 1903, "The Economic Value of the Bobwhite," states: "Domestic cats, as well as foxes and certain hawks, prey on their young."

Reprint of Year Book, Department of Agriculture, for 1909, pamphlet called "Does it Pay the Farmer to Protect Birds," by H. W. Henshaw, states: "Above all should the farmer pay attention to the cats on his farms. It is only recently that the extent of the depredations of the house cat on wild life, especially on birds, has been recognized. Many who have studied the matter believe that, taking the year around, cats are responsible for the death of more birds, especially young ones, than all wild animals put together. * * * Even the well-fed and well-housed cat is responsible for many valuable lives."

At a recent hearing upon this subject, Dr. Field brought in a large cock pheasant (as big as a small hen) which he saw a cat in the act of killing.

New York Legislature.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 4.—*Editor Forest and Stream*: The Conservation Commission's bill providing for the immediate development of the hydraulic resources of the State has been introduced in both branches of the Legislature.

The bill amends the conservation law of last year and provides for immediate State construction, control and maintenance of a Statewide system of electric transmission with water storage reservoirs to be constructed by the State for the public use and benefit in accordance with the policy of Governor Dix.

Under its provisions the Conservation Commission will have power to lease, construct, acquire by purchase or condemn any property necessary to the undertaking; and may contract to furnish municipalities with power, energy, electricity or water for the purpose of lighting public streets, highways, public and private buildings, and for heat and power, to the end that the "municipality and the citizens thereof shall secure at cost the benefits to be derived from the utilization of said power and water."

The bill also provides that any existing public service corporation at present supplying a municipality with light and power may enter into a contract with the municipality for the distribution of such current as is furnished the municipality by the State, but only at a rate to be approved by the commission. No contract either with the State or with an existing company can be entered into by the municipality until after the proposition shall have been approved at a special election

at which all electors within the municipality can vote.

The surplus and other available waters of the Barge canal are put under the jurisdiction of the commission, which may lease water wherever the best interests of the State require; or may develop and distribute water, light and power in the same manner as provided with impounded waters. The commission is given authority to contract with riparian or other owners benefited by the regulating of the flow of any stream.

Assemblyman Vert has introduced a bill amending the Penal Law (Sec. 1897) by providing that this section, which prohibits the carrying and use of dangerous weapons under certain circumstances, shall not prevent the issuing of a hunting license under the forest, fish and game law to a person under sixteen years of age, or prevent the offering, selling, loaning or giving to such a minor who holds a hunting license, of a firearm of a size which may not be concealed upon the person.

Assemblyman Shannon has introduced a bill reducing from twenty-five pounds to ten pounds the amount of lake trout that may be transported at any one time by any one person.

E. C. C.

Condition of Adirondack Deer.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 4.—*Editor Forest and Stream*: Wild deer in the Adirondacks have not suffered much from the severe winter now closing. The game protectors employed by the Conservation Commission have been sent out to report on the condition of these animals, and find that the deer have wintered well. One of the protectors who took a snowshoe trip of over forty miles through the Nine Mile Creek and Hamilton Stream sections reported that the woods look like a sheep pasture as far as deer tracks are concerned. He saw a large number of deer which were in fine condition, and the absence of any snowshoe tracks showed that the deer were not being molested.

Another protector who has been investigating the condition of the deer in the vicinity of Saranac reports that at one beaver meadow where hay has been cut and stacked, there were fifteen deer that wintered on three stacks of this wild hay, and they were in prime condition. As the experiment of cutting and stacking wild hay during the summer for the feeding of deer during the winter is proving a success, it will be carried on very extensively by the Conservation Commission hereafter, and no doubt it will be the means of saving a great many hundreds of deer during the more severe winters.

J. D. W.

Hon. George A. Stevens, of Lake Placid, when asked by the Troy Times about winter conditions in the woods, said that there was an unusual lack of snow in the woods and that the ice was about eighteen inches thick. He said that the weather was very cold.

The deer were wintering very well; in fact, they were so plentiful that fox hunters often found them a nuisance, for dogs would frequently start a deer, mistaking it for a fox, and of course the services of that dog were lost for the time being. Mr. Stevens is one of the best informed men about the woods in the Adirondacks.

Feeding Wildfowl.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 20.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* In a trip around Seneca and Cayuga lakes, which bodies of water have frozen over this winter from end to end, something which has not happened before in a number of years, I endeavored to find out how the ducks managed to winter.

There is a small piece of open water a few acres in extent north of the Central railroad tracks on Cayuga Lake in which were a large number of ducks of several varieties. I saw one fine flock of canvasbacks which were readily distinguishable by their red heads and large black bills, which were not over forty yards from the train and did not leave the water when the train passed.

A man at Seneca Falls informed me that a boy gave him a blue-billed duck which he had found dead. This was picked and found to be in pretty fair condition. It did not seem to have starved to death but was probably killed in some manner. I did not hear of any other ducks being found dead, but think they have had a hard time to get along.

I inclose two clippings taken from a Syracuse paper to-day:

"By direction of the Geneva Rod and Gun Club, H. J. Loomis to-day took to the outlet fifty bushels of wheat to be fed to a flock of about 1,000 ducks occupying an open space in the lake near that point.

"The ducks have been cut off from their feeding places, owing to the freezing of the lake, and about 1,000 have crowded into a small open space. The State has already made arrangements with farmers along Seneca Lake to feed numerous flocks along the lake shore.

"A flock of seventeen ducks near the long pier has become so tame that people, throwing corn and bread to them, have approached within a few feet. The ducks embrace practically all the varieties which frequent this section."

"George Travis, of the village of Cleveland, a game protector, stood guard the greater part of to-day over 2,000 to 3,000 wild ducks in the waters between the bridge at Minetto and the Battle Island dam. The warden secured a vantage point on wooded highlands about a quarter of a mile from the Oswego River. He discovered no violations of the law.

"Mr. Travis said one way he made sure the ducks had not been shot at was that they continued to stay about the bridge. He said if they had been shot at they would become frightened and fly away."

E. P. R.

Game Laws.

W. E. HOOKWAY, of the New York State Sportsman's Association, has written the following letter to members:

I call to your attention the necessity of the shooters in your county doing work in behalf of Bill No. 45, 113 Int. 45, appropriating \$75,000 for six game farms.

I saw an article in the papers, stating that it was proposed to cut down the allowance to about \$25,000. Besides, it is quite uncertain if we get any appropriation. Certainly we will not if we do not work for it.

Besides interesting your Senator and Assemblyman, if you please call personally upon the committee of your county and get them to use their

influence to get the passage of this bill. This will be of the best possible assistance. Unless active work is done in behalf of this appropriation, we will not get it, and sportsmen need the farms.

If the shooters will pull together, we will get it. It will take work and lots of it. Please go for the politicians in your section at once and get the shooters to again write letters to their representatives. We would like to see this bill reported out of finance committee.

Havoc in the Blue Ridge.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 20.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The severe weather of the last eight weeks in the Blue Ridge Mountains killed scores of game, and has driven to desperation the more ferocious animals. The intense cold had a tendency to bring wildcats and bears from winter quarters for food.

The committee appointed by the Baltimore County Game and Fish Protective Association met Feb. 13 at the Hotel Junker, Baltimore, to draft a bill to be submitted to the Legislature

to control dogs in Baltimore county. There is a State law now on the subject, but like many other Maryland laws, there are no means of enforcing it to the satisfaction of those interested. The committee has in view the extermination of worthless curs, but recognizes that it is hardly feasible to adapt city dog-catcher methods to the country dog. Parts of the State law, such as taxing owners \$1 for dogs and \$2 for bitches were indorsed.

The killing of curs running at large by constables was another feature endorsed. The stumbling block came when the matter of providing for the reimbursement of the constables for killing unlicensed dogs and the disposition of money received for licenses was taken up. Interviews will be had with the county commissioners and others on these points, and the responsibility for the enforcement of the proposed law, if enacted, will be placed. The committee is composed of Upton S. Brady, Chairman, Baltimore; Dr. W. A. Low, Catonsville, Md.; Edward Reynolds, Dr. H. Lee Clarke and Gustave Delcour.

FRANK A. HEYWOOD.



No Break-up Yet.

SULLIVAN COUNTY, N. Y., March 4.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The cold weather has continued quite steadily since the thaw in February, and the ice holds in the streams and lakes. Of course, this ice is very heavy, and if we were to have a thaw of several days, followed by rain, there would be danger of a bad breaking up. The water would pour off the frozen ground, assisted by the melting snows, and we might see the ice go out on a sudden flood, as we did in mid February, 1908.

There is but little life to be seen in the woods at present. Even crows are very scarce, and for the most part all the land is without life. This will change very quickly, as two days of mild weather would bring the earlier migrants northward. After such a severe winter everyone is longing for spring, they would like to hurry it forward. This can not be done. If we have mild weather in March, we usually pay up for it by cold weather in May, and after the frost has left the ground the air is extremely penetrating, as there is water everywhere and the air is full of moisture. We must wait patiently for the change of the seasons. Everyone hopes for good fishing this year. There is less snow in the woods than is usual at this season.

There is a good deal of speculation in regard to the prospects for sport on the celebrated Beaverkill the coming season. A great many of the brown trout of good size died last year in May and June from some disease, the nature of which was never discovered.

The Beaverkill is one of the clearest and least polluted of big trout streams, and no other fish were affected by the conditions that affected the large brown trout. Quantities of small fish were seen during the summer, and some anglers believe that trout will be as abundant as usual,

only that the average size will be small. A great many fingerlings were turned in last fall and more interest than usual was displayed in restocking the streams in this part of the country.

Nothing is too good for these fine waters and large quantities of our native trout have been introduced during recent years. These will do well in the upper waters and small tributaries, but in the lower reaches, where the water nowadays becomes very warm in summer, it is doubtful if *fontinalis* will thrive. There has been much prejudice against the brown trout, but they have afforded a vast amount of sport during the last fifteen years, and exciting battles with large fish. When one remembers that this is the same trout of which Izaak Walton wrote and around which much of our best angling literature has been written for 400 years, *fario* is a fish deserving of some consideration. I have examined the stomachs of many large trout of this species and never found a trout in one of them, though oft-times they contained many minnows. Yet I have heard many stories of their cannibalistic habits and no doubt there is some foundation for these. I have seen a half-pound native trout with a small brother or sister *fontinalis* in his mouth. Big-game fish will eat little ones if the latter get in the way. A little pickerel or pike is a very good bait for a big one, but they do not make a business of feeding upon their own species; they usually fill up on small fry of some sort or minnows.

THEODORE GORDON.

Dry vs. Wet Fly.

ANGLERS intending to attend the meeting of the Anglers' Club of New York at the Hotel Navarre on the night of March 12 will do well to lose no time in advising the secretary, A. B. Hubbell, 144th street and Southern Boulevard, as the capacity of the room is limited. The

meeting will be held at 8 o'clock, when Walter McGuckin and William C. Metcalfe will present arguments in favor of dry-fly fishing, and the merits of wet-fly fishing will be expounded by Edward B. Rice and R. J. Held. General discussion will follow. Dinner will be served at 7 o'clock, and any angler will be welcomed. Notice of his intention to be present should be sent at once to Mr. Hubbell, together with check for \$1.75 for the dinner.

San Francisco Fly-Casting Club.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 24.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The midwinter handicap contest was held at Stow Lake. Wind variable; weather fair. Scores:

Event No. 1, distance, feet:			
T. C. Kierulff.....	99	F. J. Cooper.....	70
Austin Sperry	92	Dr. W. E. Brooks.....	70
C. A. Kierulff.....	80	Paul M. Nippert.....	72
H. B. Sperry.....	93	L. G. Burpee.....	80
E. A. Mocker.....	85	Geo. B. M. Gray.....	78
James Watt	70	C. H. Kewell.....	85
F. A. Webster.....	82		

Event No. 2, accuracy, per cent.:			
T. C. Kierulff.....	99.4	F. A. Webster.....	99.24
Austin Sperry	97.32	F. J. Cooper.....	98.44
J. F. Burgin.....	97.52	Wm. L. Gerstle.....	96.36
C. A. Kierulff.....	97.28	Dr. W. E. Brooks.....	98.12
H. B. Sperry.....	98.40	F. M. Haight.....	96.40
F. H. Reed.....	98.12	Paul M. Nippert.....	94.48
E. A. Mocker.....	97.12	C. G. Young.....	99.00
James Watt	97.52	L. G. Burpee.....	97.48
F. V. Bell	98.12	Geo. B. M. Gray.....	96.16
Geo. C. Edwards.....	98.8	C. H. Kewell.....	99.16

Event No. 3, Delicacy, per cent.:			
	Accuracy.	Delicacy.	Net.
T. C. Kierulff.....	98.32	98.30	98.31
Austin Sperry	96.44	96.10	96.27
J. F. Burgin.....	97.00	97.40	97.20
C. A. Kierulff.....	98.12	99.10	98.41
H. B. Sperry.....	98.20	98.20	98.20
F. H. Reed.....	99.16	98.40	98.58
E. A. Mocker.....	97.20	99.00	98.10
James Watt	96.56	98.20	97.38
Geo. C. Edwards.....	97.43	98.30	98.9
F. A. Webster.....	98.44	98.10	98.27
F. J. Cooper.....	98.28	96.10	97.18
Dr. W. E. Brooks.....	98.12	99.00	98.36
F. M. Haight	96.52	95.10	96.1
Paul M. Nippert.....	96.12	93.30	94.51
C. G. Young.....	98.40	98.40	98.40

Event No. 4, lure casting, per cent.:			
T. C. Kierulff.....	95.7	Geo. C. Edwards.....	94.9
Austin Sperry	97.2	F. A. Webster.....	96.9
J. F. Burgin.....	94.5	F. J. Cooper.....	93.7
C. A. Kierulff.....	91.7	Wm. L. Gerstle.....	88.5
H. B. Sperry.....	97.9	Dr. W. E. Brooks.....	93.4
F. H. Reed.....	94.4	Paul M. Nippert.....	92.5
E. A. Mocker.....	97.7	C. G. Young.....	96.4
James Watt	94.7	L. G. Burpee.....	89.1
F. V. Bell	83.0	C. H. Kewell.....	89.1

E. O. RITTER, Clerk.

Experimenting with a Fly-Rod.

NEW YORK CITY, Feb. 24.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* While experimenting with a fly-rod I devised the following method of determining the stresses and resulting strains, or bending, which under a live load in casting a rod is subjected to.

Figure I. shows the rod AB bent at the moment of greatest stress, while recovering the line after having made a forward cast. S is a spring, B a line eye and SEP a fine wire or line fastened at any point P on the rod, passed through the line eye E and fastened to the spring S. (I used in this case, at the suggestion of E. J. Mills, an automatic reel.) A marker or button is threaded on the line SEP and is free to move up and down on said line if actuated by a force.

Before making the cast, when the rod is straight and the line SEP under tension through the spring at S, the marker is adjusted so as to be just in contact with the line eye E. When the rod is bent by the act of casting, the marker is moved upon the line SEP to the amount the line has been shortened from the point P to E, due to the curvature of the rod. It will,

of course, measure the shortest distance between the points E and P when the rod is under the maximum strain. By taking several points on the rod, the curve it takes, while making the casts, can be reproduced statically with a steelyard or weights. I found the stresses to which a rod is subjected, due to the momentum of the line and friction of the line in the water and air, are much greater than is generally conjectured, and I am led to believe, from my experiments, that when making long casts, or when thrashing out a line against strong wind, a rod is subjected to stresses which, if reproduced statically, would break it or put a permanent set in it. The reason that a well made rod of good material does not take much of a permanent set is due to the fact that the fibres that the rod is made of are alternately subjected to tension and compression.

Figure II. shows the mean of a number of experiments I made with a fly-rod, the dimensions of which are as follows: Length, 10 feet; weight, 5 7/8 ounces; size above handle .404 inch; below first ferrule .308 inch; second joint size, above ferrule, .291 inch; below ferrule, .185 inch; tip size, above ferrule, .177 inch; point, .075 inch.

Figure III. shows the arc the rod took in recovering the line, after making a 75-foot cast. The stress which produced this curve proved to be 1 1/2 pounds in the direction of the line, as shown in the figure. The arc of the curve had a chord of 7 feet 2 1/2 inches, while the greatest ordinate to the chord was 2 feet 4 1/2 inches. I found that the rod, from the point B just above the handle to a point A, 7 1/2 feet from the point

B, took a curve which coincided almost exactly to an arc of a circle, with a radius of 3 feet 6 inches, showing the rod was most beautifully proportioned.

Owing to the rigor of the winter, I was unable to make any experiments in the open, and was obliged to pursue my experiments under cover in a tank only seventy-five feet long. As soon as I have an opportunity, I shall make further and more exhaustive experiments. In the meantime, I should be pleased if some of your readers should be interested sufficiently to make experiments along these lines and so eliminate as much as possible the personal equation.

THOMAS D. WHISTLER.

Casting at the Sportsmen's Show.

A SUMMARY of the events cast including Monday night follows. The scores in detail will be given next week:

Trout fly casting, five-ounce rods, 70-foot class—T. G. Saunders, 68 feet; Willich, 62 1/2 feet; E. F. Todd, 61 feet.

Accuracy bait, quarter-ounce—A. J. Marsh, 97.3 per cent.; F. T. Mapes, 96.5; C. T. Champion, 95.8.

Trout fly casting, five-ounce rods, 85-foot class—Perry Frazer, 78 8 feet; A. B. Hubbell, 74 feet; F. T. Mapes, 73 feet.

Accuracy bait, half-ounce, 97 per cent. class—E. M. Gill, 97; C. H. Higby, 96 4-5; Walter McGuckin, 96 3-5.

Accuracy fly-casting, 98 per cent. class—W. C. Metcalfe, 99.12; A. B. Hubbell, 98.67; A. R. Hanners, 98.33.

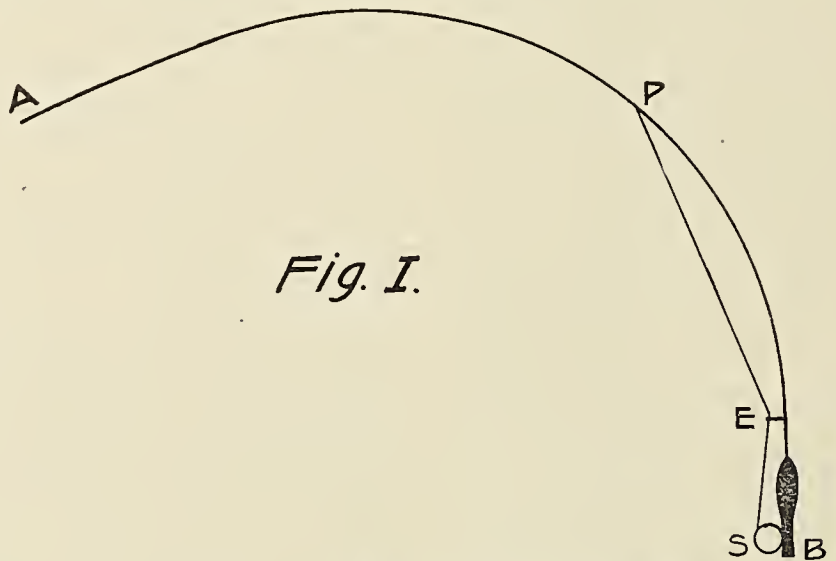


Fig. I.

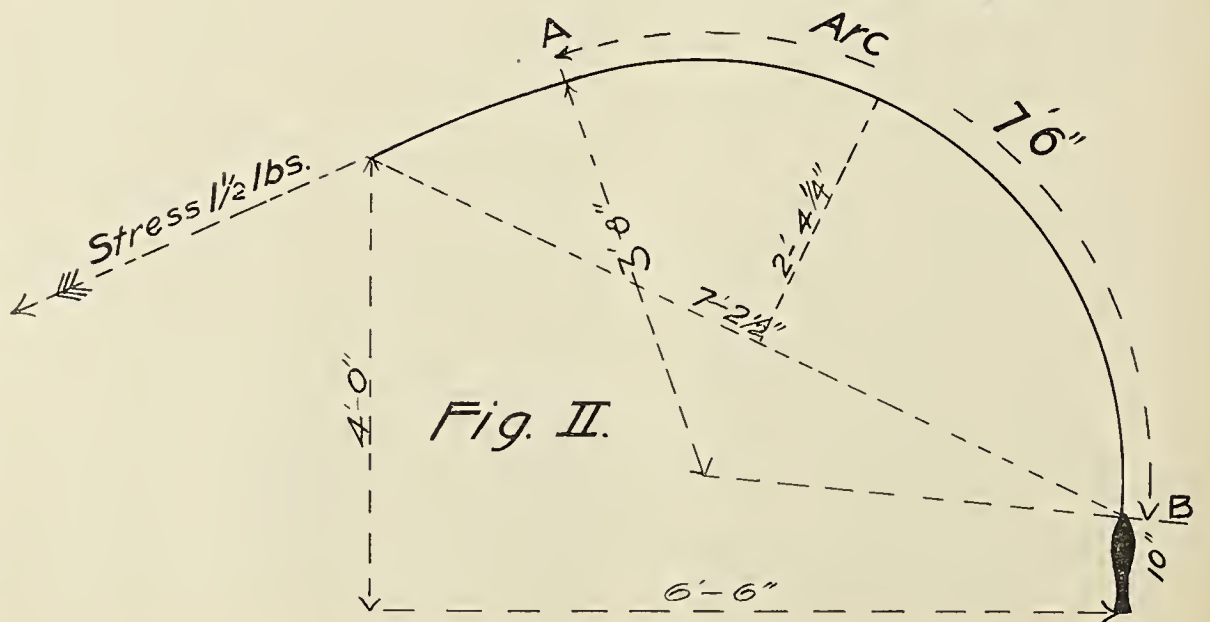


Fig. II.



February Bird Notes.

DELANSON, N. Y., March 2.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Our Northern woods are bleak and cold in February, nevertheless I spent some pleasant days on a steep, wooded slope facing the south where I got out fuel to last a year. At the foot of the slope in the shadow of a cliff fifty feet high lay the snow-covered creek quite silent, except for a faint musical murmur where the water slipped over the falls. It was not a place where one who desired companionship or loved society would resort, yet I had company even there. Birds that in rough weather accepted our hospitality at the house—nuthatches, chickadees and downy woodpeckers—came daily inspecting the fresh chips and fragments of bark, spicing their woods fare with ants whose roof tree I had demolished, and on days when the uplands were swept by fierce winds that only the snow buntings dared face, goldfinches worked in the hemlocks and littered the snow beneath with shredded cones. Fellow laborers were they, similarly engaged; I with more foresight, perhaps, storing fuel for the next winter, they storing for next night's or to-morrow's cold.

One day a small owl resembling a large knot was hiding in a low hemlock nearby, but a jay discovered him, and instantly advised me of his presence. When I drew near his perch, he took wing silently, and the jay followed, creaking like a dry wheel from tree to tree.

Another bird, more reserved than these, but one that I sometimes disturbed while on my way to work, was the ruffed grouse that burst out from cover among the creeping juniper, whipping the slender twigs and branches with tense wings. I often saw his track in the clearing further down the creek and might have thought that he was afoot solely for pleasure had I not discovered that he "budded" the low bushes as he walked the snow. Thanks to the foresight of a few neighbors, these hardy birds are not likely to become locally extinct, for on many acres of wild land here, shooting is forbidden and birds find food and shelter throughout the year unmolested by man.

Besides these there were a few four-footed creatures dwelling near that rarely or never ventured abroad during my working hours, but whose travels and adventures were plainly printed in the snow. The gray squirrel visited a hickory in the pasture nearly every morning before I passed, and the fox crossed and sometimes followed my path. The gray rabbit nibbled nightly on the tender twigs of a maple that I had laid low, and I saw where a muskrat that had adventured up to the falls at the head of the gorge had repeatedly attempted to climb the slippery height and each time failed. This was my morning paper, every line of which I read on my way to work.

Those early February days were cold, but as I came down from the woods late in the afternoon I saw a bird flying westward across the pasture that I at first mistook for a crow. I recognized it as a Cooper's hawk by its periodic flapping and sailing, the first hawk I had seen

since December, and the first bird of spring. While the hawk flew low, reconnoitering the witch hazel clumps and hardhack patches, I heard the familiar note that I had had in mind a moment before, and looking up beheld two belated crows, high in air, yet near enough for me to hear their voices raised in derision or anger at first sight of their returning foe.

A snow storm doubled the number of birds that came to the house for food and shelter, and on stormy mornings I, too, was glad to postpone my operations in the woods. Screenings from the thresher, bits of broken buckwheat and seeds of various wild grasses and weeds scattered on the snow kept a dozen or more tree sparrows constantly under observation. Besides these a trio of English sparrows came daily, a pair of purple finches were irregular visitors, and during the first three weeks of the month a solitary female redpoll, the first we had an opportunity to study at short range. The redpoll was a diminutive sparrow-colored bird, with evenly striped or slashed sides below the wings, and wore a little red cap pulled down to her eyes that when touched by the sun quite surpassed the downy woodpecker's. Although abandoned by or lost from a flock of her own kind, I noticed that the tree sparrows had little sympathy for her and hustled her about regardless of her forlorn condition.

One new trait of the tree sparrows, or at least one that I had never before observed, was their fondness for fresh pork and nuts, which led to frequent clashes with the nuthatches and chickadees. The latter birds surrendered every choice morsel without vigorous protest, but sometimes retaliated by carrying away bits of broken buckwheat to even up the score. On the whole, the tree sparrows were not as well behaved at meat as the English sparrows that usually fed with them. There was a truce between the two, while the tree sparrows tilted among themselves if one encroached by an inch on another's rights, but there was evidence of ameliorating influences at work among them, as when one bird fed another. These were our only songsters. However cold or rough those February dawns, under the window came the flock pouring out fine little rills of song in which the ice tinkled.

Among our chickadees was one that we recognized from day to day, a bob-tailed bird whose history was brief and pathetic. We saw him nearly every day from early January until Feb. 10, the coldest day of the month, when we missed him from the flock and conjectured what might be the cause of his absence. The mystery was soon solved, however, for one of the boys found him under the shed dead, where he had sought shelter from the storm.

But after the middle of the month there were mornings, not a few, ushered in by the insistent and prophetic crowing of cocks long before dawn, days when the woodhouse eaves dripped with the melting snow and chickadees bathed in the icy pools along the walk, when a host of hollow spears were suddenly thrust upward through the snow in every stubble field and the first shore larks peeped disconsolately from road-

side walls still fortified by scalloped drifts. On such days some of the chickadees disappeared, but many remained, alternately bathing in the icy pools, as I have said, feeding before the windows, searching the woodpile over for the thousandth time or working on the crimson clusters of the staghorn sumach by the kitchen door. The tree sparrows and the lonely redpoll, forgetful of our hospitality, took all-day outings in weedy fields, and I returned to the woods.

WILL W. CHRISTMAN.

Early Birds.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 23.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Within the last week I have read two letters that seem to indicate that the birds in New England had "gotten their dates mixed."

A post card from Miss M. T., Center Marshfield, Mass., received on Feb. 22, reports a flock of bluebirds on the 20th, and two or three red-wing blackbirds on the 18th.

A letter from Dr. H. E. M., Winchester, Mass., received on Feb. 14, says: "To-day, to my surprise, I have seen a flock of whistlers, several sheldrakes, three buffleheads and, I think, a flock of redhead ducks, etc., in the water where the East Boston ferry crosses. A few evening grosbeaks are about here for the first time on record. So far I have been the only lucky observer."

He (Dr. M.) goes on to say: "Yesterday I saw a fine specimen of the king rail, which was taken at South Duxbury, Mass., a few days ago, and was, I think, only the fourth bird of that kind recorded in Massachusetts. My friend Barker was at Green Harbor, Mass., two weeks ago to cut ice and he told me that there were many robins there and many quail."

Here, in Maryland, our robins and bluebirds have not come north yet; of course, we have a few stragglers that have braved this unusually cold winter and stayed with us, but the flight has not yet begun.

As to the king rail—well, it is an undisputed saying here that "the first hard frost all the rail leave," and it does not take a very hard frost to send them south, either.

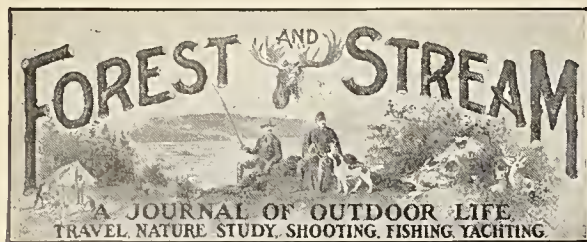
As to the bufflehead ducks, we consider them as one of the small, tender ducks, and like the teal and woodduck, they go south early; that is, before real cold weather, and rarely return until spring has opened.

H. LINDLEY.

Starlings with Crows.

HOLYOKE, Mass., Feb. 29.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I see you doubt my vision in my account of crows and starlings flying together, but I am certain I was not mistaken, because one Sunday, when they were feeding in the field, I got over the fence and walked within a few yards of them. I certainly knew the crows, and the other birds were about the size of robins, black or brown, light colored tips on feathers, and gave a call like the blackbird. I know they were starlings, because I saw some in Central Park. I have not been to South Amherst this winter, so I do not know whether these birds keep together or not. I never saw birds of two kinds on such intimate terms, but I noticed that when the chickadees come around farm houses, there most always are nuthatches with them.

ELLIS L. DUDLEY.



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THE OBJECT OF THIS JOURNAL

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

—FOREST AND STREAM, Aug. 14, 1873.

MIGRATORY GAME BIRDS.

SPORTSMEN throughout the country are expressing a lively interest in the hearings on bills for Federal protection of migratory game birds, which were held at Washington on March 6; the McLean bill before the Senate committee on forest reservations and the protection of game, and the Weeks bill before the House committee on agriculture. The American Game Protective and Propagation Association is backing these bills, and through its efforts a large attendance at the hearings has been assured. State game commissioners and delegates from local and State protective associations have been urged to attend, and many have signified their intention of doing so. This is the first time those in favor of conservation have been given an opportunity to express themselves on this subject with any possibility of definite action as a result, and we hope to be able to report progress.

The scope of the work the American Association plans to carry out is broader than our own country. When Congress decides to assist in the work of protecting migratory game birds—and it is believed that it will do this in time if not at the present session—then will Canada be asked to co-operate. It is but natural that the Dominion should do this, and furthermore, fewer obstacles will be found in her path when she does. There are fewer wildfowlers in Canada than in this country, and the birds are there in greatest numbers in the season of no shooting. Then, too, the Dominion may make regulations covering her entire territory, and it is probable that

laws to protect migrants would not be so vigorously opposed as here, where the States' rights cry is raised in opposition to the passage of migratory game bird legislation.

THE JAPAN CURRENT.

THE frequency with which reports have come from Alaska recently telling of the remarkable mildness of the winter, recalls the study of the Arctic region by our veteran British correspondent, J. J. Meyrick. In an able paper printed in these columns on Aug. 12 last, Mr. Meyrick reviewed the natural history of the Arctic, dwelling with special emphasis on the probability that a great change was brought about suddenly, and concluded that a reversal of present conditions was not only within the possibilities, but may at some future time be brought about by man. He said:

Considering the great advances made in civil engineering during the past two hundred years, and the continually increasing help afforded by the invention of powerful explosives and new kinds of machinery, it seems quite possible that, if several nations combined in bearing the cost, means might be found in the not distant future to widen and deepen Bering Straits and thus restore the whole of the Northern Hemisphere to its former fertility.

Dispatches from Washington indicate ground for the belief that earthquakes in the Aleutian Islands may have brought about changes in the bed of the sea, resulting in diverting the Japan current, or a part of it, and bringing the warm water along the coast of Alaska. The hydrographic office of the Navy Department at Washington is watching the situation. Its chief, Capt. Harry S. Knapp, said the other day:

Our investigations indicate the Alaskan climate is completely changed, possibly forever. We now think the warm water of the Japanese current has been diverted to Alaska, causing the unprecedented warm weather. We think it possible that the change will be permanent. A thorough investigation is being made. Reports are being received from experts in Alaska and from ocean navigators.

The situation will be watched with keen interest by an army of men who look back on their shooting and fishing excursions in Alaska with pleasure tinged with regret that the rigors of the winters there were not to their liking.

Time will tell whether the possible changes pointed out by Mr. Meyrick have been in a small way brought about by nature.

THE SULLIVAN LAW.

ASSEMBLYMAN VERT's bill to amend the Sullivan law and permit persons under sixteen years of age to take out hunting licenses in New York State should be endorsed by every sportsman. There are many boys of sixteen years and even younger who are skilled hunters. Age is of little consequence in this matter, and the shooting accidents are not all caused by boys. "Take the boy along," is a time-worn phrase among sportsmen, and the law that keeps him out of the woods is un-American. The time to train a person to become a good sportsman is during his youth.

But the Sullivan law should be repealed in its entirety. The regulation of the sale and possession of dangerous weapons is a matter which should be left to municipalities. The Sullivan law has not been enforced, it has not put the slightest check on crime, and it has worked a hardship on reputable manufacturers and dealers. A few per-

sons have been made to suffer because they have been found guilty of technical violations of the law, but the criminal classes laugh at it and pursue their hazardous calling with their customary indifference to the laws of the land.

A sensible law to regulate the possession of dangerous weapons in towns and cities may be needed, but a law which places marksmen and respectable citizens in the same class with habitual criminals will never become popular.

THERE are thousands of wildfowl wintering within the borders of New York State. On account of the extremely cold weather, practically every lake and stream in the middle and northern part of the State has become frozen over, preventing the ducks from feeding. As soon as the Conservation commissioners became aware of this fact, protectors were ordered to purchase grain and give their attention to the feeding of the ducks. On Seneca Lake in the vicinity of Geneva there were estimated to be 5,000 wild ducks of different species in one small opening in the lake. As soon as the grain was spread upon the ice, the wild ducks fed upon it as readily as if they were domesticated. The same condition existed on Great South Bay, and on Cayuga Lake in the vicinity of Cayuga, where the ducks have been in the habit of wintering, and the situation was met in the same manner by the protectors purchasing grain and feeding the ducks. In many instances where it was known to the commission that there was a large flock of pheasants, arrangements have been made with a responsible person to see that they are fed.

RECENT press dispatches from Salt Lake City convey the information that Game and Fish Commissioner Chambers will arrange for the liberation of a goodly number of elk in the Sevier National Forest in Utah as soon as they are received from H. W. Henshaw, of the Biological Survey, who is collecting them in the Jackson Hole country in Wyoming. The winters in the Sevier reservation are not so severe as in Wyoming, and it is believed the elk will find the conditions there favorable. The snowfall is not heavy, and there is a large section of comparatively low country where the elk can forage in winter.

If press dispatches state the case fairly, the actions of a game warden in confiscating aigrettes in a crowded department store in Trenton, N. J., were peculiar. Instead of placing the proprietor under arrest, as the warden was justified in doing, the latter is reported to have seized a box of aigrettes from a saleswoman, thereby frightening women and children, who mistook him for a thief. The police being sent for, the warden was taken to the station house and there released. A little tact is a valuable possession, but not every warden is blessed with it.

THE Academy of Sports of France has awarded a gold medal to Admiral Peary in honor of his long continued and successful quest of the north pole. He, says the academy in presenting the gift, has given the world an admirable lesson of physical energy and moral courage in pursuing, in the midst of fatigues, sufferings and difficulties, the conquest of the north pole.



Ticks from the Ship's Clock.

The Board of U. S. Army engineers that has been engaged in surveying the route of a proposed canal across the State of Florida will hold its final meeting on Nov. 8 in Jacksonville, Fla., after which its recommendations will be forwarded to the War Department. This canal is to have an average depth of about twelve feet.

The steam yacht *Liberty*, owned by the late Joseph Pulitzer, and sent to Southampton, England, shortly after his death, has been sold.

The purchaser of the vessel is B. Nicholson, of Gosport, England, and the sale was made through the agency of Messrs. Tams, Lemoine & Crane, of New York. Twenty-six thousand one hundred and eighteen dollars of the \$33,864 thus far paid on foreign-built vessels under the Payne-Aldrich law was paid by the late Mr. Pulitzer on the *Liberty*.

N. G. Herreshoff has sold his steam yacht *Roamer*, after several seasons' use, and is to have a new gasoline-driven yacht this season. Captain Herreshoff is in Bermuda and about two weeks ago he sent orders to the Herreshoffs works at Bristol for a motor boat of the cruising type, 64 feet in length, which will be used during the summer along the coast and in the winter will carry the designer and his family to Bermuda.

Nat Herreshoff's new boat he evolved during his stay in Bermuda, and it may have been that his theories as to power in cruisers were changed when he gave heed to the experiences from the New York-Bermuda power boat races, which were participated in by just such a type of boat as Captain Nat is now about to have built. His new yacht will be 64 feet over-all, 13 feet of beam, a draft of 4½ feet and her oak timbers will be 2½ inches square and spaced 12 inches on centers, facts that go to show that rough seas are being prepared for. She will have a high freeboard with good accommodations in the way of cabins and a raised forward deck to give her power in pounding into a head sea.

George Nash, of the Columbia Y. C., is having a cruising motor yacht built by the Hudson Yacht and Boat Company at Nyack designed by Morris M. Whitaker. This yacht is 55 feet long and 13 feet beam. The interior arrangements have been worked out for the owner's special requirements. This yacht will be driven by two 30 horsepower Sterling motors. The outside fittings will be of mahogany and the interior will be finished in white enamel.

New York Y. C. Schedule.

WITH the intention of not conflicting with the racing dates of other clubs that sail their regattas on Long Island Sound, the New York Y. C., through its regatta committee, H. deB. Parsons, C. Sherman Hoyt and J. M. Macdonough, has arranged its schedule in a way that all the larger yachts, such as the schooners *Elena*, *Westward* and *Enchantress* and the sloops *Aurora* and *Istalena*, may be able to compete for the prizes offered.

The first race will be the annual regatta, to be sailed off Glen Cove on Thursday, June 13. The next will be the race for the Glen Cove cups, to be sailed off the same place on Saturday, July 6. Then comes the annual cruise, beginning with the rendezvous of the yachts, probably at Glen Cove on Wednesday or Thursday, Aug. 7 or 8. The races for the Astor and King's cups will be sailed off Newport as usual during the following week. The club's season closes with the races for the Sound cups off Huntington or Glen Cove on Sept. 5, and the race for the autumn cups off one of those two places on the follow-

ing day. It is quite likely that there will be races for the Brenton's Reef challenge cup, now held by former Commodore Robert E. Tod's three-masted schooner *Karina*, and for the Cape May cup won last year by the schooner *Atlantic* and now in the possession of the New York Y. C.

Y. R. A. of Gravesend Bay.

THE annual meeting of the Yacht Racing Association of Gravesend Bay was held on Feb. 28 in the Crescent Athletic club house, Brooklyn. The clubs represented were: Atlantic, Bensonhurst and National, Marine and Field, New York Canoe and Crescent A. C. Dr. J. E. De Mund presided and L. S. Tiemann acted as secretary. The first business of importance was the election of officers. Charles M. Camp, of the Marine and Field Club, was unanimously elected president to succeed Dr. De Mund. H. R. Scribner, of the Bensonhurst Y. C., was chosen to succeed Mr. Tiemann as secretary-treasurer, and H. J. Gielow was re-elected measurer.

Peter Bentley, of the National Y. C., presented the report of the committee on new courses. He had gone very thoroughly into the matter and arranged several courses that will take the races outside Coney Island and do away with the merry-go-round racing of past years. A chart with the new courses marked was carefully examined by the delegates, and then it was decided to let the matter wait until the next meeting, and in the meantime each delegate will have an opportunity to examine the courses more carefully.

At the last meeting it was decided that the association should take over the handicap class. Commodore G. R. Le Sauvage and Alfred Mackay, of that organization, were on hand to make a vigorous protest against this. They admitted that the handicapping had not met with general approval, but said that things would be bettered. The delegates decided to reconsider their former action and this matter will be taken up at the next meeting, March 12, when a report from the handicap association will be presented.

Hudson River Y. R. A. Secedes.

THE Hudson River Yacht Racing Association, 2,000 strong, has withdrawn from the American Power Boat Association and will hereafter run its regattas on a home rule basis. This decision was made at a meeting held Feb. 26, those present representing the Albany, Rondout, Poughkeepsie, Newburgh, Shattemuc, Tarrytown, Colonial, Tappan Zee and Yonkers yacht clubs, the Highland Boat Club, New York Motor Boat Club and Tarrytown Boat Club.

To quote Commodore Selden, of New York Motor Boat Club, the secession was due to the flagrant attempt of naval architects and engine builders to run the amateurs for professional gain.

"I look for our action to be promptly followed by other racing associations," continued Mr. Selden. "The amateur racing sport of motor boats is now too large to be controlled by the naval architect and engine builder. These gentlemen must either follow the lead of the amateur boatmen or flock by themselves in a class purely professional."

The next regatta of the association will be held at the New York Motor Boat Club on Labor Day. The following officers were elected for 1912: President, E. W. Marshall, Yonkers Y. C.; Vice-Presidents, W. H. Frank, Poughkeepsie; J. P. Olcott, Tappan Zee; R. B. Greene, Tarrytown, and C. F. Chapman, New York; Secretary, Joseph H. Acker, Tarrytown; Treasurer, James Bedell, Shattemuc; Measurer, Charles O. Gunther, Nyack.

Renovating the Hull.

IF a boat has been properly cared for when laid up, the work of repainting and renovation will be much simplified by reason of the lessened amount of labor in preparing and cleaning down the work. But, in case she has not been properly cleaned out in the autumn, we must be prepared for some rather unpleasant work before starting on the more showy part of the job. The first thing to do when commencing on the overhaul of a motor boat is to remove all loose gear to a convenient place, stripping the hull as bare as possible of all portables. The engine should then be removed, if it is to be, and all bad grease and dirt cleaned out from the bilges and around the engine room. The loose gear should be separated into lots, according to whether it is to be painted or varnished, simply stored till again required, or to go into the hands of someone else for repair or cleaning.

The next job is to clean out the bilges thoroughly with soda water so as to remove every trace of grease and oil, for paint will not take and dry properly on a greasy surface. A plentiful supply of hot water is a positive boon when engaged on this work and a little trouble in rigging up some sort of a boiler or kettle will be well repaid. An old cauldron capable of holding five or ten gallons can be rigged up on a few bricks and a fire of wood made beneath it. First of all the bilges should be wiped out as clean as possible with some cotton waste or old rags, and the limbers all cleared to allow the water to drain to the plug hole (one must be made if no proper plug be fitted already). A start should then be made with hot soda water right forward in the chain locker, but care must be exercised that no splashes are allowed to remain on varnished work, or the varnish will be eaten off. About a pound of soda to a bucket of water is strong enough, and a bucketful can be made to go a good long way with care and plenty of scrubbing. A couple of stiff brushes will be required—those with "ears" are best to get up into the corners with.

After a good scouring with soda, the work should be gone over a second time with soap and hot water. All varnished and painted work may be cleaned with this, and the bilges may be finished with it. The work should be divided up into sections and started from the top, so that the soapy water cannot drain down into work already cleaned off.

The next process is known as "rubbing down" and consists of smoothing off all surfaces that are to be repainted or varnished, by means of pumice stone, sandpaper or similar abrasives. Good, fine pumice stone is about the best all-round thing to use, but wants careful handling or the work will be scratched. A supply should be obtained in varying sizes, say from pieces of about two inches in diameter to those of twice that size, according to the class of work. These must be sawed up with an old saw and the flat faces rubbed down perfectly smooth on a piece of flat stone with plenty of water. By the way, the slab should be worked on over the whole surface, or it will go hollow and want refacing. Flat surfaces, or those slightly convex, like the seats, topsides and so forth, can be rubbed down with the pumice, but irregular parts must be done with fine sandpaper or steel wool. The sandpaper can be used wet and works very well so, leaving a smoother surface than it does when used dry. Only sufficient rubbing should be done to get a smooth surface, and no attempt should be made to remove the old varnish in this manner; hand scraping is about the only really satisfactory way to get that off, though there are numerous compositions sold for the purpose. After rubbing down, the whole job would be thoroughly washed with clean water, so as to remove any deposits of dirt or "rubbings" from the many corners, and should be covered up in such a way as to keep dust and dirt from settling in or on the work, and yet to allow of ample ventilation and proper drying. Any little pools of water that accumulate in low places, or where the limbers do not drain properly, must be wiped out dry, and all lockers should be left open so that the air can circulate. The loose gear must be cleaned and rubbed down in the same way

and put aside to dry thoroughly before varnishing.

Any painted or varnished work that has, through age or exposure, become blistered or of bad appearance, should be cleaned off down to the bare wood by scraping or the use of a chemical solvent, or, in the case of paint, by burning off. But such work is not to be lightly undertaken by the amateur, and wants considerable time and care expended to make the result satisfactory. Not only does the cleaning off take some time, but the subsequent recoating is a much longer job than the ordinary "touch-up and one-coat" so that cleaning off should not be started when time is limited.

There are several chemical solvents on the market, and one may use more or less ordinary materials, such as caustic soda, as paint or varnish removers. However, it is better to stick to something specially put up for the purpose, as the very strong alkalies are unpleasant to use, and apt to damage the wood. Some of the best varnish solvents are made with a spirit base and work very well indeed where there is not too great a thickness to remove. None of them are so successful on very old work, usually leaving a patchy effect. They are, too, rather expensive to use in such cases, for several coats must be applied in order that the solvent may get right through the many layers of varnish. We have tried several of the solvents on the insides of old boats, and must confess that the results have been, in every instance, decidedly disappointing, not only as regards the expense, but the appearance when finished. Whatever solvent be used, the greatest care must be taken to insure that it is really killed by washing with the material recommended by the makers. We have found raw carbolic acid to act very well as a varnish solvent on mahogany, and it leaves the wood a good color. It must be thoroughly washed out with plenty of water and to finish with turps. As the washing off wets the wood and causes the grain to swell up, the work wants a thorough rubbing down with sandpaper, or even hand scraping or planing, after the use of any solvent, especially on the softer woods. It is, therefore, questionable if it really pays to use any solvent at all, provided, of course, that the workman be capable of scraping off by hand without ruining the work by scratches and gouging. Generally speaking, we consider their use to be justified on teak work that has but six or eight coats to be removed, and that it does not pay to use them on mahogany at all, except on intricate work where hand scraping would be very difficult.

Hand scraping is, at the best, a tedious process, and one that is apt to become very boring after a few hours' close application. There are two essentials—good scrapers and plenty of patience, and without these the task of scraping a boat is a hopeless one. The roughing scrapers generally used are made of old files and are formed by forging down the end of the file to a thin edge and turning it over into a hook, the edge being filed or ground sharp and slightly rounding to prevent the corners digging in. These are home made, but triangular scrapers may be purchased ready for use. For finishing flat surfaces after rough scraping, a "dumb" scraper must be used, this being a thin, rectangular saw steel blade about five by three inches with the edges ground up square and worked up for use by stroking with some smooth hard steel tool, such as the back of a gouge. The stroking raises a slight burr which causes the scraper to cut properly, but it is practically impossible to describe how such a scraper should be sharpened. One must be shown by an expert, and a good deal of practice is required to acquire the knack of getting and keeping scrapers in good condition. For working out mouldings, beadings, etc., scrapers of special section must be made, and a lot of the work done by sandpaper. It often pays to remove mouldings, or take down work that is screwed up, and use the plane after rough scraping. It is most difficult to make moulding look well if done right through in place.

Painted work is best cleaned off by burning, just as a house painter does a door. A paraffin

or petrol burning blow-lamp is used to heat the paint until it becomes soft, when a blunt, square-ended "stripping knife" is pushed along and peels off a long strip of paint. A little practice will insure a clean strip off without any scorching of the wood, and in this connection it should be noted that a blow-lamp burner with a spreading, instead of a concentrated flame, gives the best results. After burning off, all cracked or loose putty and stopping must be raked out of the seams with a hook, and the wood must be thoroughly surfaced down with sandpaper before priming. Any bad bruises should have pieces of wood neatly let in, and glued and bradded in place, and of course any defective or rotten wood must be replaced by new as required. If one goes to the trouble of burning off, one might as well make a good job of repairs at the same time, and it may pay to fit, for instance, new rubbing pieces of gunwhale cappings, if the old ones be much knocked about.

Fouling and its Prevention.

OF these anti-fouling compositions, as they are termed, one can only speak in general, owing to the extreme variability with which they carry out their duties. It is easier to decide on a composition intended for a ship which travels to and fro through the same, or practically the same, waters—and such a decision can only be arrived at by successive and exhaustive trials—than in the case of a ship visiting port after port around the world. However, even where a ship traverses the same waters, under the same conditions and treated with the same compositions, she will sometimes return foul and sometimes clean, and the causes are next to impossible to explain. Of course, the season of the year and the corresponding conditions of the water affects the action of the composition.

Right from the earliest times, fouling has been a source of much worry and experiment. In the days of the wooden sailing ships, sheathing with copper plates was carried out, and we find it used in many cases to-day. On some of our own and foreign warships, intended to be away from dock for long periods, the steel skin plating is covered with a wood sheathing, outside which copper sheets are fastened.

Copper cannot be attached directly to steel, otherwise galvanic action would be set up and the steel would be eaten away. The wood sheathing is therefore fitted to insulate the one from the other, and extreme care is obviously necessary to prevent metallic connection between the steel and copper.

Copper very easily corrodes in sea water, owing to the action of certain salts, and this results in the appearance of the well-known loose coating of "verdigris." This green coating is very easily removed—in fact, is washed away by the water itself. The barnacles and seaweed which become attached to the copper thus lose their hold, and we have, as a result, a perpetually clean ship. This method is, however, very wasteful, the copper wearing away far too readily, and hence being very expensive. For this reason, patent compositions have been brought out by the score, aiming at greater economy. Most consist chiefly of copper, which is made to wear away at a slower rate. The peeling off is termed "exfoliation." Here again one sees now a composition must be made up to correspond to the usual speed of the ship, so as not to exfoliate too quickly or too slowly. If exfoliation is too slow, of course the growths become attached and will impede the ship. The "verdigris" consists of salts insoluble in water formed by the oxidation of the copper by the sea water. One strange thing is worth noticing, viz., the more impure the copper used for sheathing the more difficult it is to remove the insoluble coat. Poor copper will therefore offer few if any advantages as an anti-fouler, since the growths will not get washed away. If abrasions of the copper sheathing takes place and water gets behind the wood, rusting of the iron ensues, and the action is hidden from view

until noticed from inside the ship, or until the sheathing is removed.

The perfect anti-fouler is probably as unattainable as the elixir of life, for the different conditions under which a ship sails necessitate different qualities in the composition. Some of the compositions work on the poisoning and some on the exfoliating principles; but the majority combine both, and it is in the compromise that the different qualities of the composition appear. Certain growths require more of the poisoning elements; others more of the exfoliating; and so on. The great thing to remember with all growths—seaweed or shellfish—is that they do not get their nourishment through their roots, i. e., through the portions of their structure adhering to the ship. The vegetable growths in water receive nourishment through the pores in their "leaves" and the animal growths through their heads—i. e., the portions farthest from the ship's plating. From this it is easy to see that poisons are of little use unless they attack the growths early in life. The poison leaks from the composition by exfoliation. Hence, if a growth commences while a ship is lying alongside a quay or jetty after coming out of dock, where she has been cleaned and re-painted, the poison has little or no chance of doing its duty, as motion of the ship is necessary to carry out the exfoliation fully, and so release the poison. Afterward it has little chance of reaching the vital organs of the growths. This applies to both animal and vegetable marine life. However, once either is removed it cannot re-attach itself any more than a flower once plucked can re-instate itself on the stem of an ordinary plant.

The poisons used are usually metallic, including arsenic, mercury and copper, and hence these are liable to set up galvanic action with the iron, and it is quite possible for the harm done in this way to eclipse the good effect of the poison. There are also rather complicated chemical reasons which further illustrate the weakness of anti-fouling compositions relying on poisoning principles only. Each particle of poison is surrounded by the oil or varnish used in the manufacture of the composition, and hence in a manner is itself "protected" from the sea water. As we have seen in a previous article, a good varnish only disintegrates after some months of immersion, and it is only after this takes place that the water can reach the poisons and become contaminated by them. The germs of growths attach themselves, in the first instance, while the ship is lying moored in the usually dirty stream and are therefore unharmed by the poisons, and we have seen that once a growth has reached any size it is

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YACHT and BOAT SAILING

By the late Dixon Kemp

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FOREST AND STREAM PUBLISHING CO.

practically certain the poison when freed will not affect it. After a long period at sea, too, the perished varnish affords a better hold for the growths and we hence come to the conclusion that exfoliation, to some extent, is necessary. Such a composition losing its surface film allows the growths to be swept away and this, as hinted above, introduces further practical difficulties. It is understood that the mottion of the vessel is necessary for this to take place, and so one that spends most of her time at anchor would benefit but little from a composition which wastes but slowly, and a rapidly wasting composition is expensive. A ship continually under way requires a uniformly and slowly-wearing coating, suited to her general speed, and hence with liners the anti-fouling question is not so difficult to solve as it is with naval ships and ships that only run at odd periods and in a variety of waters.

* * * * *

In general, the most important part is the protective or anti-corrosive coat, since fouling does not affect the plating—only the speed. The fouling may be bad, but with a good protective coat the plating is not likely to suffer. To large ships it is usual to apply two or three coats of protective and then a coat—rarely two—of anti-fouling compositions. If it is anticipated that the ship is to be at sea for a long period—say nine months or longer—a second coat of anti-fouling is usually applied. It is essential to clear all rust and scale away in the first place by clipping, scraping, and sound wire-brushing. The first protective coat is generally of a faster drying nature than the second, and succeeding coats.

The above few notes will tend to give some idea of the difficulties and vicissitudes encountered by the persons interested in a ship's life and behavior at sea and the questions and details which they have to solve and study. The most important thing is to insure a clean surface to coat and next to select compositions suited to the particular service and speed of the ship.—Yachting Monthly.

Things that Color the Seas.

It has been proved that the blueness of sea water is in constant ratio to its saltness. In the tropics the tremendous evaporation induced by the blazing sun causes the water to be much more salt than it is in higher latitudes. For about 30 degrees both north and south of the Equator the waters of the world's oceans are of an exquisite azure. Beyond these latitudes the blue fades and changes to green, and in the Arctic and Antarctic oceans the greens are almost as vivid as the tropical blues.

The extraordinary blueness of the Mediterranean has two causes. One is that very few large rivers of fresh water run into this sea, the second that the Mediterranean is practically land locked, and being exposed to a powerful sun, evaporation is great. By actual test the waters of the Mediterranean are heavier and more salt than those of the Atlantic.

But blue and green are not the only colors observed in the world's seas and oceans. In January, 1909, a river of yellow water three miles wide and of enormous length was observed running parallel with the Gulf Stream. It stretched from Cape Florida to Cape Hatteras and was undoubtedly caused by some tremendous submarine upheaval, probably of a volcanic nature.

Again, about nine years ago, the sea turned almost black off a large portion of the California coast. The whole of Santa Cruz Bay assumed this extraordinary inky hue, and fishing came abruptly to an end. In this case the darkness seems to have been caused by millions of tiny animalcules known as whale food. The dull reddish tint which is occasionally seen in the Red Sea and which has given that sea its name has a similar cause. The water becomes full of microscopic algae—tiny weeds.

China's Yellow Sea is usually supposed to

owe its origin to the flood of muddy water which its great river pours into it. But here again living organisms are responsible for its peculiar tint. Occasionally and for some cause as yet undiscovered great areas of the ocean turn milk white. In March, 1904, the passengers and crew of a Japanese merchant vessel steaming at night between Hongkong and Yokohama ran into a snow white sea. It was not an opaque phosphorescent surface, but an expanse of pure snow white, having a dazzling effect upon the eyes. The phenomenon lasted for six hours.—Marine Journal.

Motor Boat Race Course.

SHALL it be Huntington, Larchmont, lower Hudson, upper Hudson, Gravesend Bay, Sea Gate or—well or what—that is the question to be settled by the Motor Boat Club of America within the next two weeks. Some of the above indicated courses offer possibilities for the international motor boat races this year, while most of them are impossible, though each has the right of consideration. The lower Hudson, though the most popular from the spectator's viewpoint, is decidedly unpopular with the racers because of the debris afloat, which is dangerous to the shell-like crafts built for international event. The upper Hudson is not entirely free from driftwood, but the Tappan Zee course is sheltered from all but the north and is not particularly hazardous in the matter of floating obstacles. Sea Gate is clear, but too much exposed, while Gravesend Bay course would require the racers to cross the channel. Larchmont course is clear and sheltered, but part of the course is over very shoal water which feature has been objected to by racing men. The defect could be remedied by laying the course further to the northeast.

The Huntington course, over which last year's races were held, gave perfect satisfaction to challenger and defender, and from present indications will again be selected for the international event. The conditions governing the British international trophy say that the races must be held over "a suitable course in sheltered waters, not less than 25 nor more than 35 nautical miles, so arranged as to avoid any angle of less than 120 degrees, and there shall be a distance of at least 100 yards between any two marks. The length of each round shall be not less than five nor more than eight nautical miles."

Motor Boat Regulations.

In the motor boat regulations for the year just issued by the Department of Commerce and Labor through the bureau of navigation, the rules of 1911 have been only slightly changed. There are no changes regarding lights, whistles, bells and sound signals from those enacted in 1910.

Where passengers are taken for hire, life preservers stamped by the steamboat inspectors must be carried. The department recommends it in other cases, though it is not obligatory. In other cases life preservers or buoyant cushions capable of sustaining afloat for twenty-four hours a downward pull of twenty pounds will be accepted. No life preservers or cushions filled with granulated cork or other loose granulated material and no pneumatic life preservers or cushions will be approved.

Planks, gratings, floorings, oars, small boats in tow, etc., are not approved as substitutes for life preservers, but wooden life boats may be used not less than 4 feet in length, 14 inches in breadth, 2 inches in thickness and made of well seasoned white pine or of any other wood not exceeding white pine in weight a cubic foot. Samples of other substitutes for the articles mentioned must first be submitted to the supervisor-general of the steamboat inspection service.

The regulations for the extinguishing of burning gasoline remain unchanged, though a number of tested appliances are specified. Besides these extinguishers and suitable chemicals salt or sand in sufficient quantities, or preferably the

two mixed, kept in available pails or boxes will serve the purpose.

Since the law of 1910 was passed, the loss of life from fires or explosions on motor boats has almost ceased, and the number of drownings which could be prevented by life preservers, has diminished fatalities now resulting usually from capsizing.

There are about 150,000 motor boats in the United States. Last season 1,657 violations of the motor boat law were reported by collectors of customs. Motor boat clubs, the magazines interested in motor boating, and the daily press have greatly aided in enforcing the law the last two seasons, and the requirement that every motor boat shall carry two copies of the pilot rules has created a general school in the elements of navigation attended by probably 300,000 pupils.

There is a bill now before Congress which, if it becomes a law, will require licenses from the pilots and engineers of motor boats documented in custom houses to carry passengers for hire and motor boats more than 40 feet in length carrying freight for hire. This bill also requires fishing motor boats and fishing tugs more than 40 feet long to carry licensed engineers. This bill will apply to about 4,000 motor boats and small steamers.

New Motor Boat Record.

THE Oregon Wolf, a 9-cylinder hydroplane, in a sanctioned race against time here on Feb. 25, broke the world's motor boat records on a five-mile course for all distances up to thirty miles.

The Oregon Wolf's time for the thirty miles was 42m. 14 2-5s.; the best previous record over a six-lap course was 44m. 33 1-5s., made by the Dixie IV., of St. Louis, in 1911.

The Oregon Wolf was driven by John E. Wolff, of Portland, Ore., her owner and builder.

The best lap was the last one, the time being 6m. 56 4-5s., or an average of a mile in 1m. 23 3-5s.

Motor Boats in Smyrna.

MOTOR boats are becoming more familiar sights at Smyrna. Three motor boats have been imported from England this year, all built to order by Thornycroft. This firm has now appointed an agent at Smyrna, and a fresh order for a 55-foot boat, to cost \$9,300, has been placed with them, for delivery next spring. It is probable that several of these convenient craft will be ordered by private owners before long.

Canoeing

A. C. A. Membership.

NEW MEMBERS PROPOSED.

Atlantic Division.—Charles Edouard Stecher, 452 West 149th street, New York city, by Francis C. Buchenberger.

Western Division.—Paul R. Sussman, 332 Twenty-second street, Toledo, Ohio, by F. B. Huntington.

NEW MEMBERS ELECTED.

Atlantic Division.—6344, James W. F. Watson, 210 Dilwyn street, Burlington, N. J.; 6345, Frederick Von Dohln, 880 Cauldwell avenue, Bronx, New York city.

MEMBERS REINSTATED.

Atlantic Division.—3616, Theodore W. Cook, 263 South Fifty-fifth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

RESIGNATIONS.

Central Division.—1015, J. Lowell Williams, Rome, N. Y.

MEMBER TRANSFERRED.

Atlantic Division to Western Division.—464, James K. Hand, Kenilworth, Ill.



TRAP SHOOTING



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

Fixtures.

REGISTERED TOURNAMENTS.

- March 14-15.—Holmesburg Junction, Pa.—Keystone S. L. of Philadelphia. H. L. David, Mgr.
 March 21.—Columbus (O.) G. C. L. Fisher, Sec'y.
 March 22.—Royal Centre (Ind.) G. C. J. E. Swisher, Sec'y.
 March 22-23.—Orange (N. J.) G. C. F. R. Wickes, Sec'y.
 March 23.—Temple, Pa.—Hercules G. C. A. K. Ludwig, Sec'y.
 April 2-3.—Birmingham (Ala.) G. C. O. L. Gary, Sec'y.
 April 8.—Mt. Airy (Md.) G. C. Ray Watkins, Mgr.
 April 9-10.—Moberly (Mo.) G. C. L. R. Hulén, Sec'y.
 April 9-11.—Perry, Okla.—Oklahoma State tournament, under the auspices of the Perry G. C. Bush H. Bowman, Sec'y.
 April 10.—Gaithersburg (Md.) G. C. R. M. Purdum, Sec.
 April 11.—Atglen (Pa.) G. C. L. R. Lewis, Mgr.
 April 13.—Rittersville, Pa.—Lehigh R and G. C. H. F. Kock, Sec'y.
 April 15-17.—New Orleans, La.—City Park G. C. E. F. Leckert, Sec'y.
 April 17-19.—Wichita, Kans.—Kansas State tournament, under the auspices of the Interurban G. C. C. W. Jones, Sec'y, 209 N. Main St., Wichita, Kans.
 April 18.—Columbus (O.) G. C. L. Fisher, Sec'y.
 April 23-24.—Spokane, Wash.—Washington State tournament, under the auspices of the Spokane R. and G. C. T. B. Ware, Pres.
 April 23-25.—Laurel, Miss.—Mississippi State tournament under the auspices of the Laurel G. C. Chas. Green, Pres.
 April 23-25.—Omaha (Neb.) G. C. F. T. Lovering, Sec'y.
 April 27-28.—Chicago (Ill.) G. C. E. B. Shogren, Sec'y.
 May 1.—Crete (Neb.) G. C. R. G. Spadt, Sec'y.
 May 2.—Jewell (Ia.) G. C. W. S. Hoon, Sec'y.
 May 2.—Dublin (O.) G. C. N. J. Dominy, Sec'y.
 May 2-3.—Kankakee (Ill.) G. C. E. F. Radeke, Sec'y.
 May 4.—Bethel, Conn.—Western Connecticut T. S. L. tournament, under the auspices of the Bethel G. C. C. K. Bailey, Sec'y.
 May 7.—Pittsburgh, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania Trapshooters' League tournament, under auspices of the Herron Hill G. C. Thos. D. Bell, Sec'y.
 May 6-8.—Vicksburg (Miss.) G. C. J. J. Bradfield, Sec.
 May 7-8.—Des Moines, Ia.—Hyperion G. C. W. E. Moyer, Mgr.
 May 7-8.—Columbus (Neb.) G. C. G. A. Schroeder, Sec'y.
 May 8-9.—Camden (Ark.) G. C. J. P. Wright, Mgr.
 May 8-9.—Columbus (O.) G. C. Lon. Fisher, Sec'y.
 May 9.—Riverside, Ill.—National G. C. C. W. May, Pres.
 May 9.—Vergas (Minn.) R. and G. C. C. Scharf, Sec'y.
 May 9-10.—Charlotte, N. C.—Mecklenburg County G. C. E. P. Coles, Sec'y.
 May 14-15.—David City (Neb.) G. C. E. D. Taylor, Sec'y.
 May 14-15.—Adel, Ia.—Adel G. C. C. F. Clarke, Sec'y.
 May 14-16.—Columbus, Ga.—The Interstate Association's seventh Southern Handicap tournament, under the auspices of the Columbus G. C.; \$1,000 added money. The winner of first place in the Southern Handicap is guaranteed \$250 in cash and a trophy. Elmer E. Shaner, Sec'y-Treas., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 May 15.—Spring Valley (Minn.) G. C. J. M. Carey, Sec.
 May 15-16.—Fairmont, W. Va.—West Virginia State tournament, under the auspices of the Fairmont G. C. Ed. H. Taylor, Sec'y.
 May 15-17.—Peoria, Ill.—Illinois State tournament, under the auspices of the Illinois State S. A. Robert Scholes, Sec'y.
 May 16.—Scranton (Pa.) R. & G. C. M. F. Bohn, Sec'y.
 May 17.—Nevada (Ia.) G. C. E. W. Scott, Sec'y.
 May 17.—Pottsville (Pa.) G. & F. P. A. Elvin I. Elliott, Sec'y.
 May 18.—Phillipsburg, N. J.—Alert G. C. Edw. F. Markley, Pres.
 May 20-21.—Iowa City (Ia.) G. C. C. Bothell, Sec'y.
 May 21.—Milton Junction (Wis.) G. C. W. H. Smith, Sec'y.
 May 21-23.—Waco, Tex.—Texas State tournament, under the auspices of the Waco G. C. E. S. Forsgard, Mgr.
 May 21-24.—Sunbury, Pa.—Pennsylvania State tournament, under the auspices of the Sunbury-Selinsgrove G. C. J. W. Schoffstall, Sec'y.
 May 22.—Mt. Holly (N. J.) G. C. A. J. Delleite, Sec'y.
 May 22.—Galion (O.) G. C. C. C. Mandeville, Sec'y.
 May 23.—Mt. Morris (Ill.) G. C. H. W. Cushing, Sec'y.
 May 23.—Portage (Wis.) G. C. J. Raup, Sec'y.
 May 23-24.—Waterloo (Ia.) G. C. J. F. Libby, Sec'y.
 May 23-24.—Lexington, Ky.—Kentucky State tournament, under the auspices of the Fayette G. C. F. C. Bell, Sec'y.
 May 23-24.—Delta (Colo.) G. C. R. A. King, Pres.
 May 24.—Norwich, N. Y.—Chenango County G. C. E. D. Borden, Act. Sec'y.
 May 25.—New Haven, Conn.—Western Connecticut T. S. League tournament, under the auspices of the New Haven G. C. Wm. F. Alcorn, Sec'y.
 May 28.—Albia, Ia.—Monroe County F. & G. P. A. T. B. Perry, Jr., Sec'y.
 May 28-29.—Benton (Ill.) G. C. W. H. Foulk, Sec'y.
 May 28-30.—Omaha, Neb.—Nebraska State tournament, under the auspices of the Omaha G. C. F. T. Lovering, Sec'y.
 May 29-30.—Sikeston (Mo.) G. C. W. H. Tanner, Sec'y.
 May 29-30.—Wilmington, Del.—Delaware State tournament, under the auspices of the Du Pont G. C. T. E. Doremus, Sec'y.
 May 30.—Cleveland (O.) G. C. F. H. Wallace, Sec'y.
 May 30.—Buffalo (N. Y.) Audubon Club. B. V. Covert, Pres.
 May 30.—Watertown (Wis.) G. C. B. H. Reick, Sec'y.
 June 1.—Roversford (Pa.) G. C. F. A. Anderson, Sec'y.
 June 4.—Pillow (Pa.) G. C. J. A. Bingaman, Sec'y.
 June 4-6.—Mexico, Mo.—Fifth annual State tournament of the Missouri State Trapshooters' Association, under the auspices of the Audrain Country Gun Club, of Farber, Mo. Russell Glynn, Sec'y.
 June 4-6.—Webster, S. D.—South Dakota State tournament, under the auspices of Webster G. C. John Sherbino, Sec'y.
 June 4-7.—Dayton, O.—Ohio State tournament, under the auspices of the N. C. R. G. C. W. F. MacCandless, Sec'y.
 June 5.—Janesville (Wis.) G. C. L. L. Nickerson, Sec'y.
 June 5-6.—Aurelia (Ia.) G. C. Frank R. Welch, Sec'y.
 June 5-7.—Warm Springs, Ga.—Merriwether G. C. T. B. Slade, Mgr.
 June 6.—Wilber (Neb.) G. C. H. F. Magnusson, Mgr.
 June 6-8.—Newark, N. J.—New Jersey State Sportsmen's Association tournament. Chas. T. Day, Sec'y.
 June 8.—Conde (S. D.) G. C. A. E. McMillan, Sec'y.
 June 11-13.—Syracuse, N. Y.—New York State tournament, under the auspices of the New York State Sportsmen's Association. L. H. Schortemeier, Sec'y-Treas., 201 Pearl street, New York.
 June 11.—Washington, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania, Trapshooters' League tournament, under the auspices of the Washington G. C. C. W. Peterson, Sec'y.
 June 11-13.—Sioux City Ia.—Soo Gun Club. W. F. Duncan, Sec'y.
 June 12.—Brodhead (Wis.) G. C. J. B. Pierce, Sec'y.
 June 12-13.—Pine Bluff, (Ark.) G. C. E. J. Voss, Sec'y.
 June 12-14.—Hickman (Ky.) G. C. S. L. Dodds, Pres.
 June 15.—Bunker Hill (Ill.) G. C. W. Fahrenkrog, Sec.
 June 17-19.—Salida, Colo.—Colorado, New Mexico and Wyoming State tournament, under the auspices of the Salida G. C. W. G. Myers, Sec'y.
 June 18-19.—Barre, Vt.—Vermont State tournament, under the auspices of Barre G. C. D. M. Barclay, Pres.
 June 18-21.—Springfield, Ill.—The Interstate Association's thirteenth Grand American Handicap tournament, on the grounds of the Illinois Gun Club; \$1,500 added money. The winner of first place in the G. A. H. guaranteed \$1,000 in cash and a trophy. Elmer E. Shaner, Sec'y-Treas., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 June 22.—Newmanstown (Pa.) G. C. F. S. Rader, Sec'y.
 June 25-28.—Eugene, Ore.—Pacific Indians. F. C. Riehl, Sec'y.
 June 27-28.—Spencer (Ia.) G. C. G. O. Round, Sec'y.
 July 3.—Catasauqua, Pa.—Bryden G. C. E. C. Jones, Sec'y.
 July 9-11.—Fort Dodge, Ia.—Iowa State tournament, under auspices of the Fort Dodge G. C. Jos. Kautzky, Manager.
 July 9-11.—Little Rock, Ark.—Arkansas State tournament, under the auspices of the Little Rock G. C. Geo. W. Clements, Mgr.
 July 9-11.—Bradford, Pa.—The Interstate Association's Seventh Eastern Handicap tournament, under the auspices of the Bradford G. C.; \$1,000 added money. The winner of first place in the Eastern Handicap is guaranteed \$250 in cash and a trophy. Elmer E. Shaner, Sec'y-Treas., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 July 14-15.— Fargo, N. D.—North Dakota State tournament, under the auspices of the Gate City G. C. Albert E. Rose, Sec'y.
 July 16.—Butler, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania Trapshooters' League tournament, under the auspices of the Butler R. and G. C. S. G. Purvis, Sec'y.
 July 20.—Danbury, Conn.—Western Connecticut Trapshooters' League tournament, under the auspices of the Pahquioque G. C. E. H. Bailey, Sec'y.
 July 22-23.—Crookston (Minn.) G. C. W. E. Rowe, Pres.
 July 25-26.—Warroad, Minn.—Minnesota State tournament, under the auspices of the Minnesota State Sportsmen's Association. Peter Alldrin, Sec'y.
 Aug. 1.—Plattsville (Wis.) G. C. F. J. Bridges, Sec'y.
 Aug. 6.—Belle Vernon, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania Trapshooters' League tournament, under the auspices of the Belle Vernon G. C. B. F. Daugherty, Sec'y.
 Aug. 6-7.—Lock Haven (Pa.) G. C. C. A. Jobson, Sec'y.
 Aug. 7-8.—Lindsay, (Okla.) G. C. Robt. May, Sec'y.
 Aug. 10-11.—Chicago (Ill.) G. C. E. B. Shogren, Sec'y.
 Aug. 14.—Batavia, N. Y.—Holland G. C. Chas. W. Gardner, Sec'y.
 Aug. 14-16.—Kansas City, Mo.—The Interstate Association's Seventh Western Handicap tournament, under the auspices of the Kansas City G. C.; \$1,000 added money. The winner of first place in the Western Handicap is guaranteed \$250 in cash and a trophy. Elmer E. Shaner, Sec'y-Treas., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Aug. 20-21.—Sioux Falls (S. D.) G. C. A. Olson, Sec'y.
 Aug. 23.—Sandusky, O.—Ye Oak Meadow G. C. Ira C. Krupp, Sec'y.
 Aug. 27-29.—Portland, Ore.—The Interstate Association's seventh Pacific Coast Handicap tournament, under the auspices of the Portland G. C.; \$1,000 added money. The winner of first place in the Pacific Coast Handicap is guaranteed \$250 in cash and a trophy. Elmer E. Shaner, Sec'y-Treas., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Sept. 2.—Ogdenshurg (N. Y.) S. A. J. M. Morley, Sec.
 Sept. 2.—Bridgeport, Conn.—Western Connecticut Trapshooters' League tournament, under auspices of the Sea Side G. C. Earl R. Lewis, Sec'y.
 Sept. 10.—McKeesport, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania Trapshooters' League tournament, under the auspices of the Youghiogheny Country Club. R. J. Caughey, Sec'y.
 Sept. 10-13.—Denver, Colo.—Rocky Mountain Interstate Sportsmen's Association; \$5,000 added money. Ambrose E. McKenzie, Mgr.

DRIVERS AND TWISTERS.

At the tenth annual registered tournament of the Holland Gun Club, to be held, Aug. 14, will be started the Western New York Championship. The first Watts L. Richmond trophy was won permanently in 1911, and a larger and better cup will be started Aug. 14.

The first installment of shoots for the Frank Hall 1912 cup will be as follows: Jersey City, Wednesday, March 27; Freehold, Friday, April 19; North Caldwell, Saturday, May 4; Orange, Saturday, May 18; Newton, Saturday, June 22; Red Bank, Saturday, July 6; Phillipsburg, Saturday, July 27; Mt. Holly, Saturday, Aug. 17. Chas. T. Day is Secretary-Treasurer.

If the best Pennsylvania State shoot thus far held, isn't pulled off this year, it will not be through lack of effort on the part of Sunbury-Selinsgrove Gun Club, at Sunbury, Pa., under whose auspices the event will be held in May. Not only will good purses be offered, but a great many attractive merchandise prizes may be had. Full particulars from J. W. Schoffstall, Secretary, Sunbury, Pa.

The eighth annual spring prize series of the Bergen Beach Gun Club, of New York, Borough of Brooklyn, will be held on March 12, April 9, and May 14, beginning at 1 P. M. each day. Conditions: Distance handicap, three classes—A, B and C; 16 to 20yds., at 50 targets; entrance \$1 each contest; best two out of three scores to count. Expert traps. Entries close at 3:30 P. M. Club dues \$1 per year. Practice targets 1 cent each. Refreshments gratis, as usual. Regular shoots every Saturday except during the months of July and August. Shooting begins at 1 P. M. To reach grounds: Subway to Flatbush and Atlantic avenues, Brooklyn, then Flatbush avenue trolley car; or from New York City Hall (Brooklyn Bridge) direct; or will transfer to shooting grounds, Avenue N and East Seventy-first street, Bergen Beach, Brooklyn. L. H. Schortemeier, Secretary, 201 Pearl street, New York.

On March 23, the Hercules Gun Club, of Temple, Pa., will hold a grand target shoot on their grounds, Cotapaxi Swamp, only one block from the P. & R. R. Station, Temple, Pa. The program, commencing at 1 P. M., will include five events at 20 targets each, entrance \$1.50; optional sweep of \$1 in each event; event No. 6 will be at 10 pairs doubles, entrance \$1. Percentage system will prevail. All shoot from 16yds. Interstate Association rules govern. Anybody welcome to shoot for price of targets only. Leading trap loads for sale on the grounds. Good railroad facilities on P. & R. R. Trolley service from Reading, Pa., every thirty minutes, direct to the grounds on the hour and half hour. All are welcome. The Hercules cup will be given to the amateur making the highest score in the five target events, a race of 100 targets for the inanimate target championship of Berks and adjoining counties. Second high gun, one-half dozen silver spoons. The three low guns in this race will each receive half a dozen silver spoons. The Hercules cup is a handsome silver loving cup, gold lined, and is on exhibition in Bright & Co.'s window until day of shoot. A comfortable, heated club house awaits you. For further information address A. K. Ludwig, Secretary, 222 Greenwich street, Reading, Pa.

The seventh annual amateur championship of America at clay birds, will be given under the auspices of the New York Athletic Club, at their country home, Travers Island, Pelham Manor, New York, on April 3 and 4. On Wednesday, April 3 starting at 9:30 A. M. there will be four practice events at 15 birds each, entrance \$1, including birds. Also the preliminary, 100 birds in strings of 25; first, second and third prizes; entrance \$3, including birds. On April 4, beginning at 9 A. M., will be shot the seventh annual amateur championship of America at clay birds; first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth and tenth prizes. A diamond medal for first prize; 200 birds, in strings of 25. Entrance \$8, including birds. Optional sweepstakes of \$1 may be shot on the practice events; \$2 on each of the 25-bird events; \$5 on the preliminary event, and \$5 on each 100 birds of the championship event. On the 100-bird sweeps there will be two moneys for each five entries. The other sweeps will be divided according to the Rose system, 8, 5, 3, 2, 1. Expert traps, 16yds. rise, 50yds. flight. Squads will not be made up until the arrival of shooters at Travers Island. Errors

in scoring must be rectified before two more birds have been shot at by the shooter making the claim. Professionals and trade representatives will be allowed to shoot for targets only. Not more than two in a squad. Targets, 2c. each. A suitable trophy will be awarded to the professional or trade representative making the highest score in both preliminary and championship events. Shooting up will not be permitted. Ties will be shot off at 25 birds. The committee reserves the right to reject any entry, and will refuse any post entry after No. 1 squad has shot at trap No. 2 on April 4. Guns and ammunition shipped prepaid, care New York Athletic Club, Pelham Manor, N. Y., will be delivered on the grounds. All standard loads will be for sale on the grounds. Address all entries and communications to A. E. Ranney, Secretary, 1700 Broadway, New York. Trains on the main line of the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. stopping at Pelham, thence by trolley direct to Travers Island. Trains leave Grand Central Station, New York, 8:05, 9:06, and 10:05 A. M. Trains on the Harlem River Branch of the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. from Harlem River to Pelham Manor, thence by trolley direct to Travers Island, 8:00, 9:00 and 10:00 A. M.

BEECROFT.

Speedway Gun Club.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 28.—Fourteen gunners took part in the regular shoot of the Speedway Gun Club to-day. Real good shooting was impossible, as a stiff wind blew across the traps. William Trowbridge was the only man to break 25 birds in a row. H. S. Welles and B. M. Shanley, Jr., were the high guns of the day. The scores:

Events:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
B. Shanley, Jr.	17	24	17	19	21	21	18	22	22	21	19	21	21	23	21	19
Miss Hyland	18	17	18	13	17	14	18	17	18	14	15	..	..	..	..	..
E. L. Hass...	19	13	16	12	19	16	10	11	11	14	9	11	6	..	..	..
W. R. Brown..	18	17	19	12	20	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
H. S. Welles..	22	23	21	23	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
T. A. Davis...	15	21	20	12	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
J. Bey	19	11	20	21	21	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
W. Hassinger.	19	18	21	19	20	20	21	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
G. A. Ohl, Jr.	17	17	13	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
P. Bey	18	11	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
J. Wheaton...	20	14	18	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
N. Apgar.....	18	17	19	23	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
H. Stevens...	20	21	21	21	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
W. Trowbr'ge	21	19	23	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Manhasset Bay Y. C.

PORT WASHINGTON, L. I., March 3.—Several interesting events were decided to-day in the weekly shoot. C. E. Berner was the surprise of the day, and won the leg on the yearly cup. C. W. Berner has put up a handsome prize, which will be shot for next week. The event will be at 100 birds, handicap. Another interesting event will be a 500-bird match between two teams of two men. These 2000 birds will be shot in strings of 25 without intermission. Shooting will begin at 11 A. M., and should be finished by 1 P. M. Following are to-day's scores:

Sweepstakes, 25 birds, handicap: J. W. Alker (2) 24, B. G. Loomis (4) 23, H. Berner (7) 23, B. Parsons (7) 22, C. E. Berner (7) 21, H. L. Hoyt, Jr., (0) 21, C. W. Berner (2) 21, W. Silkworth (0) 20, R. Howland (7) 20. Monthly cup, 25 targets, handicap: *H. E. Berner (7) 25, W. S. Silkworth (0) 22, J. W. Alker (2) 22, C. E. Berner (7) 22, H. L. Hoyt, Jr., (0) 21, B. Parsons (7) 21, B. G. Loomis (4) 21, C. W. Berner (2) 20, R. Howland (7) 20. *Not a member. Won by Silkworth on shoot-off. Yearly cup, 25 targets, handicap: C. E. Berner (7) 24, W. S. Silkworth (0) 22, H. E. Berner (7) 21, H. L. Hoyt, Jr., (0) 21, J. W. Alker (2) 21, B. G. Loomis (4) 20, B. Parsons (7) 20, C. W. Berner (2) 19, R. Howland (7) 19.

Terre Haute Gun Club.

THIS club was recently organized with a membership of nearly 200, and Judge John E. Cox as president. A largely attended meeting was held on Feb. 6, at which much enthusiasm was manifested. The ground committee has leased Chelsea Park, containing about forty-five acres, and at this meeting the committee was enlarged, and will have a meeting with the owner of the park to ascertain if it will be possible to buy the property instead of leasing it, so that the club may own its home. The constitution and by-laws of the club were adopted with a few minor changes. The most important change was the addition of an article which enables township trustees, road superintendents and supervisors of the outlying districts to become honorary members of the club without initiation fee. Under the laws of the State, these officials have the same authority as a game warden, and it was for this reason that the club wishes to secure them as members. The committee on trapshooting, consisting of C. F. Loudon, W. L. Hornbrack and Samuel Bridwell, made its report and submitted figures. The report was accepted and the apparatus will be installed at once. The office of financial secretary was created by the adoption of the constitution and by-laws, and Albert Einecke was elected to fill the position. Fifteen new members were taken in at this

meeting. The club will make a lake of several acres on their new grounds for the benefit of the angling contingent among its members, and this will be stocked with fish by the State Game Commissioner. Among the members are many owners of pointers and setters and an amateur field trials will be run some time next fall for their benefit. A trapshooting tournament is on the cards for this spring, and prizes of cups and cash will be given liberal enough to attract a good crowd.

Mulberry Grove Gun Club.

MULBERRY GROVE, Ill., Feb. 22.—Who would have thought anybody wanted to shoot badly enough to wade snowdrifts that were from two to four feet deep. Just the same we have a few "dyed-in-the-wool" shooters, and seven of them waded drifts and enjoyed it, because they had a try at their favorite pastime. To-day should have been the time when the whole club was to have begun a series of weekly shoots for the handsome 1912 Du Pont trophy, but too much snow caused a postponement for a majority of the club members. The most spectacular race that we have witnessed at our grounds was between Hartley and Martin, the latter finally taking the former's measure by one pigeon. Martin also set a club record by breaking 30 straight, then was compelled to stop for the want of shells.

Providing the weather man consents, the whole club will be on hand at our next regular weekly shoot, which will be held next Wednesday. Scores of to-day's happenings as follows:

	Shot at.	Broke.		Shot at.	Broke
F. E. Martin.....	36	33	O. T. Davis.....	50	20
E. Hartley	25	21	*F. Monroe	7	4
F. Ellis	25	15	*W. E. Ellis.....	7	3

*Just to shoot a few loose shells. Martin's score was made with a 16-gauge gun.

SECRETARY.

Pillow Gun Club.

PILLOW, Pa., March 3.—Weather conditions were ideal for target shooting to-day. Owing to the stormy weather on the 2d ult., the Washington Birthday shoot was postponed.

I. A. Bingaman.....	87	D. W. Reitz	88
J. E. Bingaman	74	H. C. Deibler	88
J. N. Bingaman	75	A. E. Daniels	68
J. N. Buffington	73	H. V. Runk	70
D. Williard	70	*F. L. Dockey	37
D. M. Bohner	83	*W. S. Shaffer	40
J. A. Shaffer	81		

*Visitors.

J. A. BINGAMAN, Sec'y.



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Each *Remington-UMC* cartridge in each box means a sure fire, straight to the mark shot.

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Philadelphia Trapshooters' League.

THE S. S. White Gun Club, by winning the Trapshooters' League match on March 3, at Holmesburg Junction, from Lansdale, is assured of the championship.

There is only one remaining shoot, and the best Meadow Springs or South End, which are tie now for second place, can do is to finish second, one point behind the Whites, providing the latter does not win its last shoot.

Highland's defeat at the hands of Meadow Springs dropped the Edge Hill men down to a deadlock hold on third place with Lansdale and Du Pont, the latter by beating Haddonfield advancing from fourth place.

Table with 3 columns: Name, Points, Targets Broken. Lists scores for S S White, Meadow Springs, South End, Du Pont, Highland, Lansdale, Clearview, and Haddonfield.

Meadow Springs—Highland.

Having seven of their official "ten" reach the 40 mark or better enabled Meadow Springs to defeat Highland in a Trapshooters' League match on March 3 by a score of 411 to 376.

Table with 3 columns: Name, Points, Targets Broken. Lists scores for Meadow Springs and Highland players like Mace, Sloan, Zeigler, etc.

Those gunners who failed to qualify for their respective teams follow: Meadow Springs.—Clegg 35, Morris 35, Armstrong 31, Deuley 25, Emmers 28, Hillpot 29, Kernan 24, Wills 23, Wilson 13, Harbert 30, Henry 38, Coyle 36, A. Moore 34, Soley 33, M. L. Emery 29, Lemmon 15, E. G. Garrett 28, Hall 19, MacAlonan 17, Emerson 35, Dr. Jones 36, Christman 32, Renner 28, Chandler 32, Warren 36, Mardin 39, Fish 34.

Clearview—South End.

Clearview and South End engaged in a close and exciting Trapshooters' League match on March 2 at Darby, which the South Jersey men won by a margin of 11 targets, the score being 406 to 395.

Table with 3 columns: Name, Points, Targets Broken. Lists scores for Clearview and South End players like H Green, Hineline, Springer, etc.

S. S. White—Lansdale.

Table with 3 columns: Name, Points, Targets Broken. Lists scores for S. S. White and Lansdale players like Budd, Severn, Newcomb, etc.

Du Pont—Haddonfield.

Du Pont beat Haddonfield to-day by a score of 435 to 370. Sixty-three Du Pont men shot at their 50 allotted targets and every man who succeeded in making the team had to break 42 or better.

smashing 46, while Joslyn, also of Du Pont, shattered 45. Beidman, of the Haddonfields, led his team with 44 breaks, Scores:

Table with 3 columns: Name, Points, Targets Broken. Lists scores for Haddonfield and Du Pont players like Beidman, Halloway, Shreve, etc.

Larchmont Y. C.

LARCHMONT, N. Y., March 3.—Nine events with twelve competitors in each, made to-day's program excellent. Vice-Commodore Geo. M. Pyncheon broke 95 out of 100, taking the 100-target handicap.

Ralph L. Spotts was the winner of the 125-target scratch match with 107, and he also won the 15-target contest with a score of 13 from scratch.

Kahler—Gay.

SEVENTY-FIVE prominent sportsmen of Cincinnati, Philadelphia, Lexington and other Kentucky cities gathered at the grounds of the Hilltop Gun Club at Austerlitz, Ky., on Feb. 26, to witness the first match in the series between J. D. Gay, of Pine Grove, Ky., and Harry Kahler, of Philadelphia.

The conditions under which the match was shot could hardly have been harder. A gale of wind blowing from the southwest, quartering toward the traps, made quick and accurate work absolutely necessary.

Hon. T. A. Marshall, of Keithsburg, Ill., was referee, and Frank Pragoff, of Louisville, Ky., official scorer. Kahler won the toss for position, and fired the first shot at 2:10 P. M., killing his first 12 straight, losing the 13th.

In the next 25 Gay lost but two, while Kahler lost four, and the match was half over with Gay one bird ahead; score, 44 to 43.

The third round of 25 was Kahler's on a score of 20, 50, 19; this made the contestants tied on 63 birds out of 75. During the last round the light was getting rather poor and the wind seemed to increase in force.

Taken altogether, the match was the finest and cleanest exhibition of skill which has been seen at the traps in this part of the country. Scores, first match, 100 birds, 30yds. rise, \$500 a side:

Table with 3 columns: Name, Points, Targets Broken. Lists scores for H W Kahler and J D Gay.

J. D. Gay won the second match in the series with a score of 92 to 81 out of 100. Over two hundred of the sportsmen of the blue grass section, as well as a number from Cincinnati, and other cities watched the contest. Scores:

Table with 3 columns: Name, Points, Targets Broken. Lists scores for J D Gay and H W Kahler.

J. D.: Gay defeated H.: W.: Kahler in the third and last of the series of three matches for \$1,500 a side. It was the biggest white flier match that has ever been shot in America. Scores:

Table with 3 columns: Name, Points, Targets Broken. Lists scores for J D Gay and H W Kahler.

Smith Gun Club.

NEWARK, N. J., March 2.—High scores were made by Chas. T. Day, Jr., W. Trowbridge, H. Higgs, R. Bercaugh, I. Castle, and F. Pohlman, as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Name, Points, Targets Broken. Lists scores for Smith Gun Club members like Dr Mocller, R Trimpi, W Trowbridge, etc.

Birmingham Gun Club.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 1.—Twenty-two shooters were at the weekly shoot of the Birmingham Gun Club. J. K. Warren shot high with 93 out of 100.

C. E. Goodrich, of Chicago, paid his first visit this year. A number of local shooters were out for the first time. C. C. Baxter, of the Powderly Gun Club, became a member of our club.

Preparations for the shooting tournament to be held April 1, 2 and 3 are going on, and great interest is being shown. The money is to be divided 20 and 25 target events, 25-target events to be shot from distance handicap.

The scores:

Table with 3 columns: Name, Points, Targets Broken. Lists scores for Birmingham Gun Club members like J K Warren, John Fletcher, H C Ryding, etc.

Table with 3 columns: Name, Points, Targets Broken. Lists scores for Birmingham Gun Club members in the doubles event.

Columbus Gun Club.

COLUMBUS, O.—The weather was too cold on Feb. 22 for many to try the bluerocks. Seven braved the storm, shot a few and then sought the big log fire.

A nice crowd was out on Feb. 23, and some good scores were made. Jones was high man with 145 out of 150. Jim Smith and Bert Cooper tied for second place with 142.

The next shoot will be March 21, and the writer extends an invitation to each and all to attend the opening shoot at the Bulkhead Hotel at the Lewistown Reservoir, or Indian Lake, in the near future.

Good guides, with blinds and decoys can be had at reasonable prices. The same feed will be given as you get at the Columbus Gun Club. A new manager is wanted for the club. Speak up. Who wants it? Come to Indian Lake.

Table with 3 columns: Name, Points, Targets Broken. Lists scores for Columbus Gun Club members like Coburn, Coleman, Roundy, etc.

LON FISHER, Sec'y.

Marine and Field Club.

GRAVESEND BAY, N. Y., March 4.—Following are the scores for Saturday, March 2:

Trophy shoot, 25 targets, scratch; Paul R. Towne 19, Chas. M. Camp 19, Chas. D. Sayre 19, E. H. Lott 18, J. H. Emanuel, Jr., 17, J. M. Knox 17; H. Bridgman Smith 16. Tie between Towne, Camp and Sayre shot off miss-and-out, and won by President Towne.

Gravesend Bay trophy, 50 targets, handicap; presented by club: P. R. Towne (0) 43, C. M. Camp (2) 32, J. H. Emanuel, Jr. (2) 41, C. D. Sayre (2) 39, J. M. Knox (8) 42, E. H. Lott (0) 36, H. B. Smith (10) 36. Won by President Towne. The conditions with this event were very bad, as the wind swept over Gravesend something awful. Emanuel and Knox were the runnersup.

Club sweepstakes, 25 targets, handicap: C. D. Sayre (1) 23, E. H. Lott (0) 22, C. M. Camp (1) 22, P. R. Towne (0) 21, J. M. Knox (4) 21, J. H. Emanuel, Jr. (1) 18, H. B. Smith (5) 16.

Take-home trophy, 25 targets, handicap: C. D. Sayre (1) 24, C. M. Camp (1) 24, J. H. Emanuel, Jr., (1) 23, P. R. Towne (0) 22, J. M. Knox (4) 22, E. H. Lott (0) 18, H. B. Smith (5) 15. Shoot-off, miss-and-out, won by Camp.

Monthly cup, 300 targets, handicap. Conditions: 100 targets, to be shot each Saturday, taking out three best shoots for the total of 300 targets: J. M. Knox (16) 83, C. M. Camp (4) 82, J. H. Emanuel (4) 79, P. R. Towne (0) 76, E. H. Lott (0) 75, C. D. Sayre (4) 75, H. B. Smith (20) 45.

Mr. Knox gained the first leg on the March cup, with Mr. Camp a close second.

Chicago Gun Club.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 22.—After one of the worst blizzards of the year, on Wednesday, the sun came out bright and clear this morning, and the weather warmed up so that we had a splendid afternoon for our Washington's Birthday team shoot, in which twenty-eight shooters took part, fourteen on each team, and we had a total of thirty-three shooters for the day.

Doc May's team put it over Shorty Jeff's team in all three events, winning the first event of 50 singles per man by a margin of 18 targets. Both double events were close races, the first being won by three targets and the second by five. The rivalry between the two teams was quite keen, and the result of each squad's total was eagerly awaited.

Not the least interesting was the "heavy" work done by both captains, who were continually coaching the different members of their teams, and telling them just how to get the birds.

A good number of excellent scores were made, especially on the doubles, MacLachlan doing extra good on them, breaking 44 out of 25 pairs, and again breaking 21 out of 12 pairs in an extra event in which Jeff also broke 21.

Quite a number of shooters had their first trial at the doubles in events 2 and 3. Scores:

Events:	1	2	3	4	5	6
Targets:	50	12p	12p	50	25	12p
C W May, captain.....	50	11	13	34	..	19
J S Young.....	44	14	17	..	..	21
A F MacLachlan.....	41	21	33	47	..	..
W D Stannard.....	49	12	21	..	24	..
J A Taggart.....	43	13	19	..	..	..
W Einfeldt.....	33	14	12	..	21	..
T P Bue.....	38	16	17	..	19	..
W F Holtz.....	38	12	8	..	..	..
H E Dickerman.....	43	14	18	..	..	..
C A Portman.....	43	14	15	..	21	..
H S Poole.....	28	10	16
J W Keller.....	32	11	12	..
W A Pottenger.....	40	12	10
A H Ammann.....	46	19	17

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L Jeff, captain.....	35	18	18	41	..	21
L M Fetherston.....	44	20	18
E S Graham.....	45	18	22	..	24	..
W A Davis.....	43	17	20
O P Goode.....	40	21	16	42	..	16
W F Riley.....	33	15	14	..	..	..
A Moore.....	35	10	15	..	22	15
F M Meisner.....	39	14	18	..	19	17
E B Shogren.....	37	8	11	..	..	..
A Frana.....	41	13	17	..	18	..
J G Parker.....	33	3
Mrs Fetherston.....	40	13	13
O W Crocker.....	22	8	6
E O White.....	43	12	18	..	25	..

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Feb. 24.—We had a fairly pleasant afternoon, and the fourteen shooters whose scores are herewith given, took advantage of the weather to break a few targets. Graham went through the practice frame of 25 without skipping; Goode, White and Bills each making a score of 24; Dickerman and Stannard each scoring 23. Jeff loomed up good and big in the club event with his score of 47 out of 50, Stannard going only one better, while Graham tied Jeff's score of 47. MacLachlan and P. Graham each accounted for 44. Bills tipped the list in a 25-target event at 20yds., when he broke them all, and then finished up with 22 out of 12 pairs, in which he slipped on one of those "Germans." Pat Graham made 20 out of 25 at 23yds., Dickerman, MacLachlan and Stannard each breaking 19. Scores:

Events:	* 1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Targets:	25	50	20	25	25	25	12p
O P Goode.....	24	39	17	..	20	18	12
L Jeff.....	21	47	..	..	17	13	15
J G Parker.....	17	31	..	..	..	..	..
A F MacLachlan.....	22	44	..	..	19	19	17
E S Graham.....	25	47	..	22	..	..	20
F B Fox.....	..	29	..	..	..	..	10
E O White.....	24	41	..	23	..	..	..
H E Dickerman.....	23	38	..	21	..	19	17
W D Stannard.....	23	48	..	..	20	19	18
F G Bills.....	24	43	..	..	25	..	22
P J Graham.....	16	44	..	..	..	20	..
J A Taggart.....	..	15	21	..	15	..	15
W A Pottenger.....	..	..	12	..	..	..	..
L A Pottenger.....	..	..	15	19	..	..	..

Feb. 25.—A field of thirty shooters was out to-day, despite the fact that it was dark and quite cold, with a raw wind blowing from the northeast, which made it quite uncomfortable when on the firing line. The wind played many pranks with the flying targets, and as a consequence high scores were the exception. Young stood at the head of the list in most of the events, breaking 24 out of 25 in practice, 47 out of 50 in the club event, tying E. S. Graham with 19 out of 25 from 21yds., and also taking first place in the last event at doubles. Kammerer scored a total of 43 in the club event, while May, Goode, Shaw and Winters each broke 42. The above were the leaders in Classes A and B, shooting at 50yd. targets. Phil Miller headed Classes C and D on the 40yd. targets. Goode, Jeff and Schultz each scored 22 in an extra event at 25 targets, Goode finishing up for the afternoon with 47 out of his last 50. Jeff with a score of 42 out of 50, had the best of a match for the lunches, May, Kammerer, Goode and Schultz also being in on this race. Dr. Griffith found the strong wind quite a handicap for his 28-gauge. Winters, Selter and Hanrahan were visiting shooters who were in the city for the day, and came out to enjoy the day at the traps. The scores:

*Practice events. Nos. 9 and 10 were at 12 pairs each.

Events:	* 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Targets:	25	15	50	25	20	15	15	25	25	24
C W May.....	12	42	20	10	12	6
B L Kammerer.....	15	..	43	16	15	8	11	19	22	15
O P Goode.....	19	42	22	15	11	12	24	23

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The Winchester "Tournament" gun is made according to specifications which meet the ideas of the most successful trap shots.

It embodies features which count in the making of high scores: such as strong and even shooting qualities, balance and length, drop and shape of stock. The selected walnut stock has a heavy rounding comb, and a well-shaped straight grip. The length of pull is 14 inches, drop at comb 1 3/4 inches, and at heel 1 13-16 inches. The stock was worked out with great care, the intention being to have it, in shape, length and drop, fit the physical requirements of the average shooter. The barrel is 30 inches long and handsomely matted on the top. Almost any dealer can show you one of these guns. It is enthusiastically

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L Jeff.....	20	..	36	22	15	14	13	14	19	13
J Schultz.....	18	..	36	22	11	13	10	..	17
J S Young.....	24	..	47	19	16	17	..
L M Fetherston.....	..	..	33	..	..	..	..	..	15	17	14	..
C E Shaw.....	21	..	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gco Eck.....	..	8	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
E S Graham.....	23	..	46	..	..	..	..	19	17	..	..	..
C R Seelig.....	..	..	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
H S Hanson.....	16	..	39	..	..	..	..	..	12	16	..	..
T P Bue.....	17	..	39	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..
A Moore.....	20	..	35	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
F M Meisner.....	20	..	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
H Wolfe.....	..	..	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
F Hlavka.....	..	..	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
O H George.....	15	..	..	9	..	10	10	..	..	..	..	..
C F Seelig.....	..	..	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
P Miller.....	10	..	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mrs Cutler.....	..	7	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
J Panesi.....	..	10	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
J L Humphreys.....	..	8	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
W B Fenstermaker.....	21	..	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
E Silver.....	..	..	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
O E Winters.....	..	..	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dr R A Griffith.....	8	..	4	..	..	11	6	..	..	..	..	..
T V Cannon.....	11	..	11	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
W Selter.....	..	11	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
J Hanrahan.....	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Sunbury-Selinsgrove Gun Club.

SUNBURY, Pa., March 1.—In our regular practice shoot on Thursday the weather brought out quite a bunch of shooters and produced good scores. For the local shooters, Hartman was high gun, shooting with all the regularity on midseason. Sigfried and Foster were at the traps for the first time this year, and they made good. Teats and Foster were the only club men that were able to get any straights. The scores made were as follows:

Targets:	15	15	15	15	15	25	25	25
Howell.....	12	12	14	12	12	18	22	19
Hawley.....	10	12	10	10	12	13	14	20
Schoffstall.....	11	11	13	12	7	23	20	19
Hartman.....	13	12	13	13	13	21	23	..
Sked.....	13	14	15	14	15	25	..	..
Lewis.....	13	13	15	14	15	23	..	..
Teats.....	11	12	15	12	14	..	..	..
Sigfried.....	14	11	12	12	11
Foster.....	12	10	15	14	13
Rhymestine.....	11	12	10	6	10
Lefler.....	9	12	14

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Brooklyn, February 3-10, 1912—More Prizes Than All Other Makes Combined

CONTINUOUS MATCH	EXPERT MATCH	BULL'S EYE MATCH	HONOR TARGET	100 SHOT MATCH
1st { L. P. Ittel } Tie With { Wm. Keim } 3 Others	1st L. P. Ittel	1st H. M. Pope	1st W. Rosenbaum	4th W. Keim
2d H. M. Pope	3d W. A. Tewes	2d { W. Rosenbaum { P. Goldthwaite	2d W. Keim	
3d Dr. J. H. Snook	4th H. M. Pope	3d F. C. Ross	3d W. A. Tewes	5th W. A. Tewes
4th M. Baal		4th M. Dorrler	4th M. Dorrler	

MOST BULL'S EYES: 1st W. Rosenbaum 2d W. Martin

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Crescent Athletic Club.

BAY RIDGE, L. I., March 2.—The feature to-day was the take home trophy, at 100 targets. Nineteen men entered, and George Felix, with a total of 85, won. A. Blake was the runner up with 83. H. T. Spooner, who broke 25 straight in this match, won the leg for the Hyatt cup, at 50 targets, shooting with the gun below the elbow. His score was 10, 43.

The scores:
Take Home trophy, 100 targets: G. Felix, 85; A. Blake, 83; J. P. Sousa, 80; J. F. James, 79; H. T. Spooner, 79; F. B. Stephenson, 78; G. G. Stephenson, Jr., 77; C. H. Pulis, 76; G. E. Brower, 76; J. P. Fairchild, 75; W. W. Marshall, 72; A. Everett, 68; Mr. Stewart, 67; C. Blake, 66; C. R. James, 65; F. S. Hyatt, 64; F. Crampton, 60; W. W. Pell, 58; J. F. Friedheim, 42. Won by Felix.

Trophy shoot, handicap, 25 targets: G. Felix (2) 22; H. T. Spooner (5) 22; G. G. Stephenson, Jr. (3) 20; F. S. Hyatt (1) 19; C. H. Pulis (3) 19; C. R. James (0) 18; J. P. Sousa (3) 18; F. B. Stephenson (0) 17; J. F. James (0) 17; J. F. Friedheim (0) 5. Prize divided.

Trophy shoot, handicap, 25 targets: F. B. Stephenson (0) 22; G. G. Stephenson, Jr. (3) 22; S. Felix (2) 21; F. S. Hyatt (1) 20; H. T. Spooner, (5) 20; J. P. Sousa (3) 19; J. F. James (0) 19; C. H. Pulis (3) 18; C. R. James (0) 17; F. J. Friedheim (0) 13. Won by F. B. Stephenson.

J. H. Vanderveer trophy, 25 targets, handicap: J. P. Sousa (3) 25; A. Blake (4) 25; G. E. Brower (5) 24; F. B. Stephenson (0) 22; C. R. James (0) 22; J. P. Fairchild (3) 22; S. Felix (2) 21; M. Stiner (0) 21; C. Blake (1) 21; C. H. Pulis (3) 20; W. W. Marshall (7) 20; J. F. James (0) 19; F. S. Hyatt (1) 19; W. W. Pell (2) 18; F. Crampton (7) 17; A. Everett (4) 17; G. G. Stephenson, Jr. (3) 16; H. T. Spooner (5) 20.

March Cup, 25 targets, handicap: G. E. Brower (5) 22; J. F. James (0) 20; G. C. Stephenson (3) 20; W. W. Marshall (7) 20; G. Felix (2) 18; H. T. Spooner (5) 18; F. B. Stephenson (0) 17; C. H. Pulis (3) 17; C. R. James (0) 16; A. Blake (4) 16; A. Everett, (4) 16; M. Stiner (0) 15; W. W. Pell (2) 14; F. Crampton (7) 14; C. Blake (1) 14; F. J. Friedheim (guest) 10.

Stake trophy, 25 targets, handicap: G. F. Brower (5) 23; F. B. Stephenson (5) 21; G. Felix (2) 21; H. T. Spooner (5) 21; J. P. Sousa (3) 18; C. H. Pulis (3) 18; W. W. Marshall (7) 18; J. F. James (0) 17; F. Crampton (7) 17; A. Blake (4) 16; A. Everett (4) 16; G. G. Stephenson, Jr. (3) 15; C. Blake (1) 15; J. P. Fairchild (3) 13; F. S. Hyatt (1) 12.

Hyatt trophy, gun below the elbow, 50 targets, handicap: H. T. Spooner (10) 43; A. Everett (8) 39; G. G. Stephenson, Jr. (6) 39; G. E. Brower (10) 34; F. B. Stephenson (0) 32; J. F. James (0) 28; G. H. Pulis (6) 28; F. S. Adams (2) 27; George Felix (4) 27; C. R. James (0) 26; J. P. Sousa (6) 25; F. Crampton (14) 25; W. W. Pell (4) 22; J. P. Fairchild (6) 26. Won by Spooner.

Stiner trophy, handicap, 25 targets: F. B. Stephenson (0) 22; J. P. Sousa (3) 20; F. S. Hyatt (1) 19; George E. Brower (5) 19; H. T. Spooner (5) 18; C. R. James (0) 16; J. F. James (0) 16; G. G. Stephenson, Jr. (3) 15; J. P. Fairchild (3) 8; W. W. Pell (9) 6. Won by G. G. Stephenson, Jr.

Team shoot, handicap, 25 targets: A. Blake (4) 25,

C. Blake (1) 24; total (5) 49. F. B. Stephenson (0) 25, C. R. James (0) 19; total (0) 44. J. P. Fairchild (3) 22, G. E. Brower (5) 22; total (8) 44. J. F. James (0) 20, F. S. Hyatt (1) 22; total (1) 42. M. Stiner (0) 20, A. Everett (4) 20; total (4) 40.

New York Athletic Club.

TRAVERS ISLAND, N. Y., March 2.—B. M. Higginson was high gun for the day, with 82 broken in his first 100 targets, while Fred Pelham, with a score of 80, finished second.

Shooting in field position for the Billings cup, the men proved as successful as at the style they are accustomed to. The winner was R. R. Debacher, who had a handicap of 6 targets.

The best string score of 24 was shot by F. A. Hodgman for the St. Patrick's Day cup. The scores:

March cup, handicap, 25 targets: F. Hall (2) 25; D. F. McMahon (3) 25; G. F. Pelham (3) 24; J. I. Brandenburg (6) 23; B. M. Higginson (1) 22; C. W. Billings (2) 21; G. L. Lyon (0) 21; A. E. Ranney (2) 20; O. R. Dickey (0) 19; R. R. Debacher (6) 18; F. A. Hodgman (1) 18; G. J. Corbett (2) 17; R. L. Spotts (0) 16; H. Kirkwood (0) 15. Shoot-off—F. Hall (2) 23; D. E. McMahon (3) 19.

St. Patrick's Day cup, handicap, 25 targets: F. A. Hodgman (1) 25; G. J. Corbett (2) 24; J. I. Brandenburg (6) 24; C. W. Billings (2) 23; B. M. Higginson (1) 22; G. F. Pelham (3) 22; G. L. Lyon (0) 22; R. L. Spotts (0) 22; F. Hall (1) 22; H. Kirkwood (0) 20; D. F. McMahon (3) 19; A. E. Ranney (2) 18; R. R. Debacher (6) 18; E. N. Huggins (6) 17; E. McLemore (0) 15; O. R. Dickel (0) 14.

President's Cup, handicap, 25 targets: G. F. Pelham (3) 23; D. F. McMahon (3) 22; H. Kirkwood (0) 21; J. I. Brandenburg (6) 21; G. L. Lyon (0) 21; R. L. Spotts (0) 21; E. N. Huggins (6) 20; C. W. Billings (2) 19; F. A. Hodgman (0) 18; B. M. Higginson (1) 18; A. E. Ranney, (2) 17; G. J. Corbett (2) 16; R. R. Debacher, (6) 16; F. Hall (1) 16; E. McLemore (0) 16; O. R. Dickey (0) 15.

Expectation trophy, handicap, 25 targets: J. J. Brandenburg (6) 25; D. F. McMahon (3) 25; C. W. Billings (2) 24; B. M. Higginson (1) 23; G. J. Corbett (2) 23; G. F. Pelham (2) 22; G. L. Lyon (0) 22; H. Kirkwood (0) 21; A. E. Ranney (2) 21; E. N. Huggins (6) 21; R. L. Spotts (0) 19; F. Hall (0) 19; F. A. Hodgman (0) 18; O. R. Dickey (0) 15; E. McLemore (0) 15; R. R. Debacher (6) 14. Shoot-off—J. I. Brandenburg (6) 22; D. F. McMahon (3) 17.

Distance handicap, 25 targets: A. E. Ranney (19) 20; G. L. Lyon (21) 18; R. L. Spotts (21) 18; D. F. McMahon (19) 18; F. Hall (20) 17; C. W. Billings (19) 16; F. A. Hodgman (21) 15; G. F. Pelham (19) 14; B. M. Higginson (20) 13; H. Kirkwood (21) 12; J. I. Brandenburg (16) 12; R. R. Debacher (16) 11; O. R. Dickey (21) 10.

Ten pair of doubles, scratch: G. L. Lyon 13, C. W. Billings 12, A. E. Ranney 12, F. Hall 11, R. R. Debacher 10.

Billings cup, handicap, 25 targets, Olympic style of holding gun between armpit and hip: R. R. Debacher (6) 23; G. L. Lyon (professional) (0) 23; J. I. Brandenburg (5) 21; C. W. Billings (2) 20; B. M. Higginson

(1) 19; F. Hall (2) 19; R. L. Spotts (0) 18; A. E. Ranney (2) 17; D. F. McMahon (3) 17; F. A. Hodgman (0) 16.

Handicap cup, 100 targets: J. I. Brandenburg (24) 93; D. F. McMahon (12) 91; G. F. Pelham (11) 91; C. W. Billings (8) 87; B. M. Higginson (4) 86; G. L. Lyon (0) 86; F. Hall (5) 82; G. J. Corbett (8) 80; F. A. Hodgman (2) 79; R. L. Spotts (0) 78; H. Kirkwood (0) 77; A. E. Ranney (8) 76; R. R. Debacher (24) 66; O. R. Dickey (0) 63.

High gun trophy, scratch, 100 targets: B. M. Higginson 82, G. F. Pelham 80, C. W. Billings 79, D. F. McMahon 79, R. L. Spotts 78, F. A. Hodgman 77, H. Kirkwood 77, F. Hall 77, G. J. Corbett 72, J. I. Brandenburg 69, A. E. Ranney 68, O. R. Dickey 63, R. R. Debacher 42

Buffalo Audubon Club.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 2.—Only a fair attendance to-day, there being twenty-two shooters present. Considerable enthusiasm prevailed, however, and from this time until our annual Decoration Day tournament the attendance, we hope, will be greater. A match shoot is being arranged with the Syracuse gunners, and if it takes place before our May 30 shoot, we hope will aid materially in its success. A committee has been appointed, and we expect to have the best one-day shoot in the country. The scores made to-day were very ordinary, caused, I think, by a blinding sun on a field of snow. President Covert won Class A badge; A. C. Suckow won Class B, and J. Ebberts, Class C. In the spoon competition, F. D. Kelsey, E. Wacker and Dr. Burke were winners. Fair scores were made in event No. 5, Olympic rules governing. Scores:

Targets:	20	20	20	20
Ebberts	10	13	11	12
McCutcheon	15	13	16	16
Wacker	12	12	13	17
Eberhardt	10	6	11	13
Cox	16	16	16	13
Wootton	13	13	13	18
Kelsey	14	14	18	18
Squelch	5	10	8	6
Lambert	16	15	18	16
Smith	15	12	14	13
Davis	5	6	11	9
Smith, Jr.	13	9	15	13
Covert	16	17	15	17
Remecke	9	10	9	..
Blackmer	13	12	12	11
Fish	18	14	19	16
King	3	5	6	8
Suckow	13	13	10	13
Howlett	5	5	8	..
Burke	15	10	14	13
Cranston	4	6
Wootton, Jr.	8

W. C. WOOTTON, Sec'y.

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Nassau C. C.

GLEN COVE, L. I., March 2.—Under the most trying weather conditions, the gunners of the Nassau Country Club decided their annual championship at clay birds over their traps here to-day. The winner was Roy A. Rainey with 83. Donald Geddes was second with 73, and then came E.M. Busch with 67.

The final shoot for the committee cup also was decided. Prior to the shoot to-day, B. Tilt and Howard Maxwell were tied with 3 points each. H. M. Cowperthwait had one point to his credit, but as he won the shoot to-day, his total went to 4 points, and he captured the prize. The scores: H. M. Cowperthwait 48, Howard F. Whitney 35, E. M. Busch 34, Donald Geddes 33, A. W. Rossiter 29, B. Tilt 26, Percy Chubb 26, W. E. Kimball 26, Howard Maxwell 26, S. McCullough 22.

Plattsville Gun Club.

PLATTSVILLE, Wis., Feb. 25.—The scores at the trap were unusually poor to-day, owing to a strong head wind. It made the targets look like they had the St. Vitus dance. The scores:

Events:	1	2	Events:	1	2
Targets:	50	25	Targets:	50	25
P. Karrman	41	18	Long	38	18
Bartling	42	21	Dorscher	39	16
Belmeyer	37	20	David	28	16
Burg	33	17	Jones	27	..
Bridges	35	17	McKown	34	..

Indianapolis Gun Club.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Britton led the amateurs on Feb. 17, with Edmonson close up. Britton beat the handicap in the spoor shoot, as he did on Feb. 10, when Ford was given the credit by mistake. Scores:

	Shot at.	Broke		Shot at.	Broke
*Barr	220	207	Alig	110	89
Edmonson	220	197	Lewis	100	83
Moller	220	186	Hymor	100	83
Britton	150	136	Dixon	100	78

On Feb. 24 Britton led with 92 per cent. and broke the

last 48 straight. Moller started with a 20 and finished with a 25, but wobbled in the middle, and Edmonson again beat him for second place. R. R.

Gloucester Gun Club.

GLoucester CITY, N. J., March 2.—There were two well contested shooting matches at bluerocks here to-day. In the first event Martel and John Hawkins tied, and in the shoot-off the former won. Frank Butler won the second shoot after being tied with Stokes Prickett, Martel and Dasch.

Rifle and Revolver

Hundred Shot Gallery Championship Match.

THE sixteenth annual hundred-shot gallery championship match and prize shoot for 1912 will be held March 9 to 16, under auspices of the Zettler Rifle Club.

Shooting from 10 A. M. to 11 P. M. daily, except Saturday, March 16, when shooting closes at 10 P. M., and the sale of tickets at 9 P. M.

Practice allowed before 10 A. M. each day.

Targets to count on scores must be handled by the committee only until scores are duly recorded.

Shooters tampering with targets shall be disqualified.



CADET CAPT. LEO R. LEEPER, captain of the University of Iowa team, leaders in the western division of the Intercollegiate Indoor Rifle Shooting League, was a charter member of the rifle club of this university, and one of those most active in its organization. For two years he served most efficiently as its secretary, and has been on its team each year, always shooting consistently good scores. He has twice won the Captain M. C. Mumma medal, in 1910 and 1911, given for the highest total score made in the League matches during the year by a member of the Iowa team. His average for the matches of 1911 was 191.25 out of a possible 200; several times he shot 195, which was the record score for the League in 1910. Four years out of five he has won the Colonel Burnett medal, given each year to the best shot in the University Cadet Regiment. Mr. Leeper's work has made him one of the most prominent members of the team, which last year gained the championship of the Intercollegiate League, and whose shooting thus far this year promises to give Iowa a very high rank again.

All targets that are not shot at the close of the shooting each day must be returned to the secretary.

Competitors may hold shooting stations as long as desired, providing, however, they continue shooting.

Any sights, including telescopic as well as palm rests permitted. Distance of all targets 75 feet, only .22 short cartridges to be used. In all cases the decision of a majority of the shooting committee present will be final.

Handling rifles or other property of contestants without permission is strictly prohibited.

Entrance fee \$5. Each contestant to fire 100 shots on 20 targets of 5 shots each, the regular 25 (1/4) inch ring target to be used. To be completed on same day the score is begun.

The shooter making the highest score will receive



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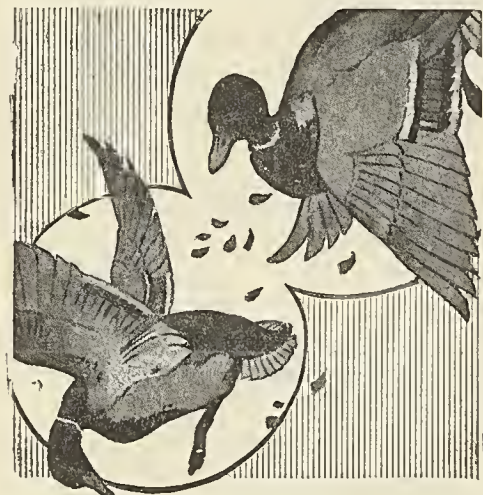
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the gold championship medal and choice of prizes. Next highest score, second choice, and so on.

Ties will be decided by the value of the next best score or scores of 10 shots.

A prize for all who complete their 100 shots in this match.

There will be twenty cash prizes ranging from \$20 down to \$3.

Seventh Regiment Rifles.

At 200 and 500yds., Lance Corp. J. K. Boles, regimental champion; Corp. J. R. MacGuffie, and Sergt. A. Scholz all scored totals of 69 out of a possible 70 and got away on equal terms for the Expert Class cup.

Lieut. E. McK. Froment, in qualifying as an expert, made a 62 in deliberate fire and 43 in rapid fire for the good total of 112. Corp. MacGuffie's fine score was made on his first entry, and gave him an additional prize. The summaries:

Match No. 4: Expert Class—J. K. Boles, Co. I, 69; Corp. J. R. MacGuffie, Co. M, 69; Sergt. A. Scholz, Co. M, 69. Sharpshooter Class—W. M. Phillips, veteran, 66; Pvt. W. Roesler, Co. K, 65; Sergt. H. J. Connolly, Co. M, 64. Novice Class—Musician C. Figaro, band, 61; Pvt. R. M. Raven, Co. K, 61; Pvt. R. M. Ensign, Co. H, 60.

First entry prize winners: Expert Class—Corp. J. R. MacGuffie, Co. M, 69. Sharpshooter Class: W. M. Phillips, veteran, 66. Novice Class—Pvt. R. M. Raven, Co. K, 61.

Expert Qualifications: Lieut. E. McK. Froment, Co.



CADET CAPT. LEO CHAPMAN, who is secretary of the club, was also a charter member of the Iowa club, has been its treasurer for three years, and was elected its secretary also this year. He is one of the reliables and may always be depended upon to "make his mark" when called to the score.

B, 112; Sergt. J. Milleman, Co. E, 109; Lieut. W. B. Short, veteran, 109. Necessary for qualification, at least 68 in deliberate, and 40 in rapid fire.

Intercity High School Rifle League.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2.—Iowa City High School and Deering High School, Portland, Me., both won their matches this week in the Intercity High School Rifle Shooting League, and are tied for first place with ten wins and one defeat each. Results this week were: Iowa City defeated Brookline, Mass., 957 to 834; Baltimore Poly defeated Morris, New York, 944 to 898; Southern, Philadelphia, defeated Portland, Me., 899 to 831; Salt Lake defeated McKinley, Washington, 915 to 859; De Witt Clinton, New York, defeated Business, Washington, 866 to 0 (by default); Central High, Philadelphia, defeated Central Manual, Philadelphia, 877 to 0 (by default); Deering, Portland, Me., defeated Central Washington, 948 to 0 (by default); Western, Washington, defeated Ogden, 806 to 0 (by default).

Western Inter-Collegiate.

Western League results were: Iowa defeated California, 940 to 901; Michigan Aggies defeated Michigan University, 904 to 869; Nebraska defeated St. Thomas, 874 to 813; Minneapolis defeated Kansas, 920 to 0 (by default); Purdue won from Arizona, 903 to 0 (by default).

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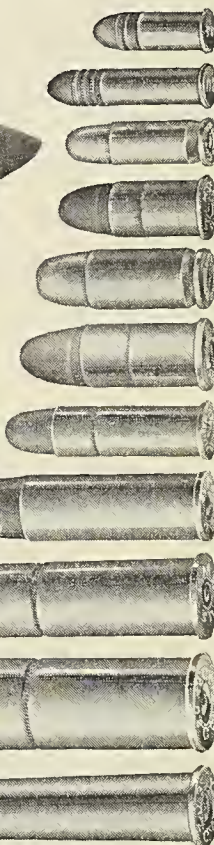
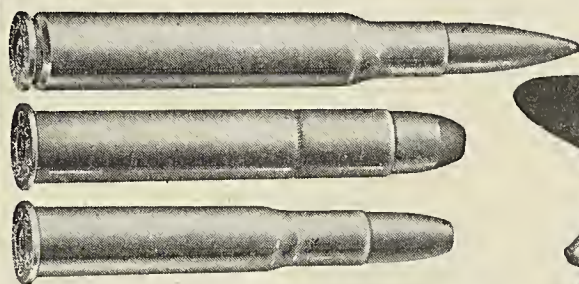
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J. W. N. JOHNSTONE, General Passenger Agent, Reid Newfoundland Company, St. John's, Newfoundland.

The Survival of the Fittest

The Match

KAHLER vs. GAY

LEXINGTON, KY.—Inclosed find check for \$750, forfeit money of pigeon race between Harry W. Kahler of Philadelphia and Jacob D. Gay of Pine Grove, Ky. This race is to be shot in three live bird pigeon races, 100 birds per man in each race, February 26, 28 and March 1, on the private shooting grounds of Messrs. Alfred and Thomas H. Clay, Jr., of Austerlitz.

JAMES G. DENNY

The Result

February 26.....Gay won.....84 to 81
February 28.....Gay won.....92 to 81
March 1.....Gay won.....93 to 80

Mr. Gay did his wonderful shooting with

DU PONT

SMOKELESS POWDER

The Powder that Makes and Breaks Records.

The Powder that is Made in America for Americans.

What Powder do You Shoot?

Ask for Du Pont Smokeless Powder Booklet No. 3.
It contains valuable information useful for all shooters.

E. I. Du Pont de Nemours Powder Company

Pioneer Powder Makers of America

ESTABLISHED 1802

Wilmington, Delaware

Eastern Inter-Collegiate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2.—Massachusetts Agricultural College took the lead this week in the Eastern Division of the Intercollegiate Rifle Shooting League by defeating Norwich University, while Princeton, with which Massachusetts was tied, was defeated by Harvard. The University of Iowa maintained its lead in the Western Intercollegiate League.

Eastern League results were: Massachusetts Aggies defeated Norwich, 956 to 897; Pennsylvania defeated Delaware, 943 to 874; Harvard defeated Princeton, 931 to 929; North Georgia defeated New Hampshire, 928 to 835; Louisiana defeated Maryland Aggies, 925 to 855; West Virginia defeated U. S. Veterinary Surgeons, 914 to 908.

Shooting at the Sportsmen's Show.

THOUGH the big events did not take place until after we had gone to press, a number of good scores have been made at the Garden, even though shooting conditions are hard. Among the professionals H. C. Kirkwood came to the front with a score of 49 out of

50; Sim Glover, 48, and O. R. Dickey, of Boston, 48. Others who are in front in the professional ranks were P. E. Osborne, 48; J. S. Fanning, 47; G. H. Pumpelly, 47; Neaf Apgar, 46; H. H. Stevens, 46; Edward Banks, 46; W. W. Hassinger, 45.

In the amateur division P. E. Osborne, of West Sumnerville, Mass., led with 48 out of 50; C. R. James, of the Crescent A. C., 47, and G. H. Pumpelly, of Owego, a close third with 47. Other top liners among the amateurs were F. H. Schaffler, 45; H. T. Lee, 44; J. F. James, 44; F. B. Stephenson, 43; W. Simonson, 43; F. N. Reed, 43.

Philadelphia Rifle Association.

THE following scores were made by the Philadelphia Rifle Association, Thursday, Feb. 29, on the Philadelphia range of the National Rifle Academy, 1234 Filbert street:

Rifle, offhand, German ring target, distance 75ft.: E. C. Goddard 242, 242, 242, 246, 245, 245, 247, 247, 247, 248; E. H. Williamson, Jr., 242, 244, 245, 246, 248, 248, 244, 249, 242; R. L. Dubbs 238, 243, 244, 240, 241.

Pistol, Standard American target, distance, 60ft.: H. L. Reeves 83, 90, 84; Miller Forbes 88, 89, 86, Geo. Hugh Smith 84, 89, 84; Dr. W. E. Quicksall 88, 91, 89, 92, 84, 81, 90, 83, 88; Herman Thomas 94, 89, 92; Dr. G. G. Davis 63, 74, 80, 82, 78.

HARRY OVERBAUGH.

Schoolboy Rifle Tournament.

OFFICIAL program of the School-Boy Rifle Shooting Tournament, under the auspices of the Public Schools Athletic League of New York:

No. 1. Winchester Cup.—Open to teams representing any public or private school or academy in the United States, not conferring degrees. Conditions: Teams of six; distance, 50 feet; number of shots, 10 standing and 10 prone; targets, National Rifle Association; ammunition, .22 caliber short; rifles and ammunition furnished by the P. S. A. L. Entries of one or more teams allowed from any one institution, but no student can fire as a member of more than one team in this match. Entrance fee, \$1 per team. Prizes: 1. To the team making the highest aggregate, a silver cup (presented by the Winchester Repeating Arms Co.) to be held for one year by the school winning it, when it shall again be put up for competition; silver medals to each member of the team (presented by the Winchester Repeating Arms Co.). 2. Bronze medals to each member of the team making the second highest score.

No. 2. Standard Bearer Rifle Match.—Open to teams of any preparatory or elementary school in the United States, not conferring degrees. Conditions: Teams of eight; distance, 50 feet; number of shots, 10 standing and 10 prone; target, National Rifle Association; ammunition, .22 caliber short; rifles and ammunition furnished by the P. S. A. L. Entries of one or more teams allowed from any one school, but no member can fire as a member of more than one team in this match. Entrance fee, \$1.50 per team. Prizes: A trophy (presented by the Sub-Target Gun Co.) to be held for one year by the school winning it, when it shall again be put up for competition, and a medal to each member of the team.

No. 3. Union Metallic Cartridge Co. Championship Match.—Open to pupils of any high school in Greater New York. Conditions: To the school-boy making the highest aggregate of two tickets; 5 shots standing and 5 shots prone on each ticket and the aggregate high score in the Winchester trophy, Remington trophy, Schoverling, Daly & Gales trophy, Van Allen trophy and Poth trophy to be shot for during the tournament will be given a silver medal emblematic of the School-boy Indoor Rifle Shooting Championship of Greater New York for the year 1912, and to the school he represents will be presented the "Championship Challenge Cup" (presented by the Union Metallic Cartridge Co.) to be held by the school for one year, when it shall again be put in competition by the Public Schools Athletic League of New York or the National Rifle Association of America.

No. 4. Du Pont Match.—Open to teams of any preparatory school in the United States not conferring degrees. Conditions: Team of four; distance 50 feet; number of shots, 7 standing; target, National Rifle Association; ammunition, .22 caliber short; rifles and ammunition furnished by the P. S. A. L. Entries of one or more teams allowed from any one school, but no member can fire as a member of more than one team in this match. Entrance fee, \$1 per team. Prizes: 1. To the team making the highest aggregate, a trophy donated by the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Co., to be held one year by the school winning it, when it shall again be put up for competition by the P. S. A. L.; silver medals to each member of team. 2. Bronze medals to each member of the team making the second highest score.

No. 5. The Peters Match.—Open to teams of high schools in the Public Schools Athletic League; P. S. A. L. rules of eligibility to govern. Conditions: Teams of five; distance, 50 feet; number of shots, 10 standing and 10 prone; target, National Rifle Association; ammunition, .22 caliber short; rifles and ammunition furnished by the P. S. A. L. Entries of one or more teams allowed from any school, but no student can fire as a member of more than one team in this match. Entrance, \$1 per team. Prizes: 1. To the team making the highest aggregate a trophy donated by the Peters Cartridge Company, to be held by the school winning it for one year when it shall again be competed for; silver medal to each member of the team. 2. Bronze medals to the second team making the highest aggregate score in the "Second Team Class."

No. 6. New York State Rifle Association Match.—Open to teams of public and private high schools in Greater New York. Conditions: Team of ten; distance, 50 feet; number of shots, 10 standing and 10 prone; target, National Rifle Association; ammunition, .22 caliber short; rifles and ammunition furnished by the P. S. A. L. Entries of one or more teams allowed from any school, but no student can fire as a member of more than one team in this match. Entrance fee, \$2 per team. Prizes: 1. To the team making the highest aggregate a trophy donated by the New York State Rifle Association to be held by the school winning it for one year when it shall again be competed for; this trophy is emblematic of the Indoor Team Rifle Shooting Championship of Greater New York; silver medals to each member of the team. 2. Bronze medals to the second team making the highest aggregate score in the "Second Team Class."

No. 7. Junior Marksman's Medal.—Open to any school-boy who has not yet reached his nineteenth birthday, attending a public, private or high school. Conditions: Ten shots standing and 10 shots prone at 50 feet on the National Rifle Association target; .22 caliber rifle and ammunition furnished by the P. S. A. L. Entrance fee, 15 cents for each ticket, re-entries allowed until qualifying. Prizes: To any school-boy making a total of 38 points standing and 42 points prone, or a total score of not less than 80 on the rifle range will be presented a Junior Marksman Medal authorized by the Secretary of War. The first qualifying score stands and

no further competition is allowed. (Note—Any boy who has reached his nineteenth birthday and who is a member of a competing team for this match will not be entitled to a Junior Marksman Medal, even though he qualifies.) To the members of the school clubs affiliated with the N. R. A. making the highest score in the Junior Marksman match will be presented a medal authorized by the N. R. A.

Unsquadded Continuous Competitions (re-entries allowed).—Union Metallic Cartridge Co. See match No. 3.
No. 8. The Winchester Trophy.—Conditions: To the school-boy making the highest total score on two tickets; 10 shots standing and 10 shots prone. Entrance fee, 20 cents a ticket; unlimited entries. Prize: To the winner will be given a single shot Winder Musket. Presented by the Winchester Arms Co.

No. 9. The Remington Trophy.—Conditions: To the school-boy making the highest total score on two tickets; 10 shots standing and 10 shots prone. Entrance fee, 20 cents a ticket; unlimited entries. Prize: To the winner will be given a new model No. 2, .22 caliber Remington repeating rifle with case. Presented by the Remington Arms Co.

No. 10. The Van Allen Trophy.—Conditions: To the school-boy making the highest total score on two tickets; 7 shots standing and 7 shots prone. Entrance fee, 15 cents a ticket; unlimited entries. Prize: To the winner will be given a gold watch. Presented by S. M. Van Allen.

No. 11. The Schoverling, Daly & Gales Trophy.—Conditions: To the school-boy making the highest total score on one ticket; 10 shots standing and 10 shots prone. Entrance fee, 20 cents a ticket; unlimited entries. Prize: To the winner will be given a Manhattan Arms Co. hammerless double-barreled shotgun, 12-gauge. Presented by Schoverling, Daly & Gales.

No. 12. The Poth Trophy.—Conditions: To the school-boy making the highest total score on two tickets; 5 shots standing and 5 shots prone. Entrance fee, 10 cents a ticket; unlimited entries. Prize: To the winner will be given a watch fob. Presented by William J. Poth.

There's just the difference between a raw, poorly made Cocktail and a

Club Cocktail

that there is between a raw, new Whiskey and a soft old one.

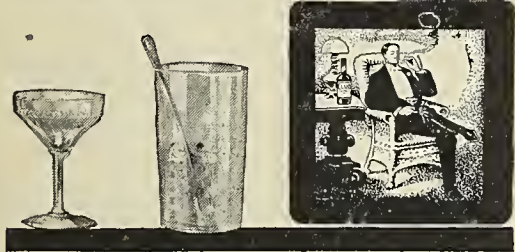
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Kennel Department

Fixtures.

FIELD TRIALS.

Oct. 28.—Southern Ohio Field Trial Association's second annual field trials. G. R. Harris, Sec'y, 15 West Sixth St., Cincinnati, O.

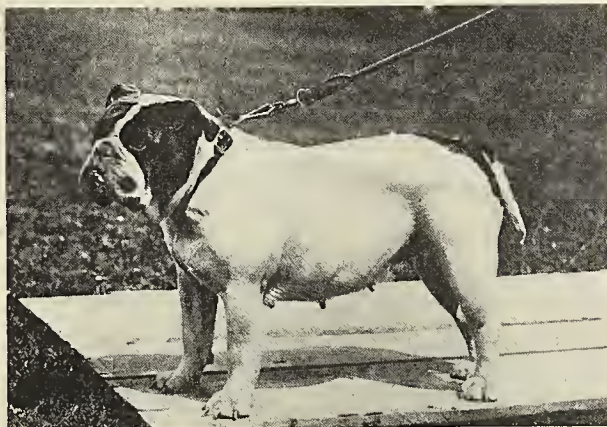
The Bulldog.

SINCE the days of Bill Sykes, immortalized by Charles Dickens in Oliver Twist, the bulldog has had a reputation for being as ugly in disposition as he is unhandsome of face, and at the same time he has held the enviable reputation for willingness to bear all sorts of abuse from his master and never waver in his affection for, and his desire to, kiss the hand that smites him.

Fortunately there are few Bill Sykes among dog owners to-day. The man who owns a good dog realizes the value of his possession and treats it accordingly. Unknowingly, it is the children that abuse the dog to-day, and it is seldom we hear of a dog biting a child, and when we do hear of such a case, it never is a bulldog that is guilty and not often is the offense committed by a thoroughbred of any kind. The disposition of a bulldog is, like that of any other breed, entirely a matter of training. It can be made ugly or sweet-tempered according to the wish

should use the Airedale or foxhound. The bulldog has become essentially a home dog. He is easily fatigued and therefore shows no desire to wander from home. He has no hunting qualities, excepting possibly a playful willingness to hunt vermin around the house, as he was bred for brawn and not for brain; he is not exceptionally intelligent. His fondness for children is a prominent characteristic as is his ability to do one thing well, know only one master and die

Hewlett King Orry
Hewlett Kennels



CH. FLORENCE BHUNDA.

for him if necessary. No dog in all history has been so abused as the bulldog. In 1835, when English Parliament put a stop to bull baiting, the Bill Sykes element took up the breed and allowed it to deteriorate through abuse into the vicious brute of the English slums.

When the bulldog began again to be bred for points, a number of fakirs tried to assist nature in producing an ugly face for the breed. That the nose might be turned well up and the upper jaw shortened, the "doctors" cut the middle and two side lip strings which connect the gum and upper lip, then a wooden block, hollowed to fit the bridge of the nose, was put on just in front of the eyes and struck a heavy blow with a mallet. This compressed the bone and cartilage and turned up the nose as desired.

This was performed on puppies eight weeks old and was of course not condoned by the bulldog fraternity, and is not practiced at all at the present time.

Winners at the 1912 Westminster Kennel Show

of the breeder. To quote from an article published in England, in 1865:

"The British bulldog is a majestic, ancient animal, very scarce, much maligned, and as a rule very little understood. If treated with kindness, often noticed, and frequently with his master, he is a quiet and tractable dog; but if kept chained up and little noticed, he becomes less sociable and docile, and if excited and made savage, he is a most dangerous animal. He is an excellent guard, an extraordinary water dog, and very valuable to cross with terriers, pointers, hounds, greyhounds, etc., to give them courage and endurance. He is the boldest and most resolute of animals. The game cock is a courageous bird, but he will only attack his own species; but there is nothing a good bulldog will not attack, and ever brave and unappalled, with matchless courage, he will give up only with life itself."

The bulldog was first heard of in England in 1631 when Prestwich Eaton from St. Sebastian wrote to George Willingham, in London, for a mastiff and two good bulldogs. There appears no further back record of the bulldog nor does there appear any authentic statistics of its progenitors, although it is generally conceded to have developed from the mastiff breed. The animal was bred for bull and bear baiting, and as the former atrocious amusement was popular as far back as 1209, it seems probable that some sort of bulldog existed at that time, though, undoubtedly, an animal that would not be recognized as the bulldog of to-day.

If we indulged in animal baiting to-day, we



JACK CHINEHAM

were: Alimar Vic, puppy class; Banner, novice; Jack Chineham, American bred dog; Ch. Rockcliffe Hats Off, open under 45 pounds; Hewlett King Orry, limit and open dogs, 45 pounds and over; Grace Davenport, open dogs and bitches, 28 pounds or less; General Gladiator, Junior; Forward Autowin, puppies and novices, bitches; Bracelet, bitches, American bred and bred by owner; Hermits Ruth, limit, bitches, under 40 pounds; Gloria, open, bitches, under 40 pounds; Deodora Delilah, limit and open, bitches, 40 pounds and over; Merley's Empress, Junior, bitches.

Associated Specialty Shows of New York.

THE details of a scheme that has been in a process of evolution for the past year are now ready to announce.

On Jan. 12 Messrs. John E. DeMund, W. H. Sawter, W. S. Gurnee, Jr., and A. D. Gillette for the Russian Wolfhound Club of America, the Boston Terrier Club of New York and the Bulldog Breeders' Association of America, respectively, at Mr. Sawyer's office organized the Associated Specialty Shows of New York, the plan and scope being similar to the organization that has proved so successful in Chicago for the past two years.

The personnel of the association to date, and possibly the final one, includes the following clubs: The Russian Wolfhound Club of America; The Dachshund Club of America; The Boston Terrier Club of New York; The Airedale Club of Long Island and The Bulldog Breeders' Association of America. There is still a possibility of the Collie Club of America joining.

The association will hold a one-day open show on May 4 at the Twelfth Regiment Armory, Sixty-second street and Columbus avenue, New York. George F. Foley, Lansdowne, Pa., will superintend and Spratts will bench.

The premium lists go to press on April 1 and the entries close April 22.

In effecting this organization due care has been given to keeping the identity of each club intact. Each club will cater to its own breed under separate and distinct bench show committees, the chairmen of each forming a committee in general charge.

Each club's license, classification, prize money and entry fees as well as specials, will be determined and offered separately, though all breeds will be included under cover of one catalogue.

Rearing Puppies.

REARING puppies successfully means that he who tries it must know the essentials of feeding and cleanliness. Cleanliness is far the most important. Dryness is the first thing to be considered in obtaining a perfect state of kennel sanitation.

If one is a small breeder and has the choice of a number of places about the stable and premises for the rearing of a litter or two of good puppies, he can find a dry location in woodshed, haymow, basement, where there is plenty of light and air, or some other building that will answer just as well. I have reared puppies in a cellar that was sunny and dry, keeping them there until time to get them on the grass and wean them from a rather frail little mother. This age was five weeks.

It is a fine scheme to get the little fellows eating as soon as they will lap up milk. Warmed skim milk with a bit of sugar in it is just the thing. The mother's milk has a great amount of sugar in it, and it is from such nourishing food and the germs of filth that generally infest a brood matron's nest, that the puppies sooner or later have worms and the chance of being carried away by them.

When the puppies are whelped, be sure that the bitch is clean. Better bathe her well before they are born and start them right. If she has been brushed out nicely every day, her hair about the teats will not be loose enough for them to get into their little stomachs. Some heavy haired bitches should have the hair trimmed away from the nipples. I have known a whole litter to die of balls of hair in their stomachs.

Be sure the bedding is clean for the matron before she whelps and at all times thereafter. If she lies down in a pool of urine-covered straw or hay, she gets these germs upon her mammary glands and the pups in turn take them into their stomachs. They breed worms. Dusty hay or straw or shavings are not good for the litter of puppies. Long swale grass or rye straw I have found to be the cleanest from dust and dirt.

It will surprise one to know what different

self-termed dog breeders use in the way of bedding. Once I was called out to the kennels of a breeder, or fancier, rather, who was just getting started in the game. He had used nice white sand for the bitch to whelp in, and she had plastered herself in it. The puppies had shoved themselves about in it until their noses were stuffed full and over half the litter had thus smothered.

Some very successful breeders who can watch their matrons closely at whelping times use nothing on the floors, but have them clean and smooth. The matron sometimes decides this, too. If she is heavy and restless the smaller amount of bedding the better. If she is tried and true and one can bank on her to keep the puppies snuggled up to her, she can be allowed to whelp anywhere.

Do not start the puppies eating too much at once. Let their feeding go ahead gradually. Do not have any pot-bellied ones among them, and see that all of them get their share. If they are gradually weaned they will leave the dam in much better shape and there will be no stoppage of their swift growth. I always give them a big dose of sulphur once each week. Put this in milk. It is good to use areca nut along with it. Use two teaspoons of sulphur and one of powdered areca nut for a litter of six setter or pointer puppies or like sized breeds. Mix it up in milk, and then after thoroughly assimilated by the liquid, stir into the pot of stale bread and milk which you feed them.

Stale bread in milk is the fastest growing food I have been able to get for a first month's feeding. Then I add soup bones and vegetables and gradually give them chopped meat. Too much food, especially of meat, will make them stick to one diet and refuse others. Vary it steadily. Three times a day will be about right for the average puppies until they are three months old. After this I feed twice a day and allow them the run of the place. If one had to fence them into a large lot, it is better to give them freedom this way than chain too early.

B.

Kennel.

Book on Dog Diseases

AND HOW TO FEED.



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Write for sample. Send stamp for "Dog Culture" which contains much valuable information.

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Scotch Collies.—The Sunnybraes, the kind that will adorn and cheer the surroundings of your home for many long years. If you want to buy one of my collies, I have plenty out here. Address F. R. CLARK, Bloomington, Ill.

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R. L. Low, Esq., 276 Washington Pl., Flushing, L. I.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.—I am constantly traveling in Montana and adjoining States, and have many opportunities to purchase, at bargain prices, mounted or unmounted heads of moose, mountain sheep, elk, and deer, also skins of mountain lion, lynx, wolf and bear. Would be glad to correspond with anyone wishing to secure any special skin or head.
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THE SALMON FISHER

Charles Hallock. Contents: Distribution of the Salmon. Life and History of the Salmon. Technology of Salmon Fishing. Salmon Fishing in the Abstract. Cloth. 125 pages. Price, \$1.00.
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Motor Boat Show

You probably went to the Motor Boat Show last week. If you didn't go, you missed an opportunity to see the latest, most improved models in every thing from the \$12 cedar dinghy to the \$4,400 speed run-about.

If you weren't there, we can be of service to you, because our experts examined carefully every model exhibited and therefore are qualified to tell you just what boat you need for a specific purpose, and why it is the best of its kind for that purpose.

If you were there, you probably are confused at the number of excellent models shown, and in consequence are not able to decide in just what particular one boat will give you more satisfaction and service than others you saw.

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Spring Fishing Number

Our March 23 issue will sound the opening note of the spring fishing season. It will be a specially attractive number, having a very beautiful front cover, printed in colors—handsome enough to frame.

It will contain articles by the best writers and will be of intense interest and value to everyone interested in fishing, and will be kept for reference for a long time.

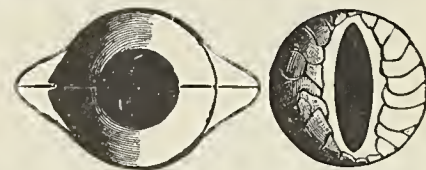
The advertising pages will also be examined carefully because of the valuable helps given in the advertisements of fishing tackle, camp equipment, resorts, arms and boats. Forms close March 16.

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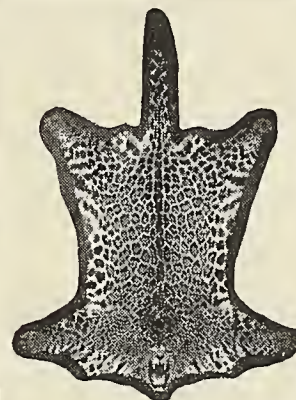
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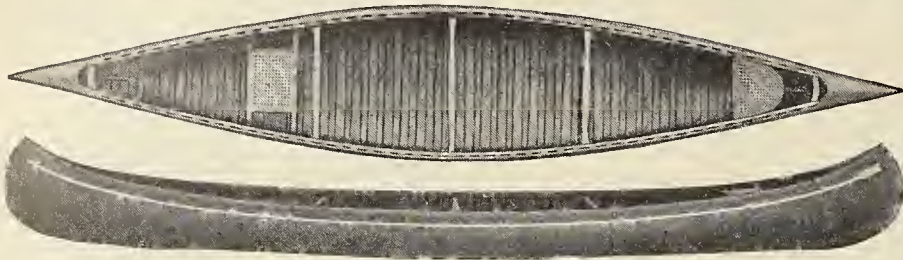


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The angling privileges to be sold are considered among the best in the World, and all are easily accessible by rail. No license fee or tax of any kind other than the annual rent is asked of lessees.

Here is a chance for the man, or the big or the small club, looking for a river, or stretch, to enjoy the King of Sport at a moderate cost.

For further particulars as to conditions of sale, the streams sold and upset prices, apply to T. G. Loggie, Deputy Surveyor General.

J. K. FLEMING,
Surveyor General.

Fredericton, N. B.,
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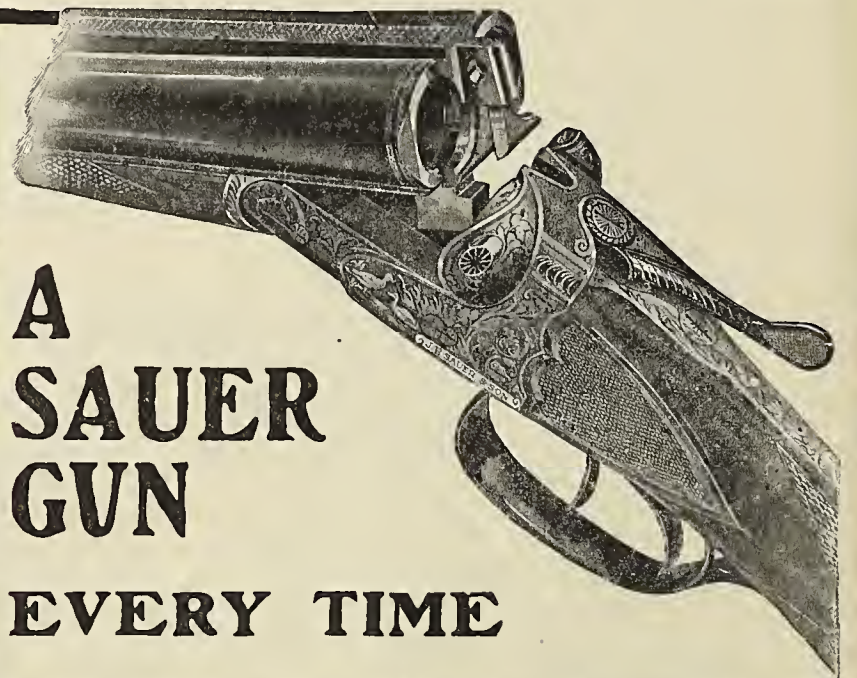
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 TRAVEL, NATURE STUDY, SHOOTING, FISHING, CAMPING, YACHTING
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IN THE QUAIL COUNTRY
 From a photograph by G. P. Baughman.

ARE YOU A GUNNER?

Do you love to follow your good dog over the fields in search of quail or chickens, or to struggle through swamp or along thick grown hillside, expecting to hear the roar of the ruffed grouse or the twitter of the fall woodcock? If so, you should have this new book.

AMERICAN GAME BIRD SHOOTING

By **GEORGE BIRD GRINNELL**

(New—Just Published)

This companion volume to "American Duck Shooting" treats of the upland game which American sportsmen shoot over dogs—woodcock, snipe, all the quail, grouse and turkeys.

The first part of the volume is devoted to a description of the various species and their habits—the way in which they live their lives.

The second part of the book is devoted to upland shooting and treats of the methods by which all the upland birds are pursued and taken. The chapter "Aids to Shooting" describes the clothing, guns, and loads and dogs that the gunner may profitably use; while the last section of the book treats of the shooting of the future and the efforts to rear our native quail and grouse in domestication.

The volume is illustrated by colored plates of ruffed grouse and quail, and 48 full page portraits of different game birds and hunting scenes, with a number of cuts in the text.

Cloth. About 575 pages. Price \$3.50, net. Postage 25 cents.

This book is of inestimable value. It contains the genuine hunter-naturalist facts given in the most entertaining and interesting style.

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AMERICAN DUCK SHOOTING

By *George Bird Grinnell*

A most complete work, dealing with every phase of the sport of duck shooting, thus forming a complete treatise on American ducks, geese and swans. It gives details of the natural history, habitat, and characteristics of every American species.

Part I contains descriptions with plates of each species.

Part II tells of every method of swan, goose and duck shooting practiced in North America—east and west, on Atlantic and Pacific and in the interior—and gives thrilling accounts of the splendid sport.

Part III deals with the art of duck shooting, including guns and loading, the Chesapeake Bay retrieving dog, decoys, blinds and boats, and finally discusses the causes of the decrease of wildfowl and tells what may be done to increase their numbers.

It is most fully illustrated with 58 portraits of North American swans, geese and ducks, by Edwin Sheppard, with 8 full page plates, and with numerous vignettes in the text by Wilmot Townsend.

Cloth, heavy laid paper, 58 illustrations, eight full-page plates, 627 pages. Postpaid, \$3.50.

FOREST AND STREAM PUB. CO. :: 127 Franklin Street, NEW YORK

TRAPPERS' HARDSHIPS.

FIVE days on the trail with the temperature 40 degrees below zero, without water and with only a partridge to eat, was the experience of E. W. Dittmeier, a trapper, who reached Edmonton, Alberta, on Jan. 24 after almost four months engaged in trapping about 125 miles northwest of Edmonton.

A. A. and E. W. Dittmeier, two brothers of Helena, Mont., left on Oct. 8 for Edson. It was during the first week in November that the latter met with the terrible experience which might easily have cost him his life.

The brothers were camping on the Little Smoky River. On Nov. 7 they left camp separately to lay their traps and look for game. A blinding blizzard came up and E. W. became lost in the storm. He lost all idea as to where the camp was, but had not lost his direction. Consequently he set out southwest with the intention of striking the base line which lay in this direction. He followed the course of the river, knowing that in this way he would be sure to locate the line.

Unfortunately, he was travelling through a low, brushy country and this combined with the storm and the fact that the base line had become considerably overgrown made it impossible for him to see it and he passed it unknowingly. Unconscious of the fact that he had passed the line, he kept his southwesterly course, following the river and still looking for the line. For three days he kept up the search for the line wondering if it had disappeared from the face of the country.

The weather was bitterly cold, being in the neighborhood of 40 degrees below zero. On the first night Mr. Dittmeier walked all night, and on the second night he slept between two fires.

"The blazing brush was so close to me," said Mr. Dittmeier in relating his experiences to the Edmonton Bulletin, "that the buttons were burnt off my coat."

All the third day he continued his fruitless search for the base line by means of which he hoped to find his way back to camp.

Meanwhile his brother, who had returned to camp, had become alarmed at his non-appearance and set out in search for him. He took only a loaf of bread and a few slices of bacon. By keeping continually on his brother's tracks, he managed to overtake him on the third day.

Without food and water they immediately commenced to retrace their footsteps for camp. On the fourth day they shot a partridge, which they cooked over a fire.

"That partridge certainly tasted good," said one of the brothers to the Bulletin, "even though we ate it without salt and pepper and without any water to wash it down, and there were no leavings."

On the fifth day they reached camp and immediately began to attack their provisions with zest which threatened serious depletion for a time. Neither brother suffered seriously as a result of the rather hazardous five days on the trail.

It has been a very poor season for trapping north of Edson.

"Had we been after bear we could have obtained plenty, but we did not want them as we had no horses and they were too heavy to get out without equipment," said A. A. Dittmeier. "What we wanted was moose, but we saw practically no tracks while we were there and were unable to get any. We covered an area of about 45 square miles extending from where the ferry crosses the Little Smoky, about 80 miles north of Edson to where you can jump over the river, about 125 miles north of Edson."

A "DRINK" FOR THE FISH.

LAST summer, when the Sheffield Anglers were visiting the town of March, in Cambridge-shire, the following incident took place on the banks of the River Nene: A Sheffielder, who had been fishing for two hours without getting a bite, suddenly took sixpence from his pocket, and, throwing it into the river, exclaimed: "Have a drink, old lad, thou'll take nowt to eat."—Angler's News.

PLANNING A HOUSEBOAT

Houseboating has come among us to stay, and promises to be even more popular than in England itself. Every one who is interested in houseboats or who contemplates taking up this feature of outdoor life, should read Mr. Albert Bradlee Hunt's practical, and, at the same time, beautiful work on the houseboat and its adaptation to American waters.

Houseboats and Houseboating

Covers the entire range of its title, considers the use and opportunities of the houseboat; their relation to city and suburban life; construction, furnishing, motive power, and all the thousand and one details, the knowledge of which spells the difference between success and failure in houseboat building and houseboat life.

Details, plans, drawings and specifications illuminate the text, while life on houseboats is interestingly described. Some of the more noted English and American houseboats and the life thereon are also described at length, with illustrations. Buckram, heavy paper, sumptuously illustrated.

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THE ANGLER'S WORKSHOP

Rodmaking for Beginners

By PERRY D. FRAZER

Not only Americans, but anglers of Great Britain and nearly every European State, South Africa, Australia, Canada, are making their fishing rods under the simple instructions laid down by the author in this useful little manual. A Japanese, after reading the book, took up rod repairing for his fellow countrymen as a business. An Englishman followed it in making several of the sixty-five rods that he has in his collection. A Russian appreciated the book so much that he suggested a Russian translation. The British sportsmen's papers have quoted from it time and time again. In that country it has helped bring about a great change in rod types, and to attract attention to the excellence of American fishing rods. In fact, "Rodmaking for Beginners" has become the standard manual wherever fishing with rod and reel is practiced.

The reason is obvious. The book is written in plain English, and all the details are set down so simply that a boy can follow them. All of the types of rods used on fresh and salt water are described and specifications given. Separate chapters cover all details, and the one on split cane rodmaking is the only comprehensive treatise on that subject ever published.

Cloth, 180 pages, four full-page illustrations, 60 working drawings, making plain every feature of the text. Postpaid, \$1.

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William Mills & Son, 21 Park Place NEW YORK CITY

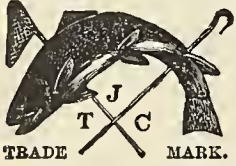
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- 75c** for an assorted dozen. Regular price...\$1.00. **Gauze Wing**
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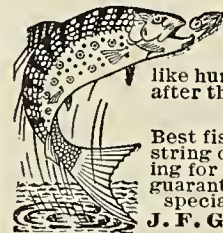
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Fancy Pheasants, Peafowl, Swans, Cranes, Storks

Ornamental Geese and Ducks, Foxes, Squirrels, Ferrets, etc., and all kinds of birds and animals.

Send four cents for descriptive circular.

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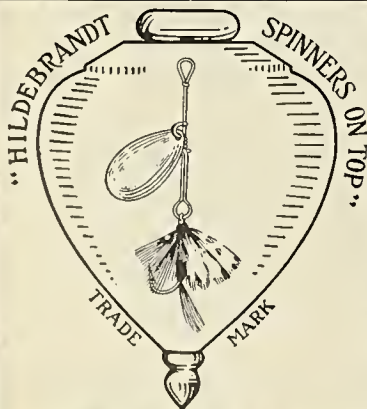
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WM. F. NYE New Bedford, Mass.

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Six Months, \$1.50.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1912.

VOL. LXXVIII.—No. 11.
127 Franklin St., New York.

A Day With Bobwhite

By FRED E. MARTIN

WE had previously arranged everything, so when we met at six o'clock A. M. we were ready to climb in behind a speedy trotter, and drive to my old homestead for just one day's sport with the bobwhite of Southern Illinois. We had traveled about a mile from town, and were flying along chatting of the way we would declare war on the feathered tribe, when I suddenly found myself scrambling in the bottom of the buggy with the pup, Spot, owing to a sudden jerk Tom had given the reins, caused by the excitement of seeing a fine covey running along on the ground by the wayside. It took me about five seconds to recover from my tumble, and snatching my 16-gauge, I alighted in readiness for the first shot. I fired twice, and—oh, well, I'm not counted any too handy with firearms anyway. Tom, who had been watching from the buggy, relieved my shamed conscience by informing me that my last barrel had disabled half the "running-gear" of the right quartering bird. I was almost positive I had registered two clean misses, but on carefully watching, was highly pleased to see my first bird collapse, after flying about a hundred yards.

The covey flew to a posted field, so we drove on, and on arriving at our destination, found an invigorating farmer's breakfast, "such as nobody but mother can cook," awaiting us, and to which we of course did ample justice.

Breakfast over, father's plans carefully noted, and the responding of Dick, father's pointer, to a shrill whistle, we were off. After an uneventful walk of about a mile through fields barren of game, we encountered a lonely cottontail which coaxed a load from dad's 20-gauge and one from Tom's 12, and spurned his chances of escaping my 16 by turning directly opposite and escaping, none the worse for his experience.

Dick worked the field with an evident desire to start the fireworks, and finally came to a pretty stand at the edge of a cornfield alongside. We circled and came in from behind in order to drive them to open cover, then flushed a small covey and fired five shots, but aside from one unfortunate that chanced to be in the path of a 20-gauge load, the whole covey came to earth in the adjoining open field. There Dick and the pup Spot got in some pretty work on several pretty points on singles. "Could you hit one on the ground?" dad asked, after watching me fire both barrels at a single. I did not like this, because I was anxious to prove that his 20-gauge was too light, so replied. "Never mind, I'll show your little baby up before we

go in." My anxiety for this very thing, I thought, was the principal cause for my constant missing.

We crossed a small field and entered a little hollow, where we failed to find anything, although we had previously flushed two large coveys. Next was a cornfield and we were wondering why we couldn't find any more game



PROUD OF HIS WORK.

From a photograph by G. P. Baughman.

over such excellent hunting grounds, when we noticed that Dick had disappeared, and after several futile attempts to locate him, I dropped back over a little knoll we had just missed, and there I found him stiffened and his head to one side, as though he had stopped very suddenly, and on looking at what seemed to be the object of his gaze, saw two quail within two feet of his nose. I called to father and Tom, but on telling them there were only two birds, they shouted back, "You get them," as Spot was working on something and they would follow

her. I flushed and dropped both, one a straightaway, the other a right-quarterer, but only winged the last one. In my anxiety to prevent its escape I forgot to reload my gun, and on going after the bird, Dick and I rushed headlong into the finest covey we had yet seen, and there I stood with an unloaded gun. In my perplexity over the surprise, I even lost my winged bird. It seemed as though luck was against me.

Toward noon a half snow and half rain set in, making it extremely disagreeable. I watched the covey I had unintentionally disturbed, and made sure of the place where they came to earth in a nice open meadow about an eighth of a mile distant. Father and Tom called Spot off one of her numerous "fake" points, and we followed the covey, but strange to say, we were unsuccessful in finding more than a few scattering ones that evidently thought their chances good for escape, but we bagged some of them.

As we had been out since breakfast with nothing to eat, we began to think of the dining table, so we started in that direction. However, we were due for a few more thrills and very peculiar actions on bobwhite's part before we arrived home. On our way Tom had the distinction of making the prettiest shot of the day, and this came after dad had missed, so I took special delight in telling him this.

Just as we were entering a posted field, a farmer with his whole family approached us with "Get out of here!" and we decided we had best obey, but Dick thoughtfully crossed his field, and when we reached the opposite side, a most pleasing sight met our gaze. A large covey seemingly had taken refuge in this particular place, and instead of lying for the dog, they had run on ahead of him and were just in the act of crossing a public highway into a field where we had gained permission to hunt. This was a sight that would stir the blood of any sportsman, and I longed for my camera. It seemed almost a shame to molest these little creatures that had so obligingly run almost into the jaws of death, but the b-r-r-r-r of the wings of the first that left mother earth caused me to forget all my tender feelings toward them and we fired right and left for the next few minutes.

This very obliging bevy fattened our game coats, but not to such an extent that we were overloaded. We soon drove the quail back to the shelter of the posted field where they seemed to understand they would be protected until another good pointer got wind of them. We decided we had enough sport for the day any way,

so voted that we make tracks toward that too long-neglected dining table. That table was bounteously supplied with everything that tasted good after our long tramp, and we ate several little birds before we turned our thoughts toward the pleasant little village we had departed from so early in the morning. On examining

the contents of each coat we found that we had a grand total of thirty-two quail and one jack-snipe. All things considered, it was as enjoyable a hunt as I have ever taken in the few years that I have hunted. And Tom felt about the same way, for he frequently asked me afterward when we could try it again.

and in this inclosure are now about one dozen native Jersey birds which were captured under special permit from the State, these being absolutely unconfined within the inclosure, which they do not attempt to leave. Also eighteen quail from the northern part of Texas. These seem exactly similar to our bobwhite quail in every way, with the exception that they are of a very light gray color. The accompanying photographs show the coop in which these quail have spent the winter, having endured a temperature of 20 below zero on one day, and many other days and nights not far from zero, without the loss of a single bird.

Mr. Walton also purchased two pairs of Gambell's quail, and although assured at the time of purchase that they would not thrive, and would probably die at a temperature below freezing, they have stood the exceptionally severe winter here better than any other variety. Two of these birds escaped but do not attempt to leave the others still in the coop, and come regularly to be fed.

The theory that is being carried out with a large inclosure such as I have mentioned is that in such quarters young birds which are hatched under natural or artificial conditions can, to a certain extent, forage for themselves and obtain that insect food which is so essential to them when very young.

The State of New Jersey has used this establishment as winter quarters for the birds that it intends using for stocking purposes in the spring. These, to the number of about 2000, are in coops of the style as shown by the picture. They are Oklahoma birds. Under the care of Mr. Walton and wardens Hall and Rheinboldt, they have done remarkably well, the percentage of loss being very small, considering the long journey and severe weather. The birds that they have lost are evidently those that were injured when captured, as they show no evidence of disease, but simply refuse to eat and grow thinner and weaker until they die. In skinning two of these birds, I noticed bruises, which evidently were the cause of their sickness.

It is along such lines as outlined above, and which I believe will be a success in this particular instance, that the salvation of the game will be brought about in this country, and it can be done in practically any locality where a fair amount of natural cover still remains, at a very small expense to the individual.

New Jersey Deer.

EMERSON McMILLAN, the banker, who has a 1100-acre estate in the vicinity of Arlington, tells this experience: "For several years I have fed and fostered deer and other wild animals on my farm. The deer the past few nights have come right to the house and have made so much noise about one to two o'clock in the morning that our housekeeper had to get up and shoo them away. Of course, deer and what other wild animals are on the farm do considerable damage and make it almost impossible to have a garden, but—well, having them around is one of my hobbies."—Wall Street Journal.

The FOREST AND STREAM may be obtained from any newsdealer on order. Ask your dealer to supply you regularly.

A Nearby Game Preserve

By H. R.

AS I have read so much recently in FOREST AND STREAM in regard to game preservation and propagation, it has occurred to me that your readers might be interested in what is being done near New York in this line by a friend and hunting companion, H. A. Walton, in connection with Edward Chapiman, an extensive landowner of Oakland, N. J.

The first step in preservation was taken last summer when Mr. Walton organized the land-

The result of this policy in one season is very evident. Three small beavies of quail that were in the valley came through entire, and the pheasants, which were put out the spring before by the State of New Jersey, also are in fine shape, and it is estimated that there are at least 300 pheasants on the preserve which will give a fine breeding stock for this spring. This is the only spot in Northern New Jersey that I know of outside of private preserves, where



COOPS FOR STATE BIRDS.

owners and farmers in the immediate vicinity of Oakland into a game association, the result of which was that between 4000 and 5000 acres of land along the Ramapo River were posted. This takes in all the valley land and mountain land on both sides. The idea being, as this had been a favorite hunting ground for people from miles around, that they consequently kept the game pretty well cleaned up, and those who lived there and spent their time there considered that they were entitled to more of the game and the pleasures derived from its pursuits. Three rangers were appointed before the beginning of the hunting season, and were paid to do nothing else but watch for trespassers on the posted land, warning them off in the first case, and if found trespassing the second time, the rangers were empowered as deputy wardens to swear our warrants.

Season permits were issued to anyone known to the association, to hunt over the posted land. For this privilege they agreed not to kill any quail or pheasants, leaving ruffed grouse, woodcock and rabbits, which could be taken.

pheasants put out in covers in the spring, together with the young birds raised, were not cleaned up completely by the hunters last fall.

I understand that the State is now considering passing a law fixing a two years' close season on pheasants. If this is done, they will no doubt become permanently established. There seems to be doubt in the minds of many whether they are a desirable game bird to have, but it is noted by Mr. Walton and myself that in a certain section of the mountains, near Oakland, where the pheasants are most plentiful, that there also the grouse seem to thrive best; and for one year at least, they seem to have lived and raised broods in practically the same covers.

In addition to the above, Mr. Walton has started a private enterprise of his own in the line of propagation under the following conditions:

He has inclosed about five acres of natural cover on one side of the mountain with a ten-foot fine mesh wire fence properly embedded in the ground to keep out minks, weasels, etc.,

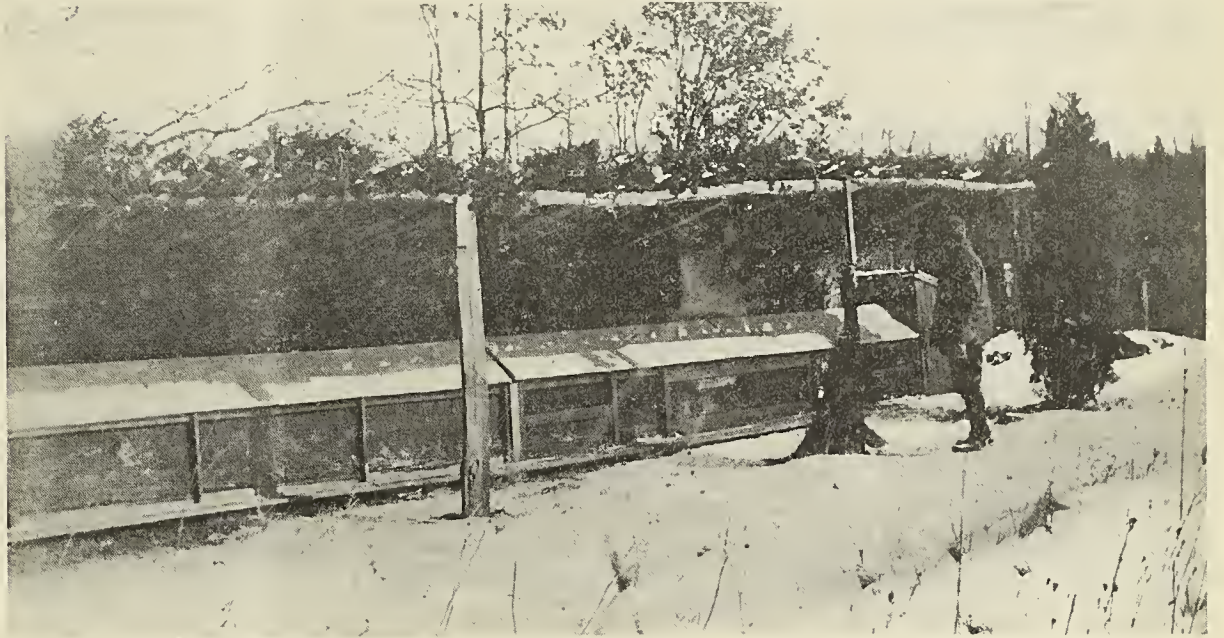
Fish by the Million

By FRANK A. HEYWOOD

THE water indented State of North Carolina has over 3,000 miles of riparian rights, and the fisheries are the most important of any in the East, if not in the United States. Nearly half a million yards of seine are operated in Albemarle Sound alone, in addition to thousands of stake, pound and drift nets. Some seines are nearly four miles long. The investment in a large fishery of the Albemarle section sometimes reaches \$30,000, and the annual profits aggregate \$50,000. The statistical review of the fisheries hereabouts represents that they employ some 10,000 people and 5,000 boats, and that the pounds of fish taken yearly exceed fifty million. North Carolina shad command the highest prices because they begin to run first and are early in the market. Leading industries of Dare, Chowan, Tyrrell, Hyde and Washington counties are the taking of fish. The beds of the five sounds are covered with oysters. Formerly there were operated along the shores of Tyrrell county some of the largest seine fisheries in the world, but they were destroyed in the Civil War and have never been refitted.

The great variety of edible fresh water fish taken from the North Carolina rivers is something remarkable. The drag nets of the Trent River often capture twenty different species. Included are large and small-mouth black bass, striped bass, blue and yellow catfish, yellow perch, mudcats, white perch, croppies, mullets, redhorse, sunfish, white and hickory shad, herring, drum, rock, weakfish, pickerel and garfish. Where the streams meet the tide, the anadromous

masses of green. Touches of white in them indicate houses, and patches of gray the weather-beaten wharves. Their deep waters cleared of cypress knees and stumps are of the pleasant



IN THE INCLOSURE.

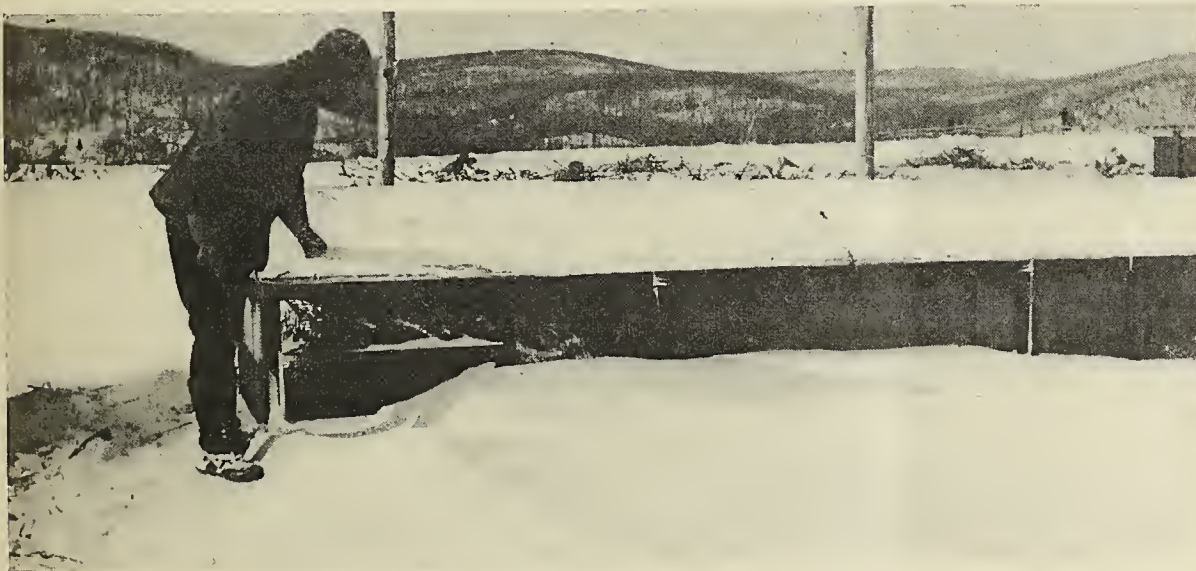
colors that painters love. Then touches of mist here and there give a mystery to the atmosphere and soften over-rugged outlines. Sailing in upon such lovely vistas in their favorable mood, one can have little reason for the disparagement of

tentena rivers are constantly arriving with fish and oysters, and the market slip at the foot of Middle street is usually crowded with craft. Winter fishing for sea fish is always active from Nagshead to Bogue Sound.

All through December weakfish are abundant. So are drum, spotted trout, mullets, croakers, catfish, redhorse, pickerel and black bass. From Jan. 1 to July 1 fishing improves daily and Spanish mackerel, hogfish, sheepshead and bluefish afford good fishing for hook and line. July and August are poor fishing months. Fall fishing begins in September with a big run of mullets. With November comes the rockfish and perch.

Angling is a dead art in North Carolina waters. Occasionally a venerable negro will take his rickety old punt and steal away to a deep cove, but sportsmen seldom follow the fish in this way. In the autumn they go to the beaches and troll for bluefish from a sailboat or fish with hand lines for weakfish. Pickerel are plentiful in the spring, but are of little account.

The larger number of the fish of North Carolina are taken in long seines, and there are many enormous fisheries on the shores of Albemarle Sound, Roanoke and Chowan rivers. At certain seasons of the year 80 per cent. of the tonnage of the Norfolk and Southern Railroad is fish, shipped from Edenton, Newbern, Elizabeth City, Manteo, Beaufort, Morehead, Hatteras, Swansboro and Nagshead. The common length of the seine is 6,000 feet. Horse and steam power are required for these, the lines running into sheath blocks on the beach, and from time to time shifted to blocks nearer the center of the seining shore as the net draws together. The lines lead up from there to windlasses or drums. For greater economy of time two boats are used in-



WHERE THE TEXAS QUAIL ARE KEPT.

species come up from the ocean to spawn. The fresh water fish drop down from the water sheds to disport in the brackish inflow. Herring choke all the streams. Pickerel sport on the very edge of the tide, and weakfish spawn in the deep fresh water pools in those coves having obvious connection with the ocean.

Of the sound fisheries there are multitudes. The channels leading down among them are of the lovely soft brown of the juniper. The cypress forests draw toward them like single

the first glimpses of North Carolina in the memories of any scene he may have left behind him.

There is no such nursery for fish of all species and proclivities as the Trent River. Most of the channel ways are paved with shell rock, and spawn find choice depositories in the hollows and crevices. All the way up the river for forty miles or more there are fishing stands made of poles projecting from the banks where negroes stand with long-handled dip nets and scoop them

stead of one, as in many sections the seine being loaded from each end, while the middle is being worked up to the shore. When the two boats have the seine on board, they move to the outer boundary of the fishery, and the bag of seine is dropped between them as they move in opposite directions. As they throw out the seine, the boats curve inward to the shore, and when the last of the net has gone overboard, grate upon the gravel. An active fellow in waist boots from each crew wades ashore with the line and quickly fastens it to another lying in the furthest sheath block. The engine starts instantly and the line begins to come in, straining upon the seine with its leads lying upon the bottom a mile away. Like a moving fence it advances shoreward, turning back the bewildered fish, which in the grasp of the net, do not become frightened until it has closed upon three sides, after which only a few find their way around the ends. Steadily the net lines come in.

The crews, in the meantime, preparing for the next haul, take the lines into the boat as fast as they are reeled from the drums, and lay them in great coils along the bottom of the boat. As soon as the ends of the seine reach the shore, its reloading begins.

As the seine approaches the shore, silence prevails. The area of water inside the corks which line the seine shows signs of agitation. Quick swirls and ruffled wavelets cover the surface. Large fishes make rapid curves in and out again.

The catches oftentimes are enormous. On Dr. Capehart's plantation, at Avoca, nearly 200,000 herring have been brought in at one haul of the seine. The pile when on the dock, measured 80 feet long, 22 wide, 2 feet deep. For comparison's sake the fish would have filled twenty coal cars. It has been reliably stated that as many as 400,000 herring have been saved from a single haul of the seine in Albemarle.

THE TOP RAIL.

A PAPER devoted to mechanics describes and illustrates a method which, it says, will help the shooter to hold down light revolvers so that the recoil will not throw the bullet too high. The mechanism consists of a wire attached to the butt of the revolver, then bent so that the free end may be hooked over the wrist. When will the average person cease to give firearms credit for things foreign to them? If the German chemist, who says he has made photographic exposures at a speed of 1-3,000,000 part of a second, is within a mile of the correct time, where is the bullet by the time the recoil begins to act on the short barrel of the revolver? Both theories are pure moonshine. Any person can, with practice, shoot reasonably well with a revolver which has a short barrel. The main cause of apparent inaccuracy is the short distance between sights. Of course a longer barrel in itself adds to precision, while it also permits lengthening the distance between sights.

* * *

SOME of the pheasant shooters on the other side of the water, who are adepts at keeping game—until it is really gamy—sprinkle pepper over the heads of birds and into the feathers and wounds. Such birds, says an authority, should be examined every other day—and he goes no further than that. GRIZZLY KING.

Fish Propagation in West Virginia

By ROBERT K. ROBINSON

WEST VIRGINIA has been very properly called the "Birthplace of Rivers." Almost innumerable streams, originating in the mountains, have their source at the very top of lofty mountain peaks, and flow in all directions, some finding their way into the Atlantic Ocean, and some into the Gulf of Mexico. Amid our mountains and along these beautiful streams are picturesqueness and beautiful scenes unsurpassed in America. I have often wondered why it was that some of our rivers were not stopped in their course to pause here and there to form great lakes and beautiful ponds, but nature has seen proper to allow them to proceed unmolested to the sea. The absence of large lakes in, and of large bodies of water bordering our State, has eliminated commercial fisheries of any particular value from West Virginia. Therefore I shall only attempt to refer, and that briefly, to the game fishes inhabiting the waters of our State.

There are over one hundred species of fishes known to the waters of West Virginia, and among these are some of the finest game and valuable food fishes inhabiting the waters of the United States. The most important species of game fishes are the two species of black bass, viz., the small-mouth and large-mouth black bass; brook trout and rainbow trout. (The latter being an introduced fish.) The principal food fishes are the wall-eyed pike, muskallunge, rock bass, white cat, channel cat, white perch, suckers and a few others of value. All of the fishes named, with the exception of one or two last mentioned, are propagated artificially, and are supplied upon application to the United States Bureau of Fisheries.

One of the most important questions before the people of West Virginia is the conservation of our natural resources, particularly the forests. Upon the solution of this question naturally rests the success or failure of efforts to successfully stock and maintain the fishes in the streams of the State. Greed and indifference along these lines has wrought destruction and brought about a rapid decline in the supply of fresh water fishes in almost every State in the Union, West Virginia by no means excepted. And it has only been within the last few years that this decline in the supply of these fish has been arrested in a number of the States by the extensive fish cultural work being carried on by the Federal and State Governments. During the past summer we have seen the evil effects of deforestation, which, no doubt, was partly responsible for the extremely low waters. Great numbers of small creeks, and even large rivers have gone dry in many places, thus threatening the water supply of our cities, no doubt causing the spread of disease, and stopping navigation on several rivers, to say nothing of the destruction of the fishes. Under these conditions we should not expect the fishes of our waters to survive, much less increase in numbers.

The brook trout, or mountain trout, as they are generally called in this State, is native to our mountain streams, and but within the last

few years were found in abundance. By the stocking of many streams with fish produced at the various Government hatcheries they are still found to be comparatively abundant in many localities.

I know of no other State where the stocking of streams with fish produced by artificial methods so well applies as it does to West Virginia waters. Until within recent years the more common food fishes of our streams were very abundant, but with the great industrial development of our State, of which we are justly proud, have come evils which have wrought destruction and has practically destroyed the aquatic life in many streams, and worked great injury in others. The "unwise and destructive methods of the lumberman and miner," and the pollution of streams by tanners, are largely responsible for this condition. The logging methods have undoubtedly destroyed the natural spawning beds, while the drainage from mines and refuse from tanneries have destroyed and rendered uninhabitable the aquatic life in many streams.

Conditions, however, are slowly changing, and this is most noticeable in regard to the smaller mountain streams. The streams draining various territories, and in which trout and other fishes formerly existed, are no longer polluted and lumbering and mining operations have ceased. Here, then, are streams which can be easily stocked, and restored to their once former condition with regard to fish life. Such is the condition in many localities. Another noticeable and favorable feature is the interest now being taken by many manufacturing concerns of various kinds, as well as individuals, in stocking and protecting streams under their control.

The advocacy of stocking public and private waters with fish produced by artificial methods I believe to be unquestionable, but what are the results? In order to touch upon this question briefly, I quote from authorities on the fisheries of several States in answer to the question: What benefits are derived by the people from the stocking of inland waters by the Federal and State Governments? From the State of Michigan I have this reply: "By this means (referring to artificial propagation) the fishing in these waters is being practically held good, and numbers of streams that were practically fished out are well stocked to-day. The direct benefit to the State is estimated into the millions of dollars through tourists being called here by the splendid fishing, which is wholly maintained by artificial planting of trout." From New York State I have a similar answer with this in addition: "Many species of fish must have become nearly or quite extinct before this time, had not artificial propagation, fostered by State and governmental aid, come to the rescue." The reply from Pennsylvania is especially interesting as the conditions there are very similar to those in West Virginia. I quote from a letter of Hon. W. E. Meehan, formerly Commissioner of Fisheries, as follows: "According to the declaration of fishermen and

the reports of wardens, the good effects of stocking with trout have been phenomenal, especially within the last three or four years. Trout streams declared to be entirely depleted are now found to be full of small and medium size trout. I have personal knowledge of a few streams in the neighborhood of the State hatcheries in which the figures since the establishment of the hatcheries there had been marked. The general sentiment seems to be that since 1906 up until this summer that trout fishing in Pennsylvania as a whole has been better than for a quarter of a century. Of course the terrible drouth will probably put the streams in bad shape for three or four years. From what information I can gather I believe our streams will be restored to what they were in 1907 within three years. Small-mouth bass have increased, partly, it is believed, through stocking and partly by the sharp protection which is given them under the law of Pennsylvania. Pike-perch are more abundant in the Susquehanna River to-day than bass, due entirely to stocking."

Similar reports come from other States, but how does it apply to West Virginia? As an example of the success of artificial propagation, and I only refer to one of many and similar cases as a means of stocking the trout streams of our State, I submit for your inspection a photograph of a catch of fish made by Hon. Andrew Price, of Marlinton. The fish shown in the photograph were caught in Stony Creek, a tributary of the Greenbrier River. [Picture not reproduced.] I understand that this particular stream had, two years previously, been entirely fished out and was then restocked with brook and rainbow trout, some of which were produced at the Government hatchery at White Sulphur Springs. I venture to make the assertion that ninety per cent. of the fish shown in the photograph was produced from eggs taken from domesticated fish hatched and reared to fingerlings by artificial methods. And so I say the tide is turning in favor of the angler of West Virginia. I do not claim that we can ever successfully compete with Maine, New York and Michigan, in attracting tourists, but we can attract them in sufficient numbers that thousands of dollars will be annually spent in the State that would otherwise not result beneficially to West Virginians.

Our Governor, Hon. W. M. O. Dawson, has but recently taken a wise step and appointed a commission to revise our fish and game laws, and favorable results are anticipated from the labors of this commission.

With regard to laws protecting our game fishes, I have in mind what I regard as four important points.

First—The sale of all fish classified as game fish, particularly the trout, should be prohibited. It is a well known fact that in certain localities where trout are abundant, a certain class of individuals make it a business of catching trout and selling them at the lumber camps and in nearby villages. This same proposition has been advocated by some people as suitably applying to our game animals and birds, and of which I approve. Then, if it applies to game animals and birds, it will apply equally as well to trout and bass.

Second—The shipment of trout out of the
(Continued on page 352.)



Mink Farming.

THE raising of wild animals for their fur is a subject of much interest to many persons. This is evidenced by the number of requests for information that are addressed to the United States Department of Agriculture. The department has no publication on the mink, but the Biological Survey offers the following practical hints on mink farming:

Minks should be kept in the proportion of one male to five or six females, and each breeding female should have a separate pen. Rutting begins about the middle of February, and the young are born about the middle of April. The male should be kept by himself except at mating time, when he should be admitted to the female's pen for about one day. The females must be kept separate or they will be likely to kill each other's young. The male would also kill them if he had a chance.

Bread and sweet milk, corn mush and milk or corn mush cooked with bits of meat in it, is the best steady food. Meat (which may be of a very cheap kind) or fish should be provided about twice a week. Feed once a day, except females that are suckling young, which should be fed twice. Provide fresh water regularly. Do not salt the food. Keep pans clean and feed only as much as the animals will eat up clean at each feeding.

Pens should be five or six feet square, the sides of smooth, wide boards cut four feet long and set up with the lower end resting on a footing of stone or concrete eighteen inches in the ground. The sides may be of heavy wire netting instead of boards, but in that case the top would need to be netted or the animals would climb out. Pens may be built economically in groups of four or more. The floor of the pen should be the bare ground.

Boxes about two feet by one and one-half by one and one-half feet in size should be provided for nests, and should have hinged lids so as to allow their being opened and examined. The boxes may be outside the pens, bolted to the fence, with a hole in the fence and box to admit the animals. Boxes should be three or four inches above the ground, and should be as dark as possible, with a hole four inches in diameter for the entrance of the minks. A boarded up passageway is an excellent device to insure darkness inside the nest box. Fine straw or hay should be provided.

A Hunt on Closing Day.

HENDERSONVILLE, N. C., March 9.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* February 29 was the last day of the grouse shooting season here, so I took my setter Nellie, Jr., for a last try at the birds. I boarded the train for Brevard, twenty-two miles west of this town, that afternoon and met two other sportsmen who agreed to join me the next morning, the 29th, and we arranged for a vehicle to meet us at a point in the mountains four and a half miles further west and for an early breakfast.

Between daylight and sunrise on the morning

of the 29th we were on the tramp, borrowing another setter just at the edge of the town from a brother of one of my friends, to aid Nellie in finding grouse. We tramped till mid-day before putting up a bird.

In hunting these ruffed grouse of our mountains one must be all the time on the qui vive, and to tramp for hours without seeing one is not only trying work, but is apt to make one careless. Our new dog kept us very busy. She was as wild as a buck, and no amount of scolding, supplemented by a number of whippings, kept her from rushing on ahead of us and putting up the birds. This was hard on Nellie, and she was handicapped, not being used to hunting with a dog requiring such treatment. A dozen or fifteen birds were put up and three only bagged. I have had only seven shots this season and bagged five grouse.

I gathered quite a large number of galax leaves for the ladies at home, many from five to six inches across, both green and bronzed. The north mountainsides, near the creek runs, are carpeted with millions of these beautiful leaves. Finally we started for the carriage about five and a half miles away, and coming to a wood flume with a nine-inch board by it from five to 25 feet above ground, we took it in preference to the muddy logging road. Now, our dogs evidently thought us as a trio of idiots, for they would not walk that nine-inch board walk, nor would they see us do it; and so after a while, on reaching the road again, two and a half miles below, the dogs were not there. That night they came to the home of the other dog and were fed, but Nellie fled back to the woods in search of me, refusing to be caught.

The next morning I walked over to inquire after her, thus leaving my trail, and a little after one o'clock in the afternoon she again came back, struck my trail and came on to my stopping place.

Nellie is now in durance vile till Jan. 1, 1913, while some 4,000 curs and hounds enjoy the great out of doors the whole of the twelve months. Our train ran over a skunk and the occupants of the first-class car knew it "immediately if not sooner." That skunk was evidently a very able-bodied specimen, for all the car windows and doors were shut, and I only saw one ventilator open, but the odor was very much in evidence.
ERNEST L. EWBANK.

Birds Numerous.

WABASSO, Fla., March 10.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Mosquitoes have been so bad along the lower east coast this winter that there is little pleasure in hunting quail, although they are numerous. Deer are getting scarce. Hounding, I think, is the main reason. If all goes well I am contemplating a little fishing trip along the keys next summer, and if I do, you will hear from me—if I catch anything.

I have never seen so many song birds since I have made my home in Florida, as I have this winter, but ducks are unusually scarce.

C. A. V.

Notes on Quail Introduction.

WENHAM, Mass., Feb. 24.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* It may be of interest to buyers of quail to note my experience with the importation of some of these birds this winter.

Being somewhat curious as to the localities from which birds were being shipped, I ordered small lots from three sources.

The first lot, which arrived in good condition, was immediately seen to be composed of Southern birds, although they were sold by the dealer as "genuine Western bobwhites." Not until one of them died, however, and I had a chance to carefully compare the bird with the large series in the Agassiz Museum, did I realize that these were Texan quail. The specimen was a rather extreme type of the gray quail, *Colinus virginianus texensis*. These birds undoubtedly came from Southeastern Texas or were trapped across the line in Mexico.

The second lot was sold as home-bred Rhode Island stock. These have not been carefully compared, but are undoubtedly Southern birds, though slightly different from the first lot.

The third shipment came from Kansas City and were regular Kansas quail, large birds, looking just like our New England quail. Unfortunately, however, the Kansas birds were more or less infected with a bacterial enteritis. Some died en route and some soon after arrival. According to the pathologist, the disease exhibited the usual appearance of the intestinal quail disease, which is of bacterial origin. There were numerous small lesions in the lower part of the small intestine, and in one case a focal area of disease in the liver. To me, however, the most curious thing was the absence of emaciation in all these disease-killed birds.

The Kansas quail are of course well adapted to New England use. All live quail are now very expensive, but the Mexican ones cost less than the others. The introduction, however, into our Northern States of these inferior Southern birds cannot result in any good, and where native stock is present, must surely result in a detrimental contamination.

Quail are ranging in price from \$18 to \$36 a dozen. Perhaps \$25 would be about right for the best stock.

I am sure we all wish the best of success to Herbert K. Job in his rearing experiments with quail. The work of an enthusiastic bird man, aided by that of a trained pathologist, ought to result in the discovery of a successful technique, if such a thing is possible. J. C. PHILLIPS.

A Plea for the Shooting Dog.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 20.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I believe I have found one more inducement to get more men who shoot interested in the game laws, and what goes with them, protection, etc.

How many of us have one or possibly two old dogs—dogs that we have shot over year after year, until they are as much members of the family as anyone in the home circle. Then, when they are getting on, nothing will do but we must have a pup from the old strain in order to keep it with you and pass it along to the youngsters growing up.

Now, what is going to happen to our thoroughbred pointers and setters when there is no game to shoot? Our thoroughbred horses have gone

because they were practically useless on account of a bill passed in New York prohibiting racing, and now we are having trouble getting mounts that have quality for the army.

If the game goes, that is just what will happen to our dogs, for most people do not care to keep a thing that is of no use to them, and many an old tried doggy friend will be put away when he passes out, with no youngster of the same line to take his place in the field and on the heath rug.

Personally I enjoy the work of the dogs when shooting as much as the shooting, and many are the coveys that have roared off while I stood to one side with my camera trying to immortalize some particular hair-raising stand. While I realize that this is extremely far-fetched, I like to think that this article may make some fellow who has not become interested as yet sit back, take a look at the old dog, and then mutter: "By gum! I believe I'll have to do something to help, out, after all." MARK HOPKINS, JR.

A Cold Night in Camp.

LUFKIN, Texas, March 1.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* We have been experiencing quite a cold winter. The weather at no time has been very severe, but it has just been continuous, I might say, since the first week in November. I shall not forget in a long time the night it began in earnest. I was on my way through the mountains of Eastern Oklahoma with a party of men after deer and turkeys. It was a two days' drive by wagon to our camping site. We closed our first day (Nov. 9) by making a temporary camp on Glover River.

The day had been hot; I should say about 85 degrees, and several of the party tried it in shirt sleeves most of the day. It was a matter of some discussion as to our putting up a tent for the night. Some thought it too much trouble, but the older and wiser heads had their way and raised the tent, which proved a blessing to us all, for in less than an hour after dark we had a visit from one of those Texas blizzards, and it was all we could do to keep from freezing even with the protection of the tent and sleeping like sardines in a box. Morning brought a fine snow and plenty of solid ice, and when we reached a town where we could ask about the thermometer, found it registered 12 degrees above zero. That was a cold start, but we were blessed with a fine trip and a successful one.

J. L. PHILLIPS.

The Winter in Idaho.

SAWYER, Idaho, March 3.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* From all appearances, winter is practically over. I do not think that game has suffered very much along the river.

Most of the deer are white-tail, and they are able to care for themselves, except when the snow is crusted and deep. When the crust will hold up a dog or wolf, then the deer suffer most.

Grouse have wintered well. A few quail have wintered near Blanchard, but have had to be fed. Robins have wintered along the river, and a few mallards along the river as well.

Last week one day the men fishing on the Pend Oreille Lake caught thirteen tons of whitefish with hook and line through the ice. They bring from five to seven cents a pound.

LEW WILMOT.

California Quail.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 7.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The open season for valley and desert quail ended Feb. 15, and it will now be unlawful to kill these birds until the middle of October. Practically no rain has fallen since the first of the year, and where ordinarily hunting is cut short by storms it has been pursued this season without interruption. The Fish and Game Commission, realizing that something must be done to increase the number of birds, is planning to devote much of its attention this season at the game farm to experimenting with the rearing of quail, and has had trappers at work securing birds. Quail taken in the Coachella Valley have been placed in pens at the farm.

The open season for ducks, ibis and shore birds ended on Feb. 29. The commission is sending out a circular letter to sportsmen asking their opinion as to whether changes in the length of the season would be advisable. The duck season was a uniformly good one, the absence of storms having permitted of shooting throughout the entire open period. Geese are now very plentiful.

The Marin County Game and Protective Association will shortly commence an agitation against the tactics employed by certain interests to secure possession of the only open grounds in Marin county, where non-club members could hunt. Practically all of the tideland from Point San Pedro to Black Point has been filed upon as "oyster beds," although this land is reported to be unfit for oyster culture, being soft ooze. Under the law persons are permitted to inclose the "oyster beds" with stakes and outsiders cannot then enter the inclosures.

At the February meeting of the Fish and Game Commissioners the resignation of Hartley F. Peart as attorney was accepted, and R. D. Duke, of San Francisco, was appointed in his stead. Secretary Schaeffle reported that several elk could be secured from the Yellowstone National Park, and the proposition of securing and liberating them in the northern portion of the State, where there are now a number of native elk, was discussed at length.

The commission's regular monthly report for January follows:

	San Francisco Dist.	San Francisco Office	Sacramento District	Fresno District	Los Angeles District	Total
Searches	49	...	...	...	...	49
Seizures	32	1	...	...	6	39
Fish—						
Crawfish (lbs.) ..	25	...	...	...	...	25
Crabs (No.)	500	...	...	...	...	500
Nets	4	...	...	...	...	4
Game—						
Deer (2 seizures) ..	15½ lbs.	1	...	...	...	15½ lbs. } 1 deer } 1432
Ducks	1301	...	...	131	...	1432
Quail	81	...	...	30	...	111
Non-game birds. ..	71	...	...	...	...	71
Shore birds	62	...	...	...	...	62
Rabbits	386	...	...	49	...	435
Arrests (fish).....	15	(2)	1	...	...	17
Game	43	(14)	5	3	1	52
License	12	...	8	2	5	27
Fines imposed.....	\$980	\$25	\$300	\$87	\$155	\$1522
Fines collected...\$	480	...	\$240	\$17	\$20	\$757
Jail sentence imp..	5	...	...	8	...	13
Cases pending ...	14	(9)	2	...	...	16
Dismissed	1	...	...	...	...	1
Acquitted	3	...	...	...	...	3
Sentence susp'd. ..	5	...	...	...	...	5
On probation....	1	...	...	...	...	1

GOLDEN GATE.

The FOREST AND STREAM may be obtained from any newsdealer on order. Ask your dealer to supply you regularly.

Game in the Cold Weather.

SOMERVILLE, MASS., Feb. 23.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Since writing of the section bordering on the towns of Bedford and Lexington in which I mentioned having seen nineteen grouse in an afternoon, I have spent a part of Feb. 15 and 17 on these same grounds, partly for the purpose of working my beagles, and partly to put out some grain and see if the birds had found any of that which I had scattered about on previous occasions. Every place that I could remember where I had placed food I found that the birds had discovered and eaten it; in fact, two or three were flushed in the vicinity of these particular spots. I put out more food in these places, feeling sure that it would be found and eaten.

On Feb. 17 Mr. Swenson, who frequently accompanies me, and I in making a circle through this cover flushed six or eight partridges. It being quite a mild day and the snow being soft, we were able to distinguish the fresh tracks of several others that we did not see. At least three times I called my companion's attention to the fresh tracks of birds that had evidently seen us approaching and had gone back without our seeing or hearing them. Two birds were started out of small pines, where they may have taken refuge at sight of the dogs. One of them I took to be a cock pheasant until I saw it sail out into the open. It made such a racket in getting out of the trees. I believe that a partridge can make a much better get-away from the ground where it can take a step or two in starting, although that is not always the case, as they can start without doing so and get under full headway in a remarkably short distance.

We saw no pheasants, but twice tracks were seen that would indicate these birds by the accompanying long unbroken line traced in the snow by their long tail feathers. Sometimes these birds appear to travel with drooping wings, as two parallel lines often show outside the foot prints.

On the 15th I met a gunner who informed me that he had just seen a small covey of four quail which he was surprised to find had survived the long spell of severe weather. I believe that most of the game here has managed to subsist, as we saw nothing to indicate otherwise, with perhaps one exception. Mr. Swenson came across the remains—feathers only—of a partridge which in all probability, although I dislike to say so, was eaten by a fox, as the place was much tracked up by what appeared to be fox tracks. Whether it was a crippled or dead bird, or whether the fox was successful in catching it alive, will never be known. Considering the great amount of healthy outdoor recreation that has been furnished by reynard, I cannot join ranks with those who are clamoring for his extinction. I have a great deal of respect for him as a pleasure producer.

We started but three cottontails, which made short, direct cuts to burrows. While the network of tracks everywhere showed quite an abundance of rabbits, they seemed to be all under ground. Our rabbits here seldom travel much during the day when there is any depth of snow on the ground, although their main tracks show that they must travel a great deal at night. Probably they are aware of the fact that with the small underbrush covered with

snow and the ground so white, that it affords them scanty protection.

I am surprised that there should be so much small game in this particular locality, only a two fare ride on the cars from Boston. Last fall I found with much disappointment that this entire piece of cover had been burned over in the spring, which cleaned it out very clean. Previously it was an ideal piece of cover with the very thick underbrush, and in some places an almost impassable barrier of down timber, the result of a fire a few years ago. The earth last fall was in such a hard, cakey condition that I doubt if the vegetation ever gets started again in some places.

In others of the surrounding towns in which I have been since the cold snap came on, I have found conditions practically the same and feel that the small birds and animals have managed to survive. This past week we have had much warmer weather and considerable of the snow has melted. I fear that the waterfowl have had a hard time of it, owing to so much ice and snow. They must have suffered from want of food and fresh water. There are numbers of ducks frequenting the shipping thoroughfares in the vicinity of the wharves here in Boston.

CHAS. H. SHAW.

Skunk Farming.

MANY attempts have been made to raise skunks for their fur, but the enterprises have usually been given up as unprofitable. According to the Biological Survey, the chief causes of failure have been cost of fencing inclosures, cost of maintenance, or lack of experience, leading to overcrowding and overfeeding the animals. In many cases, where the animals were successfully reared, it was found that the expense of feeding them to maturity exceeded the value of the fur, while in other instances the antipathy of neighbors led to the abandonment of the experiments. At present the value of the best black skins would probably allow a margin of profit in rearing this class of skunks. The Survey gives the following practical hints on skunk farming:

In the matter of food, the chief aim should be to supply a suitable and sufficient diet at reasonable cost. A certain proportion of meat is necessary, but the animals eat also bread, green corn, clover, tomatoes, and many other vegetable substances. Butcher and table scraps given when fresh are the main reliance. The food should not be salted, and fresh water should be supplied regularly.

Skunks are especially fond of insects, and if the pens are large enough and favorably placed, the animals will forage for a part of their food.

At least an acre of ground should be inclosed for each fifty skunks, and even then there is danger of cannibalism unless there are plenty of separate dens for the females. The fence should be made of poultry netting one and one-half inch mesh. The posts should be set in ditches eighteen inches or more in depth, which should be filled with broken stone or concrete. Another plan is to extend the wire netting underground. The fence should be three or four feet high and have an overhang at the top to keep the animals from climbing over.

Skunks breed once a year and produce from six to eight young. They are born in May or June, and mature by December.

New York Legislature.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 11.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* These bills have been introduced in the Legislature:

By Senator Roosevelt and Assemblyman Jones, in relation to the definition of "pike perch." It provides that "pike perch" includes wall-eyed pike, commonly called pike and yellow pike.

By Assemblyman Patrie, relating to suckers in Ulster county.

By Assemblyman Whitney, of Saratoga, appropriating \$60,000 for the acquisition of four sites for game preserves within this State, and the construction of suitable buildings and fixtures.

By Assemblyman Jones, of Jefferson, transferring to the Conservation Commission the powers and duties conferred by this section upon the former Forest, Fish and Game Commission in relation to the assessment of State lands, etc.

By Assemblyman Evans, of Sullivan, authorizing the State Conservation Commission to select a site for a game farm in Sullivan county, and to purchase such land as may be necessary, and appropriating \$20,000 for that purpose.

Appropriating \$20,000 for the establishment of a fish hatchery for bass and other fish. The hatchery is to be established in Sullivan county.

By Assemblyman T. K. Smith, of Syracuse, relating to the State college of forestry at Syracuse University.

By Senator Platt, of Painted Post, reducing from 25 to 10 the number of lake trout that may be taken or transported at any one time by any one person.

The Senate has passed Senator Coats' bill appropriating \$20,000 for the establishment of a fish hatchery in St. Lawrence county.

The Assembly has passed the bill of Mr. Prime, of Essex, relative to the use of tip-ups in Lake Champlain.

E. C. C.

Illinois Notes.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., March 2.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Careless hunters continue to antagonize farmers by shooting their stock while seeking game, and with each recurring incident of this kind, the number of "no trespass" signs increase, and the greater the difficulty the responsible hunter meets with in trying to find a place to seek game.

While hunting near Apple River, Albert McFadden killed a fine specimen of the gray timber wolf. The bounty of \$5 was paid for the pelt. Numerous cases of sheep killing were charged to this animal.

Game wardens are bringing in reports that many dead quail have been found, succumbing to the long period of frigid temperature. Game wardens have urged farmers to distribute grain where the birds can reach it and thus prevent the loss of their insect-destroying friends. Many agriculturists are doing this, and it is hoped that the practice will become general.

The Illinois Rod and Gun Club, composed of sportsmen of Rock Island and vicinity, has been incorporated. The incorporators are: Phillip Mitchell, Willard Schaeffer and A. D. Sperry. The club owns a comfortable club house and controls a large tract on the Illinois River.

E. E. PIERSON.

Twenty-Gauge Guns.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 8.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The article on "Small Bores for Wild-fowl" in a recent issue opens up a subject very interesting to the gun crank, if not to all sportsmen.

Two years ago, though skeptical as to its utility, I purchased a cheap twenty-bore. At the end of the season the gun was for sale, not because of disgust at its performance, but because I wanted to get a better grade for permanent use, which I did.

This second gun is an ejector; single trigger with 28-inch barrels; right improved cylinder, left nearly full choke; weight, six pounds.

The load I use in this gun for quail, snipe, 'cock and grouse over a dog is 2½ drams powder, ⅞-ounce of 8s or 9s in the right and 7½ chilled shot in the left barrel. No, brother, I am not casting any longing glances back at the twelve-bore, now a bit dusty and maybe a bit rusty inside the barrels. On the contrary, I am now studying up a twenty for duck shooting purposes, in spite of the fact that a very deadly old ten-gauge that has a great antipathy to wildfowl stands in my gun rack.

My present idea of a ducking twenty is about as follows: Both barrels full choke, 32 inches long, chambered for 3-inch shells. Load, one ounce of shot propelled by about 2¾ drams smokeless powder. The velocity of the shot in a load of 2¾ drams and ⅞-ounce No. 7 shot, as given by one of our gunmakers, is 974 feet per second, which is a trifle better velocity than that of the maximum load of 3½ drams and 1¼ ounces in the twelve-bore, which is given as 963 feet. Whether the load of powder can be increased in the twenty-bore if we increase the shot load to one ounce, I do not know. I believe, however, that we can increase the shot charge to one ounce when using 6s or larger sizes, as the friction will not be greater than with ⅞-ounce of 9s.

I have not found an American gunmaker, however, who will consent to using over ⅞-ounce shot in his guns. One says the tremendous pressures set up in a twenty-bore using one ounce of shot is appalling. Another says that though the gun may stand it, the shell will not. In spite of this warning I have shot 2¾ drams and one ounce out of the six-pound twenty mentioned above and live to tell the tale; in fact, it did not jar me in the least. I know one man who shoots this load of powder all the time, claiming that he gets a better pattern, though he uses only ⅞-ounce shot.

I have before me the catalogue of a well known English maker who builds a twenty-bore weighing but five pounds fourteen ounces to shoot as high as 1⅛ ounces of shot propelled by 38 grains of Amberite, which is about equal to 2¾ drams. This gun is unquestionably a freak and would be unpleasant to shoot, being too light, but it shows that there is a difference of opinion as to what load this gauge will safely handle.

If you will look at the table showing the sizes of Tatham's shot you will see that from No. 1 to No. 6 the number of pellets in an ounce increase from one number to the next at the rate of about 25 per cent., hence one ounce of 6s contains the same number of pellets as does 1¼ ounces of 5s, and so on down the list.

Therefore, to get as many pellets in a one-ounce load as there are in the 1¼-ounce load, we have only to sacrifice one size of shot.

If we can then get a twenty-bore that will throw one ounce of 6s containing 218 pellets at a greater velocity than a twelve will throw its load of 1¼ ounces of 5s, containing 210 pellets, the two guns will be pretty nearly on a par as to efficiency, and the "man behind the gun" will have more fun.

Information from readers who have experimented along these lines would be very interesting reading, I am sure.

W. H. STARRATT.

Woodcock in the Provinces.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 6.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* In your issue of Jan. 29 there is an article under the above heading by W. H. Starratt, of this city.

Yes, a few robins remain with us during the winter, although he is correct about us hav-



MR. ZELENKA AND THREE RACCOONS.

ing some cold weather, but on the whole it is delightful and there is no reason why our robins should not stay, as there is plenty of food for them above the ground. I have seen several robins this winter.

He next refers to Wilson's snipe; yes, they were unquestionably more plentiful than in any year during the last fifteen. In his next he gets lost, until he finds his dog pointing (he has a good one, I will not dispute that), and immediately advertises for Mr. Ewbank to help him out of his difficulties.

Furthermore, in a letter I wrote you in your issue of Dec. 16 I showed that woodcock were scarcer last autumn than ever in the memory of the oldest interested inhabitant, and as our ruffed grouse were also very plentiful, and Wilson snipe being everywhere, what was his

dog—"standing on" other than terra firma? If by any chance it was a woodcock, I am very sorry, at the same time I almost think it was, and he "hit hard," but did not "bag it" and he thinks as I do—*de mortuis nil nisi bonum.*

J. W. WILLIS.

Quail Reports Requested.

PACKER, Conn., March 7.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Apparently our game has fared well in spite of the very severe weather since the first of the year. This has been owing to small amount of snow, I believe. Several bebies of quail have been seen during the past few days, and their numbers would indicate that few have lost their lives, either to snow or vermin.

In April, 1910, I reported quail beginning their love song, "bobwhite" on April 21, when apparently every cock quail in this section became busy with his spring music. Later your Mississippi correspondent, Coahoma, reported quail still in unbroken bebies and not yet singing bobwhite. Would it not prove interesting to have reports from your country readers as to first love songs heard this spring from South to North?

E. P. ROBINSON.

[Reports on this subject from correspondents would, indeed, prove interesting reading.—EDITOR.]

Quite Different.

SOMERVILLE, Mass., March 2.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Having in mind the success with which some birds and animals keep out of sight, I believe that the squirrels, especially the grays, are among the most successful in this respect. While I never shoot squirrels and therefore am not perhaps on the lookout for them, I do not remember having seen a single one in this locality this season. Yet I find their tracks everywhere on the snow and quite fresh, too, as the dogs often notice them, which causes me to look up in the trees, but I seldom see them. While attending our fox hunt at Belchertown last fall, I saw several. I remember one day in particular when I could have easily secured at least a half dozen while sitting in one place at a runway. One of the best ways to get them would be to go out in a likely place and sit down and wait. I see them quite often here in the city, but they are a different animal in the woods. After having seen them so tame here in the cities and parks, the shooting of them does not particularly appeal to me. However, as I have said, they are a different animal in the woods, and furnish good sport to some.

CHARLES H. SHAW.

Coon Hunting near New York.

CONGERS, N. Y., March 9.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Looking through your journal, the photographs of trappers and hunters and their game induced me to send you a photograph of myself and three raccoons that I shot in less than two hours' hunting along a creek leading from a lake at Congers.

There are plenty of 'coons around for the hunter who has a good dog; also foxes and many muskrats.

Fishing for bass and pickerel and pike is great. Fishermen come in flocks in the open season.

WM. G. ZELENKA.

SEA AND RIVER FISHING

Bass Seasons and Stocking.

PATERSON, N. J., March 5.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Every year I read a great many arguments in FOREST AND STREAM and other publications honestly devoted to the preservation of fish in favor of a late season for the taking of bass and other fish. The underlying principle of these arguments is that fish should be permitted to spawn, and that consequently they should not be taken during the spawning season. Yet in most of the States the bass season opens in the middle of the spawning period. May I suggest that arguments, perhaps specious, may be found in favor of the prevailing condition of affairs?

Fly-fishing is regarded by a great many as the most exalted department of the sport of angling. In order to take fish with a fly, it is necessary that we should do so while the fish are rising to the fly. The fishing I have done has been confined almost altogether to ponds within a short distance of New York, mainly Greenwood Lake, and my experience has been that if I had waited until every bass had been through spawning, I should have taken few, in many years none, on the fly. Bass rise to the fly while they are in shallow water; the close of the spawning season means warm weather, when the bass seek the deeper water, and when it will be necessary to go after them with bait, frequently laziness with little justification in the way of sport.

I fail to see a great deal of difference between the taking of bass in November and in the following May; yet the former is regarded as almost laudable, whereas the latter is criminal. In the former the eggs and milt are destroyed before exudation; in the latter the eggs have passed an infinitesimal portion of the road toward becoming proper victims for the angler's lure. Why should the egg be a negligible quantity at one time and a jewel a few months later?

In a recent editorial in FOREST AND STREAM it was suggested that perhaps we do altogether too much stocking, and that we pay little or no attention to the welfare of what follows the stocking. I think that is excellent gospel. We should consider a fruit grower very foolish if he were to plant ten million apple seeds in a ten-acre lot after he had reaped a very limited crop of apples, yet that is the principle frequently resorted to in stocking with fish and in the protection of fish during the spawning period. We stock and stock and stock regardless of the fact that the food supply for the young fish is not sufficient for a millionth part of the fish to be produced. If we were farmers, we should cover a field with wheat two feet thick, in order to have a more abundant harvest, and we should prevent the gathering of chestnuts in order that there may be chestnut trees a few years hence.

I have frequently inquired as to the number of black bass that were placed in Greenwood Lake when that sheet of water was first stocked with those fish. I have conversed with men who-claimed to have been present when the fish were first placed in the lake, and not one of them put the figure higher than twenty, this number includ-

ing both large and small-mouthed. Four or five years after this stocking there was better bass fishing in Greenwood Lake than there has been ever since. There is no doubt that the young bass found an abundance of food, and there is also no doubt that this food did not increase in proportion to the increase of the bass. If a score of bass were sufficient to stock Greenwood Lake when the food supply was abundant, would not a far smaller number be sufficient now that this food supply has been materially reduced? Yet we are informed that every year large numbers of bass have been placed in Greenwood Lake, the number placed in the lake in any one year being sufficient to stock a lake many times the size of Greenwood.

Another fact frequently overlooked in our wild desire to stock is that the fecundity of fish reaches its greatest virility the year after the fish has attained maturity, and that from that period on it goes rapidly down until it reaches zero. In one of the Western hatcheries as high as 98 per cent. has been reported in the artificial propagation of trout, these fish being two and one-half years of age. The following year the get of these same fish went down to 70 per cent. What is true of trout, and of all fish with which fish culturists have been able to make the experiment, is also in all likelihood true of the bass, yet bass weighing three pounds and over are placed in Greenwood Lake every year, the presumption being that these bass will aid in stocking the lake, when as a matter of fact they are probably an injury, destroying food necessary for the feeding of spawning fish. To remove these fish would be a benefit to the lake, yet our laws make it criminal.

CHARLES A. SHRINER.

Fishing in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 7.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Ideal spring weather during the past month has drawn great crowds to fishing places in the bay district, and catches of striped bass and steelhead trout have been very heavy for the season. Extremely high water was the rule last year, but this year the snowfall in the Sierras is only about one-fourth the normal and streams will be low late in the season, with the best fishing much earlier than usual.

Deputy A. M. Fairfield, for many years with the Fish and Game Commission, has been appointed supervisor of the operations of the many oil refineries on the bay to see that the waters are not polluted by escaping oil.

The supervisors of Santa Cruz county have made a proposition to the State authorities for turning over to the latter the hatchery that has been maintained by the county at Brookdale. It is proposed that Santa Cruz county be given 500,000 fry each year, the balance of the output of the hatchery to be distributed in other sections of the State.

The experimental fish hatchery established near Sacramento this season is believed to be a great success, and in the future most of the salmon will be liberated in the lower Sacra-

mento River. Under present conditions less than one per cent. of the fish become full sized, owing to the fact that they get lost in the many irrigation ditches further up the river.

GOLDEN GATE.

Casting at the Sportsmen's Show.

GREAT interest was displayed in the casting contests held in connection with the Sportsmen's Show in Madison Square Garden, March 1-9, inclusive, and good casting was done under the circumstances, for there were no opportunities for practice until the show opened, and then only when the trapshooting was not in progress.

There was insufficient space for the long distance casting that many anglers are fond of, but all of the light tackle events were interesting.

The scores follow, event 7 being omitted, as it was not cast. Gold, silver and bronze medals were won as follows:

Event 1.—Trout fly, distance, 5-ounce rods, 70-foot class:
 Saunders 68 E. F. Todd..... 61
 Willeck 62½

Event 2.—Accuracy bait, ¼-ounce:
 Per C't. Per C't.
 A. J. Marsh..... 97.3 Chas. T. Champion.. 95.3
 F. T. Mapes..... 96.6

Event 3.—Distance bait, ½-ounce, 115-foot class:
 Av. feet. Av. feet.
 Fred. T. Mapes.... 67½ W. C. Metcalfe..... 43½
 John Doughty 67

Event 4.—Distance fly, 5-ounce rods, 85-foot class:
 Feet. Feet.
 Perry D. Frazer.... 78 8 F. T. Mapes..... 73
 A. B. Hubbell..... 74

Event 5.—Accuracy bait, 97 per cent. class:
 Per C't. Per C't.
 E. M. Gill..... 97.0 Walter McGuckin.... 96.3
 C. H. Higby..... 96.4

Event 6.—Accuracy fly, 98 per cent. class:
 Per C't. Per C't.
 W. C. Metcalfe..... 99.12 C. H. Higby..... 97.07
 A. B. Hubbell..... 98.67 J. G. Lamison..... 96.80
 A. R. Hanners..... 98.33 Woodward 94.73
 D. T. Abercrombie.. 98.07

Event 8.—Obstacle accuracy fly, open:
 A. J. Marsh..... 98¾ R. J. Held..... 93¾
 C. T. Champion.... 94¾

Event 9.—Obstacle distance fly, open: Darling won; Held second; Hubbell third.

Event 10.—Dry-fly accuracy: Marsh won; E. B. Rice second; L. S. Darling third.

Event 11.—Distance fly, 5-ounce, open:
 Feet. Feet.
 L. S. Darling 76 8 D. T. Abercrombie... 75

Event 12.—Accuracy bait-casting at a moving target.
 Demerits. Demerits.
 A. J. Marsh..... 9 E. B. Rice..... 22
 A. J. Neu..... 18

Event 13.—Accuracy fly, under a bush:
 Points. Points.
 A. J. Marsh..... 68 John Doughty..... 54
 L. S. Darling..... 54

Event 14.—Four-ounce rods, 60-foot class:
 Feet. Feet.
 Perry D. Frazer.... 82 N. T. Towns..... 67 2
 G. P. Cutler..... 67 6

Event 15.—Same, 75-foot class:
 W. Willeck 71 D. T. Abercrombie.. 68
 John Doughty 69

Event 16, same, open:
 Feet. Feet.
 Harry Friedman ... 83 5 Walter McGuckin .. 78
 L. S. Darling..... 79 7

Event 17.—Switch casting:
 Feet. Feet.
 L. S. Darling..... 82 1 D. T. Abercrombie.. 58
 John Doughty 59 6

Event 18.—Accuracy bait, ½-ounce:
 Demerits. Demerits.
 A. J. Marsh..... 28 A. J. Neu..... 47
 E. B. Rice..... 36

Event 19.—Accuracy fly: W. B. Gano won; A. J. Marsh second; Fred. T. Mapes third.

Illinois Casting Club.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 8.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Our club's opening dinner of the 1912 season will be held Saturday evening, March 16, at the restaurant at 424 South Wabash avenue, at 7 P. M.

The hour between 6 and 7 o'clock will be devoted to an exchange of friendly greetings and social intercourse. A. F. SWISHER, Sec'y.



Praise for the Starling.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION, Washington, Feb. 25.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Owing to the doubt and uncertainty which seem to prevail in certain quarters in this country concerning the habits and characteristics of the European starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*), an attempt, however imperfect and necessarily brief, to elucidate these points may not be out of place at the present time.

In the first place it should be borne in mind that the starling is originally an inhabitant in summer of the northern and central, and in winter of the southern parts of Europe, extending its range eastward in Asia as far as India, although merging into other species in the larger region. It goes as far north in summer as the Arctic circle, and even somewhat beyond it, being known to have occurred at Quickjock in Lapland at a latitude of 67 degrees north. It is a regular summer visitor throughout Scandinavia, Northern Russia and the British Isles, and has even become a resident in the Faroe Islands.

The following freely translated extracts from Prof. Nilsson's "Skandinavisk Fauna" (Vol. 2, part 1, Birds), will give a fair idea of the habits of these birds in Scandinavia:

"In the beginning of April the starlings here in Scania [Southern Sweden] begin to pair off at their nesting places in the woods. In Central Sweden they appear at their breeding localities somewhat earlier than the middle of April, and from the end of that month to the middle of May their eggs are to be found. About May 20 the birds are feeding their young, and from the beginning to the middle part of June they have left the nests. From this time on several families unite into compact flocks and visit meadows and pasture fields in search of food, often associating with the cattle for this purpose."

Toward evening they may often be seen in great numbers performing flying evolutions in the air, packed tightly together, flying now in one direction and now in another, with the precision and regularity of a well-drilled flying squadron, their beautiful iridescent colors of green, purple and blue showing off to great advantage in the declining sunlight. Their flight is then quite noisy, although the birds themselves utter no sound, and their regular and precise movements give one the remarkable impression of beholding a flock of birds simulating the action of a single animated creature endowed with astonishing powers of flight. The aerial evolutions of these birds already attracted the admiring attention of the ancients, and they are referred to by Pliny the elder in his *Historia naturalis*, x. 24.

"In September and October flocks of the birds are still to be found [in Sweden] either alone, or, as is the case here in Scania, in company with rooks [*Corvus frugilegus*]. In the latter month they gradually disappear from Scandinavia, and the evidence tends to show that they migrate directly to Southern Europe, chiefly Italy and Spain, where enormous flocks of the birds suddenly arrive at this season." Prof. Nilsson further states that he had seen a star-

ling in the middle of winter at Malmö, in Southern Sweden, looking for food in dung heaps in company with jackdaws (*Corvus monedula*).

From this it will be seen that there is nothing improbable in the statement made by a contributor to *FOREST AND STREAM* of Feb. 24, to the effect that starlings had been observed in company with crows on apparently very friendly terms. There can be no doubt as to the habit of the starlings of frequently associating with corvine birds such as crows, jackdaws, etc., being themselves closely allied to the family *Corvidæ*. I am able to confirm this statement from my own personal observation of the habits of these birds in Scandinavia.

Referring to the statement of the editor of *FOREST AND STREAM* (*ib.*), that "for good and sufficient reasons the habits of the bird in England cannot be applied to starlings reared here," exception must, to some extent, be taken. It is perfectly true that naturalized birds and other animals in many cases turn out differently in their new abodes when compared to their mode of life in the original habitat, and unfortunately quite often to their own disadvantage, and that of their adopted country. This fact is generally due to a change of surroundings and conditions of life, such as the comparative abundance or scantiness of certain favorite food supplies, climate, natural enemies, etc., yet it cannot be denied that the nature and habits of a bird as once established in its original home must be used as a basis for future expectations as to its habits and usefulness elsewhere. The nature and habits of the starlings, as established in their European homes, are entirely, or almost entirely, in their favor.

Let us further quote Prof. Nilsson as to the food of this species: "Insects, larvæ, earth worms, slugs and various kinds of seeds and grain. They often alight on the backs of sheep and other cattle in order to pick up flies, gadflies and other insects. Sometimes they will visit carcasses in company with crows and jackdaws, although possibly only in order to secure grubs and insects * * *. They may, therefore, be considered as omnivorous like all other gregarious birds * * *. They nest in the hollows of old trees, church steeples, under eaves of houses, walls, etc. They also build their nests in hollow tree stumps having an opening on the side, put up for this purpose where there are colonies of this bird. Such artificial nests are erected near the houses on high poles, growing trees or even walls of houses, as in Oland (an island of the Baltic), Southwestern Norway and many regions of Russia, where the starling is considered as a friendly visitor and is protected by the landlord, particularly because it keeps the fruit trees free from insects and worms."

So far Professor Nilsson. It may be added in passing that the starling makes a most interesting and attractive cage bird, because of its intelligence and ability to imitate the sounds of other creatures, whistle melodies, etc.

Finally let us quote the opinion of Prof. Alfred R. Newton, the eminent British ornithologist, on the subject:

"A more engaging bird scarcely exists, for its familiarity during some months of the year gives opportunities for observing its ways that few others afford, while its varied song, its sprightly gestures, its glossy plumage, and, above all, its character as an insecticide—which last makes it the friend of the agriculturist and the grazier—render it an almost universal favorite. The worst that can be said of it is that it occasionally pilfers fruit, and, as it flocks to roost in autumn and winter among reed beds, does considerable damage by breaking down the stems. A most ridiculous and unfounded charge has been, however, more than once brought against it—that of destroying the eggs of skylarks. There is little real evidence of its sucking eggs, and much of its not doing so, while to render the accusation still more absurd, it has been brought by a class of farmers who generally complain that skylarks themselves are highly injurious."*

I have personally observed this bird for a series of years in its native haunts in Northern Europe, where it is a great favorite among farmers and bird lovers, and can confirm all the statements quoted above. It is, moreover, difficult to believe that the bird should so suddenly have changed its original characteristics upon its introduction into the United States, that its extermination is advocated even before it has had time to become fairly established in its new home.

To learn that this species has been placed on the list of proscribed birds in New York State is, therefore, somewhat shocking, and while admitting the remote possibility of future developments rendering such a course advisable—which should then also include jays, cow blackbirds, orioles, etc.—it is suggested that the ban on the starling be lifted as soon as possible, and the bird be given a fair chance to show its true qualities, good or bad, under its changed conditions of life.

S. M. GRONBERGER.

* For further information as to the habits of this species, see Yarrell, *British Birds*, Ed. 4, Vol. ii., pp. 229-241.

Ill-Advised Statements.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 7.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The old saying, "Many men, many minds," certainly holds good under all conditions. It is interesting to sum up once in a while what we read about game and wild life protection in general, as seen by various writers. Not long ago a person from out West favored the extermination of all the gulls, because they destroy a certain number of young ducks. Another person favors the destruction of all predaceous birds and mammals. Advocates of such measures are, in my opinion, very narrow-minded, only seeing things from one side. All predaceous animals when not too numerous, perform such a useful service in nature that nothing man-made can take their place in effectiveness and cheapness. What can take the place of our raptorial birds, to keep in check the various smaller rodents?

In England, where the owners of the large game-raising estates have kept up an incessant war on birds of prey, it has come to such a point now, that the English farmers are troubled with a veritable pest of rats and mice.

The statement made by Julian Burroughs at a recent meeting in New York favoring the extermination of several species of our useful

birds, is almost impossible to believe. That a man like Mr. Burroughs, who is the son of a man who is considered to be a great nature lover, should come out and make such a statement is a shame. I was glad to see that Dr. Hornaday opposed him.

In the stomachs of the robins, orioles, yellow-headed and red-winged blackbirds that I have examined, I have found that angleworms, insects, caterpillars and weed seed have been the principal food taken. In 1911, when the larvæ of several species of noctuid moths (commonly known as cutworms) were such a pest here in Minnesota, I found that the principal food of the yellow-headed and red-winged blackbird were these larvæ. At Fort Snelling, where I made my observations, I found these two species of birds to make regular excursions from the marsh down by the river up to the lawns at the fort in order to feast on these larvæ. At the lowest I estimated the number of birds at this particular place to 200, and that each bird destroyed ten larvæ a day, this would make 60,000 destroyed in one month. If the injury done by a single larva be put down at one cent a year, the services rendered man by these birds is very great, and yet, these are the very same kind of birds Mr. Burroughs would like to see exterminated. His statements are misleading, harmful and obnoxious. Let us all do our very best to save what remains of the one-time rich fauna of North America. J. W. FRANZEN.

PACKER, Conn., March 6.—*Editor Forest and Stream*: I note your remarks on page 271 respecting Burroughs and Hornaday and their differing views as to birds in relation to agriculture. Can you not publish the views of these two in full as given to their hearers at the Astor? I believe your readers would find them interesting. E. P. ROBINSON.

[We do not think so.—EDITOR.]

Diseased Jackrabbits.

CHARLES CITY, Iowa, March 1.—*Editor Forest and Stream*: In the Jan. 13 number of FOREST AND STREAM there appears an article on "Jack Rabbits," by F. T. Webber. He describes a disease afflicting the jack rabbits of Colorado east of the mountains; and also states the jacks of Utah were in the 80's similarly afflicted, and asks regarding the nature of the disease.

In the Feb. 10 issue of FOREST AND STREAM, C. Obenland, of Pomeroy, Wash., in a short article on "Rabbit Diseases," refers to Mr. Webber's article and says: "F. T. Webber speaks of rabbits being diseased. The rabbits are afflicted here the same way and the disease is called tuberculosis." Mr. Obenland says the cottontail rabbit is not there afflicted with this disease.

I have spent years in the West and Southwest, and as early as 1889 observed on the plains of Southwestern New Mexico that many of the jack rabbits were afflicted with the same disease as mentioned by Messrs. Webber and Obenland. The disease among the jacks there appeared to vary somewhat in intensity with the seasons. I am also aware that the jacks of various regions aside from New Mexico, Colorado, Utah and Washington, are, to a greater or less extent,

similarly afflicted. However, I do not now recall a single instance where the cottontail of those regions are known to be afflicted with this disease. But one or two examples of this disease afflicting the rabbit of Northern Iowa has yet come to my notice.

It is a well known fact that deer, dogs, cats, rats, hogs, cattle, etc., are often afflicted with this disease in some of its varying forms; and it is now generally conceded to be tuberculosis.

For very many years I have known of large numbers of jacks being shipped East "for food for poor people." I consider any animal afflicted with tuberculosis to be unfit for food, and should not be used.

A paper by the writer on tuberculosis among wild and domestic animals, is now in press by one of our leading scientific journals.

CLEMENT L. WEBSTER.

Do We Need Crows?

WEST HAVEN, Conn., March 9.—*Editor Forest and Stream*: That black rascal, the crow, is under fire again—as usual. In a Government bulletin, published in 1895, emphasis was laid upon the value of the crow as a destroyer of noxious beetles, grubs, cutworms, rodents and the like. It has, however, been uphill work to persuade the hard-headed farmer that the crow was any good to him at all. He simply would not believe it. Apparently his scepticism has shaken the faith of some of the scientists, for now the Biological Survey is opening up again the whole question, and has sent out a circular asking for definite information on certain points. Now is the chance for the enemy of the crow to discredit him, if he can, and secure the reversal of the somewhat favorable former verdict.

Conceding that the crow does eat a considerable amount of noxious insects and small vermin, the question is whether it does not in other ways do more harm than good. The present discussion will hinge upon certain points suggested by questions propounded in the above circular for answer by the public. Among these the following are of special interest:

First: "To what extent can the reduction in numbers of our game birds, such as grouse and quail, and many smaller insectivorous species, be attributed to the crow?" If a crow destroys even one brood of insectivorous birds, it does in that one act more harm than it could ever do of good. If it habitually eats the eggs of the partridge and quail, it might be proven an important agent in the lamented disappearance of our native game birds. Some think that only certain individual crows commit these depredations, or that it is done only when chance furnishes special opportunity, of which I have my own doubts. Information sent in from many sources may decide the tenor of the new bulletin.

Second: "Do crows destroy much poultry and many eggs, and does the habit appear to be confined to a few individuals, or is it a more or less characteristic trait of all the crows in your vicinity?" Crows certainly destroy considerable young poultry, and observations on this point will be of great value.

Third: "Does it inflict serious damage upon the corn, either when sprouting or when in the

shock, and does it appear to be as troublesome in your locality as it was fifteen years ago?" This is the old question, one of great importance, opened again for information up to date.

Fourth: "Do farmers in your locality resort to the practice of tarring seed corn? If so, how successfully has it protected the corn?" If this simple operation is really widely effective in saving seed corn from the attacks of crows, or of other birds or animals, the knowledge of this will be of great value.

Information is also asked about winter crow roosts in a locality—numbers of birds, acreage, and characteristic vegetation.

Not many people, probably, are aware that there are two kinds of crows in Connecticut. Along the shore of Long Island Sound a southern species, called the fish crow, reaches its northern limit. It may be recognized by its slightly smaller size and by its peculiar caw, which is short and querulous, with a decided nasal twang. It would be interesting to know how numerous this little crow is in any localities of the State, and the Government also wants information about it along the line of the questions given above.

The State ornithologist will greatly appreciate any items of information about the crows of Connecticut on one or more of these points, and any other observations about our much shot at but persistent black fellow citizen. These will be made good use of for local edification, and will also be sent to Washington for the Government bulletin. So will those who have any definite information whatever kindly inform the State ornithologist whether or not our crows in this State are improving in their morals.

HERBERT K. JOB,
State Ornithologist.

The Broad-Winged Hawk.

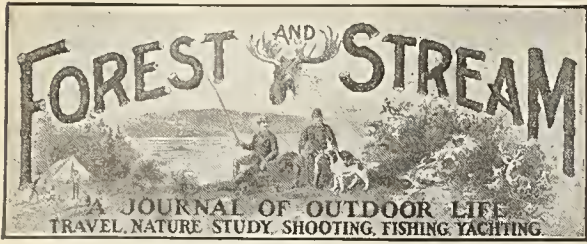
IN Numbers 3 and 4 of Volume XXIII. of the Wilson Bulletin, a quarterly of ornithology, published at Oberlin, Ohio, Frank L. Burns has a full article on the broad-winged hawk, perhaps one of the least known of our generally distributed hawks.

Mr. Burns has devoted more than twenty years to a study of this hawk and his article covers 175 pages. Besides his own observations, he has collected a remarkable amount of information from others, and publishes more than a page of notes acknowledging these correspondents' kindness.

He describes the broadwing hawk in its various forms, gives a list of its synonymy, an account of its geographic distribution—twenty-six pages—its flight, its food, enemies, relation to other birds, its relation to man, disposition in captivity, migration, mating, nesting habits, the young and a bibliography, of which last there are about thirty-eight pages.

Mr. Burns has studied the nestlings and kept them for a considerable time in captivity, so that he gives us much information about the molt, which is novel.

All the game laws of the United States and Canada, revised to date and now in force, are given in the Game Laws in Brief. See adv.



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THE OBJECT OF THIS JOURNAL

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

—FOREST AND STREAM, Aug. 14, 1873.

THE LESSONS OF THE WINTER.

THE long struggle for supremacy is nearing its close and the sun has gained another victory over his adversary, the winter night. Tomorrow will be St. Patrick's day and the end of the winter season. If a blizzard follows on Monday—well, it is the unexpected that happens in a region of many changes. Even the best guides lose the trail occasionally, and everybody knows that the infinite variety of spring days adds materially to the enduring charm of the vernal season. Who would, if he could, divide the year equally into seasons of snow, of rain, of summer heat, of autumn days or April sunshine, each season complete in itself and to be endured to the bitter end?

Since early December the frost has crept deeper and deeper into the ground, without a single thaw worthy of the name. Lakes and ponds and rivers are still coated with thick ice. Storage houses are filled with it, and the icemen are lying awake nights formulating excuses for next summer's high prices. And if the ice in streams and brooks goes out with sudden freshets, the game fish, which have had an abundance of water since last October, will be swept out as with a broom. In many places the ice on the Great Lakes has provided big game with a means of moving southward, and it is possible that moose and deer will be found, next autumn, in places where they have not been abundant in recent years. Only a few days ago timber wolves were reported in Western Pennsylvania. It is assumed that they came from Canada, cross-

ing Lake Erie on the ice, which has been thick enough for motor car travel.

As a general thing the snowfall has been light and big game has not been confined to yards, hence the winter mortality will be light. In the prairie and plains country, however, the loss of game has been heavy, but there the cold and lack of shelter had more effect than mere depth of snow. Feeding by wardens, clubs and individuals helped, and if this did not actually cut down the loss, it at least furnished an excellent popular object lesson and gave heretofore indifferent persons an insight into the necessity for this, to them, new work. It is now generally conceded that while ground game was capable of finding both food and shelter in the days of its abundance, the clearing of thickets, woodlands and fields and the cutting of forests have left small game very little food and less cover. Augmenting this is the work that has been done during the past two years to prevent forest and woods fires. Even leaf fires, heretofore regarded as harmless, are now known to be detrimental to ground game, and the boys who are fond of starting them are being taught to forego that youthful pleasure.

All of these improvements over old practices are necessary to-day if serious protective work is to be carried on. Fortunately very favorable results are in evidence and the situation is not so black as it is painted by some.

WORK AND SPORT.

A SOUTHERN correspondent, commenting on the recently closed shooting season in the State in which he resides, sums up the reasons for the fairly abundant supply of grouse left over for next season in the following terse sentences:

Plenty of grouse left for seed. Pot-hunters too lazy to bag them.

So there is one place where downright indolence is deserving of the meed of praise it seldom or never receives. We are glad to know it and to have the facts from one who is qualified to speak with intimate knowledge of the subject. Since the days of abundant game and of flintlocks, every town and village has had its few citizens, its characters, if you will, who have, with courage worthy of a better cause, lived up to their reputations; first, as mighty hunters; and secondly, as being too lazy to work.

Traditions have it that these men are hunters because they are too indolent to do anything else, but they, if permitted to explain their status, would put the matter in another light, saying they were unable to withstand the call of the woods and streams and the pursuit of wild life. It is but one of the many ways to express in actions, if not in words, the love of nature that takes men into the big and little wilds of old mother earth. The wealthy man and the hard working citizen seek the outdoors for rest, and are praised for their foresight. Society, being an exacting, straight-laced mistress, decrees that the poor man must first provide for his own and his family's wants before his shooting and fishing excursions shall receive her endorsement. It would be hard to say whether he believes in the ancient saying that "if your business interferes with your fishing, give up your business," but the fact remains that life for him is too short for all the play he would like to indulge in, and all the work society would have him do,

so he follows the line of least resistance, and this leads to woods and waters and peace.

But our correspondent's last statement should be elaborated. To bag grouse is one thing; to hunt for them quite another. In the hill country it is the character of the hunting that wears on the men of minimum energy and maximum capacity for rest. To reduce grouse to possession in those rough hills is not all fun of the sort sought by the easy-going pot-hunter.

Wise old Bonasa. Even if he does not know this, he must at any rate be credited with having found a place where he and his interesting family are safe, at least from the forays of his traditional enemy, the pot-hunter. Long may his shadow darken the drumming logs of the sunny South's hill country and the roar of his drumming be heard in the land.

ACTING DISTRICT FORESTER JOHN H. HATTON, of San Francisco, has prepared a statement that is intended to correct an impression that has become general in regard to hunting within the limits of the National forests. He says that in some quarters the impression has become current that hunting is entirely prohibited, and that on this account predatory animals have been increasing alarmingly in numbers. He wishes it understood that this idea is erroneous, and that the forest service welcomes the extermination of beasts of prey, in many cases employing hunters for this purpose. In some places ammunition and traps are purchased and loaned free to trappers who make trapping a business. In and closely adjacent to the California National forests there were killed during the last fiscal year 743 coyotes, 5 wolves, 5 mountain lions and 195 wildcats. In all the National forests there were killed during this time 6,487 coyotes, 172 wolves, 88 mountain lions and 870 wildcats. The only prohibitions to hunting in these forests are those prescribed by the State laws and there is no difference between the application of these laws outside and inside the forests.

ADMITTING that he has not studied the provisions of the water power bills introduced in the New York Legislature for the Conservation Commission, Governor Dix nevertheless endorses them, evidently because he has a vague idea that they fit in, somehow, with his pet conservation-of-natural-resources scheme. But the Governor need not waste time studying these measures, for if he and the commission oppose the water grabbers' bills, it is a foregone conclusion that the power interests will not permit the passage of any other power bill. The State may embark in the business of furnishing power at some future time, but not with the consent of private enterprises that, combined, are more powerful than appears on the surface of the pool of popular belief.

CORK waste, valued in the markets of Spain at about \$28 a ton to-day, not only had no value a few years ago, but was thrown away in the forests and utilized as fuel in factories. In 1910 about 30,000 tons of cork waste were exported to foreign countries. There is an export duty of \$9 per ton on corkwood in Spain, and the manufacturers are urging an increase in this tax, fearing the increased demand from other countries will cut down their supply.



Ticks from the Ship's Clock.

U. S. Senator Dodson will introduce a bill which provides that it shall be unlawful to use a boat propelled by gas, gasoline, naphtha or similar explosive medium unless the same is provided with an underwater exhaust or muffler, to muffle in a reasonable manner the noise of the explosion. The provisions of the bill apply only to tidal waters and shall not apply to boats competing in a race held under the direction of a duly incorporated yacht club or racing association. The penalty for violation is a fine of not less than \$25.

Members of Lake Champlain Y. C., at Burlington, Vt., are highly pleased over the acceptance of the commodoreship of the club by Dr. H. Nelson Jackson, and great things are expected of him. The doctor is an enthusiastic yachtsman, an excellent executive and eminently popular among club members. A handsome new club house is contemplated and will probably be erected on the site of the house recently damaged by fire. This will depend somewhat upon whether a long time lease on the dock can be had from the Central Vermont R. R. The Champlain club has one of the finest water locations among fresh water clubs. Ten miles of deep, protected waters with unexcelled harborage formed by the breakwaters built by the Government recently. The new committees are: House Committee, F. E. Rodliff, Dr. E. T. Brown, Hobart J. Shanley; Regatta Committee, A. E. Jury, Chairman; J. E. Traill, Secretary; C. H. Jones, Dr. O. S. Nims and L. P. Wood.

The International Sporting Club, of Monaco, announces that up to Feb. 22 entries for the motor boat events, taking place from April 1 to 13, numbered sixty-seven boats. Entry list closed Feb. 29 from which final reports have not yet been received.

Renovating the Hull.

HAVING completed the rubbing down and any scraping or burning off that is to be done, we may turn our attention to the recoating of the work. The scheme to be followed depends upon the type of boat and her size, for, naturally, one would hardly expect to arrange the work in the same way on a small boat that can be done from the ground all over as on a larger one that must be done, more or less, from the inside. Then, again, a good deal depends upon whether the finish be varnish or paint and enamel.

To take the simplest case, that of a small open boat finished with varnished topsides and fittings and painted bottom. The first thing to do, all rubbing down and repairs being completed, is to take a little varnish and thin it down with about half its bulk of turpentine, using it to "touch up" all particularly bare places and any new work. It should not be roughly applied, but well worked into the wood, so as to form a good key for the subsequent full coats, and it may pay to go pretty well all over the job with a coat of thin stuff when the first touch up has had time to dry. In the same way some rather thin lead paint of suitable color should be used to touch up any places on the bottom that look in want of an extra coat, and any seams that require restopping, for stopping will not hold in a seam unless the surfaces have been painted first.

It may be as well here to tender a little advice as to the materials and appliances to be used by the painter. First and foremost, use only the best of materials and get good brushes. Then endeavor to be as thorough as possible in the work, and take great care of the brushes and pots or kettles. A few extra shillings spent on buying a good supply of brushes and kettles instead of the more usual meager allowance will

be well invested, especially when it is remembered that good brushes are well-nigh everlasting in the hands of careful men who have but a small amount of work for them. It is a mistake to get very large brushes for boat work, and inexperienced users find a good deal of difficulty in working with them. At the same time a decent finish cannot be made with very small brushes on a large surface, so that the happy medium should be struck. For varnish the best brushes are made up with copper bindings, but flat ones in tin bindings are used to a considerable extent on the score of cheapness. The varnish tools (tools are the small round brushes for working along the edges and in corners, brushes being the bigger ones for working over panels, etc.) are copper bound, but paint tools are string bound, and paint tools and brushes should have a further binding of twine put on to shorten the effective length when new, the binding being taken off as the brush wears down. There is a good deal of knack in binding a brush properly, and a painter should be bribed to do them, or at least instruct the amateur. If the topsides be finished in white, brushes and tools must be provided and kept for this color alone, and the same with enamel, though where there is not much to be done, one might use well washed out paint brushes for the enamel.

Paint and varnish kettles need not be very large, but are much to be preferred to the assorted pickle jars seen in most amateur paint shops, though the pickle jars with the expanding rubber-jointed covers are very useful for keeping mixed paints and varnish in being airtight. To prevent sticking of the covers, a little linseed oil may be smeared on the surfaces, but this rots the rubber in time. Probably paints will be bought ready mixed, so that a large kettle for pumping will not be needed, though a paint strainer ought to be used for good work.

For priming and ground work of painted surfaces, the ready made paints are not much use, and it is better to get the paint specially made up at an oil and color store or at a regular painter's place, specifying that only genuine lead and materials must be used. The ready made colored paints are all right as stainers, but have not much lead in them, except in the better makes and certain colors, for white lead has such a powerful staining effect that it cannot be used except in light shades. For priming on bare wood that is to be finished white or any light shade, pink priming (that is, white lead paint with a little red lead added) should be used; for dark finish black should be added to make a slate color. On no account should the very cheap paints be used, especially for outside work for they simply cannot be made of good materials at the price sold at.

Now, to return to our job. After the touching up has dried, the stopping must be taken in hand, all open seams and cracks being filled with stopping of the proper shade to match the wood, though unstained stopping may be used on the paint work. The most usual stopping material is ordinary putty, which may be bought at any colorman's shop, and is whitening and linseed oil. If too hard, it may be softened by working into it a little oil, and if too soft may be stiffened by the addition of powdered whitening. Before use a suitable quantity must be well kneaded and worked up to the proper consistency and stained to the required shade with a small quantity of dry color; for under water work, or to toughen it a little white lead may be added. The stopping must be well pressed into the previously primed crevice by a flexible bladed knife and any surplus scraped smoothly off the surface by the back of the knife.

If necessary, a second or third touch up coat can be given and then a full coat of varnish all over the inside work. But, if the boat is just so big that the inside of the bottom cannot be cov-

ered from the outside of her, it may be better to work from the inside and paint inside first (anyway, the inside of lockers should be painted first of all), or the central parts that cannot be reached from outboard. It is usually reckoned to be better to cut the paint in up to the varnish than to do the paint first and have to work the varnish brush over the edge of the painted parts. So that we might paint all the middle part of the bottom, from the keel out toward the bilges, then varnish the inside of topsides, next cut in the paint up to the lower edge of varnish line, and lastly, varnish the seats and other parts that would be liable to get smeared or rubbed if done at first. The gunwales will be done with the topsides and outside work, and will probably want more coats than any part of the boat, excepting the rubbing pieces—which generally want some amount of scraping every year.

Whenever a second coat of varnish is to be applied over one only just put on—that is, as distinct from varnish that has been on some time and has been rubbed down with pumice—the first coat must be carefully rubbed down. To get good results with varnish—with paint, too, for that matter—it is of the utmost importance that each coat be allowed ample time to dry and harden properly before the preparation for the next be commenced. Except in emergency, at least twenty-four hours should be allowed between coats, and twice that time is not at all too much, especially in the winter or damp weather. The first coat having dried hard, the whole surface must be well smeared over with whitening, applied by a soft cloth (a piece of well washed flannel does fine, and should be rubbed on a chunk of whitening and applied to the work) and then lightly rubbed down by the finest glass paper. The idea of the whitening is to stop the gumming up of the glass paper, the working surface of which needs to be continually changed, even with this precaution. The whole of the whitening must be thoroughly dusted off with a fairly soft brush or brushes, a pair of bellows or a good tyre pump being handy to get it out of corners, and just before starting on the next coat, the work should be gone over with a soft wash-leather that has been well washed out and wrung out almost dry, the object of the leather being to pick up any dust adhering to the varnish.—The Yachtsman, England.

American Seamen's Friend Society.

SEVERE storms, followed by wrecks, were more prevalent this winter along the Atlantic coast than for many years past, according to maritime interests. An unusual number of shipwrecked and destitute men have landed in New York during the last four months. These men were friendless and many miles from home; they were without money or prospects; they needed nourishment and clothes.

When shipwrecked and destitute seamen land in New York they come to the American Seamen's Friend Society for aid. Every seaman has heard of this organization. He knows that it helps his stranded mates to their feet. The society has been doing this work for eighty-four years, regardless of race, creed or color. It has had more calls for aid from destitute seamen during the last few months than in any similar period in its history. That the work is a necessity is evident.

To give an instance: A captain and his crew of three men were forced to abandon their vessel off Cape Hatteras. They were picked up and the small boat swamped as they clambered on board the steamship. The four men were landed in New York, and following the custom, applied to the treasurer of the American Seamen's Friend Society, No. 76 Wall street, for aid. All were suffering from shock and exposure. Their story was investigated, and the four men found deserving. They were helped, so far as funds permitted, with food, lodging, clothes and shoes. The captain was sent to his home in Boston, and the men to their homes in Norfolk, Va., where they are known and have better prospects for work. This is only one out of many similar cases that are brought to the society from time to time.

The American Seamen's Friend Society has a building at No. 507 West street, known as the Seamen's Institute. It is a home for seamen when in the port of New York. The men have comforts provided for them at less than cost. During the last four months the number of seamen who were given free food, lodging and clothing at this institute averaged more than 200 each month.

When forlorn and destitute men open the door of the institute, they are welcomed; in fact, even the sailor who spent his money in the saloons on the waterfront and has not a cent in his pocket is given a bed. The bed is comfortable and the room is warm. Many seamen have taken a fresh grasp on self-respect as a result of this human interest. Letters to the society's officers is the evidence to prove it. The ships' apprentices also make the institute their home. Letters are on file from the boys' mothers in appreciation of the society's watchful care over their boys when in port.

Motor Boating

Amateur Motor Boat Men.

COMMODORE WILLIAM B. SELDEN, of the New York Motor Boat Club, has been obtaining the views of prominent amateurs on his questions, "What is an amateur motor boat man?" The questions he submitted were as follows:

First—Should professional sailing masters, pilots, mates, engineers and helpers be barred from amateur motor boat races?

Second—Should the professional mechanic and engineer, working for daily hire at his trade, be barred from such races?

Third—Should the owner of a boat, when the boat is racing, be on his boat even if he is not competent to sail it?

Fourth—Taking into consideration the fact that constant handling of a gasoline engine and ignition systems will in time make any one familiar with their uses and always more expert than the green boat owner; and that the mere selling of boats, engines and accessories, does not necessarily imply professionalism in its true sense; cannot a rule for the racing of motor boats in amateur events be laid down, which, while it would bar the strictly professional, working at his business for hire, would be sufficiently broad and comprehensive in its scope to allow all others to race motor boats as amateur sportsmen?

Thus far Commodore Selden has obtained opinions from those higher up in amateur athletics, who are not qualified to judge as experts because they represent only that branch of sport, the participants in which have their expenses for training, uniforms, transportation and 'living,' while in training, paid by the clubs they represent, while the yachtsman or motor boat owners pay their own expenses from beginning to end. Our answers would be—

No. 1—"No," so long as the professional did not steer the boat nor have charge of the actual running of the engine. Professionals should be allowed to oil or make repairs.

No. 2—"No," under same conditions as in answer to question above.

No. 3—"No." Suppose an owner goes to the expense of sending his boat to Monaco to the races this summer and is taken sick before the race. It would be obviously unfair to him to compel the withdrawal of his boat, and thereby lose his investment, presuming she were built for this particular race, simply because he could not be on his craft.

No. 4—An engine designer or an expert operator who does not earn his living running engines after they have been installed in hulls should certainly not be barred from handling motor boat engines in a race any more than Slazenger, who makes tennis rackets, should be barred from playing amateur tennis did he so desire.

Why not get opinions from motor boat own-

ers who are both amateur and expert and frame up rules based upon a consensus of opinion of these men, exclusive of any advice from the Amateur Athletic Union or the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen.

Tricked by the Compass.

COMPASS troubles are frequent on board a power boat, and in many instances have come very near having serious consequences, says Outing. Mr. Giles, owner of Elmo II., had an experience that under different circumstances might have wrecked his craft.

In the last Cornfield race he had sighted the lightship and was heading straight for it when he began to notice that the compass was swinging gradually around. From east by north it went slowly to east and then to southeast.

He thought at first it was due to the tide carrying him down and did not bother about it, but after a while he realized the deviation was too great, and he called to one of the crew to look around for the cause. The man soon found it. A lantern hoisted at the masthead had broken from its lashings and gradually worked down the stay until near enough to the compass to affect it. Had not the lightship been in sight the change of course would hardly have been observed and there is no telling where the boat might have landed.

Aboard the Kittrois, in the Marblehead race of 1909, something very similar happened. While passing Block Island a screwdriver had to be used, and it was inadvertently dropped beside the helmsman. To the surprise of every one, when Vineyard Sound lightship was raised, it was off the starboard bow instead of being well to port. The true course had been accurately held and every one knew something must be wrong. A search was instituted and the offending screwdriver discovered, hidden under a sweater.

"The most curious episode of the lot I witnessed on another trip. In some unaccountable way the jewel upon which the compass rested was broken during a storm, and although the dial seemed to rotate as usual, it really caught at times and failed to round against the boat.

"We had been skirting the outward coast of Long Island for about four hours in a dense fog and should have been about three miles off shore when one of those unexplainable impulses which prompt us now and then without apparent reason urged me to climb out on the turtle deck and act as lookout. I had been on watch before the fog closed in and knew positively that our bearing at the time and our course since had been right.

"Nevertheless, almost unwittingly, I yielded to the impulse. I had not been forward more than thirty seconds when my heart jumped into my mouth. Dead ahead, not twenty yards away, four or five blackcaps, the vanguard of a rocky shore near Montauk, had suddenly loomed into view. The reverse lever stopped us in time and we backed carefully into deep water, but had I hesitated at all or had it been dark nothing on earth could have saved us from running aground among the breakers at full speed.

"So well have skippers learned to appreciate the dangers from compass vagaries that two and even three instruments are generally carried on various parts of the boat. In the quoted instance we had a standard on the after deck and thereafter stationed a man beside it with instructions to warn the steersman every time he swerved from the course."

Canoeing

Eastern Division Dinner.

THE annual dinner of the Eastern Division of the A. C. A. was held at the American House, Boston, Saturday evening, March 9, and fifty members and guests were present. Wm. W.

Crosby, of the Initou Canoe Club, officiated as toastmaster and called on the following speakers: Samuel Burnham, treasurer of the A. C. A., gave a very entertaining talk on Sugar Island and the general camp, urging all to go there and have a good time. Rear-Commodore John B. Howard spoke about canoe racing and handed out some good ideas on the racing game. Chairman B. L. Goodwin, of the camp-site committee for the Eastern Division, told what had been done so far in regard to the Eastern Division meet, which will be held at Lakeville, Mass., June 15, 16 and 17. He said that about thirty acres of woodland had been procured on the shore of Long Pond where camping facilities were of the very best and that his committee were going to do everything in their power to make the meet the best camping meet in the history of the Eastern Division.

Capt. E. V. Cormerais, of the Dedham Boat Club, who is also chairman of the transportation committee for the Eastern Division, in addition to some very witty remarks, said that arrangements would probably be made to get canvas and duffel to the Eastern Division meet by trolley express. Fred Davis, Fred W. Cramphorne, Louis Stringer and John Robertson spoke entertainingly on canoeing matters.

The gathering broke up with everybody expressing their intention to be present at the division meet in June.

FRED BRODBECK,
Vice-Commodore E. D. A. C. A.

A. C. A., Western Division.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 1.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The following events are scheduled for the season: Mid-winter meeting and dinner, Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago, March 16, 3 P. M. and 6 P. M.; Fox River-Illinois River cruise, Aurora, May 30-31, June 1-2; Division Meet, July 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8. General Meet, Sugar Island, Aug. 9 to Aug. 23; Labor Day cruise, Aug. 31, Sept. 1 and 2.

Detailed information concerning each will be given later. F. B. HUNTINGTON, Vice-Com.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 8.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The annual mid-winter reunion of the Western Division will be held at the Grand

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YACHT and BOAT SAILING

By the late Dixon Kemp

Tenth edition. Published 1904. We have a copy in fairly good condition, published at \$12, which we will sell for \$9.00.

FOREST AND STREAM PUBLISHING CO.

Pacific Hotel, Chicago, Ill., on Saturday, March 16. Dinner will be served at 6:30, preceded by a business meeting, to be called at 3 p. m. at the hotel. The previous dinners at the Grand Pacific are a sufficient guarantee as to the excellence of the meal and its service. The price has been fixed at \$1.50 per plate.

The success attending the previous gatherings this winter leads to the belief that this reunion will be the best in the history of the division, and no efforts will be spared by those in charge to make it a lasting remembrance for all who are fortunate enough to be present.

Frederick A. Fenger, A. C. A., 5789, will give a talk, illustrated by lantern slides, on an 800-mile canoe cruise in the West Indies, taken by him last winter.

Commodore Kretzmer, of New York, will be here to speak for the administration, and to tell of the plans made for the success of the 1912 camp at Sugar Island, St. Lawrence River, Aug. 9-23. Ex-Commodore Thorn, of Buffalo, who so greatly aided in the organization of the Western Division in 1899, will also be here, and can be counted on to say something of interest to all members of the A. C. A.

The selection of the location for the annual camp and meeting of the division, July 4-8, will be made at the meeting preceding the dinner, and representatives from the various localities, who desire to bring their choice for the camp before the meeting, are asked to be on hand with maps and other necessary data, and to voice their sentiments as to the best campsite and plans for the camp.

The division has gained largely by new members and by transfers since Jan. 1, with a number of prospective members yet to be heard from, and this opportunity is taken to impress upon members the necessity of losing no time in securing the applications of friends for publication and election to the A. C. A. at once, to insure their names appearing in the new Year Book.

As this will be the final reunion of the winter season, and as the division will be honored by the presence of Messrs. Kretzmer and Thorn as its guests, it is specially desired that we have a record-breaking attendance, and to that end members are urged to signify their intentions of being present, and to bring with you all the canoeing well wishers in your neighborhood.

F. B. HUNTINGTON, Vice-Com.

A. C. A. Membership.

NEW MEMBERS PROPOSED.

Atlantic Division.—Eugene H. Hunter, 2813 Poplar street, Philadelphia, Pa., by H. LeRoy Walker; Samuel L. Cornell, 507 West 179th street, New York city, by Harold E. Laubinger.

NEW MEMBERS ELECTED.

Atlantic Division.—6347, Harry S. Gault, 25 South Sixth street, Philadelphia, Pa.; 6351, Thomas R. G. Phipps, 2552 North Myrtlewood street, Philadelphia, Pa.; 6353, Julius A. Leroux, 2513 Seventh avenue, New York city; 6354, J. Erlandsen, 308 West 154th street, New York city.

Central Division.—6348, Clyde V. McCurdy, 349 Marguerite avenue, Wilmerding, Pa.; 6352, W. Cordes Snyder, Snow Shoe, Pa.

Western Division.—6346, Harold P. Gould, Riverside, Ill.; 6349, Louis A. Boyle, 133 North Fourth street, Aurora, Ill.; 6350, Robert J. Nordhold, 1318 Cornelia street, Chicago, Ill.

RESIGNATIONS.

Atlantic Division.—807, William J. Haines, Philadelphia, Pa.

Central Division.—5732, Ray B. Kurtz, Buffalo, N. Y.; 5480, Charles A. Searing, Pittsburg, Pa.; 6223, Raymond A. Duke, Wilkinsburg, Pa.

Eastern Division.—4492, J. W. Rice, Winchester, Mass.

MEMBER TRANSFERRED.

3462, T. Rice Davis, care of North West Malleable Iron Co., Milwaukee, Wis., from Atlantic Division to Western Division.

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Fixtures.

REGISTERED TOURNAMENTS.

- March 31.—Columbus (O.) G. C. L. Fisher, Sec'y.
- March 22.—Royal Centre (Ind.) G. C. J. E. Swisher, Sec'y.
- March 22-23.—Orange (N. J.) G. C. F. R. Wickes, Sec'y.
- March 23.—Temple, Pa.—Hercules G. C. A. K. Ludwig, Sec'y.
- April 2-3.—Birmingham (Ala.) G. C. O. L. Gary, Sec'y.
- April 8.—Mt. Airy (Md.) G. C. Ray Watkins, Mgr.
- April 9-10.—Moberly (Mo.) G. C. L. R. Hulén, Sec'y.
- April 13.—Perry, Okla.—Oklahoma State tournament, under the auspices of the Perry G. C. Bush H. Bowman, Sec'y.
- April 10.—Gaithersburg (Md.) G. C. R. M. Purdum, Sec'y.
- April 11.—Atglen (Pa.) G. C. L. R. Lewis, Mgr.
- April 13.—Rittersville, Pa.—Lehigh R and G. C. H. F. Koch, Sec'y.
- April 15-17.—New Orleans, La.—City Park G. C. E. F. Leekert, Sec'y.
- April 17-19.—Wichita, Kans.—Kansas State tournament, under the auspices of the Interurban G. C. C. W. Jones, Sec'y, 209 N. Main St., Wichita, Kans.
- April 18.—Columbus (O.) G. C. L. Fisher, Sec'y.
- April 23-24.—Spokane, Wash.—Washington State tournament, under the auspices of the Spokane R. and G. C. T. B. Ware, Pres.
- April 23-25.—Laurel, Miss.—Mississippi State tournament under the auspices of the Laurel G. C. Chas. Green, Pres.
- April 23-25.—Omaha (Neb.) G. C. F. T. Lovering, Sec'y.
- April 27-28.—Chicago (Ill.) G. C. E. B. Shogren, Sec'y.
- May 1.—Crete (Neb.) G. C. R. G. Spadt, Sec'y.
- May 2.—Jewell (Ia.) G. C. W. S. Hoon, Sec'y.
- May 2.—Dublin (O.) G. C. N. J. Dominy, Sec'y.
- May 2-3.—Kankakee (Ill.) G. C. E. F. Radeke, Sec'y.
- May 4.—Bethel, Conn.—Western Connecticut T. S. L. tournament, under the auspices of the Bethel G. C. C. K. Bailey, Sec'y.
- May 7.—Pittsburgh, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania Trapshooters' League tournament, under auspices of the Herron Hill G. C. Thos. D. Bell, Sec'y.
- May 6-8.—Vicksburg (Miss.) G. C. J. J. Bradfield, Sec.
- May 7-8.—Des Moines, Ia.—Hyperion G. C. W. E. Moyer, Mgr.
- May 7-8.—Columbus (Neb.) G. C. G. A. Schroeder, Sec'y.
- May 8-9.—Camden (Ark.) G. C. J. P. Wright, Mgr.
- May 8-9.—Columbus (O.) G. C. Lon Fisher, Sec'y.
- May 9.—Riverside, Ill.—National G. C. C. W. May, Pres.
- May 9.—Vergas (Minn.) R. and G. C. C. Scharf, Sec'y.
- May 9-10.—Charlotte, N. C.—Mecklenburg County G. C. E. P. Coles, Sec'y.
- May 9-10.—David City (Neb.) G. C. E. D. Taylor, Sec'y.
- May 14-15.—Adel, Ia.—Adel G. C. C. F. Clarke, Sec'y.
- May 14-16.—Columbus, Ga.—The Interstate Association's seventh Southern Handicap tournament, under the auspices of the Columbus G. C.; \$1,000 added money. The winner of first place in the Southern Handicap is guaranteed \$250 in cash and a trophy. Elmer E. Shaner, Sec'y-Treas., Pittsburgh, Pa.
- May 15.—Mt. Holly (N. J.) G. C. A. J. Deltete, Sec'y.
- May 15.—Spring Valley (Minn.) G. C. J. M. Carey, Sec.
- May 15-16.—Fairmont, W. Va.—West Virginia State tournament, under the auspices of the Fairmont G. C. Ed. H. Taylor, Sec'y.
- May 15-17.—Peoria, Ill.—Illinois State tournament, under the auspices of the Illinois State S. A. Robert Scholes, Sec'y.
- May 16.—Scranton (Pa.) R. & G. C. M. F. Bohn, Sec'y.
- May 17.—Nevada (Ia.) G. C. E. W. Scott, Sec'y.
- May 17.—Pottsville (Pa.) G. & F. P. A. Elvin I. Elliott, Sec'y.
- May 18.—Phillipsburg, N. J. Alert G. C. Edw. F. Markley, Pres.
- May 20-21.—Iowa City (Ia.) G. C. C. Bothell, Sec'y.
- May 21.—Milton Junction (Wis.) G. C. W. H. Smith Sec'y.
- May 21-23.—Waco, Tex.—Texas State tournament, under the auspices of the Waco G. C. E. S. Forsgard, Mgr.
- May 21-24.—Sunbury, Pa.—Pennsylvania State tournament, under the auspices of the Sunbury-Selinsgrove G. C. J. W. Schoffstall, Sec'y.
- May 22.—Galion (O.) G. C. C. C. Mandeville, Sec'y.
- May 23.—Mt. Morris (Ill.) G. C. H. W. Cushing, Sec'y.
- May 23.—Portage (Wis.) G. C. J. Raup, Sec'y.
- May 23-24.—Waterloo (Ia.) G. C. J. F. Libby, Sec'y.
- May 23-24.—Lexington, Ky.—Kentucky State tournament, under the auspices of the Fayette G. C. F. C. Bell Sec'y.
- May 23-24.—Delta (Colo.) G. C. R. A. King, Pres.
- May 24.—Norwich, N. Y.—Chenango County G. C. E. D. Borden, Act. Sec'y.
- May 25.—New Haven, Conn.—Western Connecticut T. S. League tournament, under the auspices of the New Haven G. C. Wm. F. Alcorn, Sec'y.
- May 28.—Albia, Ia.—Monroe County F. & G. P. A. T. B. Perry, Jr., Sec'y.
- May 28-29.—Benton (Ill.) G. C. W. H. Foulk, Sec'y.
- May 28-30.—Omaha, Neb.—Nebraska State tournament, under the auspices of the Omaha G. C. F. T. Lovering, Sec'y.
- May 29-30.—Sikeston (Mo.) G. C. W. H. Tanner, Sec'y.
- May 29-30.—Wilmington, Del.—Delaware State tournament under the auspices of the Du Pont G. C. T. E. Doremus, Sec'y.
- May 30.—Cleveland (O.) G. C. F. H. Wallace, Sec'y.
- May 30.—Buffalo (N. Y.) Audubon Club. B. V. Covert, Pres.

- May 30.—Watertown (Wis.) G. C. B. H. Reick, Sec'y.
- June 1.—Royersford (Pa.) G. C. F. A. Anderson, Sec'y.
- June 1.—Bunker Hill (Ill.) G. C. W. Fahrenkrog, Sec'y.
- June 4.—Pillow (Pa.) G. C. J. A. Bingaman, Sec'y.
- June 4-6.—Mexico, Mo.—Fifth annual State tournament of the Missouri State Trapshooters' Association, under the auspices of the Audrain Country Gun Club, of Farber, Mo. Russell Glynn, Sec'y.
- June 4-7.—Dayton, O.—Ohio State tournament, under the auspices of the N. C. R. G. C. W. F. MacCandless, Sec'y.
- June 5.—Janesville (Wis.) G. C. L. L. Nickerson, Sec'y.
- June 5-6.—Aurelia (Ia.) G. C. Frank R. Welch, Sec'y.
- June 5-7.—Webster, S. D.—South Dakota State tournament, under the auspices of the Webster G. C. John Sherbino, Sec'y.
- June 5-7.—Warm Springs, Ga.—Merriwether G. C. T. B. Slade, Mgr.
- June 6.—Wilber (Neb.) G. C. H. F. Magnusson, Mgr.
- June 6-8.—Newark, N. J.—New Jersey State Sportsmen's Association tournament. Chas. T. Day, Sec'y.
- June 8.—Conde (S. D.) G. C. A. E. McMillan, Sec'y.
- June 8.—Utica, N. Y.—Genesee G. C. E. J. Loughlin, Sec'y.
- June 8-9.—Brainerd, Minn.—Riverside G. C. H. L. Paine, Sec'y.
- June 11-13.—Syracuse, N. Y.—New York State tournament, under the auspices of the New York State Sportsmen's Association. L. H. Schortemeier, Sec'y-Treas., 201 Pearl street, New York.
- June 11.—Washington, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania Trapshooters' League tournament, under the auspices of the Washington G. C. C. W. Peterson, Sec'y.
- June 11-13.—Sioux City, Ia.—Soo Gun Club. W. F. Duncan, Sec'y.
- June 12.—Brodhead (Wis.) G. C. J. B. Pierce, Sec'y.
- June 12-13.—Pine Bluff (Ark.) G. C. E. J. Voss, Sec'y.
- June 12-14.—Hickman (Ky.) G. C. S. L. Dodds, Pres.
- June 17-19.—Salida, Colo.—Colorado, New Mexico and Wyoming State tournament, under the auspices of the Salida G. C. W. G. Myers, Sec'y.
- June 18-19.—Barre, Vt.—Vermont State tournament, under the auspices of Barre G. C. J. M. Barclay, Pres.
- June 18-19.—Boise, Idaho.—Idaho State tournament, under the auspices of the Boise G. C. W. C. Tatro, Pres.
- June 18-21.—Springfield, Ill.—The Interstate Association's thirteenth Grand American Handicap tournament, on the grounds of the Illinois Gun Club; \$1,500 added money. The winner of first place in the G. A. H. guaranteed \$1,000 in cash and a trophy. Elmer E. Shaner, Sec'y-Treas., Pittsburgh, Pa.
- June 20.—Nicholson (Pa.) R. and G. C. L. A. Wright, Sec'y.
- June 22.—Long Hill, Conn.—Western Connecticut T. S. L. tournament, under the auspices of the Hillside G. C. Homer F. Sherman, Sec'y.
- June 22.—Newmanstown (Pa.) G. C. F. S. Rader, Sec'y.
- June 25-28.—Eugene, Ore.—Pacific Indians. F. C. Riehl, Sec'y.
- June 27.—Hicksville (O.) G. C. W. B. Bricker, Pres.
- June 27-28.—Spencer (Ia.) G. C. G. O. Round, Sec'y.
- July 3.—Catasauqua, Pa.—Bryden G. C. E. C. Jones, Sec.
- July 4.—Syracuse, N. Y.—Hunters' Club of Onondaga County. Chas. H. Stannard, Sec'y.
- July 9-11.—Fort Dodge, Ia.—Iowa State tournament, under the auspices of the Fort Dodge G. C. Jos. Kautzky, Mgr.
- July 9-11.—Little Rock, Ark.—Arkansas State tournament, under the auspices of the Little Rock G. C. Geo. W. Clements, Mgr.
- July 9-11.—Bradford, Pa.—The Interstate Association's seventh Eastern Handicap tournament, under the auspices of the Bradford G. C.; \$1,000 added money. The winner of first place in the Eastern Handicap is guaranteed \$250 in cash and a trophy. Elmer E. Shaner, Sec'y-Treas., Pittsburgh, Pa.
- July 14-15.— Fargo, N. D.—North Dakota State tournament, under the auspices of the Gate City G. C. Albert E. Rose, Sec'y.
- July 16.—Butler, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania Trapshooters' League tournament, under the auspices of the Butler R. and G. C. S. G. Purvis, Sec'y.
- July 16-17.—Davenport, Ia.—Cumberland G. C. Harry Martens, Sec'y.
- July 18.—Lorain (O.) G. C. J. P. Traxler, Sec'y.
- July 20.—Danbury, Conn.—Western Connecticut Trapshooters' League tournament, under the auspices of the Pahquioque G. C. E. H. Bailey, Sec'y.
- July 22-23.—Crookston (Minn.) G. C. W. E. Rowe, Pres.
- July 25-26.—Warroad, Minn.—Minnesota State tournament, under the auspices of the Minnesota State Sportsmen's Association. Peter Aldrin, Sec'y.
- July 29.—Baudette (Minn.) G. C. A. M. Hoover, Sec'y.
- Aug. 1.—Plattville (Wis.) G. C. F. J. Bridges, Sec'y.
- Aug. 6.—Belle Vernon, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania Trapshooters' League tournament, under the auspices of the Belle Vernon G. C. B. F. Daugherty, Sec'y.
- Aug. 6-7.—Lock Haven (Pa.) G. C. C. A. Jobson, Sec'y.
- Aug. 7-8.—Lindsay (Okla.) G. C. Robt. May, Sec'y.
- Aug. 8.—Berwick (Pa.) R. and G. C. W. I. Shrader, Sec'y.
- Aug. 10-11.—Chicago (Ill.) G. C. E. B. Shogren, Sec'y.
- Aug. 14.—Batavia, N. Y.—Holland G. C. Chas. W. Gardiner, Sec'y.
- Aug. 14-16.—Kansas City, Mo.—The Interstate Association's Seventh Western Handicap tournament, under the auspices of the Kansas City G. C.; \$1,000 added money. The winner of first place in the Western Handicap is guaranteed \$250 in cash and a trophy. Elmer E. Shaner, Sec'y-Treas., Pittsburgh, Pa.
- Aug. 20-21.—Sioux Falls (S. D.) G. C. A. Olson, Sec'y.
- Aug. 23.—Sandusky, O.—Ye Oak Meadow G. C. Ira C. Krupp, Sec'y.

Aug. 27-29.—Portland, Ore.—The Interstate Association's seventh Pacific Coast Handicap tournament, under the auspices of the Portland G. C.; \$1,000 added money. The winner of first place in the Pacific Coast Handicap is guaranteed \$250 in cash and a trophy. Elmer E. Shaner, Sec'y-Treas., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Sept. 2.—Ogdensburg (N. Y.) S. A. J. M. Morley, Sec.
 Sept. 2.—Bridgeport, Conn.—Western Connecticut Trapshooters' League tournament, under auspices of the Sea Side G. C. Earl R. Lewis, Sec'y.
 Sept. 5.—London (O.) G. C. H. L. Hildinger, Sec'y.
 Sept. 10.—McKeesport, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania Trapshooters' League tournament, under the auspices of the Youghiogheny Country Club. R. J. Caughey, Sec'y.
 Sept. 10-13.—Denver, Colo.—Rocky Mountain Interstate Sportsmen's Association; \$5,000 added money. Ambrose E. McKenzie, Mgr.

DRIVERS AND TWISTERS.

Keep a place in your date book for the annual national championships at Travers Island, April 4, with practice day April 3. You will find good company both at the traps and in the club house.

T. H. K., Secretary of Hudson Gun Club, Jersey City, writes: "On April 21 we purpose holding our annual merchandise prize shoot at 100 targets, open to all amateurs. Joe Whitley will preside in the dining hall on this occasion, and we assure you that all hands will be well taken care. Refreshments gratis."

The tournament that was to be held on Feb. 22 by Cleveland Gun Club will be shot April 3. No use telling the regular shooter about the events engineered by F. H. W.'s charges, but in case some of the new shooters do not know the kind they have in Cleveland, I may add: "They don't come any better."

Secretary J. A. Bingaman, of Pillow Gun Club, Pillow, Pa., has pressed the button starting the wheels moving toward making the registered tournament June 14 a great big success. It is safe to say that if the rest of the members of Pillow are as enthusiastic as Brother Bingaman, the shoot will make the rest of the State lean over and listen.

William A. Murdock, to whom is due considerable of the credit for the success of Meadow Springs Gun Club, of Philadelphia, has declined renomination for the secretaryship, because of business obligations. The absence of Mr. Murdock from the busy end of the club will be keenly felt by those who have known him personally or by correspondence. His successor will have to be good to make good.

Elmer E. Shaner, Secretary-Treasurer Interstate Association, writes: "Numerous gun clubs have evidently overlooked the fact that our rules pertaining to the registration of Sunday tournaments have not been changed, as we have lately received several requests to register Sunday dates. For the benefit of all concerned, we thank you to announce in the Trap Department of FOREST AND STREAM that we are not privileged to register a tournament for Sunday only. A tournament which includes a Sunday may be registered, but the scores made on week days only are counted in the official records."

Following out the plan adopted in 1909, the Du Pont Company again offers to both amateur and professional trapshooters of the United States and Canada a solid gold watch fob as its "1912 long run trophy." The shape of the charm is unique, the design being bas relief of a trapshooter in position at the score. The conditions are the same as in the past—i. e., a professional must break 125 straight in a registered tournament to be entitled to a trophy; amateurs must break 100 straight under the same conditions. The only other condition imposed by the Du Pont Company is that the party making the long run must use one or other of the brands of smokeless shotgun powders manufactured by that company. After a shooter has won a "long run trophy," he receives an additional bar for each long run made by him in subsequent registered tournaments.

The revolver shooters of southern Ohio and northern Kentucky who desire to compete for a place on the American team, which will enter the contests in the Olympic games at Stockholm, will have their trials in Cincinnati, the U. S. Revolver Association having selected the Queen City as the place for these trials in this section. The contests will be held out of doors,

and it is probable that the range of the Hyde Park Gun Club will be used. Any citizen of the above sections of Ohio and Kentucky, can enter the trials, which will be conducted under the supervision of a governor appointed by the U. S. Revolver Association. There will be a number of the members of the Cincinnati Revolver Club entered for the trials, and several other clubs will also be represented. Cincinnati is the home of quite a number of good revolver shots, and there is a possibility of one of them making the team. At the club's annual meeting the following officers were elected: Howard Cox, President; Dr. P. K. Phillips, Vice-President; Dr. E. H. Thompson, Treasurer; Dr. A. A. Yungblut, Secretary.

Hudson Gun Club.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., March 10.—Wintry winds or March gales could not keep the members of the Hudson Gun Club from indulging in their favorite game at the traps, as there was an attendance this morning of thirty-one shooters present at roll call.

We had the pleasure of meeting Messrs. Kirkwood and Osborne, who journeyed from Boston, Mass., for the first time at our grounds, and Messrs. Billings and Coffin from Glen Ridge, N. J., who have been strangers here for some time past; and last, but not least, our old club mate, E. B. Staples from Franklyn, Mass., who could not resist the temptation to stay away from his old stamping grounds, so with the assistance of a half dozen boys to carry his luggage, he managed to reach the grounds safe and sound, and showed us that he still knows how to break clay pigeons. Well, they are all fine fellows, and we would be pleased to throw targets for them as often as they come over—and then some.

The wind this morning was blowing a gale, and the day was very cold, conditions that are not propitious to high scores, and the shooter that could keep in the 20 column was going some, and had to keep at it pretty stiff to do so.

Lou Shortey this morning managed to beat out the bunch for high average with 84 per cent., Ed. Staples being the runner-up with 83, and Dave Engle and P. Osborne tying on 82 for third place with the low average prize going to Joe Whitley.

Our next shooting date is March 24, and we are going to have a number of matches between some of our members take place on this date, so if you want to be in line for cigars, ice cream, etc., that will be on hand on this occasion, just be on the job. Everybody is welcome, and if you don't know how to get to the grounds, just ask the first "cop" that you meet.

Targets:	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
D D Engle	20	20	20	20	24	..	..
J H Williams	17	19	18	18	15	15	..
G F Hutchings	16	19	18	16	20	19	16
H Matthies	10	11	13	12	12	14	11
Matthies, Jr.	16	16	12	11	..	..	..
J Williams, Jr.	15	14	15	14	..	..	..
W O'Brien	17	17	15	20	21	20	..
L H Schorty	20	19	23	21	22	21	..
E B Staples	22	22	18	22	21	20	..
P Osborne	22	19	22	24	20	17	..
H Kirkwood	20	22	24	..	..	..	..
F Pfannstiel	17	19	10	11	..	..	..
B Beyersdoft	10	10	13	18	16	..	..
W Krippner	17	18	10	13	..	..	..
C E Rowley	19	17	15	15	15	19	19
C E Phelps	18	13	19	16	18	..	..
C Phelps, Jr.	3	12	17	14	16	..	..
Dr S O'Brien	12	16	10	14	14	15	..
O B Yonkers	13	14	..	..	..	..	..
W S Roach	15	19	14	12	16	15	..
T H Kelley	18	20	19	21	22	19	..
D B Whitley	16	16	11	19	14	11	..
P Coffin	23	20	23	..	..	..	..
C W Billings	14	17	13	..	..	..	..
C von Lengerke	15	22	19	19	19	20	..
H Neusslein	..	..	..	..	13	13	15
G Schuessler	..	..	..	..	10	11	9
A C Kurzell	..	..	..	..	10	12	11
L Cherry	..	..	..	..	..	15	18
J H Young	..	..	..	..	12	12	15
B Vivian	..	..	..	..	12	9	..

Essex C. C.

WEST ORANGE, N. J., March 9.—Senator Austin Colgate won a leg on the 1,000-target committee cup with a score of 90 and handicap of 16. In the 25-bird string for the Heller cup, B. M. Shanley, Jr., and Albert O. Headley tied on 23. After three ties in the shoot-off the event was postponed until to-day. The scores:

Committee cup, 100 targets, handicap: Daly (0) 85, J. A. Hart (0) 88, B. M. Shanley, Jr. (0) 91, Gales (0) 77, Colgate (16) 90; H. H. Ross, Jr. (28) 74, Jesse Metcalf (16) 56, L. H. Ross (28) 88, Peter Hauck, Jr. (16) 87, A. O. Headley (16) 85.

Two-man team match, handicap: Daly and Shanley (scratch) 42, Hauck (4) and Hart (0) 50, Ross, Jr. (7) and Gales (4) 40, Headley (4) and George O'Reilly (5) 35. Shanley trophy, ten pairs of doubles: Daly 14, Hart 13, Shanley 13, Gales 11, Colgate 11, Ross, Jr., 11, Metcalf 9, Hauck 11, Headley 11, O'Reilly 7.

Ye Oak Meadow Gun Club.

SANDUSKY, O., March 2.—On the Gillespie cup, Parker and Douglas tied, with Zinn second. Roy Parker won the championship pin at 75 targets. Scores: Championship pin: Roy Parker 60, Douglas 58, Krupp 49, Zinn 47, Bates 45, Champion 44, Donahue 42, Hill 19 out of 50.

Independent Gun Club.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 9.—Although the weather was bad for trapshooting, the entry list was the largest in many moons at the Keystone traps to-day. H. B. Cook won the special cup after a triple shoot-off with Joel Davis, J. B. Fontaine and W. H. Clegg. Chas. H. Newcomb was high gun for the day with 94. Walter Firth was given a spoon as runner-up with a total of 99, while the spoon winner in Class B was Kunkle, after a shoot-off with McKean, the Class C dipper going to Howard George. As a result of the shoot, Cook, Davis, Clegg and Fontaine secure the first wins on the John Philip Sousa trophy.

	Added	Yards.	Targets.	Total.
Freeman	16	12	96	96
H George	16	10	80	80
Wills	16	16	94	94
Firth	16	35	99	99
Taylor	16	40	75	75
Joel Davis	16	15	100	100
Harkins	16	28	93	93
C C Watson	16	20	81	81
Cook	16	18	100	100
Eyre	16	15	94	94
Perry	17	10	95	95
Edwards	17	5	87	87
Wakeman	17	12	85	85
G A Clark	17	9	88	88
Clegg	17	15	100	100
Welles	20	2	94	94
Newcomb	20	2	96	96
McCarty	20	2	85	85
Griffith	20	2	82	82
Landis	20	2	87	87
Hand	16	17	92	92
Fontaine	16	17	100	100
Bowman	16	16	92	92
Abbott	16	15	92	92
Pratt	18	4	77	77
Sidebotham	18	7	83	83
Tansey	18	10	89	89
W H Mathews	18	8	94	94
Severn	18	8	93	93
Hineline	19	2	88	88
McKean	17	11	90	90
Waters	16	22	86	86
Worthington	16	..	84	84
Roberts	16	..	66	66
Kunkle	16	15	90	90
Walters	16	..	31	31
J Davis	16	..	72	72
Foster	16	..	78	78
Wilson	16	12	87	87
Keene	16	25	95	95
Lewis	18	8	93	93
H P Wilson	16	..	23	23
Aiman	..	..	19	19
Redmond	..	..	15	15
Hall	..	..	16	16
Wingate	..	..	20	20
Paulson	..	..	18	18
Felix	..	..	18	18
Ashton	..	..	17	17
Robinson	..	..	21	21

Sportsmen's Show Shoot.

NEW YORK, March 9.—Philadelphia trounced New York in a team match at the Garden by eight birds. One thousand targets were thrown. The winning team was composed of A. B. Richardson 89, H. W. Kahler 96, J. T. Robinson 91, G. S. McCarthy 94, and William Foord 94. The New Yorkers were represented by F. B. Stephenson 95, R. L. Spotts 96, W. Simonson 93, N. Herrick 93, J. Hendrickson 94. The judges were Neaf Apgar and Jack Fanning.

Newton Gun Club, of Newton, N. J., beat Orange Gun Club by 23 birds in a 250-bird match. Newton: A. B. Buckner 47, E. Cabilis 45, T. Howell 41, C. Mars 41, T. J. Coe 39; total, 213. Orange: F. R. Wicks 43, A. Mosler 31; H. A. Helsinger 32, P. Coffin 41, T. Duke 43; total 190.

Frank B. Stephenson, of Crescent A. C., showed the value of familiarity with arc light shooting, which has been a feature event at Bay Ridge for some time, by winning the indoor championship with the remarkable score of 99 out of 100. During the event he ran 50 straight and missed only one bird out of 150 shot at during the week. Scores: F. B. Stephenson, Crescent A. C., 99; N. S. Herrick, New York A. C., 95; A. Tilt, New York A. C., 95; H. W. Kahler, Philadelphia, 94; R. L. Spotts, New York A. C., 91; J. H. Hendrickson, Bergen Beach G. C., 90; P. von Boeckmann, Bergen Beach G. C., 90; E. von Lengerke, Orange G. C., 90; C. de Quillfeldt, Amityville, L. I., 87; W. Ewing, Montreal, Can., 87.

H. C. Kirkwood won professional "indoor championship" with 334 out of 350. During the event he broke the indoor record with a run of 99. H. H. Stevens finished second in the professional tournament with a score of 329. Other leaders were Neaf Apgar, 328; "Jack" Fanning, 326; "Sim" Glover, 326, and J. T. Skelly, 326.

A young lady, age 14, from Mt. Vernon, N. Y., attracted much attention by her excellent shooting and her grace with the gun. She broke 44 out of 50 targets.

Eagle Gun Club.

A miss of his last bird prevented Harry Morrison, of New Jersey, from securing a victory over the veteran Jack Brewer yesterday in a 100-live-bird contest, under the auspices of the Eagle Gun Club, at Manoa. By losing his bird Morrison was compelled to be satisfied with tying the veteran marksman with 87 kills.

In a 10-bird event George Smith, firing from the 30yd. mark, was the only gunner out of a field of nine to run straight.

Crescent Athletic Club.

BAY RIDGE, L. I., March 3.—The big event to-day, 100-target take home trophy, was won by Charley Blake with 92. He won also the Stake trophy. Other winners were: H. T. Spooner, monthly cup, and Stiner trophy; G. Felix, trophy shoot, and sweepstakes; G. G. Stephenson, Jr., Hyatt trophy, field position. Ties were: J. F. James, W. W. Pell, H. T. Spooner, G. E. Brewer and C. Blake, Vanderveer trophy. C. R. James and G. Felix won the first team shoot, while J. F. James and F. S. Hyatt took the second team event.

Take-home trophy, 100 targets: Charles Blake 92, W. W. Pell 89, H. T. Spooner 88, F. S. Hyatt 85, G. E. Brewer 85, C. R. James 82, G. N. Felix 78, G. G. Stephenson, Jr., 77, J. F. James 77, J. P. Fairchild 71, C. A. Lockwood 66, J. A. Nathan (guest) 73.

Stake trophy, 25 targets, handicap: C. Blake (3) 24; G. G. Stephenson, Jr., (3) 22; F. S. Hyatt (1) 22; H. T. Spooner (4) 20; W. W. Pell (5) 20; G. E. Brewer (5) 20; G. N. Felix (2) 20; G. R. James (1) 18; J. A. Nathan (guest) (0) 18; C. A. Lockwood (3) 16; J. P. Fairchild (2) 16; J. F. James (1) 15.

Monthly cup, 25 targets, handicap: H. T. Spooner (4) 24; F. S. Hyatt (1) 22; G. E. Brewer (5) 22; C. Blake (3) 22; W. W. Pell (5) 21; G. E. Felix (2) 21; G. G. Stephenson (3) 20; J. F. James (1) 18; C. R. James (1) 18; J. A. Nathan (guest) (0) 18; J. P. Fairchild (2) 14.

Trophy shoot, 25 targets, handicap: G. Felix (2) 25; H. T. Spooner (4) 24; C. Blake (3) 24; J. F. James (1) 23; G. G. Stephenson, Jr., (3) 23; C. E. Brewer (5) 23; A. Blake (3) 22; W. W. Pell (5) 21; F. S. Hyatt (1) 20; J. P. Fairchild (2) 19.

Vanderveer trophy, 25 targets, handicap: J. F. James (1) 25; H. T. Spooner (4) 25; W. W. Pell (5) 25; G. E. Brewer (5) 25; C. Blake (3) 25; F. S. Hyatt (1) 23; G. G. Stephenson, Jr., (3) 23; J. P. Fairchild (2) 23; A. Blake (3) 23; G. Felix (2) 20; C. R. James (1) 18.

Stiner trophy, 25 targets: J. F. James (1) 25; H. T. Spooner (4) 25; G. E. Brewer (5) 25; W. W. Pell (5) 24; C. Blake (3) 24; C. R. James (1) 23; J. P. Fairchild (2) 22; F. S. Hyatt (1) 21; G. G. Stephenson (3) 20; George Felix (2) 20; C. A. Lockwood (3) 19. Shoot-off; Spooner 24, J. F. James 23.

Team shoot and sweepstakes, 25 targets, handicap: George Felix (2) 25; H. T. Spooner (4) 24; C. Blake (3) 24; J. F. James (1) 23; C. R. James (1) 23; G. G. Stephenson, Jr., (3) 23; George E. Brewer (5) 23; A. Blake (3) 22; W. W. Pell (5) 21; F. S. Hyatt (1) 20; J. P. Fairchild (2) 19. Won by Felix.

Team race, 25 targets, handicap: C. R. James (1) 23, G. Felix (2) 25; total 48. C. Blake (3) 24, A. Blake (3) 22; total, 46.

J. F. James (1) 23, F. S. Hyatt (1) 20; total 43. J. P. Fairchild (2) 19, George Brewer (5) 23; total, 42. Sweepstakes, 25 targets, handicap: W. W. Pell (5) 24;

George Felix (2) 24; C. Blake (3) 24; G. E. Brewer (5) 22; F. S. Hyatt (1) 21; H. T. Spooner (4) 21; A. Blake (3) 20; J. F. James (1) 19; J. P. Fairchild (2) 16; C. R. James (1) 12. by Felix.

Hyatt trophy (gun below elbow), 50 targets, handicap: G. G. Stephenson, Jr., (3) 337; G. E. Brewer (5) 35; H. T. Spooner (4) 34; C. R. James (1) 32; J. F. James (1) 32; W. W. Pell (5) 31; J. A. Nathan (0) 28; J. P. Fairchild (2) 25.

New York Athletic Club.

PELHAM MANOR, N. Y., March 10.—It was rainy here to-day and a mucky mist came up from the creek back of the traps. Winners were G. W. Billings, St. Patrick's Day cup; ten pair doubles, B. M. Higginson, special trophy, R. L. Spotts, distance handicap. There were four sets of ties, J. G. Batterson and R. O. Muller for March cup leg; G. W. Billings and B. M. Higginson, Billings trophy; G. W. Billings, A. E. Ranney and J. I. Brandenburg, for Pelham trophy; R. R. Debacher and B. M. Higginson, president's cup limb.

Mr. Higginson was high gun for the day with 314 out of 350.

March cup, handicap, 25 targets: G. W. Billings (2) 22; H. Kahler (0) 21; T. Smith (5) 18; G. F. Pelham (2) 23; J. G. Batterson (3) 25; T. F. Patello (0) 16; J. L. Brandenburg (5) 23; T. S. Winchell (0) 10; R. L. Spotts (0) 22; F. A. Hodgman (0) 21; G. J. Corbett (2) 24; B. M. Higginson (1) 24; W. B. Ogden (3) 22; Dr. Johnson (3) 19; R. R. Debacher (6) 20; R. O. Muller (5) 25; T. O. Seltzer (0) 14; G. E. Austin (0) 13, and D. F. McMahon (3) 23.

St. Patrick's Day cup, handicap, 25 targets: G. W. Billings (2) 25; A. E. Ranney (2) 21; H. Kahler (0) 20; T. Smith (5) 20; G. F. Pelham (2) 20; J. G. Batterson (2) 18; T. F. Patello (0) 19; J. I. Brandenburg (5) 20; T. S. Winchell (0) 18; R. L. Spotts (0) 24; F. A. Hodgman (0) 22; G. J. Corbett (2) 19; B. M. Higginson (1) 24; W. B. Ogden (3) 17; Dr. Johnson (3) 20; R. R. Debacher (6) 22; R. O. Muller (5) 18; T. Seltzer (0) 18; G. E. Austin (0) 18; D. F. McMahon (3) 20.

Special trophy, handicap, 100 targets: G. Billings (6) 92; A. E. Ranney (8) 92; H. Kahler (0) 84; T. Smith (20) 81; C. F. Pelham (8) 90; J. G. Batterson (9) 84; T. F. Patello (0) J. I. Brandenburg (20) 86; R. L. Spotts (0) 90; F. A. Hodgman (0) 87; G. J. Corbett (8) 86; B. M. Higginson (4) 96; W. B. Ogden (12) 81; Dr. Johnson (12) 78; R. R. Debacher (23) 90; R. O. Muller (20) 85; D. F. McMahon (12) 84.

Special trophy (scratch), 100 targets: G. W. Billings 86, A. E. Ranney 84, H. Kahler 84, T. Smith 61, G. F. Pelham 82, J. G. Batterson 75, T. F. Patello 72, J. I. Brandenburg 60, R. L. Spotts 90, F. A. Hodgman 87, G. J. Corbett 78, B. N. Higginson 92, W. B. Ogden

69, Dr. Johnson 66, R. R. Debacher 67, R. O. Muller 65, D. F. McMahon 72.

Billings trophy, handicap, 25 targets, Olympic rules: G. W. Billings (1) 22; A. E. Ranney (2) 17; T. F. Patello (0) 16; J. I. Brandenburg (5) 20; F. A. Hodgman (0) 15; B. M. Higginson (1) 22; W. B. Ogden (3) 16; R. R. Debacher (5) 19; R. O. Muller (5) 21.

Ten pairs of doubles, special trophy, scratch: G. W. Billings 14, A. E. Ranney 9, H. Kahler 7, T. F. Patello 8, F. A. Hodgman 11, W. B. Ogden 8, R. R. Debacher 10, R. O. Muller 8.

Pelham trophy, handicap, 25 targets: G. W. Billings (1) 25; A. E. Ranney (2) 25; H. Kahler (0) 22; T. Smith (5) 23; G. F. Pelham (2) 23; J. G. Batterson (2) 18; T. F. Patello (0) 18; J. I. Brandenburg (5) 25; T. S. Winchell (0) 16; R. L. Spotts (0) 22; F. A. Hodgman (0) 23; G. J. Corbett (2) 21; B. M. Higginson (1) 23; W. B. Ogden (3) 21; Dr. Johnson (3) 21; R. R. Debacher (5) 23; R. O. Muller (5) 21; T. O. Seltzer (6) 14; G. E. Austin (0) 11; D. F. McMahon (3) 22.

Distance handicap (special trophy, 25 targets: G. W. Billings (21) 16; A. E. Ranney (21) 17; H. Kahler (21) 17; T. Smith (21) 16; G. F. Pelham (19) 18; J. G. Batterson (19) 11; T. F. Patello (16) 18; J. I. Brandenburg (16) 18; T. S. Winchell (16) 15; R. L. Spotts (21) 21; F. A. Hodgman (21) 19; G. J. Corbett (19) 20; B. M. Higginson (20) 17; W. B. Ogden (18) 21; Dr. Johnson (18) 13; R. R. Debacher (16) 16; R. O. Muller (16) 19; T. Seltzer (16) 15; G. E. Austin (16) 15.

President's cup, handicap, 25 targets: G. W. Billings (1) 21; A. E. Ranney (2) 24; H. Kahler (0) 21; T. Smith (5) 20; G. F. Pelham (2) 24; J. G. Batterson (2) 21; T. F. Patello (0) 19; J. I. Brandenburg (5) 18; T. S. Winchell (0) 15; R. L. Spotts (0) 22; F. A. Hodgman (0) 21; G. J. Corbett (2) 22; B. M. Higginson (1) 25; W. B. Ogden (3) 21; Dr. Johnson (3) 18; R. R. Debacher (6) 25; R. O. Muller (5) 21; T. O. Seltzer (6) 18; C. E. Austin (0) 12; D. F. McMahon (3) 19.

Larchmont Y. C.

LARCHMONT, N. Y., March 10.—Stuart Scott won four events here to-day, including the 100-target handicap and the 135 scratch match. Sixteen gunners shot in each event. In the first, Scott's total was 94, his handicap being 5, and in the scratch contest his total was 113. The runner-up was G. J. Corbett with 111. Scott also won the 15-target scratch contest and a leg on the monthly cup, breaking 24. R. J. Jones was the second man in the 50-target match for the accumulation cup; he made a full score and won the leg, and after tying with T. J. McCahill and Stuart Scott, with 24 each, in the shoot for the vice-commodore's cup he won. McCahill was the winner of the 10-target scratch contest with a full score, and J. G. Batterson won a leg on the Bemis trophy with a straight 25. Dr. A. E. Ranney got the take-home trophy.

The Choice of Thousands of Amateur Winners at the Trap



Mr. J. R. Graham's winning of the 1911 Combined Amateur Average is emphatic proof of the hard, close shooting qualities which recommend the

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Both winnings were made, of course, with Remington-UMC STEEL LINED SHELLS

Remington-UMC — the perfect shooting combination.

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

Marine and Field Club.

GRAVESEND BAY, March 10.—Following are the scores made on March 9:

Special prize, presented by Erskine H. Lott, for the two highest scores in the first shoot of the day, at 25 targets, scratch: P. R. Towne 23, E. H. Lott 23, Chas. M. Camp 22, Chas. B. Ludwig 20, J. M. Knox 18, Chas. D. Sayre 18, John H. Emanuel, Jr. 17.

First and second prizes won by President Towne and C. M. Camp respectively. The prizes were two beautiful medals, on which the names of both gentlemen will appear hereafter. Mr. Towne and Mr. Camp were applauded by the spectators, and the finish was a very close one. Mr. Camp missed his 25th bird, which would have tied President Towne.

March cup, 100 targets each Saturday, selecting best 300 targets at end of month:

C B Ludwig.....	4 89	J M Knox.....	16 77
J H Emanuel, Jr..	4 84	C D Sayre.....	4 72
E H Lott.....	0 84	C M Camp.....	4 71
P R Towne.....	0 81		

C. B. Ludwig gained the second leg on the March cup, leading Knox six birds over last Saturday.

Special prize, presented by President Towne, 25 targets, handicap:

C B Ludwig.....	1 24	C D Sayre.....	1 21
J H Emanuel.....	1 23	J M Knox.....	4 19
E H Lott.....	0 21	C M Camp.....	1 19
P R Towne.....	0 22		

Won by Ludwig, who, after some difficulty, managed to beat Emanuel by one target. The wind in this event was frightful, and it was all the gunners could do to stand throughout the 25 targets.

Club sweepstakes, 25 targets, handicap:

J M Knox.....	4 25	J H Emanuel, Jr..	1 22
P R Towne.....	0 24	C B Ludwig.....	1 20
C D Sayre.....	1 23	C M Camp.....	1 19
E H Lott.....	0 23		

Won by Knox, who managed to show that he still has his eagle eye of last Saturday, when he gained the first leg on the March cup. President Towne was the runner-up.

Club sweepstake, 25 targets, handicap:

P R Towne.....	0 23	J H Emanuel, Jr..	1 21
C M Camp.....	1 23	C D Sayre.....	1 19
J M Knox.....	4 22	C B Ludwig.....	1 19
E H Lott.....	0 21		

Tie between Towne and Camp. Conditions, miss-and-out. Won by Towne by 1 bird, Camp missing his first target.

Take-home trophy, 25 targets, handicap:

J H Emanuel.....	1 21	P R Towne.....	0 19
E H Lott.....	0 20	C D Sayre.....	1 17
C M Camp.....	1 20		

Won by Emanuel, being the first prize he has won this season.

Most of our gunners are using the Daly single-barrel shotgun. There are only three gunners using double-barrel guns. E. H. Lott was shooting his new single-barrel gun for the first time on Saturday; he shot very well. Lott is the most accurate shot at the Marine and Field traps. GEO. H. BENDER, Supt.

Northern Kentucky Gun Club.

A FEW members gathered at the grounds on March 10, and for the first time in several weeks there was a little something doing in the way of smashing the clays. The weather in this section has been prohibitive of outdoor sport for two or three weeks. The contestants generally shot up to their average. Woodbury has been hibernating all winter, but came out to-day and started in to prepare for the State championship shoot at Lexington this spring. Hammerschmidt was high gun, missing but 8 targets out of 125, and breaking 96 in the last 100. Capt. Dameron gave a nice race for first honors, breaking 93 out of 100. In the last 50 he shot like old times, losing but 2 targets. Irwin is still experimenting a little, and does not put up the work he has done in the past; he shot nearer to his old form in the last 50 targets, but was still several targets away from his high mark. Gould shoots a few occasionally, but has had no time to keep in practice. He is on for a match with J. B. C. on March 17 at 50 targets. The club officers are preparing a program for a season opening shoot, which they say will be very attractive, and will contain several new features that ought to bring out a crowd. There will be inducements for the experts as well as the 85 per cent. men, and every one is invited to attend.

Targets:	25	25	25	25	Total.
Hammerschmidt	21	25	24	23	117
Irwin	18	21	16	21	96
Dameron	23	22	24	24	93
Gould	17	18	..	..	35
Woodbury	17	17	18	19	71
Harry	14	17	12	12	55
J B C.	17	18	16	..	51

Meadow Springs Gun Club.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 9.—Thirty-two gunners entered in the banquet shoot and more than double this number sat down to the festive board in the evening. The shooting conditions called for five 15-target events, with a distance and target added handicap.

Murdock and Renner tied for the high gun honors with 66 out of 75. It required two shoot-offs to decide the winner, Murdock finally winning. Kinckener, Butland and Thompson tied for third, fourth and fifth prizes with 65. On the shoot-off, Kinckener won third prize, Butland fourth and Thompson fifth.

H. H. Sloan made the best actual breakage of the day, smashing 62.

Following the banquet, the yearly point competition prizes were awarded. Class A, Hillpot, No. 1; Hogan, No. 2, and Murdock, No. 3. Keenan was awarded first

prize among the B men, Pierce second trophy and Letford third. The Dr. Harvey prize was won by C. T. Garrett, the W. A. Murdock trophy went to A. M. Isphoiding, the L. H. Fish cup to H. H. Sloan, and the F. C. Laws trophy was captured by A. J. Renner. A. Keenan was handed the Dr. Cotting donation.

Scores:	Distance.	Handicap.	Total.
George	18	4	56
Morris	18	5	61
Charles	18	4	65
Renner	18	5	66
Thompson	18	4	65
Sloan	20	0	62
H Jones	20	0	58
Soley	18	6	58
Hilpot	18	4	57
Murdock	18	6	66
Butland	16	8	65
Keenan	16	8	41
Armstrong	17	7	49
Pyle	17	6	55
Coyle	17	7	63
Morse	17	7	31
Williams	18	4	63
E B Garrett	16	8	50
Stoll	16	12	42
Ivins	16	12	45
Kinckener	17	7	65
Hall	17	7	48
Macalonan	16	8	49
Jones	16	8	56
Selford	17	7	61
Everson	17	7	42
Henry	18	4	57
Kauffman	16	8	49
E G Garrett	16	10	49
Chandler	17	7	51
James	16	0	18
Menamin	16	10	26

Paleface Gun Club.

WELLINGTON, Mass., March 9.—Williams again was the high gun at the Paleface shoot here this afternoon. He broke 94 out of 100 targets. Second went to Frank Hilliard, amateur champion of Massachusetts, with 88. Boyce was third with 87.

The Paleface five shot a return match with Needham Country Polo Club, and was defeated by one bird. The scores of the afternoon were:

Targets:	20	20	20	20	20	Total.
Williams	18	20	17	20	19	94
Frank	20	16	19	16	17	88
Royce	18	18	17	18	16	87
Burnes	17	16	15	20	17	85
Sibley	17	17	17	17	17	85
Marden	14	19	19	18	14	84
Lockwood	14	19	19	15	16	83
J. Clark, Jr.	17	17	18	15	16	83
Crane	18	16	16	16	15	81
Baxter	20	20	13	15	13	81
Wigglesworth	15	17	15	14	17	78
Mixter	18	16	17	13	14	78
Nickerson	12	14	17	17	16	76
Cotting	14	16	15	16	13	74
Rice	16	16	15	17	10	74
Smith	12	16	14	16	14	72
Blinn	16	15	11	18	9	69
Gokey	12	14	18	14	11	69
Sweet	19	19	15	16	..	69
Russell	13	15	17	12	..	62
Aiken	13	10	13	11	9	56
Jordan	16	16	17	..	..	49
Walker .....	..	17	14	..	..	31
Willard	16	12	..	..	..	28

Team race, 100 targets per man:			
Needham C. P. C.	Palefaces.		
Royce	87	Frank	88
Baxter	81	Burnes	85
Crane	81	Marden	84
Nickerson	76	Smith	72
Rice	74—399	Blinn	69—398

Pillow Gun Club.

PILLOW, Pa., March 9.—The weather conditions today were ideal and the attendance good. The trophy contest will be decided on Saturday March 16, regardless of weather conditions. The sixth annual registered tournament will be held on June 21.

Targets:	25	25	25	25	Total.
J A Bingaman.....	21	21	21	19	82
J H Bingaman.....	19	18	21	22	80
J E Bingaman.....	16	19	18	23	78
D W Reitz.....	20	21	20	22	83
J A Shaffer.....	19	22	23	22	86
Uncle Danny.....	20	21	23	24	88
Geo Wert Sr.....	19	17	21	23	80
H V Runk.....	19	18	21	21	79
J N Buffington.....	17	19	18	22	76
C M Schmeltz.....	16	17	16	19	68
D W Willard.....	21	20	21	17	79
T S Snyder.....	18	19	..	..	37
H C Deibler.....	21	21	22	21	85
A E Daniels.....	21	22	19	17	79

Queens C. C.

BAD weather caused the postponement of Chapman cup event on the 10th inst. It will take place on the 11th. There was a special shoot at 100 targets, handicap, with scores as follows: D. K. Morrell (8) 91, P. R. Chapman (12) 87, J. M. Kissam (10) 87, Dr. Cleghorn (10) 87, W. Hyland (4) 74.

Cleveland Gun Club.

CLEVELAND, O., March 3.—The club shoot of the Cleveland Gun Club, held Saturday afternoon, March 2, was somewhat of a live wire, fourteen shooters putting up as much shooting as a little tournament and having everything to themselves. The weather conditions were not ideal for trapshooting, the day being cold and dark, and many a shot went astray because the light was bad; but the light of the day was the guest we had with us, Mr. J. P. Blakeslee, better known as Jack, and Mr. Wm. Ambler, both members, but their first time to the grounds for six months. Jack is the real thing, and when he meets Grant at the firing line there is something doing, and it's fun for the bunch. But Jack went to the wrong side in the first 100, as Grant beat him by 3 targets, breaking 85 out of 100 to Jack's 83. But the race of the afternoon at all the events the president, Mr. Rogers, chased Jack and Grant to the tall timber on the home stretch by breaking 169 out of 200; Jack 167 and Grant 165. This contest was not for \$5,000, but just for the love of Mike, and the next will be when the boys get into condition. The February trophies were won by A. J. Stevens, first, and C. B. Genger, second.

Event No. 1, monthly contest, 50 targets, 16yds.: Grant 43, Blakeslee 42, Ambler 40, Flick 40, Rogers 39, Freeman 39, Brown 38, Stepp 38, Stevens 34, Beaumont 34, Weeden 34, Hopkins 33, Thorp 29, Brainard 29.

Event No. 2, annual contest, 50 targets, 16yd.: Rogers 43, Grant 43, Blakeslee 41, Flick 40, Brower 39, Ambler 39, Stepp 39, Stevens 39, Hopkins 39, Freeman 38, Brainard 36, Thorp 36, Weeden 35, Beaumont 28.

Event No. 3, high gun trophy, 50 targets, 16yds.: Rogers 44, Blakeslee 43, Brown 41, Flick 39, Grant 38, Hopkins 37, Stevens 36, Ambler 35, Stepp 35, Brainard 35.

Event No. 4, club trophy, 50 targets, 16yds.: Brown 44, Rogers 43, Weeden 42, Blakeslee 41, Grant 41, Flick 39, Stevens 36, Ambler 36, Hopkins 35, Thorp 35, Brainard 35, Beaumont 28.

March 10.—The regular weekly club contest of the Cleveland Gun Club, Cleveland, O., was held yesterday afternoon at Shooting Park, Stop 16, Mayfield road, and was somewhat of a shoot, fifteen target-breakers facing the traps, and some good scores were put up. C. E. Doolittle, one of the come-backs, handing in the high card for the day, 91 out of 100. Very good. Come again, Charley. The next to this was A. J. Stevens with 86, who is a comer. Starting the year at 66 per cent. shows what a man can do when he gets down to business and knows what he wants. At this writing, I wish to announce that the application of the Cleveland Gun Club to hold a registered tournament, May 30, has been approved by the Interstate Association, and we ask our brother target-breakers to take notice of the same.

In looking over the sporting papers, I notice that some of our native gun clubs are to hold tournaments the coming summer only a few miles from Cleveland, and they are going to be up and doing something to draw the crowd. This is a splendid idea, and the way to make it a success is to be alive and get out among the other clubs that are holding shoots, and extend your acquaintance with your brother sportsmen. Give them the glad hand and ask them to come and see you. Those who stay at home can't expect others to come to see them. Don't expect something for nothing. If the weather will be kind to us on April 3, the Cleveland Gun Club will hold the Washington's Birthday tournament that was to be held Feb. 22, but was declared off on account of the weather conditions. This shoot is a Simon-pure amateur contest. Everybody gets some of the money and lots of fun, so don't stay away and say you were sick, but come and give us the glad hand, and we will return the same to you when you are in need. Scores:

Monthly trophy event, 50 targets: Doolittle 46, Hansen 44, Brown 44, Stopp 44, Morris 42, Dibble 42, Stevens 41, Genger 39, Freeman 39, Brun 39, Beck 36, Hopkins 35, Steve 32, Rockwell 31, Brainard 30, Thorp 30, Alberts 27, Jones 27, Beckley 27.

Annual trophy, 50 targets: Doolittle 45, Stevens 45, Freeman 41, Hansen 41, Genger 40, Stopp 40, Brainard 38, Brown 38, Rockwell 37, Hopkins 36, Dibble 32, Beckley 30, Steve 25, Thorp 23, Peables 20.

F. H. WALLACE, Mgr.

Chesapeake City Gun Club.

THE Chesapeake City Gun Club held its monthly shoot at Toy's Park, March 2. Despite the high, penetrating winds, some good scores were made. Considering the coldness of the day, only about one-half of the members were on hand. The silver spoon for high gun was won by W. A. Brown, of Cecilton. William Arrants and Timothy Rasner tied for the runner-up. In the shoot-off, William Arrants won the dessert spoon. Scores:

Events:	1	2	3	4
Targets:	10	10	25	15
R H Reese (1)	5	6	20	2
H Watson (6)	8	8	24	5
C Stevens (0)	4	6	15	..
Maurice Toy (5)	6	6	25	4
Harper Hazel (3).....	8	6	21	3
W A Brown (4)	9	9	25	5
C Hoover (2)	7	4	20	2
Hallary Toy (5)	7	5	24	..
George Bennett (7)	2	4	22	..
Nowland Bouchelle (3)	9	6	20	..
Clinton Toy (2)	6	7	22	..
Howard Pyle (4)	4	5	20	..
Adin Pyle (2)	6	6	21	2
Tim Rasner (6) .....	..	..	25	..
W Pyle, Jr. (0) .....	..	..	18	..
George Thornton (0)	3	6	11	..
Hiram Everett	6	7	14	..
C Ellison, Jr. (12).....	7	6	25	..
Willard Stevens (0)	3	4	15	2
Harry Hall (6) .....	..	5	25	..
J Bouchelle	0	5	16	..
H Howard (4)	7	7	25	3
W Arrants (2)	8	..	24	5

Chicago Gun Club.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 2.—With near zero weather and a freezing wind blowing into their faces the fifteen shooters who came out to the park not only found the flighty targets hard to connect with, but they also found it hard to shoot out a frame without getting benumbed fingers. Stannard topped the field in both the practice and club events. MacLachlan recorded the highest score among the amateurs in the club event, in which he broke 43 out of 50, after which he gave a fine exhibition on doubles, in which he broke 22 out of 12 pairs, a remarkably good score, conditions considered. Dickerman and Young each scored 22 out of 25 for second place in the practice event. In the last event of 25 targets at 21yds., Young broke 19, while Taggart was alone behind him with a score of 18.

Events:	*	1	2	3
Targets:	25	50	12p	25
C W May.....	20	30	15	..
L Jeff	17	34	17	..
A F MacLachlan.....	15	43	22	..
O P Goode.....	19	36	11	14
G E Mathews.....	19	32	13	13
J S Young.....	22	41	13	19
W A Davis.....	19	35	..	..
L M Fetherston.....	..	..	13	..
W D Stannard.....	23	45	..	..
H E Dickerman.....	22	40	18	..
J A Taggart.....	..	..	17	18
R L Freeman.....	12	31	..	..
I Bristol	17	31	13	..
M Ballou	9	10	..	..
A Mohser .....	..	..	..	9

*Practice event.

March 3.—For the most part of this morning the prospects were poor for target shooting, as it started to snow and a strong wind from the northeast was blowing, giving every promise of developing into a blizzard, but by noon the sky cleared and the sun warmed up the atmosphere enough to induce eighteen shooters to come out. While it was not quite as cold as yesterday, the marksmen had to contend with the same flighty targets, and with the wind blowing into their faces.

The Riverside squad finished their team race at South Chicago in time to get into the fray at our park, and flushed with victory over there, MacLachlan topped the amateurs in both the club event and at the doubles, breaking 44 out of 50 in the first and 19 out of 12 pairs doubles in the latter.

Shaw topped the list in the practice event by breaking his 15 straight, and finished in second place in the club event with a total of 43. Goode, Seelig and Fetherston each broke 41, while Eck was next in line with 40.

Fred Bills dropped only one in the club event, which gave him the top score of 49. Goode took second place in the double event with a score of 16, and then finished up in the last event by breaking 24 out of 25, Kammerer scoring 22 and Jeff 20.

After the shooting was finished yesterday, Jeff's machine was loaded to its full capacity, and then some of the occupants were whirled to the home of the Fetherstons, where a most pleasant evening was spent at a dinner party. Each of the guests found a card beside his place, the hostess having inscribed the following rhyme on them:

"Here's a used-to-be champion of old English stock, Fate tried, with some whiskers, to make him a 'Doc.' When he makes a hum score, it is joy for the winners. They all start for the corner and Doc buys the dinners."

"Here's a neat little package, our friend 'little Jeff,' A 'tooter,' a shooter, and, Mac says, a chef, When the shooting is over, each weary survivor Doesn't look for a chauffeur, they all want a 'driver.'"

"For fear a single amusement we'll lack, We'll double our joys by considering Mac. 'Dead and dead,' says the scorer, when Mac pulls the trigger: The birds sure are broken, the wind cuts no figure. But back on the handicap, then there's the fun, The boys at the club say that Mac strains his gun."

"When clay birds are flighty and the old gun won't work, Then a certain young man curses just like a Turk; This fellow is always placid, and 'Kam,' He never was heard to utter a d—."

"Here's a nice snappy shooter—comes from the West— Wearing no medals pinned on his chest, Making no boasts; he's just sawing wood, His scores show he's careful; he always is Goode."

"This sorry Benedict, here with the 'boys,' Bearer of burdens, sharer of joys, Would gladly exchange the wife he has won For a really first-class, sure-to-work 'pump' gun."

All those present claim to have made straight scores at the dinner table, and now can you guess who they were?

Events:	*	1	2	3	4	5
Targets:	15	50	12p	20	10	25
Geo Eck	11	40	..	..	..	..
C R Seelig.....	7	41	..	..	..	..
O W Crocker.....	12	39	..	..	..	..
H E Dickerman.....	..	36	..	..	..	..
F G Bills.....	14	49	..	..	..	..
A J Moore.....	12	36	8	..	..	..
F M Meisner.....	13	41	14	17	..	..
L M Fetherston.....	14	41	14	17	..	..
C E Shaw.....	15	43	15	17	8	..
A Mosher .....	..	35	..	..	5	..
H Wolfe .....	..	32	..	..	..	..
C W May.....	..	37	10	..	..	..
O P Goode.....	..	41	16	..	..	24
B L Kammerer.....	..	39	13	22
A Moore	36	17
Mrs Fetherston.....	..	36
A F MacLachlan.....	..	44	19	..	7	..
L Jeff	39	12	20

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The Winchester "Tournament" gun is made according to specifications which meet the ideas of the most successful trap shots.

It embodies features which count in the making of high scores: such as strong and even shooting qualities, balance and length, drop and shape of stock. The selected walnut stock has a heavy rounding comb, and a well-shaped straight grip. The length of pull is 14 inches, drop at comb 1 3/4 inches, and at heel 1 13-16 inches. The stock was worked out with great care, the intention being to have it, in shape, length and drop, fit the physical requirements of the average shooter. The barrel is 30 inches long and handsomely matted on the top. Almost any dealer can show you one of these guns. It is enthusiastically

Endorsed By Many Expert
Shots

Birmingham Gun Club.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 6.—In spite of the mud and rain, ten shooters faced the traps of the Birmingham Gun Club, and all made good scores. Ira Armstrong shot high for the day and broke 94. Mrs. Garl and J. Broyles shot a fine race and tied on 88. Ed. Cornwell made a phenomenal score for a new shooter, as he has been shooting only since January, as is also the score of P. H. Lallande, who is a recruit. Tom Goodbrod, of Mobile, candidate for State Game and Fish Commissioner, shot with us. Mr. Goodbrod was given the unanimous indorsement of the Birmingham Gun Club for the office he seeks. He is recognized as the most able man for the office by the local men, who are interested in game and fish protection. Scores follow:

Shot at. Broke		Shot at. Broke	
I Armstrong.....	100 94	Wm Dunn	100 84
I Hillman.....	100 91	P H Lallande....	100 82
J C Broyles.....	100 88	O L Garl.....	75 65
Mrs O L Garl..	100 88	Dick Brown.....	75 50
Ed Cornwell....	100 87	J T Cooley.....	50 41

Twelve pairs doubles: James Hillman 16, J. T. Cooley 15, Wm. Dunn 14, Tom Goodbrod 12, O. L. Garl 12, Ira Armstrong 11, Mrs. Garl 11, Ed. Cornwell 9, J. C. Broyles 9, P. H. Lallande 8. O. L. GARL, Sec'y.

Registered Tournaments.

THE following tournaments were registered with the Interstate Association during the week ending March 9: June 8.—Utica, N. Y.—Genesee G. C. E. J. Loughlin, Sec'y. June 8-9.—Brainerd, Minn.—Riverside G. C. H. L. Paine, Sec'y. June 18-19.—Boise, Idaho.—Idaho State tournament, under the auspices of the Boise G. C. W. C. Tatro, Pres. June 20.—Nicholson (Pa.) R. and G. C. L. A. Wright, Sec'y. June 22.—Long Hill, Conn.—Western Connecticut T. S. L. tournament, under the auspices of the Hillside G. C. Homer F. Sherman, Sec'y. June 27.—Hicksville (O.) G. C. W. B. Bricker, Pres. July 4.—Syracuse, N. Y.—Hunters' Club of Onondaga County. Chas. H. Stannard, Sec'y. July 16-17.—Davenport, Ia.—Cumberland G. C. Harry Martens, Sec'y. July 18.—Lorain (O.) G. C. J. P. Traxler, Sec'y. July 29.—Baudette (Minn.) G. C. A. M. Hoover, Sec'y. Aug. 8.—Berwick (Pa.) R. and G. C. W. I. Shrader, Sec'y. Sept. 5.—London (O.) G. C. H. L. Hildinger, Sec'y. ELMER E. SHANER, Sec'y-Treas.

A GRAND VICTORY

At New York Sportsmen's Show, Madison Square Garden, March 1st to 9th, Mr. Frank B. Stephenson, of the Crescent Athletic Club, New York, wins in a field of over 350 contestants

THE INDOOR AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE WORLD

99 x 100 with 50 Straight in Qualifying Round

Mr. Stephenson's average for the week, shooting at 400 targets, 95½%.

7 of the 8 Trophies offered for the daily high scores won with

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March 1st won by	W. W. Hassinger, Newark, N. J.	Score	48 x 50
" 4th "	" F. B. Stephenson, Brooklyn, N. Y.	"	48 x 50
" 5th "	" W. Simonson, Mineola, L. I.	"	48 x 50
" 6th "	" F. B. Stephenson, Brooklyn, N. Y.	"	50 Straight
" 7th "	" C. de Quillfeldt, Amityville, L. I.	"	48 x 50
" 8th "	" Harry Kahler, Philadelphia, Pa.	"	49 x 50
" 9th "	" J. H. Hendrickson, Flushing, L. I.	"	49 x 50

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The Du Pont Gun Club.

WILMINGTON, Del., March 9.—While the weather was disagreeable the early part of the afternoon, it did not deter forty marksmen from attending the regular weekly shoot of the Du Pont Gun Club. W. P. Northcott, of Chicago, broke 25 straight in the first event. H. L. Worthington, of Rising Sun, Md., shot in four events and made excellent scores. There were two challenge matches, one for Class C cup and the other for Class D. In Class C, J. W. Anderson was the holder and Stanley Steele the challenger. Dr. Steele defeated Mr. Anderson, 32 to 30 out of 50.

In Class D, L. I. Jarrell was the holder of the cup, he being challenged by W. M. Francis. The match resulted in Jarrell retaining the trophy, the scores being 42 to 31 out of 50.

The final shoot for the Eugene E. du Pont prize was won by C. H. Lofland. This contest has been running since Feb. 1, 1911.

Eugene E. du Pont has expressed a desire to donate another trophy this year. The conditions will be announced later.

The scores in the Coleman du Pont merchandise events were: Class A—E. E. du Pont, 22 out of 25. Class B—W. G. Wood 23. Class C—P. D. Guest 23. Class D—L. L. Jarrell and H. W. Goodman tied on 19.

The scores, at 25 targets, were: P. D. Guest 23, W. Edmanson 20, J. H. Minnick 21, W. A. Joslyn 21, F. H. Springer 10, W. P. Northcott 25, L. Worthington 24, T. W. Mathewson 19, H. H. Lukens 21, Clyde Leedom 19, T. Martin 17, Victor du Pont 15, W. T. Colfax, Jr., 23, L. C. Lyon 17, J. J. Magahern 15, Dr. S. Steele 16, W. B. Sturgis 9, J. W. Anderson, Jr., 15, J. T. Birch 12, W. M. Francis 16, H. Winchester 18, W. Tomlinson 14, Dr. H. Betts 16, L. L. Jarrell 19, N. K. Smith 20, H. P. Carlon 18, F. A. Wardenburg 14, D. J. Dougherty 21, A. F. Hickman 21, S. G. David 14, T. E. Doremus 19, S. Tughton 18, Dr. Bullock 12, E. E. du Pont 22, Dr. A. Patterson 17, R. P. Choate 15, R. S. Wood 14, H. W. Goodman 19, William Coyne 16, L. Mathewson 15.

Bennett Gun Club.

GLOUCESTER CITY, N. J., March 9.—There were two matches at the Bennett Gun Club grounds to-day and one at the grounds of William Robinson, and the winner of all three events was George Horner, of the South End Gun Club, of Camden. The first event at the Bennett Club was an open shoot for a turkey, and there were thirty participants. Each shot at 10 bluerocks, and at the end of the last round Thomas Gibbons, Lippincott and Horner were tied, each having made a clean score, and in the shoot-off Horner won. In the second event Horner defeated William Husted, of this city, in a match shoot by hitting 22 out of 25, and Husted one less. The shoot at the grounds of William Robinson afforded

much interest, the prizes being poultry. There were twenty-three participants and each shot at 10 bluerocks. There were four tied at the end of the last round, and in the shoot-off Horner beat out Ben Martel.

Speedway Gun Club.

NEWARK, N. J., March 7.—B. M. Shanley, Jr., did some fine gunning yesterday at the weekly shoot of the Speedway Gun Club. There was a big turnout of sportsmen. The scores were:

Events:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
E L Hass.....	16	14	19	12	14	14	18	15	18	12	9	16	..
B M Shanley, Jr.....	20	21	23	20	21	21	22	21	19	17	19	18	22
John Bey	20	20	15	19	20	18	24	16	..	..	..	..	..
J Fagan	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
James Wheaton	15	17	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
L S Page.....	20	17	19	21	21	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
F A Jackson.....	16	18	13	16	16	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
W Hassinger	19	21	20	21	14	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
W Trowbridge	18	20	18	21	21	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
A D Tunis	16	20	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Westchester C. C.

BAY CHESTER, N. Y., March 10.—First match, 200 birds, for the first seven men in New York Stock Exchange championship tournament of Feb. 17: S. Scott 170, H. Whitney 164, A. Corlies 154, P. Kellogg 139, H. Boulton 135, D. Geddes 135, H. E. Dewing 134.

Second match, 200 birds, for second eight in New York Stock Exchange championship tournament, Feb. 17: C. B. Spears 161, H. H. Benkard 153, L. Crawford 151, A. L. Norris, E. Roesler 125, W. B. Pots 113, J. M. Sidenberg 105, J. C. Miller 100.

Montclair Gun Club.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., March 10.—In the shoot for the club trophy at the Montclair Gun Club grounds this afternoon J. C. Atwater and Edward Winslow tied, and in the shoot-off Winslow won. The scores:

First round: G. W. Boxall (3) 20, J. C. Atwater (4) 25, E. Winslow (6) 23.
 Second round: Boxall (3) 24, Winslow (6) 25.
 Shoot-off: Winslow (6) 24, Atwater (5) 19.

The FOREST AND STREAM may be obtained from any newsdealer on order. Ask your dealer to supply you regularly.

Rifle and Revolver

Intercity High School Rifle League.

THE twelfth contest between the high schools of the United States in the Inter-City High School Rifle Shooting League produced no change in the standing of the leaders. Iowa City and Deering High both won their matches this week, and are still tied for first place.

The unofficial score of 960 out of a possible 1000, made by the Iowa City boys this week surpasses the interscholastic team shooting record, taking from the Baltimore Polytechnic Institute the record which they have held for the last week or two with 958.

There are three ties for high individual honors this week. L. Burns and Fred Boerner, of the Iowa City team, and J. M. Hughey, of the Deering High School team of Portland, Me., all totalling 194. The results for this week are as follows:

Iowa City, 960, defeated Business, Washington, D. C., 830; Deering, Portland, Me., 948, defeated Central, Philadelphia, 873; Salt Lake City, 921, defeated Southern, 915; Baltimore Polytechnic Institute, 909 defeated Ogden by default; Morris, New York city, 909, defeated Brookline, Massachusetts, 856; Portland, Maine, 892, defeated Western, Washington, D. C., 802; Manual Training, Washington, D. C., 869, defeated Central Manual Training, Philadelphia, by default.

The standing on March 9 was as under:

	Won.	Lost.
Iowa City High School	11	1
Deering High School	11	1
Baltimore Polytechnic Institute.....	10	2
Southern High and Manual Training.....	9	3
Morris High School, New York city.....	8	4
Salt Lake City High School.....	8	4
Central High School, Philadelphia.....	7	5
Brookline High School	6	6
Manual Training School, Philadelphia.....	6	6
Manual Training School, Washington, D. C.	6	6
Portland High School.....	6	6
De Witt Clinton High School, New York..	5	7
Western High School, Washington, D. C..	4	8
Business High School, Washington, D. C..	3	9

ALBERT S. JONES, Sec'y N. R. A. of A.

Du Pont Gun Club, Rifle Dept.

WILMINGTON, Del., March 9.—The pistol scores made on the range of the Du Pont Gun Club were as follows: D. Appleby 87, 90, 90, 94, 84; J. Bancroft, Jr., 71; J. M. Pusey, 59.

The rifle scores were: J. W. Anderson 46; R. R. Hartley 17; J. W. Pierce 77, 77, 80, 77.

At Shell Mound Park.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 22.—Fourteen of the best rifle shots of the Golden Gate Rifle and Pistol Club came as early as 9 o'clock in the morning to show the world that they could make good scores on the Standard American target. W. G. Hoffman made 890, with a clean miss, which was an accident that happens to all shooters—that is, to pull the trigger before the rifle has been placed upon the target. This is the best score that has ever been made by any marksman here since they have been shooting the 100-shot match. He made the fine 10-shot score of 95. Henry Harris won the annual medal in the Champion Class of the pistol shoot of the Shell Mound Pistol and Rifle Club. W. H. Christie won the First Class medal; J. A. Jones the Second Class and H. Glory, Jr., the Third Class.

On the rifle range, F. P. Poulter won the First Class, W. A. Siebe the Second Class and S. Phillips the Third Class.

Feb. 25.—A rather cold north wind came right in on the shooters and made it quite miserable to hold, but the scores were good at that.

The Norddeutscher Schuetzen Club was the main attraction of the day, and a large crowd kept three targets busy all day. Major Ed. Stehn made the best bullseye in the above club. Capt. O. E. Rosberg, of the Red Men, got the best score of the day—221. Geo. Patberg got the best score in the San Francisco Schuetzen Verein, making 222. A. J. Branagan, with 226, made the best 10-shot score in the Golden Gate Rifle and Pistol Club. J. E. Gorman made 96 in 10 shots on the 50yd. pistol range. Capt. J. E. Klein was the high man in the Veterans with 44 out of 50.

FEB. 15 was Possible Pistol Club day, and five of the members took a day off and with pistol grips in hand strolled to the Shell Mound Park shooting range to shoot some U. S. R. A. model targets. In order to have a good day's sport, it was suggested that a 50-shot match be held under record conditions; as we are all liable to smash a record or two, we wanted to be on the safe side.

Match No. 1: H. A. Harris (0) 456, W. A. Siebe (5) 453, A. M. Poulson (15) 429, Geo. Larson (25) 429; M. Nielson (35) 425.

Match No. 2: A. M. Poulson (30) 461, W. A. Siebe (5) 455, H. A. Harris (0) 444, M. Nielson (60) 447, O. Larson (40) 429.

The winners received solid silver spoons of special design.

THE twenty-third annual opening of the most popular picnic grounds and shooting range in the West was held on March 4, when Ludwig Siebe & Sons, Inc., opened the gates to the many lifelong friends who frequented Shell Mound Park during the past years.

W. G. Hoffman made 94 out of a possible 100 in four shots at 200yds., German ring target. This performance gave him the first prize. A. E. Pape followed him with 93. R. S. Wixson made two 49s, which gave him the first prize in the pistol match. W. H. Christie got the best center in the pistol bullseye shoot.

The Shell Mound Pistol and Revolver Club held the regular monthly medal and bullseye shoot, and the attendance was very large. E. Shierbaum was high man with 213 in the champion class in 10 shots on the German ring target, 200yds. A. Thompson made 204 in the first class and G. R. Hauser with 203 was high man in the second, and O. C. Fetermen was the best in the third class.

Capt. Larsen took a 94 to his credit in the first class pistol, and whatever got into M. Nielsen, when he made a 90 in the second class, is a mystery to everybody.

W. A. SIEBE.

Eastern Inter-Collegiate.

THE tenth week of the matches in the Eastern Inter-collegiate League produces no material change in the standing of the teams. In the final match of next week Massachusetts Agricultural College and Princeton come together, and the result of this match will decide the championship of the League. As Massachusetts is shooting in better form than Princeton, they probably will win the match. The tie for third place remains unbroken, as North Georgia and Harvard both won their matches. A noticeable feature of the shooting is the big improvement being made by all the colleges in their shooting, North Georgia, Harvard, Louisiana State and the United States have made big gains in their scores, especially the latter college.

Again Massachusetts had the honor of putting up high score for the week, with the Surgeons a good second. High individual score was made by B. L. Poole, U. S. College, with 98 standing and 98 prone, a total of 196, with E. R. Lloyd, of the Aggies, runner-up with 96 standing and 99 prone, total 195.

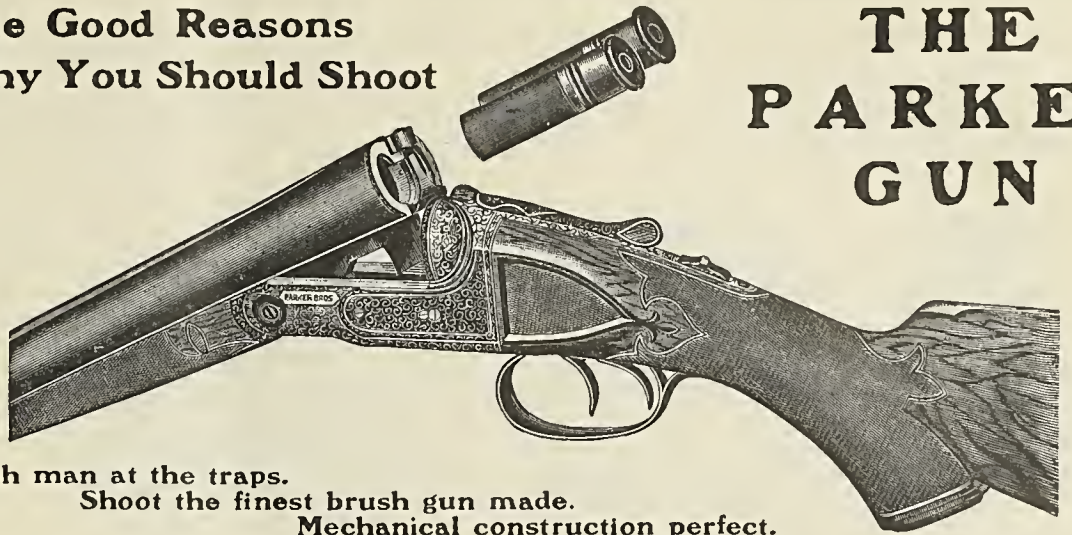
The results of the matches shot this week are as follows: Massachusetts Aggies, 957, defeated Louisiana State, 931; U. S. College, 950, defeated Delaware College, 905; Harvard, 939, defeated University of Pennsylvania, 917; Princeton, 931, defeated Maryland Aggies, 843; Norwich, 854 defeated New Hampshire, 829.

The standing on March 9 was as follows:

	Won.	Lost.
Massachusetts Agricultural College.....	10	..
Princeton University.....	9	1
North Georgia Agricultural College.....	8	2
Harvard University.....	8	2
University of Pennsylvania.....	6	4
Norwich University.....	4	6
West Virginia University.....	4	6
Maryland Agricultural College.....	2	8
U. S. College of Veterinary Surgeons.....	2	8
New Hampshire College.....	1	9
Delaware College.....	1	9

ALBERT S. JONES,
Sec'y N. R. A. of A.

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CHICAGO

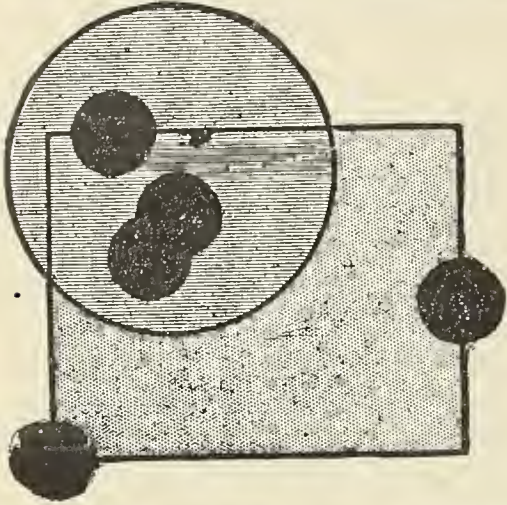
BOSTON

ST. LOUIS

Kynoch Ball Shot for 12-Bores.

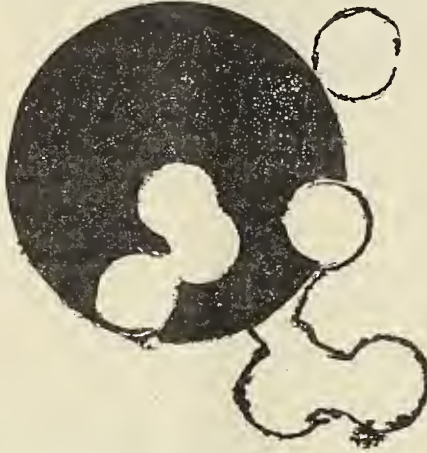
UNDER the very appropriate name "Destructor" bullets, Messrs. Kynoch have issued the interesting projectiles here illustrated. They are intended to be used in ordinary smooth-bore shotguns, cylinder or choke, as the case may be. The regular ball and shotgun has its

Its prime purpose is the killing of soft-skinned big game, though it also possesses considerable utility as a shotgun. Its only handicap is its greater weight compared with a shotgun pure and simple. Where, on the other hand, birds are the rule and big game the exception, a shooter would elect to use an ordinary light-weight sporting gun, but, on the chance that something interesting might at any time turn up, he would carry in a convenient pocket half a dozen rounds of ball cartridges. It is only of late years that the loading of such ammunition has received special attention from manufacturers, and even the columns of this paper contain singularly few references to the subject. The new Kynoch bullet possesses several unusual features. It consists of a comparatively thin leaden envelope, gen-



Five preliminary shots at 18yds. (3in. bull) with Kynoch Destructor bullets from true cylinder smooth-bore shotgun. (Half-size reproduction.)

own special field of work, viz., where soft-skinned game is the rule rather than the exception. The extra accuracy due to the rifled muzzle, coupled with the high power of the cartridges used, made it a special weapon.



Seven shots with Destructor bullets at 15yds. from right barrel of double smooth bore without rest, 3in. bull. (Reproduced half size.)

erally of spherical form, into the interior of which are tightly fitted some sixteen smaller bullets running about thirty to the ounce. The total weight of the bullet is as nearly as possible 11-10oz., thus striking a sort of mean between 11-16oz. and 1½oz. Its weight is therefore that of an ordinary sporting charge of shot as used in a gun of medium light build. The novel construction thus gives the bullet a moderate total weight, which compares favorably from a recoil point of view with the 15-16oz. of a solid 12-bore ball. The projecting ribs on either side of its "equator" make a true fit with the walls of the barrel, and impart a power of accommodation to guns tight in the bore and an ability to pass the choke, if such exists, without offering any undue resistance.

The accompanying targets are extremely interesting as showing what a wonderful degree of accuracy can be achieved at a range of 20yds., which fully covers the charging distance of dangerous soft-skinned animals. The construction of the bullet naturally lends itself to



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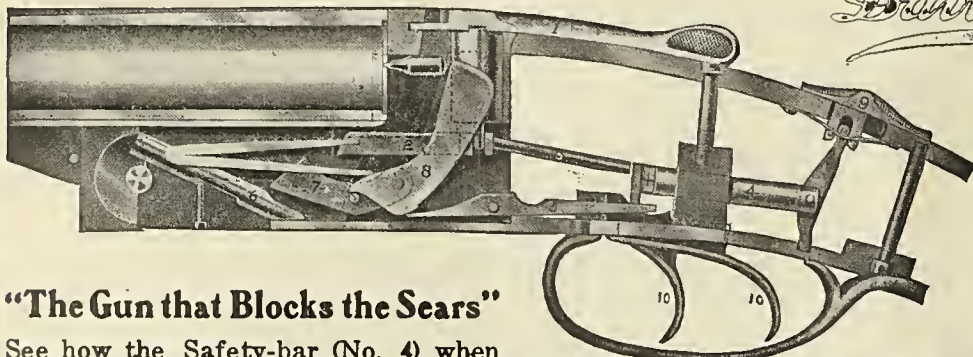
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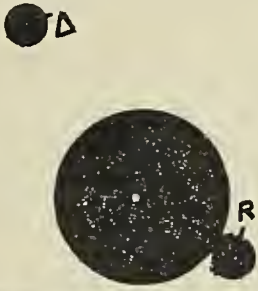
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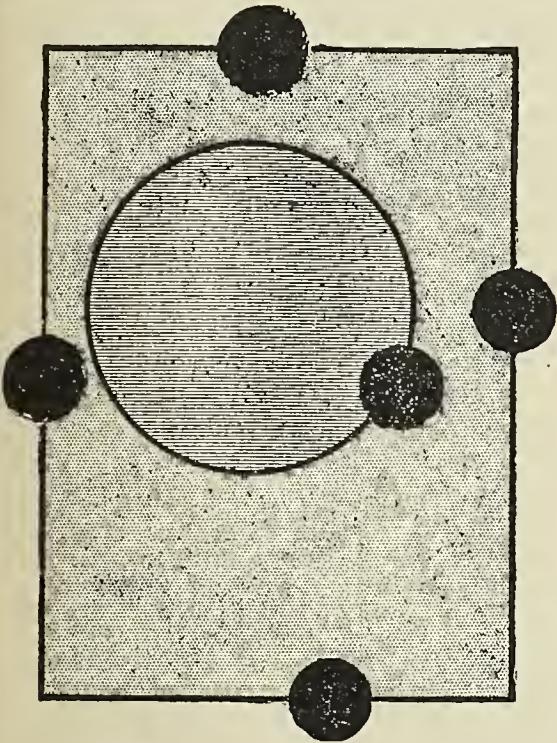
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produce a maximum of damage and shock upon impact. The single bullet formation concentrates the whole weight of the impact on whatever spot is struck, thus overcoming the disadvantages of buckshot charges. The dangers of such have been sufficiently emphasized in



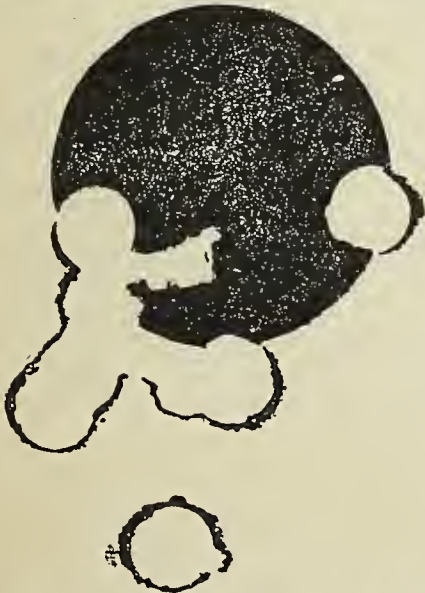
A right and left fired with Kynoch Destructor bullets from the shoulder at 30yds. after missing the entire target, 15in.x18in., when firing with a rest under the fore-end; 3in. bull.
(Reproduced one-quarter of full size.)

recent correspondence, which is to the effect that the sub-division of the load in a plurality of separately striking bullets unduly diminishes the power of skin penetration. A single bullet, containing within itself a capacity of disruption after entry, appears to provide a



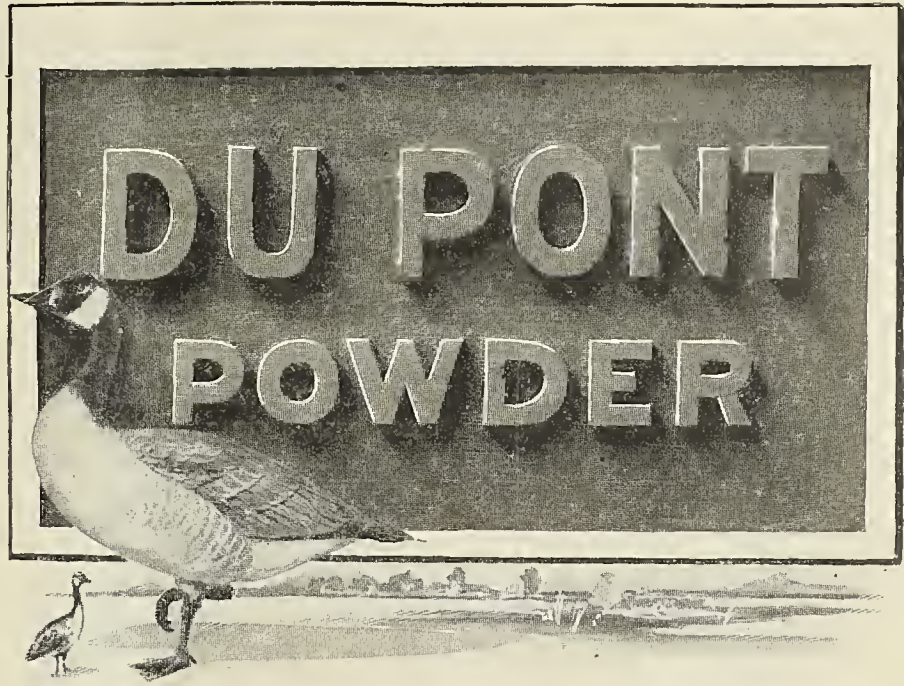
Five shots at 20yds. (3in. bull) with Kynoch Destructor bullets fired under the somewhat distracting condition of taking velocity.
(Half size reproduction.)

happy compromise. Buckshot gives the advantage of striking several places simultaneously, and thus increases the chances of finding a vital spot. This argument is to a certain extent answered by the fact that if both barrels of a double gun are loaded with ball, a shooter of good nerve should be able to insure at least



Seven shots with Destructor bullets at 15yds. from left barrel, without rest; 3in. bull.
(Reproduced half size.)

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one well-planted shot out of the two barrels. It is somewhat surprising that at the quite considerable distance of 30yds., the size of diagram is such as to represent a thoroughly good hitting chance. Especially is this so when it is remembered that animals when struck have a tendency to pause after the first surprised leap, thus offering an opportunity for a second barrel to be delivered under even more favorable conditions than the first. Three diagrams were made while shooting with a single barrel experimental gun from an ordinary table-rest. They are necessarily reproduced less than the original full size, but the true measurements are as follows:

ACCURACY TESTS OF KYNOCH DESTROYER BULLETS.

18yds., 5 preliminary sighting shots, centers contained in	4.0in.x 3.0in.
20yds., 5 shots while measuring velocity.....	4.3in.x 5.7in.
30yds., 10 shots deliberately fired.....	8.6in.x 12.9in.

The scientific tests consisted of measuring pressure and velocity. The following records were obtained:

PROOF RESULTS OF KYNOCH DESTROYER BULLETS.
Loaded by Messrs. Kynoch Ltd., into Sallinoid gas-

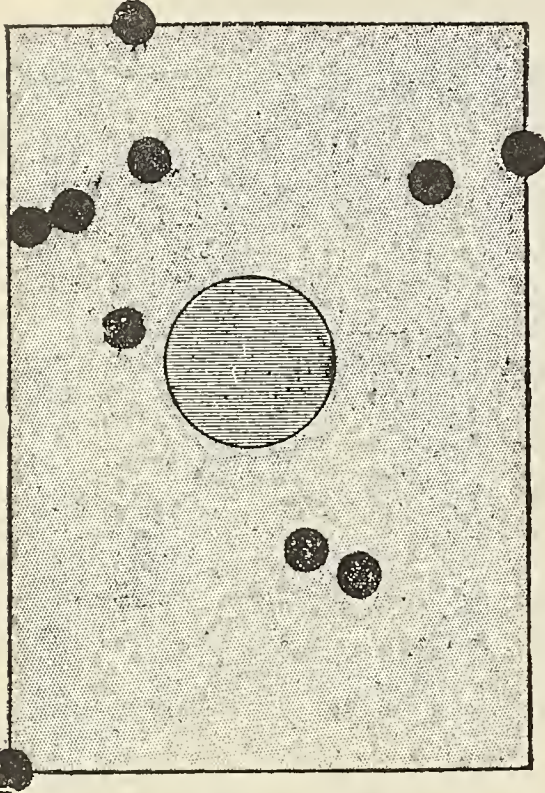
tight waterproof cases. Charge 33.4grs. of K.S.G. powder. Bullet, 480.5grs. (1oz. 43grs.), Destructor pattern. Wadding 1-12 card over powder, 7-16 also, 1/4in. felt; 1-16 card over felt, bullet acting as its own top wad.

Chamber pressure.	Velocity over 20yds.
1. 2.70 tons per sq.in.	6. 1118 f.s.
2. 2.29 " " "	7. 1177 f.s.
3. 2.95 " " "	8. 1172 f.s.
4. 2.50 " " "	9. 1156 f.s.
5. 3.35 " " "	10. 1175 f.s.
Av. 2.76	Av 1170f.s.—1434 ft.lbs.

The great regularity of both sets of results, but more especially of the velocity, is an extremely satisfactory feature of the bullet, arising largely no doubt from the specification of loading which has been adopted. The moderateness of pressure is a distinctly valuable feature in view of the hot climates in which these cartridges will be likely to be used. Altogether the bullet appears to pass in a thoroughly satisfactory manner the variety of tests to which it has been subjected. Some supplementary tests have been conducted to answer an almost certain criticism of sportsmen. They would say, "It is

all very well to get good, groups with a single barrel gun, but what about a double?" The first shot at 30yds. from a double gun with the fore-end lightly resting on a pad was a clean miss of a 15in. by 18in. target. The distance was shortened to 15yds. to find where the shots were going, and as the table rest is a somewhat cumbersome thing to drag about, the shooting was done in the ordinary standing position. A bull was scored, and the series was continued, and regarded as somewhat of a fluke, but when the same fluke was repeated with the left it ceased to look like a fluke.

Gunmakers may be able to say whether barrels laid together with a trueness suitable for shot charges may be expected to behave up to this standard with bullets. Our experience is for the moment confined to one gun.



Ten shots at 30yds. (3in. bull) from same gun with Kynoch Destructor bullets. (Quarter size reproduction.)

As regards sighting, the shot of the top lever screw made a very effective back sight, and the front bead did the rest. Possibly the many rounds that our expert fires per annum when measuring velocity gives him an unusual power of planting charges on a particular spot. Certain it is that sportsmen often complain of the difficulty of taking stationary shots when the same objects would be invariably hit flying. If one round is extended to a series of fourteen, as in the present instance, the effect on the nerves is distinctly trying. Private sportsmen when testing a rifle generally break down at about the fourth shot. These reflections form a suitable introduction to the final right-and-left at 30yds. The last shot was undoubtedly pulled a trifle high.—London Field.

Iowa Wins Rifle Championship.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 9.—University of Iowa today was declared by the National Rifle Association as winner of the championship of the Western Intercollegiate Rifle Shooting League, having won all nine matches of the series. University of Minnesota, with eight victories and one defeat, takes second place, while Purdue, Michigan Agricultural College and University of California are tied for third place, with six victories and three defeats. Arizona and Nebraska are tied for sixth place, with three victories and six defeats. College of St. Thomas was last, with only one victory out of the nine matches.

The Iowa team will shoot with the winners of the Eastern League for the championship of the United States as soon as the eastern matches finish next week. It is likely Massachusetts Agricultural College will win the eastern championship, standing this week one match ahead of Princeton, with which she will shoot next week.

Western League results this week were: Iowa defeated Michigan, 958 to 855; Purdue defeated St. Thomas, 927 to 796; Minnesota defeated Michigan Aggies, 926 to 886; California defeated Arizona, 922 to 854; Nebraska defeated Kansas, 861 to 0, by default.

Genesee County F. & G. P. Ass'n.

BATAVIA, N. Y., March 9.—At our regular monthly meeting last night we admitted twenty new members and had another rifle contest for a rifle. In the qualifying round the side captained by Mr. Childs scored 2752, by Mr. Farwell 2747, only 5 points difference with 58 shooters. The ten high men then shot for the rifle, which was won by Mr. Wm. Susat. Scores follow, possible 250; Farwell, Watson and Case handicapped 5yds.: Wm. Susat 238, M. Mason 236, N. A. Whitcomb 231, W. H. Squires 229, E. S. Watson 224, W. Tyler 223, J. Osborne 222, F. M. Farwell 215, Arch Case 209, M. E. Barnes 202.

C. W. GARDINER.

FISH PROPAGATION IN WEST VIRGINIA

Continued from page 333.

State, except for artificial propagation, should be prohibited. I know of one case in particular, where nonresidents of this State spent a number of days along one of the finest trout streams, and during this period caught hundreds of trout and shipped them out of the State. This should certainly be prohibited by law.

Third—The question of an open season for catching our game fishes is of special importance. As streams are more easily fished out than lakes, and of the latter we have none, I would recommend that our laws provide a closed season of eight months for brook trout and rainbow trout, viz., from Sept. 1 to April 1, and for small-mouth black bass and large-mouth black bass, a closed season from Nov. 1 to July 1. These periods will well protect these fishes during their spawning seasons, and at the same time allow a reasonable open season.

Fourth—Under the present law it is lawful to take and keep a trout of four inches in length. This provision should, by all means, be changed and the limit in length be increased to six inches.

It will be seen that I have not confined myself very closely to the subject of this paper. I have taken this liberty because I believe the points upon which I have touched are of special importance just at this time.

In conclusion, let me say that I predict a bright future for the sportsmen, and the people of West Virginia in general who are interested in our game animals, birds and fishes. The problems are numerous and difficult, but they will be solved. The interests of the lumberman, the miner and the tanner, and the sportsman will alike be protected by wise legislation on the part of our Legislature.

I look forward to the time, in the not distant future, when it shall be our privilege and pleasure to at times lay aside the busy cares of life, and taking up our rods and reels and proceed along our favorite streams, those pure limpid waters once so characteristic of the streams of West Virginia, and thence return to friends and loved ones with our creels "heaped up, pressed down, and overflowing."

GAME FARMS.

WORKING under an act passed by the Legislature last year, appropriating \$10,000 for the establishment of game farms, the Massachusetts Fish and Game Commission has decided upon the policy of establishing two or more game farms in different sections of the State. Accordingly the first start will be made in the town of Wilbraham. The commission has leased for a term of years 150 acres of land in the southwest section of the town, and work has begun in getting the farm under way. A building is being erected, and before spring opens yards, pens and coops will contain large numbers of pheasants, quail, Hungarian partridges, prairie chickens, wild turkeys and ducks of different species. From time to time as is required additional land will be leased, and it is expected that thousands of birds will be sent out from this farm to different sections of the State.

Wilbraham, which is now noted for its celebrated peaches, will soon have a world-wide reputation as a producer of artificially reared game birds. The section in which this farm is located has always been one of the best sections of the State for wild quail and partridge, and

the commission feel that no better place could be selected for this game farm. The members of the Springfield Fish and Game Association are delighted over the prospect of having a large State game farm in the western part of the State, and much credit is due to their officers in bringing about this result. Doubtless as soon as the spring opens large numbers of people will be interested to observe the different game birds, and hundreds of automobiles will daily pass the farm.

The Springfield Republican says that the commission has leased the farm of John H. Reader, and two adjoining tracts, all of which is ideal land for game propagation. Mr. Reader has been successful as a raiser of chickens and turkeys, and at the present time has a large flock of tame turkeys and one wild Virginia turkey, which he hatched for Robert O. Morris from eggs received from Virginia. This bird is now nearly full grown, and is a handsome specimen of the turkeys that once covered all of Western Massachusetts. This bird is very tame, and will eat out of Mr. Reader's hand, and readily answers to the name of "Wildy." Mr. Reader will be retained by the commission. The building now being erected will be used during the winter as a shop, in which coops, pens and yards can be built, ready to receive the birds as fast as they are shipped from the State game farm at Sutton.

Superintendent Arthur Merrill was in Wilbraham the other day in company with Commissioner George H. Graham to make final arrangements for starting the work. The commission now has about 800 pheasants and 200 quail for breeding stock, besides large numbers of Hungarian partridge, ducks and prairie chickens, all of which will be propagated on the Wilbraham game farm. The full board of commissioners after looking at game farms in Missouri, Illinois, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York pronounced the Wilbraham location an ideal one for propagating game birds.

All birds will be hatched and reared in confinement, and when they are at the right age will be shipped to different sections of the State for restocking depleted covers. It is proposed to allow a liberal consignment of birds to be liberated on State reservations and in all sections where shooting is prohibited, so as to give the birds a chance to propagate and overflow into the shooting covers. The Springfield Country Club has applied for a consignment of pheasants, and with the large area that they control it is believed that the birds will increase rapidly.

PROTECTION FOR BIRDS.

THE secretary of the State Game and Fish Commission has made an appeal for the protection of game birds that should receive the attention of every one interested in their preservation. Thus far the winter has been very hard on them and unless some care is taken of them now many of them must perish. The secretary asks that all who can do so make it their business to feed the birds as often as they can and provide shelter of some kind for them.

It is reported that many birds are already starving, and this is no doubt the case. The heavy snows have covered up the natural feeding grounds, so that for some time they will have to depend upon "charity" if they are alive. Sportsmen, both in this State and in New Jersey, ought to interest themselves in doing what they can to tide them over the winter.—Philadelphia Enquirer.

KILLED BY WILD ANIMALS.

THE most recent statistical abstracts for India show that within ten years no fewer than 243,663 persons have been killed by wild animals and snakes in that country. Of this vast number of victims 8,894 were accounted for by tigers, 4,355 by leopards, while 219,249 succumbed to snake-bites. In the same period 968,329 cattle were killed, chiefly by tigers and leopards. In 1909, 190,871 licenses to destroy wild animals came into force under the Indian Arms Act.—Shooting Times.



DOG SHOW WINNERS

- 1 Miss Ruth Beardsworth and her Poms
- 2 Homère, Griffon Korthal, Louis Thebaud
- 3 Sir Roger de Coverley, English Setter, H. M. Beck.
- 4 Roger's Nola, English Setter; H. M. Beck.
- 5 Almar Vic, Bulldog, Arthur Herzfeld.
- 6 Tickle 'em, Scottish Terrier, A. Albright, Jr.
- 7 Grey Mist, Blue Merle Collie, Miss E. G. Hydon.

- 8 Dainty Mite, Pomeranian; Mrs. E. S. Avis.
- 9 Ch. Brynwood Rainbow, Cocker Spaniel; Brynwood Kennels.
- 10 Splasher and Jill, Chesapeakes; J. H. Stillman.
- 11 Alarca Laurier, Collie; Hawthorn Collie Kennels.
- 12 Ch. Baughfell Talisker, West Highland White Terrier, A. Albright, Jr.

- 13 Lady Pansy, Pug, Henry Huber.
- 14 Hewlett King Orry, Bulldog; Hewlett Kennels.
- 15 Doberman Dorussia, Doberman Pinscher; Doberman Kennels.
- 16 Southport Sample, Collie; Southport Collie Kennels.
- 17 King Haakon, Norwegian Bearhound; E. P. McMurty.

TURNING HUMOR TO ACCOUNT.

DAVE TROMBLEY several weeks ago shot a white owl in the marsh between Saginaw and Bay City—the arctic or snowy owl, rarely seen so far south. It was merely wing-tipped and soon recovered from its injury, says the Saginaw Courier-Herald, so Dave gave it to "Ted" Brown, at the Bancroft house. The latter soon made friends with the owl, teaching it to take raw liver out of his hand and to let him scratch its head, but it snaps and hisses at any one else who approaches. The bird has the freedom of the billiard room at the hotel, and seems contented with its winter quarters.

"Ted" conceived the idea of forming the "White Owl Club"—which proved an immense success. The initiation fee was fixed at such sum as the candidate cared to pay, which was dropped into one of the Rescue Mission boxes. Then the initiate was taken back to be solemnly introduced to the owl, which never winked an eye, taught the grand hailing sign of the order, and entered as a full-fledged White Owl. The membership grew with great rapidity and when the Rescue Missioners came around to collect they found over \$60 in the treasury, which they bore away with delight.

EXPORTS OF FIREARMS AND GUNPOWDER.

FOR the first ten months of 1911 the value of firearms exported from the United Kingdom was £355,447 (\$1,729,783), as compared with £205,085 (\$998,046) and £177,317 (\$862,913) for the corresponding ten months of the two previous years. Exports of gunpowder show a reduction in value. The total for the first ten months of 1911 was £131,521 (\$640,047) and 53,450 hundredweight (hundredweight = 112 pounds), as compared with £149,345 (\$726,787) and £144,590 (\$703,647) in value and 60,290 hundredweight and 60,316 hundredweight, respectively, for the same months of 1910 and 1909.

Kennel Department

Fixtures.

FIELD TRIALS.

Oct. 28.—Southern Ohio Field Trial Association's second annual field trials. G. R. Harris, Sec'y, 15 West Sixth St., Cincinnati, O.

Bulldog Breeders' Show.

W. C. BECHTOLD, of Philadelphia, has the honor of owning the best bulldog exhibited at the Fifth Members' Show of Bulldog Breeders of America, held on March 9, at Lyric Hall, New York city. His bow-legged beauty Bosco Baronet, for which he paid \$8,000, took first in open, over 45 pounds, limit over 45 pounds, and the blue ribbon, and deserved every award beyond any shadow of doubt.

Unfortunately Ch. Leone Hazelwin, although exhibited, was not entered, for the consensus of opinion was that Bosco would have taken away his laurels. As it was, Leone's nose was out of joint, figuratively speaking. Princess Merlow, a beautiful bitch, took the blue ribbon and won in her class. The show was eminently successful, for which much thanks is due Secretary A. D. Gillette.

The entry list numbered 196 and the bench 95. The judges were R. R. Littlefield, of Gardner, Me., for the dogs, and W. A. Betts, of Woodside, L. I., for the bitches, A. D. Gillette, secretary of the Bulldog Breeders' Association, acting as referee.

The following is the list of classes and their winners:

Puppies—First, Rockhill Tommy; second, Bully Hayes; third, Broad Stone Trumps.

Junior, Dogs—First, Buttons II.; second, Merely's Son; third, Bill Cerebus.

Novice, Dogs—First, Merely's Son; second, General Gladiator; third, Jacobite Clansman.

American Bred Dogs—First, Elmington Huckfinn; second, Buttons II.; third, Robbinswood Gingarus.

Limit Under 45 Pounds—First, Buttons II.; second, Robbinswood Pindarus; third, Thornbury Magnate.

Open, Under 45 Pounds—First, Robbinswood Pindarus; second, Gotham Lord Beresford; third, Thornbury Magnate.

Limit, Over 45 Pounds—First, Bosco Baronet; second, Elmington Huckfinn; third, Kilmorey.

Open, Over 45 Pounds—First, Bosco Baronet.

Blue Ribbon Class—First, Bosco Baronet; reserve, Robbinswood Scrooge.

In the bitches' class the winners were: Puppies, Gaby; junior bitches, Balmoral Princess; novices, Thornbury Pearl; American bred, Princess Merlow; limit, under 45 pounds, Gotham Queen of Mersey; open, under 40 pounds, Thornbury Pearl; limit, over 45 pounds, Lady Jane; open, over 40 pounds, Princess Merlow; blue ribbon class, Princess Merlow; reserve, Lady Jane.

Keep Wounds Clean.

WOUNDS should be thoroughly washed and cleansed, taking special care to see that no hair is left in the wound, as this is a very common source of trouble. If the wound be serious, it should be stitched—not too close together—and covered with old linen, kept wet with cold water.

In about three days, if the animal is in good health, the stitches should be picked out, and the wound dressed with iodoform powder by sprinkling it over the entire surface and again covering with the wet linen. If the wound is very serious, you should at once call in the services of a veterinarian.

JILL and her progeny by Tesca, fine specimens of the almost extinct breed of Chesapeake Bay retrievers, and shown at the last Westminster show, are for sale at the kennels of Miss Hydon, Bogota, N. J. Jill won second at the Garden two weeks ago. These dogs are owned by James A. Stillman, the New York banker, which is sufficient evidence as to their quality.

WORKING sheep dogs are becoming quite popular in America, so much so that arrangements are being made by a Scotchman, whose home is in America, to take to the far West two teams of working dogs to give public exhibitions in the States of Iowa, Minnesota and South Dakota.

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We were in the New York Aquarium yesterday, and to our surprise saw a school of six-inch brook trout rising to the frayed end of a piece of string that hung from the wire screen over the tank. They worked hard in their own young way to get that string, but it was a bit too far for them to reach. *They didn't quite know how* to get what they wanted. This reminded us that it was about time to offer the services of our fishing experts to the fishermen of FOREST AND STREAM. Many a man, like the young trout, needs information on the subject of tackle—how to tackle the fishing problem is your proposition. How to tackle for the fishing problem will be answered—ask us about rods, reels, flies and places to buy them. There is just as much in knowing where as in knowing how to buy.

If you know *how* and *where* and *what* to buy, maybe we can tell you the best and most accessible places to use them. These and other points about fishing are free to FOREST AND STREAM readers.

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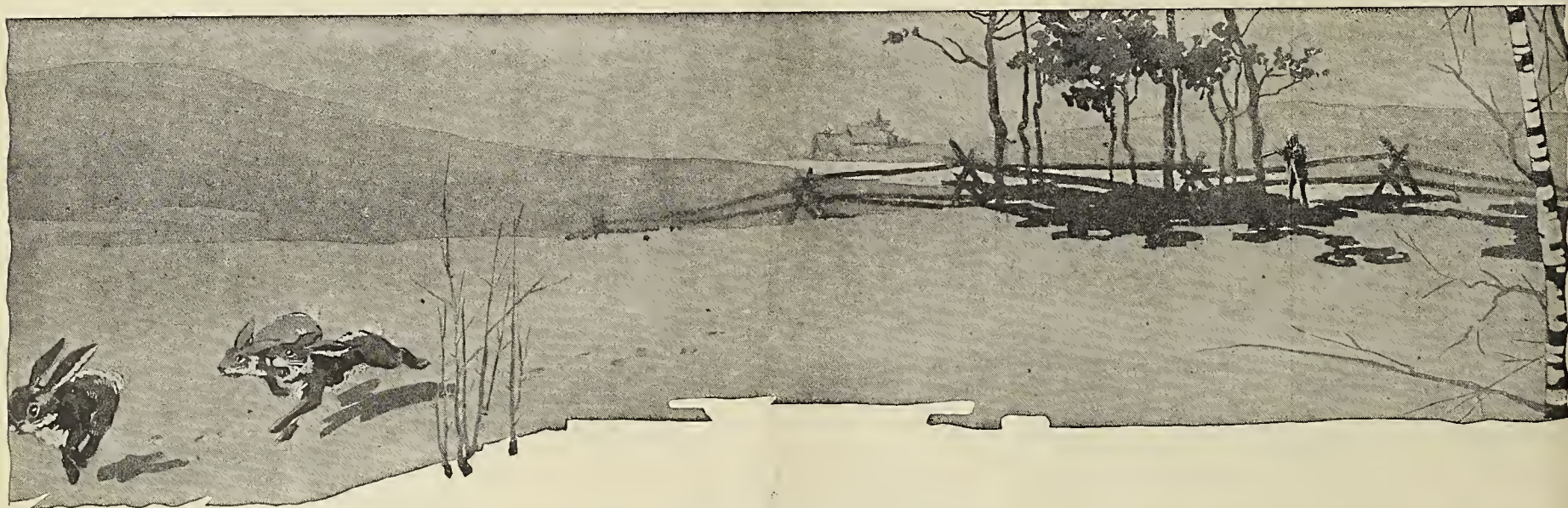
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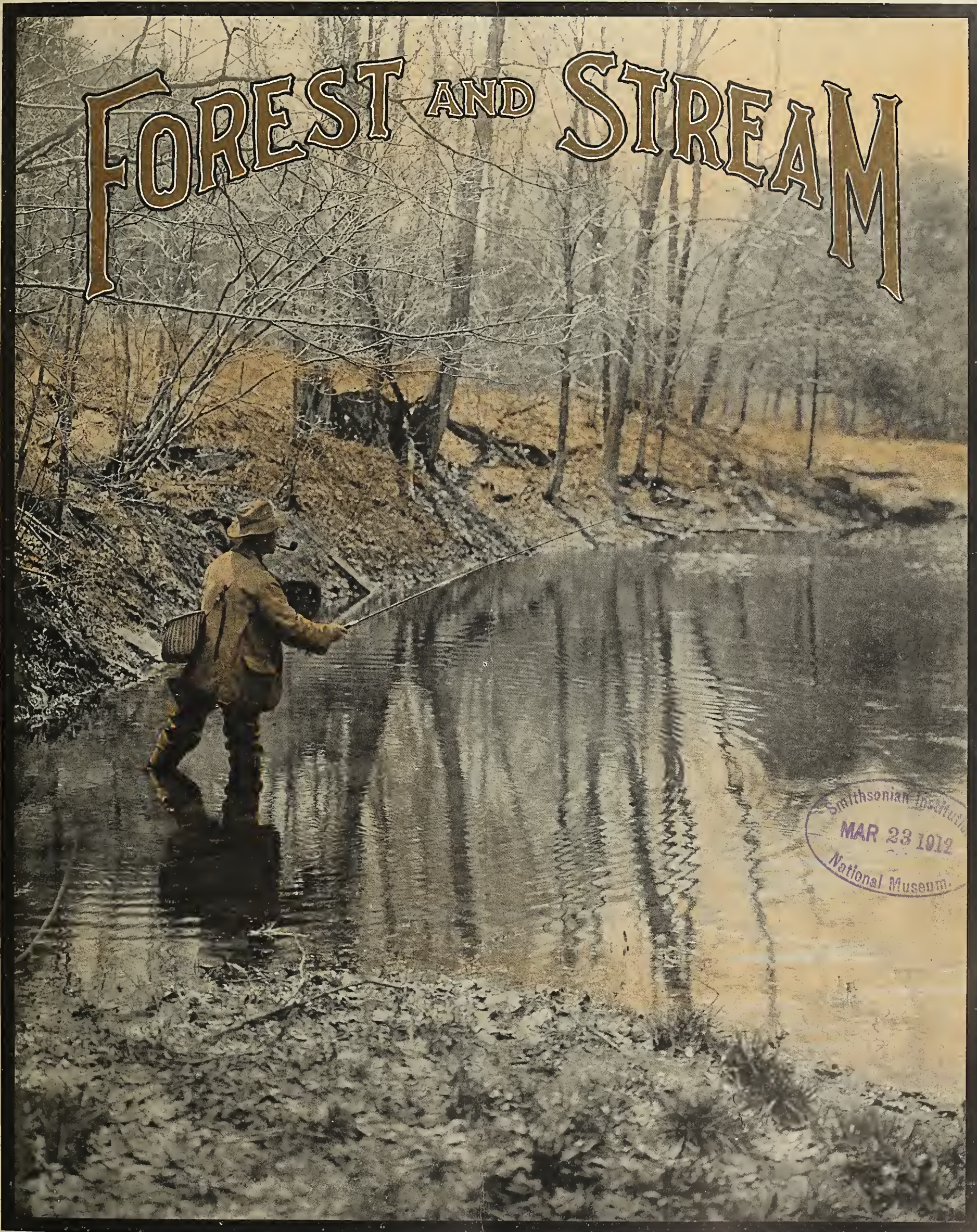
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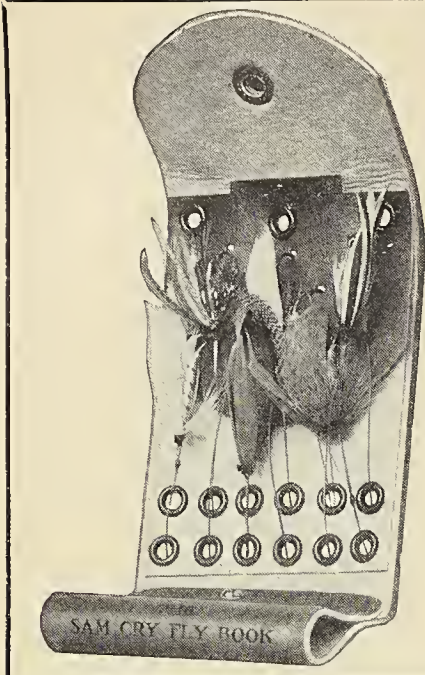
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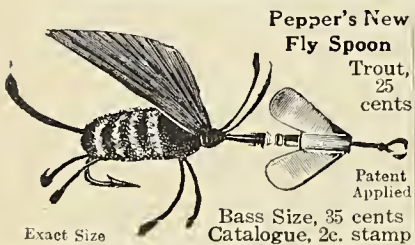
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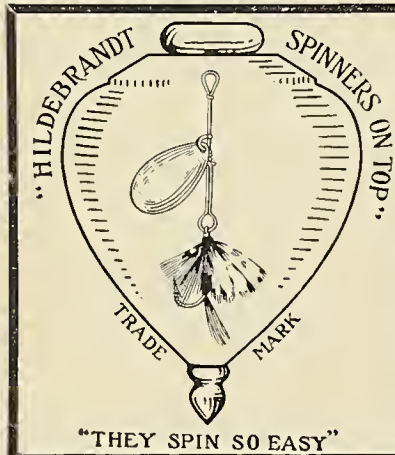
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- No. 57. White body, green stripe.
- No. 59. Orange body, green stripe.
- No. 61. Gold body, green stripe.
- No. 63. Red body, green stripe.
- No. 65. Green body, orange stripe.
- No. 3. Copper plated body, red stripe.
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IF, as the poet says, the young man's fancy turns to thoughts of love in the spring, perhaps it is equally true that those who are not quite so young as they once were begin to think of fishing when the warmth of the sun stirs their blood. They call it fishing fever, and when two anglers meet, they say: "Have you got the fever?" and laugh heartily, knowing as they do that the answer is obvious. Other persons find solace in making verses on the bursting buds and the returning birds, and still others spoil their Sunday clothes wading in swampy places after pussy willows or searching for the odoriferous skunk cabbage which, once found, is left alone.

Combining fishing fever and rhymes is beyond some of us, but not to two veteran anglers, as these extracts from letters attest. John D. Whish, for years secretary of the old Forest, Fish and Game Commission, sent Col. John Wilkin, of Middletown, the following:

"Time is coming when the ice will leave the brooks, and I s'pose you spend your Sundays fixing up your rods and hooks, testing leaders, mending waders and the Lord knows what besides, for a fellow must make ready while the chance with him abides. There are reels that he must oil, there are lines he must uncoil, there's a creel that must be varnished so the wet grass will not spoil. There's a flask to fill with bait—that's a task that will not wait 'til some morning when he oversleeps and fails to meet his mate. But I do not doubt you've done all these things and found them fun, and that you are fit and ready now to whip each foaming run. So I wish you grace to wait, if so hard should be our fate that the coming fishing season should not early be, but late.

"All is well here, but that book, for by neither hook nor crook have I yet secured a copy, and no matter where I look everything seems sewed up tight, and there's nothing yet in sight, but I have my jimmy with me and will use it, so good-night."

And the colonel replied:

"Yours of the 27th came duly to hand, and I'm sorry that book you've failed to land; but keep your 'jimmy' with you and pry with might and main, and no doubt that soon or later success will crown your efforts should you not become insane.

"Yes, you're right; I've hauled my tackle over. Likewise everything in sight, and now I am only waiting for the trout to begin to bite; but don't you know my dear Whish that with 'bait' I rarely fish; I much prefer the fly, so my flask I'll have to fill with good old apple, gin or rye.

"Our camp, 'The Pines,' soon will be open wide. The latch string always out, never pulled inside; so on some fine May or June morning let a 'Big Ben' give you warning to come and with us a week or more abide.

"This is not your first invite which with my pen I did indite. Can think of nothing more to write, so good-night."

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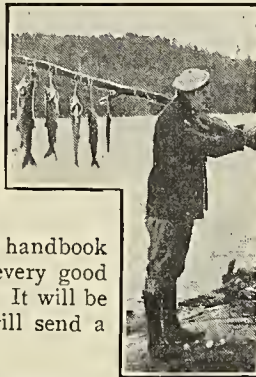
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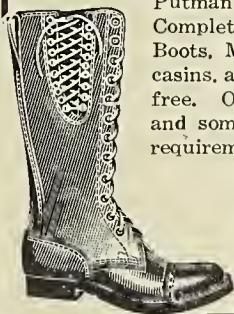


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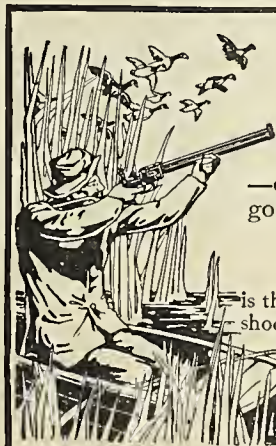
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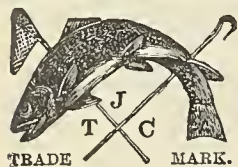
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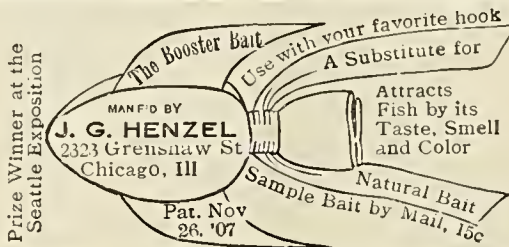
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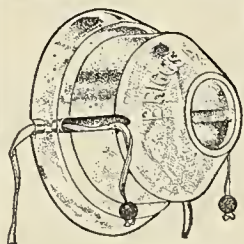
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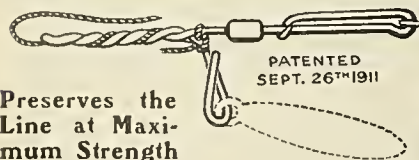
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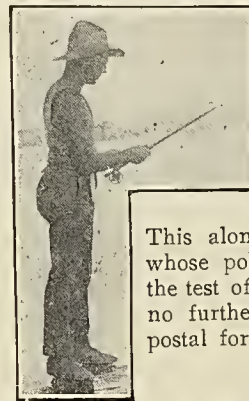
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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1912.

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Zimmy, Fisherman

By FREDERIC ARTHUR DOMINY

BETWEEN shots on the billiard table we were talking of trout fishing, another fellow and I, and I was protesting at the dictum of that old bug-a-bear, duty, who said, "Keep your hand at the wheel, no vacation this spring for you, save a day or so at a time." Who can get any fishing, trout fishing especially, in a two days' excursion unless you are a member, or at least the friend of a member, of one of those fishing clubs where the captains of industry spend their week-ends, consuming high-balls and culinary tid-bits and casting a fly or baited hook for an hour or so into a pond so thickly stocked with trout that you could almost catch them with a dipnet.

The Adirondacks and Maine were both impossible. I could not even afford the time necessary for a little run up into the Catskills, although I did know a stream there where a fellow could get decent fishing, but, as I explained to Jack, what was the use of wasting two days on such a fickle proposition.

"I'll tell you what I'd do," remarked Jack; "if I were as crazy about catching a few fish as you are, I'd pack my grip and take a morning train for Islip, find Zimmy and get him to take me out."

"Zimmy? Who is Zimmy?" I inquired curiously.

"Zimmy is the man who can catch trout where the ordinary fisherman wouldn't find one in a hundred years. I know, because I've seen him do it. He'll fish a brook that you could step across and get fish out of it. Good ones, too. He don't bother with anything under eight inches. If you can get him to guide you, you will come home with fish."

"Where did you say I could find this most remarkable man—I-something-or-other?" I asked.

"Islip. Get off at Islip and ask the first person you see where Zimmy lives. When you find him, just say that Jack Murray sent you down

and that you would like to have him take you fishing. If he takes a fancy to you, he'll go.

ing grounds the greater would be my satisfaction if the fishing proved to be half what Jack said it would, so the following morning, instead of a week or two later, I boarded a train, and after an hour's ride, the brakeman announced, in the voice common to that profession, "Oisip."

When I had alighted a youngster, with sharp eyes for the rod that indicated my intentions, greeted me with, "Goin' fishin', mister?"

Here was a mine of information that could be developed easily, so I speculated to the extent of a dime and learned that Zimmy's full name was J. Zimmerman Brown, a man of parts, the best shot and the slayer of the most quail during the open season, owner of the fastest hounds that ran the most foxes to earth in the winter, caught the most trout in the spring, and the most bluefish in the summer. All this the youthful admirer of Zimmy imparted and much more as he trotted along beside me, on the way to the home of this notable citizen.

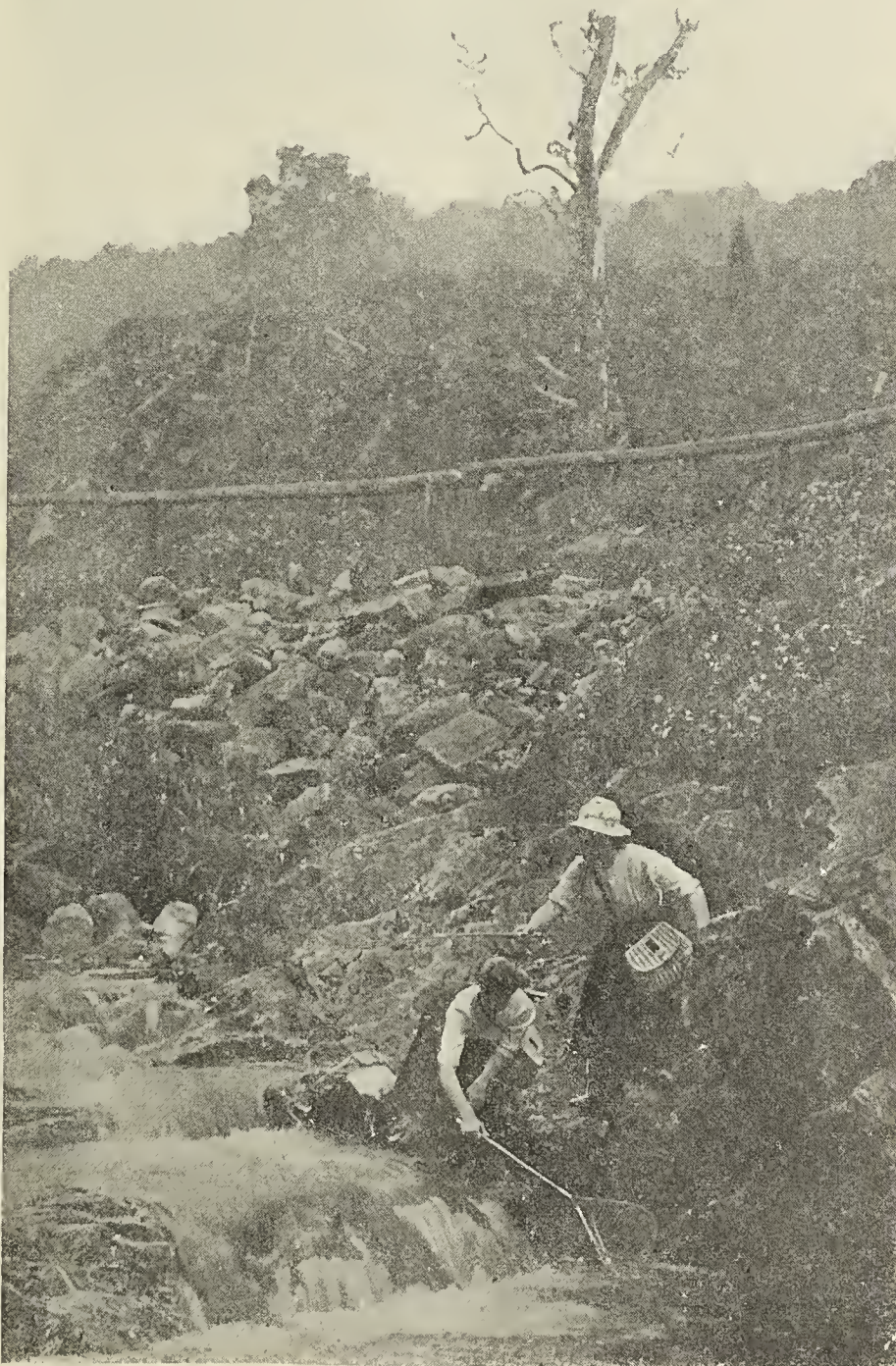
We found Mr. Brown, or rather Zimmy, for he insisted after the first half hour's acquaintanceship in my so addressing him, in his back yard with his hounds.

"Here's a man who wants to see you, Mr. Brown," announced my young friend, importantly, raising his voice to a shrill scream, determined to be heard above the deep-throated tonguing of the dogs.

"Jest a minit, mister," Zimmy shouted. "Here Drive! Here Lead! Here Thrash! Get in your boxes, you noisy devils," he commanded sternly, and they obeyed. Then he turned to me. "What can I do for you, mister?"

"You can take me trout fishing," I replied, and introducing

myself, told him of Jack's recommendation. "Jack says you're the best fisherman he ever knew," I added.



LENDING A HAND.

From a photograph by Norman E. Spaulding.

and if he does, you'll most certainly get fish."

On my way home I decided that the sooner I made the acquaintance of Zimmy and his fish-

"Sho," he said deprecatingly; "I've knowed Jack ever since he was a boy—fact is we was boys together—an' he allers was inclined to make out that the other feller was smarter'n the ol' Harry. But, anyhow, seein' that you're a friend of his, I'll 'blige you. When do you want to go?"

"Just as soon as we can," I answered. Then it occurred to me that nothing had been said about paying him for his services. "Pay," he asked. "Didn't you jest tell me you was a friend of Jack Murray's. I ain't in no pressin' need of money as I knows of and—"

"But," I interrupted, "here I am asking you to waste a couple of days' time on me and I think that I ought to pay you for it."

"I ain't fishin' for pay," he replied shortly. "If you want to hire somebody, I'll tell you who to look up, but if you want to go, friendly like, an' willin' to do your share, you can go with me."

"I want to go with you, sure," I said, angry at myself for so unwittingly placing the affair in such an unfavorable light, "and I'm perfectly willing to go on your own terms."

"Now, that's better," he answered. "Jack had oughter told you that I wasn't in the business for money. I've got a little somethin' of my own an' what troutin' I do is for the fun of the thing. An' as you say you ain't got much time to waste, we'll start right off," he added. "Come on in the house an' get out of them store clothes, an' while you're changin' I'll ask the missus to put us up a bite to eat."

A half hour later we were jogging along the road in his two-wheeled cart, and he was giving his views on fly-fishing in reply to a question, for I had been curious to know where he stood on that subject.

"Fly-fishing's all right," he said, "an' as far's I'm concerned, I favor it. There's all the difference in the world catchin' a trout on a fly or a baited hook. It's a good deal like when you're shootin' quail an' make a pretty double, right an' left, slick an' clean like. There's no slobberin' work there. You've took your chance an' made good, an' that's like catchin' trout with a fly. Any fool can watch his float an' when it goes under give a yank an' jerk a fish out of the water, but 'tain't every one can make some feathers hit the water in jest the right spot an' in jest the right way an' fool a trout into thinkin' it's a real, sure enough fly."

Which went to prove that Jimmy appreciated the fine points in the art of fly-fishing, and, as I later discovered, was at any time willing to sacrifice all chances of making a good catch with bait for the satisfaction of deceiving one or two nice fish with a coachman or miller skillfully placed. And as we drove along I began to believe that here was a man who could instruct men, and others I knew, who prided themselves upon being at least theoretical sportsmen, upon the practical side of the game.

Finally we arrived at the little chain of ponds, hardly more in fact than a gradual widening of the brook that fed them, and as we were putting our rods together, I remarked, "Jack said you never took a fish of less than eight inches. It don't look to me as if this pond held any as large as that."

"Don't eh," Jimmy said. "See that ol' stump over there. I'll bet you, two to one, that if

you drop a fly 'bout two feet south of it you'll strike somethin' more'n an' eight-inch fish. There's a hole there that allers has one or two fair sized ones in it an'—but here. What you goin' to do?" he asked, for I had stepped close to the edge of the pond and made one or two preliminary short casts.

"Going to put a fly over in that hole," I answered.

"Let's see what you're fishin' with 'fore you do it," he commanded.

"Hm, what's them things?" he grumbled, as he looked at the flies. "They might catch trout if they was crazy or starvin' to death, but they won't catch the kind of trout that's livin' in this pond."

"Why not?" I demanded. I had on a coachman with a queen of the waters above it.

"'Cause they won't," he replied. "Them store flies does well enough sometimes. I use a few of them myself; but if you want to get fish, let me fix you with a couple of my kind of flies." So saying, he removed the comfortable old felt hat he wore and from inside the band pulled out an assortment of flies, some of which I recognized, and others entirely new to my experience. Selecting two, one a dingy-looking brown and white, and the other a long, thin-bodied fly with small black wings standing out at right angles to the shank of the hook, he replaced my flies with them.

"Made 'em myself," he explained, "an' they'll do the trick. That is, if you want to get big fish. The little ones won't take 'em. That long black one I call a skipper, mebbe you've seen flies somethin' like it slidin' round on top of the water on still days like this, an' the other, I never give it a name, but I've caught some big ones with it, or one jest like it."

"Well, Jimmy," I said, after I had curiously examined the two flies, examples of home industry and ingenuity, "you're directing this expedition. If you say they'll catch fish, all right."

"They'll get 'em," he nodded. "Step over there—that's right. Now you've got plenty of room for your back cast, an' let 'em fall jest where I told you. 'Bout two or three feet south of that big stump. Don't—gosh! What'd I say. That black fly hadn't hardly hit the water 'fore he took it," he exclaimed as my reel shrieked and I gave the butt to the trout that had taken the lure.

Twelve good ounces that first fish weighed, and I no longer had doubts of the killing abilities of Jimmy's flies, particularly after I hooked and landed another, almost as large, not five minutes after, and hardly fifty feet from the scene of the first capture.

We worked our way through the string of ponds, wading with the current. I fishing one side and Jimmy the other, although when it happened that we would come to a particularly good hole or bit of deep still water where the prospects for getting a strike from a big fellow were better than common, if on Jimmy's side of the stream, he would call me over for the privilege of the first cast.

Sometimes I would hook a fish. Then he would stand ready with the landing net, coaching me as the fight progressed, every whit as eager to make the capture as I, and then, when I had gradually gained foot by foot of line and each click of the reel was bringing the still fighting fish nearer, he would step beside

me, waiting for an opportunity to put the net under him and lift him from the water. Try as I would, however, using every bit of skill and judgment that I possessed, and being always favored with all the choice bits of water as we came to them, I could not catch fish with Jimmy. It was something uncanny, how he could entice them to strike upon those flies, facsimiles of the two attached to my leader, and when one struck, no matter how the water and despite snags and overhanging bushes and sudden dashes of the trout endangered line and tip, Jimmy would always land him. He was more than a good fisherman, was Jimmy; he was an artist, and I no more wondered why he was recognized as the peer of all the trout fishermen in the surrounding villages. And later, when we were wading the brook itself, I had further evidence of his skill.

Whenever the surrounding vegetation offered no obstacles for casting, for the brook ran through a swamp with high bushes and oftentimes good sized trees growing close and overhanging the water's edge, and was in places not over twenty feet wide, I would do the fishing, sending my flies here or there by Jimmy's directions. "Jest round that bend," he would say, "you'll see a shoal makin' out from the bank. Land your flies about ten feet down stream of it an' skitter 'em back toward you."

Sure enough, we would come to the bend, there would be the yellow shoal, with the water rippling swiftly over it into the deeper channel that lay beyond. I would make a cast and have a strike. Finally I fully expected to secure a fish from every spot that Jimmy advised me to try, and if I did not, disappointment showed so plainly upon my face that he would chuckle.

It was after he had just succeeded in landing one of the largest fish of the day and was putting it in his creel that Jimmy turned to me and said, "That makes an even twenty I've got, an' you must have fourteen or fifteen. Eighteen, 'd you say? Well, now, that's pretty good. 'Spose we get out of this brook an' try a pond for an hour or so 'fore goin' home. It's nigh sundown an' they'd oughter be bitin' good there." So we struck off in the direction of the pond.

"You won't find 'em so big where we're goin'," he cautioned, "an' you know my ideas 'bout takin' them little fellers. Some says they make the best pan fish, but that's only an excuse for catchin' 'em. There's my measurements. Anything smaller goes back in the water, an' mebbe you feel the same."

He showed me two notches cut in the butt of his rod. "All right," I replied. "You're responsible for the success of this expedition, and if you say nothing under a pound, all right."

The greenest kind of a greenhorn would have known that there were trout in that pond, for the conditions and surroundings were most favorable, and even if I had not seen them breaking constantly I would have needed no assurance of the fact. They call it the Paper-Mill Pond, and although the mill has long since gone and generation after generation has fished its waters, the name still clings and the fish are there. Oftentimes you will hook a big fellow that has been sulking in the shade of the banks near the upper end and then you will find a fight on your hands worth having.

There are just two occasions upon which I envy the Eskimo. One is when I have flushed a large covey of quail, and before I have had sufficient time to work up the single birds, the short fall afternoon is lost in the twilight of the early evening, and the other is when trout are rising, breaking all about me, and taking the fly voraciously, hardly waiting for it to strike the water, and darkness comes, slowly but surely, until your flies are indistinguishable and the fish have ceased rising. Those are the times when I long for the endless days of the Arctic and think of the possibilities in the way of game and fish were one able to take

—to-morrer I'll show you somethin' better."

Which it was, and I was protesting against business cares that would not allow me to go trout fishing. Trout fishing. I did not know the meaning of the words until Jimmy illustrated to me what trout fishing really was.

THE TOP RAIL.

THE papers recently printed the remarkable story of an express messenger who actually bested two train robbers, saved the sleeping passengers' purses, and earned an increase in

sengers of the mid-eighties when they appeared, armed with the then new-fangled small caliber pocket revolvers in holsters strapped up tightly around their waists. "What kin ye do with them there toys?" asked the men who came daily to "see the train come in." And the sawed-off shotguns loaded with buckshot—weapons of frightful possibilities at short range—were subjects of heated arguments, the six-shooter men holding that they were too cumbersome for quick work and likely to be out of reach when needed.

To me one of the funniest things of the old days was the effect of the civilizing influences on



TWO'S COMPANY ON A TROUT STREAM.

From a photograph by T. E. Marr.

advantage of the chances that are lost with the setting sun. I expressed myself in some such manner to Jimmy as we trudged across the fields to where the horse was waiting, but he declared against it.

"Man—man!" he ejaculated; "don't you ever know when you've got enough? You've brook fished an' pond fished an' got 'em both ways, twenty-five or six trout, an' now you're kickin' 'cause it's gittin' dark an' you've got to quit. We're goin' to-morrer, an' I guess you can manage to wait till then."

"But maybe the fishing won't be as good," I protested.

"You jest leave that to me," answered Jimmy, confidently. "I've showed you fishin' to-day, that's what you might call good, but to-morrer

salary—of probably fifty cents a month—from his grateful employer, the express company. Everybody said it was fine. Perhaps it was, but the method employed grates on the sensibilities of those who remember the romance of the old West, when express messengers were walking arsenals.

This messenger was not a two-gun man, nor even a one-gun man; he killed the first robber with a common every-day implement of peace, a wood mallet. Then—luckily for him—he took the dead man's gun and popped the second bandit over. And this occurred in Texas. How has the old West degenerated, to arm men responsible for large sums of money with mallets!

I remember the sneers of derision with which the gun-toting station loafers greeted the mes-

police chiefs and marshals in growing towns that had begun to "put on airs." Some of these men had been lured away from their old-time flannel shirts by fashion, and they perspired in dire discomfort in tight-fitting cutaway coats and white collars. Those fetters marked the passing of "man-size" frontier six-shooters, for a coat argued concealment of artillery, and to try to conceal a huge six-shooter, a belt of cartridges and a holster under a cutaway coat was an absurd impossibility, though the struggle was as long-drawn out as it was ludicrous.

To see these men going into a fight on the double-quick, as though they loved it, with coat-tails flapping and guns jerking about underneath, was a treat, at least to

GRIZZLY KING.

The Fever and Its Treatment

By ROBERT STELL

I WONDER sometimes whence it comes—that strange, indefinable longing for the open places, half-soothing, half-disturbing, which grows and grows in the hearts of fishermen as winter loosens his icy grip on streams and meadow and hastens northward before advancing spring. Is it partly physical—a sort of involuntary rousing of the human system in response to the changing season, somewhat as plants begin to grow and all wild life becomes more active with the advent of balmy days? Or is it purely psychic—a remnant, perhaps, of some inherited instinct which prompted our prehistoric ancestors to issue from their caves when spring had come, hitch up their teams of brontosori, and “go fishin’?”

But whatever may be its cause or character, you know the sensation to which I refer, and how restless it makes you feel until you can get out and poke along the brook, among the alder bushes and past the swampy places where the red and yellow hoods of the skunk cabbage push up through the mud.

It doesn't have to be a big stream to serve this purpose (I've known an ordinary roadside gutter full of March rain water to lure an old fisherman two blocks out of his way just that he might walk along beside it), nor one with a far-reaching reputation for trout. The ideal size is just about that of your favorite brook—the one whose course you can trace mentally any evening as you sit and toast before the open fire in the library. It should be a live stream, one with little rapids and falls perhaps, and deep, still pools that mirror the overhanging trees and the blending colors of the sunset sky. And if it contains trout as well, why, then—

* * * * *

The dry-fly artist sat slumped down in the seat of the swiftly moving train, gazing far across wide leagues of treeless flats toward where the sun was sinking in a haze of wondrous pinks. For long weeks the marshes had lain locked in fetters of snow and ice, but now at last, among the patches of winter-worn cattails and meadow grass beside the track, little points of green thrusting up from the sodden ground told of the annual awakening of growing things. Far to the westward a range of hills showed dimly purple in the failing light, and beyond them the soft calm of the spring evening.

“Why so thoughtful, Master-hand?” I queried, taking the vacant place beside the lonely figure. “Have you, too, got the fever?”

“That's the trouble,” he answered, turning

quickly. “And I've been figuring out whether I can get away for a day to catch a few trout and sort of lower my temperature a little. I suppose it's too early for them to take flies, but I guess paraffin oil and eyed hooks haven't made me forget how to drown worms. As things look now, I'll have that insurance case



“JUST ABOUT THE SIZE OF YOUR FAVORITE BROOK.”

Photograph by F. F. Sornberger.

wound up before the end of the week, and if it is, I'm going to try Taylor's Brook on Saturday. Will you go?”

Of course I promised; how was it possible to do otherwise, especially at that time of year? So there was much digging of flower beds for the next two evenings, and when we started early on the appointed morning we had enough garden hackles to furnish a five-course dinner to all the trout in the State.

I'll not attempt to tell you just where Taylor's Brook is, for the way to it winds in and out among the hills of Southern New York in a really bewildering manner. But if, some sunny morning in late April or early May, you should take the right train and get off at the right station and ask the local liveryman to drive

you to Jake's farm, you'll find a stream that any modest trout fisherman ought to be proud to know.

The Taylor farmhouse stands at the top of a long slope of pasture-land and rye fields, and from it a path leads past the rambling old barns and outbuildings, over a stile whose heavy wooden steps are worn into hollows by many passing feet, and continuing through the rugged orchard of Baldwins, summer boughs and pip-pins, comes at last to the edge of a deep, heavily wooded glen. There it seems to hesitate, turns first to the right and then to the left, and finally, as if it had just been told the way to go, plunges down the slope among the hemlocks and scattered laurel bushes. As you clamber down, watching your footing carefully on the slippery carpet of dead needles, the murmur of the stream below grows louder until, turning a corner around a huge gray boulder, you come upon an old log bridge and Taylor's Brook slipping along beneath it.

When we reached the little bridge the sun was perhaps two hours high, but in that narrow gorge the brook still lay in shadow. A hundred yards down stream the steep banks fell away abruptly and gave a glimpse of rich fields of freshly plowed land, across which, far in the distance, slowly plodded a farmer and his team. But above the bridge the brook became more precipitous, dashing from fall to pool and from pool to rapid through a perfect trout paradise, and thither we turned, for that way lay the best of the fishing.

It was a perfect morning, and as we worked upward along the stream, the air became steadily milder. Crows and jays called from the tops of the hemlocks, nuthatches clambered about on the tree trunks or paused head downward to stare at us curiously, and from a dead hickory at the edge of the glen a flicker “laughed” merrily again and again, as if he wanted to tell everybody how glad he was that winter was over.

Yet despite the ideal conditions, the fish did not seem to be in biting humor. The most promising pools were carefully worked without success, though the dry-fly artist is a past master with bait as well as flies. Indeed, it was not until we had covered a good quarter of a mile of water and reached the upper end of the gorge, that anything of legal size came to our creels.

At that point the brook leaves the woods and enters a little clearing where, years ago, a grist mill stood. The mill is now but a jumble of broken stones and rotted timbers, and the dam which backed up the water for the great wheel has been carried away by the freshets, leaving a magnificent pool at the foot of the old tail-race.

Scarcely a breath of air was stirring as we came in sight of the ruined dam, and the sunlight poured warmly down into the clearing, calling forth myriads of little gnats and flies that danced up and down in the air in regiments and battalions. In the lee of a pile of rocks a bed of hepatica blossoms seemed to catch and hold the blue of the sky; anemones and dog-tooth violets wandered about among the scattered clumps of bushes. But, most welcome sight of all, was a spreading ring of ripples on the surface of the pool below the dam.

Did we go after him with worms? Not by any means. We just got rid of those short bait leaders, put on a couple of six-foot ones with a March brown and coachman on each, and proceeded to enjoy as pretty a bit of April fly-fishing as it has ever been my good fortune to experience. The fish were not large—none that we took measured over nine inches—but they were genuine *fontinalis*, and seemed to be waiting for us in every favorable nook throughout those hundred yards of sunlit water. Several times we took two and three from a pool, and one rocky basin yielded four. My first cast over it had resulted in a double; then the artist tried, and a single fish took the March brown; he cast again, and a nine-incher made the mistake of thinking that the coachman would be good to eat. "And this," remarked the artist, as he slid his net under the latest victim, "is in a part of the State that is supposed to be fished out! I wonder how much longer we would be able to have fun like this if the news of it should get beyond the few of us who are already in the secret. And it's surprising, too, that the brook is not better known, for you remember it's not so very many years since the club which controlled it broke up. Most of the old members were city men, but they never seem to come up here now. Still, their loss is our gain, and



"SUPPOSED TO BE FISHED OUT."

such being the case, let's sprawl out on that flat rock and eat lunch."

Mid-afternoon found us in another meadow, a much more extensive one. A series of little ponds had been built there by the old fishing club to which the dry-fly artist had referred, and even now a few of them still remain. In the deep water thus caused the trout usually run somewhat larger than in other parts of the

brook, but the fisherman's peace of mind may be a little disturbed by a certain old red cow of disagreeable temper, which the present owner of the land pastures there instead of putting up trespass signs.

We knew this cow of old; in fact, she had chased us on several previous occasions, and we had very vivid recollections of hurriedly scaling the boundary fence while the old brute came



"WITH LITTLE RAPIDS AND FALLS."

tearing through the grass about four jumps behind us. So on this particular afternoon we surveyed the ground from a safe vantage point before entering the meadow, and finally located the ancient bovine in a distant corner where she was too engrossed in cropping the fresh grass about a little spring to notice us as we crossed the fence and began to fish.

All went well until we reached the far side of the inclosure, where a barbed-wire fence crosses the brook, sagging almost to the water over the center of a deep pool. The artist had seen a trout rise close to the drooping wire, so he crawled along the bank to a favorable position for casting while I crossed the fence into the adjoining field and was soon busy with another fish. So interested did we both become that we had forgotten all about our old enemy, when something caused me to glance toward the pool by the fence. There crouched the artist absorbed in fishing, and, to my horror, about twenty feet behind him was the red cow, sneaking quietly forward with an ugly expression in her little pig eyes. There was barely time to roar, "Lookout! Cow!" before she lowered her head, switched her tail and "came a-runnin'."

Now, the dry-fly artist is a man of parts, and perhaps the longest and most conspicuous of those parts are his legs. So extensive are they that when he needs a new pair of waders he has to have them built to order, for the ordinary ones don't come much above his knees. He can walk up a flight of stairs five at a time and never turn a hair, while as for jumping—!

When he heard my warning shout he hesitated not as to the manner of his action. He took no backward glance, but simply leaped—blindly, frantically, straight ahead. Those wonderful legs straightened out like a couple of

giant springs, and propelled him forward and upward for all the world like a big kangaroo clearing a clump of brush. I'd hate to say how far that single bound carried him, but it was well over on the safe side of the fence. And as his flight commenced to lower, those triple-extension shanks began wildly sawing the air as if they already felt the solid ground beneath them. Even had there been no protecting fence, I doubt if any cow on earth could have caught the artist after that, for his first foot to touch terra firma sent him ahead about three yards, and he was into his stride and going like a crack quarter-miler before I could stop him.

"Truly," he observed, when he had slowed down and turned back to where I was throwing stones at the cause of the ascension, "it is not all of fishing to fish,' but it seems to me that writers on angling matters have overlooked one important branch of the sport. Some time when I get a few weeks' holiday I'm going to write a treatise on 'The Practical Application of Long Legs to the Art of Fly-Fishing, or A Trout Stream as Seen from Upper Air.' I'm sure it would be a valuable contribution to angling literature."

Of the closing hours of that April day I do not need to tell at length. You all know what they were like; how the air became damper and just a little chilly as the sun dropped below the woods; how the pungent odor of burning leaves and brush drifted down into the valley from the old cornfield where the farmers were making ready for spring planting; the way the shrill music of the peepers in the swamp trembled through the dusk as we walked back along the sandy road to the farmhouse, and how we nearly went to sleep in the smoker during the long ride home.

"Well," I asked the artist, when at last we had



"A DRINK FROM NATURE'S CUP."

left the train and reached the parting of our ways. "Is your fever better?"

He paused to relight his pipe, the yellow flare of the match alternately growing and waning as he puffed. "Yes, it's a whole lot better—it's almost cured for the present. But I don't believe that any amount of fishing will positively stop it for good and all; it takes too strong a hold on you for that."

Little Talks About Fly-Fishing

By THEODORE GORDON

TO me, as a small boy, the very name "trout" carried with it something of wonder and magic, and visions of a rare and extraordinary fish, which could be captured only by the elect, persons of unusual skill and acumen. Any boy who had caught a trout gained dignity at once, and was looked up to with considerable admiration as well as a little envy. The taking of that first pink-spotted beauty was an event of the first importance in a boy's life, and when at last he was successful in twitching the small wriggling captive from beneath the caving bank of the meadow brook, he grew several inches in his own estimation.

We always began with worm bait and advanced through a course of grasshoppers and broken rods to the artificial fly. We knew nothing of playing a strong fish on delicate tackle. It was always a case of pull Dick, pull devil; and when by some happy accident a really large trout was hooked, the results were sometimes more disastrous to the boy than to the trout. To break one's "pole" and lose a big trout was a frightful calamity. It gave a fellow a sense of goneness at the pit of his stomach and the feeling of acute disappointment was apt to dwell with him for many days.

I remember very well the first fly-fishing that I witnessed on the old Le Tort stream. It was on what we called the Meadow, where the water was wide and slow flowing. The angler was beautifully equipped with a first-rate split bamboo rod and fine tackle, and was casting a long line with a single fly at the end of his leader. He had taken twenty-five trout, a prodigious number in my eyes, and very kindly allowed me to tag along beside him. His skillful work was a revelation to me, and he gave me my first artificial fly. It was a popular pattern in Pennsylvania in those days and was known as the Patton, or Dr. Patton. The wings were of guinea fowl, hackle from a brown cock and the body was made of brown silk, ribbed with flat gold tinsel.

Nothing would satisfy me after this experience, until I had patched up a fly-rod from the remains of several old rods, and the first holiday was spent in fly-fishing with the only fly I possessed. I was clever enough to spend my

time upon the shallows where the small trout, of little discretion or experience, dwelt, and I succeeded in catching quite a number of these. Their size was a matter of no consequence, for I had actually taken trout on the artificial fly that were good enough for anybody, and made any boy realize that he was a scientific individual and without doubt a skilled angler. Those were halcyon days that followed, and thousands of men in England and America can remember experiences of much the same sort.

One of the delightful things about angling is that one is always progressing, always learning something new and interesting, and this is particularly true of fly-fishing. I well remember my excitement and pleasure when I stumbled upon F. M. Halford's books on dry fly-fishing, in the autumn of 1890. Englishmen had been using a dry fly upon the chalk streams for many years, but its use was by no means general and we heard but little of it. Old Ogden began about 1860, I believe, and he is said to have been very skillful. The use of the live May fly with a blow line was common at that time, but after seeing him use the artificial May with success, the natural fly was prohibited on some waters. There is no doubt that those first in the game, upon these prolific South of England streams, had a bully time of it. There were lots of good trout in those days, and although they were well fed and very shy, they had not been much fished for in that way; that is, with a dry fly floating upon the surface and usually a fair imitation of the natural fly upon which they were feeding.

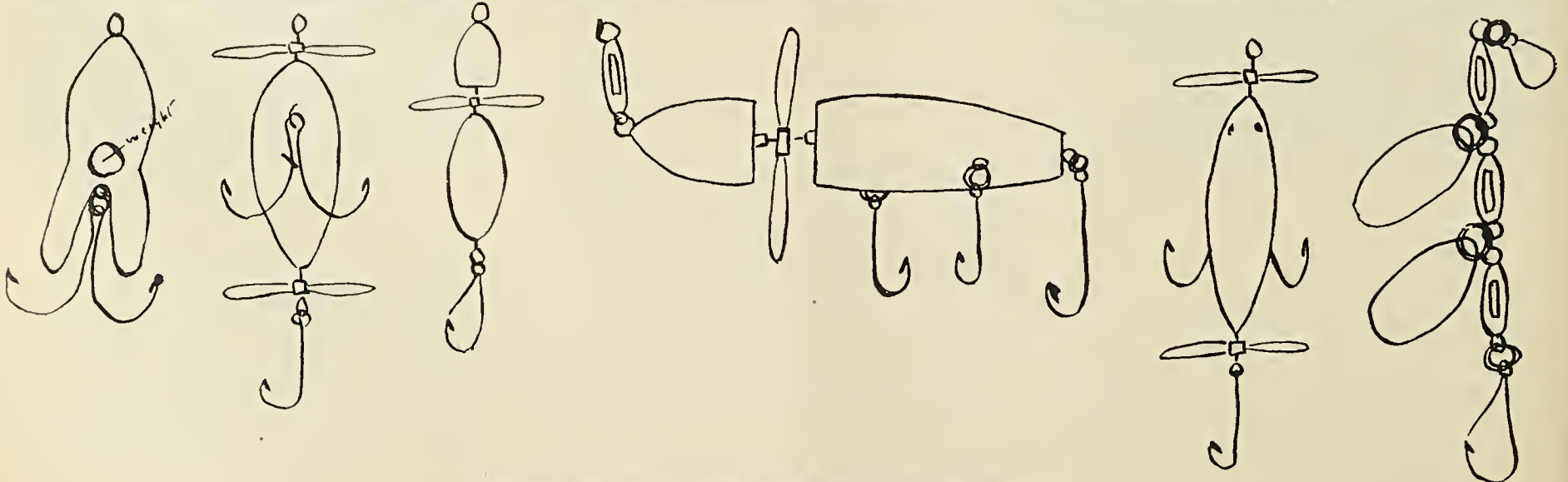
There is no doubt that we have learned much from English works on angling, but conditions in this country are rarely the same as those found upon the well preserved slow-flowing rivers of the South of England. We have, indeed, a few streams flowing from great springs in the limestone rock, where somewhat similar conditions may be found, where, for instance, the supply of food is bountiful, insect life abundant, and the water in many parts slow-flowing and of fair depth. Usually, however, we fish the mountain streams, of which there are so many in the United States. These are of all sizes and the conditions differ widely in various

parts of the country. Insect life may be found in great abundance, or there may be very little of it, except possibly for a short time at a particular season. We have several species of trout, native and introduced, but for the most part they may be taken by the same methods and with the same flies. In some mountain brooks the food supply does not appear to be large, and if there is a fair stock of trout, they are usually hungry and may be more easily taken with fly or bait than where the water is well supplied with trout food and where many fishermen are found.

If insects and their larva are plentiful and the trout are accustomed to look to the surface for a fair portion of their daily bread, then the conditions for successful dry fly-fishing should be good, but the wet fly man may do well also. In fact, if you are fond of the dry fly you may be surprised to find that an old hand with wet fly has quite as good a basket as you have. When I find that everyone on the river is fishing the dry fly, I think I will return to the old style, and get the benefit of the drop fly. The action of this artificial insect upon the water, when well handled, is often very effective, as it imitates somewhat crudely the actions of the natural fly in depositing its eggs upon the water and the buzzing and fluttering of some of the caddis flies and land insects which have been blown upon the stream. Trout feed upon the larva and nymphs when they are rising to the surface to hatch or change into the winged fly. You have often found the larva in their throats, on their tongues or in their stomachs.

Dry fly-fishing is extremely fascinating. I have felt this so strongly at times, that I have continued to dry and float one small fly when it was too dark to see the fly or the rise of the trout. But if we rely entirely upon the artificial fly for our sport, we had best practice both methods and thus be enabled to judge when and where to use the dry or the wet fly most successfully.

Of course, if one fishes fly, worms, minnows and other baits, he is not able to become enthused with the dry fly. I remember when a boy fishing an unfortunate stream in Northern New York in this way: First, fly; second, grasshopper; third, worm. This was murderous, but the stream had been fished out and netted to stock a hatchery. I think I will stick to the fly now and fish it as I feel inclined. There is no other sport that takes quite the same grip upon a man. It is a sort of tender passion that grows in strength as long as we live.



OUTLINES OF MR. TODD'S BAITS, ILLUSTRATED IN FIGS. 1-6.

Some Casting Lures

By EDWARD FARNHAM TODD

ABOUT two years ago a correspondent of *FOREST AND STREAM* asked for information and advice as to artificial casting lures for bass, and as no one more competent to answer his query has yet done so, it may be that a brief description of those I have found most successful, and how to make them, may be of interest, especially at this season, when the first touch of spring wakes the fishing fever.

First of all, though, I ought to describe the conditions under which I fish, as I have tried

ing the prospective victim's lunge, a floating lure should be used whenever the fish are in shallow water, as at this season. The situation, therefore, calls for an imitation floating frog, and as the only one I have been able to find on sale is much too light to cast from a free-running reel when there is any wind, as there generally is thus early, and is also too small to attract the "lunkers," I produced the alleged frog shown in Fig. 1, which I confess does not resemble anything on earth or in the waters

under water when reeled in slowly—if reeled quickly it will come to the surface. I have kept the spinners at each end because I believe the ordinary wooden minnow is one of the best baits made and solely so because of the glitter of the spinners in the water. The fault with all of them, though, is that, as sold, they can only be used successfully when armed with triangles, as it is impossible to attach single hooks to the sides by the method provided by the manufacturers so that they will remain in any desired position. I have therefore used my large double hook again, attaching it to the belly by a small screw-eye for the ring of the hook to pass through with a pin a little further along to hold it close to the body out of the way of weeds, etc., until the fish strikes, as shown in Fig. 2.

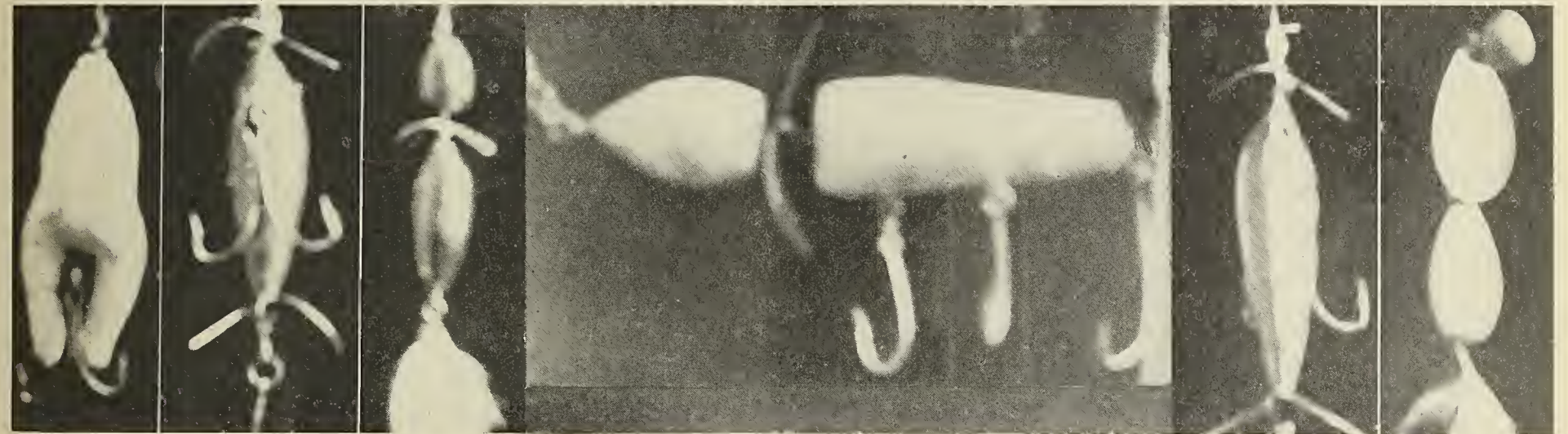


FIG. 1.
Weight, 400grs.
Length, 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ in.

FIG. 2.
Weight, 297grs.
Length, 3in.

FIG. 3.
Weight, 398grs.
Length, 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ in.

FIG. 4.
Weight, 432grs.
Length, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.

FIG. 5.
Weight, 372grs.
Length, 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ in.

FIG. 6.
Weight, 373grs.

MR. TODD'S LURES.

to develop my tackle to meet them. They are not unusual, however, as my scene of action is a lake in Northern New Jersey about three and one-half miles long with an extreme depth of sixty feet and a very heavy growth of weeds of various kinds, strength and thickness during the summer—and of course the bass delight most to lurk in the worst tangle of these. This necessitates a fairly stiff rod with lures heavy enough to bring out its action, and after the middle of June, as nearly weedless as possible. We have both large- and small-mouth bass in the proportion of about three to two, according to the census taker, but catch about three of the former to one of the latter by casting, as our small-mouth friend follows the habits of the somnolent cod as summer progresses and can generally be taken only by still-fishing in the depths. He is active enough after being hooked, I admit, but the way of hooking him is too slow for me.

And now one more preliminary before getting down to business. Six years ago I decided to give up live bait of all kinds, and during the five years prior to last I bought—or grafted—and tried out every casting bait put on the market that I saw advertised or in the tackle shops, so I had the ideas of many to choose from in the ones I finally selected or evolved.

The season opens early in New Jersey, and in my unregenerate days I had found a live frog most successful in the spring. Also, as much pleasure is added to bass fishing by see-

ing the prospective victim's lunge, a floating lure should be used whenever the fish are in shallow water, as at this season. The situation, therefore, calls for an imitation floating frog, and as the only one I have been able to find on sale is much too light to cast from a free-running reel when there is any wind, as there generally is thus early, and is also too small to attract the "lunkers," I produced the alleged frog shown in Fig. 1, which I confess does not resemble anything on earth or in the waters

under the earth, but which certainly has caught bass. I used cork for this, which is easier to work than wood, as it can be cut readily with sandpaper. It can, of course, be made any size and weight desired—mine is 3 3-8 inches long and weighs nearly an ounce—and as the weight is attached to the belly, it will always land right side up, an advantage every live frog user will appreciate. After shaping it up, it can be painted green or speckled or any other color on top, but white on the belly, as that is really all that the fish sees, and the hooks attached. I tried this first with a single hook at the crotch, but after missing ten successive strikes and losing one of the few days of the season when all conditions were right and the bass rising freely, I switched to a double hook, as shown. This projects just beyond the legs when the lure is in motion and hangs straight down when at rest and so gets them either way. The hooks I use are so large that a fish seldom gets both barbs at once, and so is not seriously injured if it gets off or you wish to return it after landing. I find this arrangement holds about two-thirds of the strikes, though before I abandoned triple hooks as unsportsmanlike, I rigged with one of them and never lost a strike—which was butchery.

As the water gets warmer and the weeds begin to come up, a surface lure begins to lose its attractiveness, and so one that will swim near the surface is indicated, as the doctors say. My idea here is simply a wooden minnow so formed and weighted as to keep it a few inches

The barbs should project a little on each side, and I find that this arrangement will hook fully three-quarters of the bass that strike for the side of the lure against less than one-tenth with single hooks screwed in the side sockets.

For the body of the minnow in the illustration I used a discarded commercial minnow which happened to be the right shape and weight, but a piece of shade-roller, which is a soft wood cylinder one inch in diameter, can easily be cut to the required dimensions after having been pierced by a long, slim wire nail which, on being withdrawn, leaves a hole for the wire support of the lure to pass through. This should have a slight kink put in it and be pulled through by main strength, so that the lure will not revolve on the wire when drawn through the water and thus twist the line. The bait can now be weighted to taste, spinners put on, the projecting end of the wire twisted back for rings to attach tail hook and line, and there you are.

The water is now warm, the weeds thick and the bass either in water too deep to raise them by casting or in the worst of the weed tangle, and so we must go after them with a weedless lure. This is made by placing a half-egg shaped fender, as shown in Fig. 3, in front of the spinner which deflects the weeds, so that they do not foul the spinner, and it can be drawn through the worst of them and still sparkle merrily in every clear space. I arm this lure with a large fly, which is also made weedless by a wire guard made by bending over the end

of a piece of stiff wire at an acute angle, passing the short end through the eye of the hook and tying it to the shank, so that the long end will project down diagonally from the eye nearly to the point of the hook. In this way the fly, which is attached by a split ring, can be easily changed and the lure varied to suit the capricious taste of the fish. The fender should be painted dark green, which makes it nearly invisible in the water and so decreases the effective length of the lure, otherwise too long for a single hook. I have repeatedly taken bass out of thick weeds with this rig when otherwise it would have been either still-fish or loaf.

Though the days are now hot and the fish sluggish, your temperament or the limit of your vacation may make it absolutely necessary for your peace of mind that you take a few bass; the solution is night fishing. Whether bright moonlight, as most of the articles I have read on the subject advise, or absolute darkness, as the natives at my lake hold, is best, I have nothing to say—I have had good and bad success under both conditions; but even if there are whales jumping all around you, seemingly threatening to leap into your boat, it does not follow you will get them, as they may be only playing and not feeding. However, during the summer, night fishing promises best for success, and best results can be got with the lure sold in the tackle shops under many different names, but commonly called a "white plug."

This does the work well, as far as getting the fish goes, and, indeed, in some lakes can be used as a day as well as a night bait, and is probably the best single bait for Eastern waters.

As sold, however, the head revolves, and after an hour's fishing, the line is hopelessly twisted and backlashes in the dark are not conducive to one's present comfort or welfare in the hereafter. I, therefore, rig mine with a stationary head, as shown in Fig. 4, and let only the spinner revolve, and I find this makes just as much fuss in the water, stirs up the curiosity or pugnacity of just as many fish and does not twist the line. I let my hooks hang free, as I think them more likely to snag the fish that way, but they are liable to get tangled with each other, and if you think it too much trouble to watch out for this, just put a small piece of rubber tubing—that used for camera bulbs is about right—over the eye of the hook, the split ring attaching it to the lure and the ring in the lure through which the split ring passes and you will have your hooks standing out semi-rigidly and tangle-proof. Two pieces of shade roller, some tempered brass wire, a swivel and a spinner, together with some white paint, are all you need to make this monstrosity, and while no one knows what the bass can think it may be, they certainly strike at it.

You, may for some reason, want to fish deep and weedless water, and for this I use the lure shown in Fig. 5, which is the ordinary wooden minnow of commerce with a large double hook on the belly attached as described for No. 2.

You may take a day off at some other lake and not want to be bothered with all the above truck, in which case use a tandem spoon, as shown in Fig. 6. I combine my own by getting pearl, brass, copper and nickel blades, inserting a split ring in the holes there and attaching two large swivels to this ring, thus using three

(Continued on page 387.)

Fishing Lunches

By LADD PLUMLEY

"I ALWAYS eat out of my creel," said a cadaverous, dyspeptic angler, when I asked him what kind of a lunching place he preferred. Of course, he did; I need not have asked him; he looked it. You know his kind, that sit forlornly on a sharp rock in the hot sun. They always look as if they were angling vagrants without friends or homes.

Pretty lunching places are common enough on the banks of most streams. A shady tree should be chosen, with a sloping mossy or grassy bank, a spring not too far away, and driftwood or dead standing timber near, if a fire is contemplated. Rocks, even a nice smooth ledge, can never be compared with moss or grass. This for dry weather; for rain more care must be taken. And it is well to know, and to remember, that in forests when everything is wet a dry seat can be gotten by rolling over a movable log.

All this talk about a proper place is based on your having a fair lunch in your creel. There is little use in hunting a pretty glade if your lunch is of the sort that many boarding-houses hand out to the trustful but unfortunate fisherman. The sandwich of frequent make is a stomachic gymnastic, representing the successful spoiling of good bread and butter. Bread and butter by itself, the housewife not of frugal mind as to butter, is good enough for anybody. Add a piece of cheese and a few cookies and there are times when I would rather have the cowbells on the hillside call me to eat than to be summoned to a king's feast.

The foundation has been stated; good bread and butter. With this a superstructure of any gastronomic height can be erected. If you are ambitious you can have any number of floors and can finish off your skyscraper with a roof of a wedge of imported cheese and exchange your pipe for a cigar and let flags of smoke drift down stream. But in that case you will probably do little fishing until most of the afternoon hours have been consumed with the lunch and drifted away with the cigar.

Uncle Thad Norris had definite ideas about angling lunches. In his "American Angler's Book" he teaches how to have such meals at the waterside as might make the hungry shade of Soyez wish that he could return and go fishing. And the basis is bread and butter.

If I could invite you to take a bite with me on the stream, you would certainly want to know how the magic of the meal was wrought. I will therefore begin where you must if you ever try the pleasing experiment.

Instruct the good woman at the farmhouse to give you a good big chunk of bread. With your pocketknife dig out a hole at one end, saving a piece for a cover. Have this cavern very nearly filled with butter, and push in your lid.

If they have cheese at the house, take some of that and a half-dozen cookies or two or three slices of cake or gingerbread. Also carry with you plenty of salt and pepper and put in your creel an abundance of wrapping paper; any coarse paper will do, even newspaper, but if

the latter must be used, get at least one piece of the other sort or a paper bag. The best quality of paper for stream cookery is the yellow-brown straw paper that years ago was used by all country stores.

I will now suppose that you and your angling companion have had fair luck during the morning hours, that it is noon, and that you have selected a proper lunching place. And so far the labors have been joint; from the selection of the lunching spot co-operation will be the order of the day. One angler will select as many trout as you intend to offer as a sacrifice to the god of appetite. These are to be taken to a convenient rock at the side of the stream, carefully cleaned, prepared, and washed for the sacrificial fire, and well sprinkled with salt and pepper. Leave the heads on, for this dish is to be trout *au naturel*.

While the fish are thus being prepared, the other angler should be gathering wood and building a brisk fire. If he be wise he will select his wood with great care, for a smoky fire is an abomination and not necessary, even in the rain.

Driftwood is good if it is taken from the banks well above the ordinary water line, and standing brittle dead timber the best of all. Break the wood into two-foot lengths and be generous with it. The idea is to get as soon as possible a deep bed of live coals.

When the fish have been attended to, and the fire has well burned down, one of the anglers should soak the wrapping paper, and when it has been held up for a moment to drain, arrange the trout in a neat pile at one end of one sheet. Place a little butter in the middle of the pile. The trout are then wrapped in the wet paper. As the package is built up with successive layers of paper the ends are carefully turned in, and when all is finished, the neat bundle will give protection to the trout at all sides and, more particularly, at the ends.

Take the package to the stream, immerse it for a second, letting the water drain out, taking great care not to tear the paper or break the bundle apart.

While one angler has been at work with the package, the fire builder has been making a hole in the embers with a green bit of sapling. The bundle of fish is then placed in this glowing recess and completely covered with ashes and embers.

Remember that all cookery is a good deal of a fixed science. There should be plenty of embers so as to cover deeply every portion of the package. If any part of the work has been slighted, the lunch will not be up to what it should be.

If the bed of coals is sufficient, thirty to thirty-five minutes will cook the fish, provided they are ordinary small stream trout; for trout of large size allow forty-five minutes to an hour.

While the trout are cooking select three flat stones, two somewhat small for plates, and a larger one for a platter. Do not take them from the bed of the creek, unless you wish a reminder of a Fourth of July celebration, due

to explosions from escaping steam. Stand the stones on edge with the smooth sides near the fire. If it is a rainy day and the anglers want a dry hot seat, brace other flat rocks close to the fire; the comfort of a warm seat on a chilly day during the lunch hour must be experienced to be understood.

While the trout are cooking and the plates warming, indulge in a refreshing wash in the creek. If it is a hot day, souse your head well.

allowance has been correct, they will be more delicious than any fish ever served at metropolitan dinners.

And now the anglers can indulge in sandwiches which to other sandwiches are as *pâté de foie gras* to sandwiches of raw salt pork, that terrible food of a forced march. Using a bit of flattened birch twig—the flavor will be found to be aromatically woody—open a trout and remove the backbone with the head. The

dining, he took the pains to bring certain supplies into the mountains. A fine quality of claret I clearly remember, also potted things that went exceedingly well with the wine and the delicious baked trout. Some sweets and delicate crackers, followed with a jar of Roquefort cheese.

What came after the cheese is doubtful. It must have been a cordial in generous portions. Still later I lay on my back under a tree and



LUNCHEON AT THE BROOKSIDE.
From a photograph by T. E. Marr.

About the time the trout are ready, arrange your grassy table in the shade, with logs or stones for seats. Place the platter in a convenient spot and the bread, cut into slices, with the butter, on clean flat stones.

When all is ready, let the angler who can best stand great responsibility remove the coals and lift the charred package of baked trout. With proper caution and ceremony, as if bearing the roasted peacock to the feast of an emperor, he will bring the fragrant burden to the platter. The aid of two green forked sticks is suggested. The blackened envelope being removed, the trout will be found to be colored as daintily as if just taken from the hook, and if the time

fin, too, with the small bones attached, should be separated from the pink flesh. Then, between two slices of bread, thickly buttered, the trout are imprisoned. Trout cooked that way are very good!

So much for the simple trout dinner. W. C. Prime, in "I Go A-Fishing," suggests that a bottle of light Burgundy goes well with a fishing lunch, and he takes some pains to give the physiological reasons for his preference. I have never but once ventured the entire epicurean tower of streamside indulgence, and of that I have but a drowsy remembrance. I can thank my friend for the whole performance. Having read Uncle Norris' praises of river

smoked a cigar. Then I passed into peaceful slumber, and when I awoke the sun had sunk below the boughs above me and my friend was shouting, "Great Scott, man! where has the afternoon gone?" That night, at our boarding place, we heard that we had lost the chance of the week; the fish had risen at any fly until sundown.

Everything connected with fishing is good, and trout à la Thaddeus is even better than most good angling pleasures. The preparation of the fishing lunch is the kind of trouble that is brother to fun, and if he so desires the angler can enjoy such cookery on his favorite stream as would make the fortune of a city restaurant.

Five Days Trouting in New Brunswick

By CHARLES L. BARKER

ONE day about the first of last June I received a telegram from H. N. Straus, of New York city, asking if I could take care of himself and friend, H. W. Endicott, and give them a few days' fishing. Replying that I could, I met them some days later and we proceeded to the fishing grounds, where luck was with us and we caught all the trout we wanted in a short time. This we could do at any time we felt like casting a fly. However, in the intervals we watched moose feeding in the ponds and the deer around the shores in the early morning and evening.

One day while Mr. Straus and I were paddling up a long deadwater looking for a bear, for there were some around, we heard something splashing in the water ahead of us. We paddled softly around a point and almost ran the canoe on an old cow moose that was feeding in the deadwater. When we rounded the point she was entirely under water, and we were almost as much surprised as she was, when

stood stupidly staring at what she no doubt took to be some strange monster that had suddenly appeared and which she could not quite make out. We determined to surprise her still more, so I gently shoved the canoe still nearer, and Mr. Straus, who was in the bow, leaned forward and fired his heavy rifle as near her ear as he could without actually hitting her. A monster that made such a tremendous noise was too much for her nerves, and she made a wild break for dry land, splashing us with mud and water as she did so. Scrambling out on the bank, she turned, with one ear hanging down, and took a look at us, and seeing that we were still there, she let out a roar of indignation and made for the woods at top speed, looking round just before disappearing in the alders, to see if we were chasing her.

Another day Mr. Straus and I got tired of fishing and visited a nearby salt lick, where we saw eight deer and a caribou. We also saw where a bear had dragged out the carcass of a deer that had gotten fast in the mud and drowned. He had been feeding on the carcass very recently, and no doubt we had scared him away when we approached the lick, for he had dragged the remains for some distance along the game trail that we were traveling on until he came to a thicket and there he was dining at his leisure.

Mr. Endicott and my brother Arthur also put in a lot of time watching the wild animals. They told us how they had watched a family of beaver at play one afternoon. How the old one would dive, giving a slap on the water with her tail as she did so that sounded like the report of a gun, and how the small ones would follow in succession, each seeming to strive to make a louder noise than his predecessor, only to reappear on the surface and go through the same performance again. They also told us how they had watched a big moose feeding in a pond. How he would disappear entirely beneath the water and stay down longer than they thought possible for any land animal to do without air, and finally coming up with his mouth full of weeds from the bottom, which he would eat and then go down again for more.

One day we went over to another lake, where we had great luck with the trout, getting some good ones. On our way home it began to rain hard, and as we had left our coats at the camp, it looked as if we were in for a good wetting, but we each peeled a large sheet of bark from a white birch and cut a round hole in the center, through which we put our heads, letting the bark rest on our shoulders. This kept us perfectly dry, with the exception of our legs and feet, which were bound to get wet anyway in the grass and leaves.

During the five days we were in the woods Mr. Straus and Mr. Endicott caught about 400 trout, some of which weighed three pounds. Needless to say we returned most of them to the water, only keeping what we wanted to eat. Joe, our cook, said that this was too many, as he felt that he had cooked and eaten so many

that he would be ashamed to look a trout in the face again for a year. The day before we left the woods Mr. Endicott caught 135 trout, keeping enough of the best ones so that we could take a few panfuls home with us.

On our way in to camp, we had found that some beavers had built a dam across a small



A RUFFED GROUSE'S NEST.

brook, flooding the wagon road to a depth of about four feet, and we had to dig out a section of the dam and let the water drain off before we could get the wagon through with the contents dry. Knowing that they would rebuild it and not liking the work of digging it out again on our way out, we told the teamster to bring a stick of dynamite when he came back for us. Having only the empty wagon on his return, he waded through the pond. But the next morning on our way out we tied the dynamite to a pole with a suitable length of fuse, which we lit, and then pushed the pole with the dynamite on the end well down under the dam, running to a safe distance to await the results. Soon with a bang a large section of the dam was lifted high in the air, scattering mud and sticks in great shape and letting the water drain off in a short time, so that we got our outfit through dry and reached home safely that afternoon.

Coming.

BY J. G. MILLS.

Fishing time is coming!
Hear the bullfrogs sing!
See! the pussy willow's budding!
Sure sign of spring.

Fishing time is coming!
Fix up your lines and bait;
Have your fish-pole handy;
You won't have long to wait!

Fishing time is coming!
The south wind warms the air;
Brooks and streams are calling—
Calling, everywhere!



COW MOOSE FEEDING IN A DEADWATER.

she suddenly raised her head and shoulders above the surface about six feet in front of the canoe. She surely was a ludicrous-looking old thing as she stood staring at us with her mouth full of weeds from the bottom and the water pouring from her ears and head in streams. She seemed too much surprised to move and

Half a Loaf

By CARITA LEMMON

SEE the robins these days? Hear the crows cawing as they fly over? Yes, there's snow around, but the drifts have sagged and there's a thank-goodness-that-job's-done look about them. There are big bare patches of ground; and the sun is strong enough to keep you warm if you want to loaf, that is, if you have time to, under the lee of the cliffs. The Hudson down there still wears the grimness of winter, but the shore ice is honeycombed and the floes out beyond are waterlogged, ready to crumble. There are not many of them in sight just now, the tide is up and the gulls are wheeling idly, waiting for the ebb. Let's unlimber the glasses and see whether those are young gulls or ducks down there. Gulls. There are ducks here all winter, though, old squaws, I think.

Sun feels good, doesn't it? Look at it shimmer on the water where—by George, there's a canoe! Somebody else has spring fever. Going to fool around the Jersey shore awhile I suppose. He hasn't any too much time, either; the tide will turn soon and the ice that will come with it won't all be rotten. I guess he's thought about that, though; he's probably one of those lucky devils that spend half the summer nosing round Canadian headwaters.

Ah-yah! why does a man have to work! Why not just float along like that ice does, for example, easy and not having to wonder about getting a raise. My, the sun feels good! See the fellow circumnavigate that baby iceberg. You're all right, old man; hold her back a little now—that's right. Guess that block came from way up the river somewhere, Esopus maybe. S-a-y, I must go home and get busy with that five-ounce rod. Got to scrape it, rebind it, and varnish it again before the first.

Fishing Fever.

Symptom one—a lazy feeling
Through the bones and body stealing.
Symptom two—a sort of pity
For yourself penned in the city,
When the good green world's inviting
Out of doors, and fish are biting.

Symptom three—the same old lazy,
Yawny feeling; sets you crazy,
Buried deep in life's distractions—
Ledger, daybook, bills and fractions—
When you know the crick is fine
And you're dreamin' hook and line.

Symptom four—the same thing over;
Stretch a while, then smellin' clover.
Thinkin' catkins, swaying glossy,
And of ferny banks and mossy,

Where the river sings and shimmers
And the warm spring sunshine glimmers.

Symptom five—just like the others;
Oh, it's fishing time, my brothers.
When the fever, all a-sudden,
Makes us think of lilacs buddin'
And the heart turns back to boyhood,
With its honeyed days of joyhood.

Fishing fever comes so funny
That we say: Who cares for money?
Let's put off our cares and sorrow
And our business till to-morrow;
Can't work, nowhow, with this feelin'
Through the heart and spirit stealin'.

That's the fever—sure's you're born;
Walks right in to you at morn;
Makes you want to throw your hat up
And to rip the whole blamed flat up,
Hunting tackle, rod and line;
Can't resist it—ain't it fine?

Don't resist it. Better catch it
Nothin' in the world can match it
For old downright purifyin'.
Are you ready? Let's away,
Back to boyhood land to-day.

—Baltimore Sun.

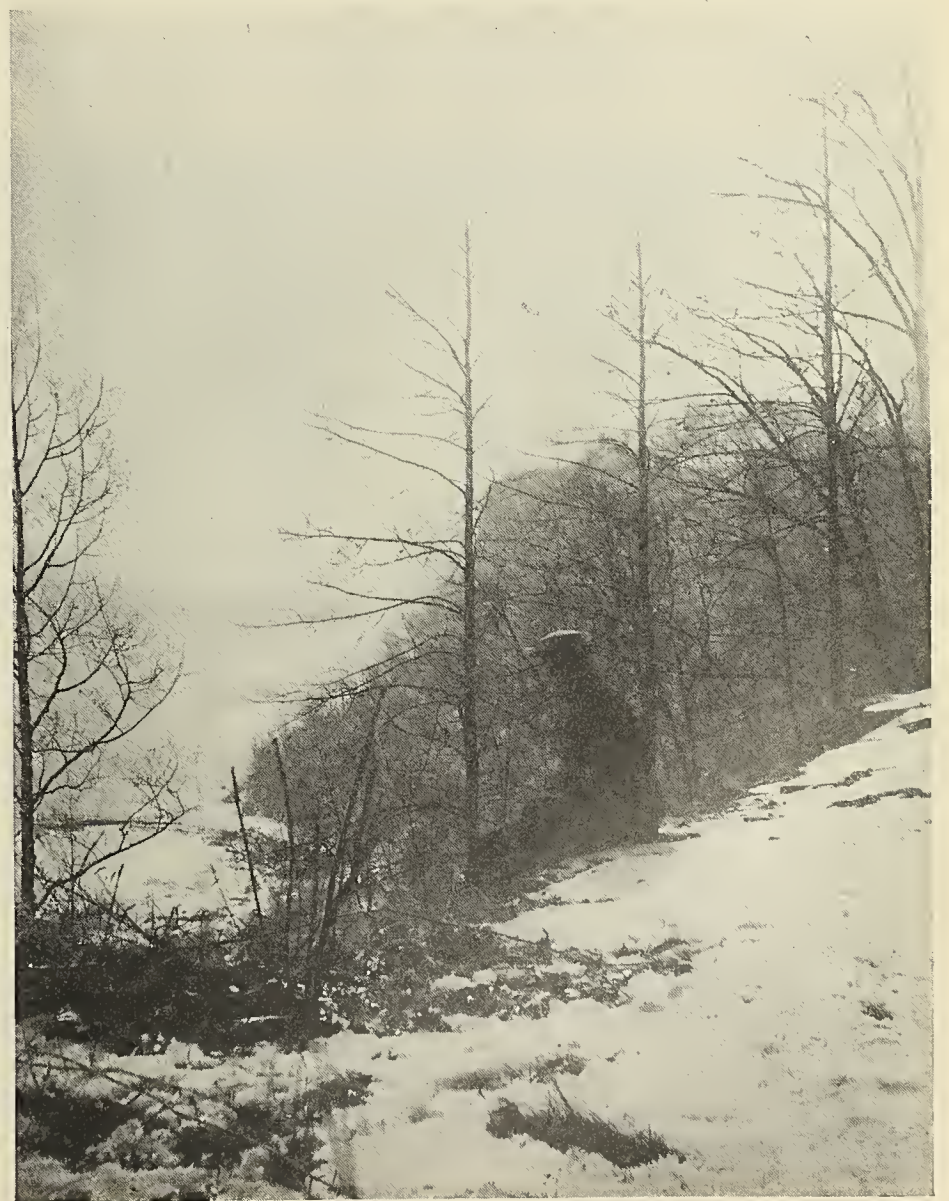
The Cats that Got Away.

BY E. P. ROBINSON.

I've fished in old Ohio
When a freckled, barefoot boy,
Pulled "cats" from a hole
With a hickory pole,
And carried them home with joy;
But of all the cats, large or small,
I hooked in that bygone day,
The cats I wanted most of all
Were the ones that got away.



UNDER THE LEE OF THE CLIFFS.



THE SHINING RIVER.

Angling in the Cascades

By SAMUEL DIKE HOOPER

CASTING a fly is, for me, a comparatively recent accomplishment. I took it up for much the same reason that I did the study of arithmetic as a school boy, because force of circumstances proved too strong for my powers of resistance. In this case the circumstances were that the river, running within a few feet of our cabin, bid fair to teem with trout, and we were fish hungry.

Thus it happened that early spring found me casting, with ill grace 'tis true, but casting nevertheless. I usually started by making sundry uncomplimentary remarks about "dainty tackle only fit for ladies to fool with," and requests, addressed to no one in particular, to give me a cod line and a good dory off the dear old Maine coast. Then I girded myself with a creel into which, just as a matter of form, I put some nice damp moss, and thus prepared I fished till dark.

This persistence was ultimately rewarded. I caught a fair sized trout and a fingerling which I threw back. How I landed them I do not know, but I have a distinct recollection of an awful tangle at the finish and a triumphant march home with the trout.

By this time I was an enthusiast and fished almost daily throughout the season, with varying success. During the first month a casual observer might have entertained considerable doubt as to whether I was angling for birds or fish. I left at least a dozen professors hung to high

branches along a quarter mile stretch of river bank.

One afternoon early in the season, when the river was still rather too cold to wade, I cautiously pushed aside the brush at the foot of a beautiful riffle just above the cabin. Making a low side cast beneath the large alders I dropped a professor in the lower end of the riffle, allowing it to drift into a small eddy on the further side. Like a flash, a beautiful trout showed his gleaming red sides to the setting sun and vanished. My strike was a fraction of a second too late to hook him. In spite of the theory advanced by old fishermen that no large Blue River trout would strike twice the same afternoon, I ran every bluff I knew on this old gray beard, but he had tasted one iron-lined bug and had food for thought if not for body. I finally left the riffle with considerable respect for the sagacity of redsides in general, and one in particular, and a firm determination that our acquaintance should not end there.

I politely offered this same trout a queen of the water a few days later. He let it drift past his pet eddy, only to hit it hard a second later. He took it as he rose, and I hooked him in good shape. Down he went like a streak, making my reel fairly hum; then turning, he tore against the swift current. This additional strain was too much for him. I felt him weaken a trifle, and slowly began to reel him in. He gave me about three feet of line, but I could not

budge him another inch. The tackle would not stand another ounce. I kept the strain for a few moments. The pull was as steady as though I had hooked bottom, yet I had seen the trout. I slackened the line the least bit, but not a move from the other end. Suddenly I realized that whatever I had originally hooked, there was nothing animate on the other end of the line. Investigation, which involved a soaking to the waist in that mountain torrent, disclosed my hook fast in a fallen cedar.

I haunted that riffle until one morning I hooked that trout at the first cast with a professor. Imagine my disgust to have him zig-zag right in, not putting up near the fight of a ten-inch speckled trout. He measured fifteen inches and was the largest redsides I ever pulled out of Blue River, though much larger ones have been taken.

Many an afternoon I waded the river for two miles without landing anything. As I rounded the bend by the cabin, Budge would run out on the piazza and call down to know the size of my catch. Like the proverbial small boy I was loth to admit defeat, and would often answer the question as he did: "When I catch this one and two more, I'll have three." Then I would try the riffle in front of the cabin, and there I would usually redeem myself. I have crawled out of the river as late as half-past eight in the evening on occasions, tired, wet, hungry, and with nothing to show for the afternoon's work but a ruffled disposition. It would not be so bad to come home to a hotel or camp with an empty creel, but when you and your better half have been eating bacon all winter, it sort of knocks the romance out of "fisherman's luck." "Overland trout" is all right now and then, when a varied menu is available, but it grows monotonous in the spring, when it has been your mainstay since fall. About this time redsides are vastly preferable to "hog sides" to our way of thinking.

At the foot of the falls there is a deep pool in the bed rock about forty by twenty feet. Even in the driest season the water is churned into foam much like the wake of a small steamer. Along the edges, however, there are a few little crevices in the rock where the water is clear and comparatively quiet. It was into one of these quiet places that I had been casting without success when it occurred to me that perhaps the fish had grown too lazy to rise because of the abundance of food coming over the falls and eddying about the pool before their very noses. Accordingly I took the ugliest looking fly I ever saw and baited it. Unsportsmanlike, yes; but I was hungry, remember that.

The vivid red and yellow Maginty with the tempting morsel hooked on behind must have created a sensation as it swept under. I gave it line enough to drift around fishville at random. Suddenly I saw my line begin to cut the foam, and without waiting, I gave a quick, but gentle pull.

My reel began to sing as the fish went down. As luck would have it, I was using a spare set of tackle which had been patched that afternoon, and it did not look like policy to try to stop the runaway, particularly when the bottom was bound to do so soon enough. He did not stop long on bottom, however, but was up like a flash and away to the other end of the pool, then back as quickly, right under the falls. As



A SULLIVAN COUNTY TROUT STREAM.
Photograph by Harry B. Zabriskie.

yet, I had had no sight of him, but he felt as though he was capable of making the frying-pan smell good. I shifted my position slightly to avoid having my line sawed across the edges of the rocks, and then we had it out. I put all the strain on the tackle it would stand, giving him line for his downward rushes, then recovering it when he rose. At last he made a frantic rush over a shallow bench of rock and I caught sight of his great gray body, and not the expected red stripe, but spots—a Dolly Varden!

The apparition on my end of the line of over six feet of lean man, wearing a hungry expression, was too much for his royal highness. With redoubled exertions he tore up and down that pool, and he had me on the jump. Three times I worked him on to that bench, and each time he regained deep water. The last time I was amazed to see that his mouth was tightly closed while my line appeared to pass under his body. This body hold could not last. It was likely to

tear loose any moment if I did not land him. Again I ran him into shoal water, and this time I was in the water all ready for him. As he came in, temporarily exhausted, I seized him just behind the gills, and slipping my forefinger in one side and my thumb in the other, I swung my prize clear of the water and made up the face of the rock with him. Not until I got him well away from that pool did I stop to examine my hold. My hook had pierced the small fin just back of the left gill, well in toward his body, and there it had held. During his struggles the hook had torn a half-inch slit in the fin, so that with the least bit of slack line he could doubtless have shaken it. Leaving the hook just as it was, I struck out for the cabin.

My trout measured $21\frac{1}{2}$ inches and I should judge weighed fully four pounds. Not at all large for a Dolly Varden, but exceptional for this stream and for the hold by which I landed him.

and wishing that he had hold of my fly rod. Blessings on the makers of that good hook, rod and line. As the fish would set out on a voyage of discovery for the lower end of the pool, I would grudgingly pay out to him the line with which to trace his way back when he was ready to come; when he got ready to explore my end of the pool, I was ready to take in all the line he was willing to accord me. Excited? Well, you all know how it feels.

Below the pool where we were fighting our battle was a wide shallow rapid, and when the fish finally grew weary of trying to gain his freedom in the deep water and set out for the rapid, there was no stopping him; I followed. The water was up to my middle (I am six-four), but I floundered on. The trout shot into the rapid and headed down stream. His rush was resistless; I gave him all the line left. At the moment when I had concluded to brace the rod, tear the hook out and let him go, he turned and came back up stream. As he passed me I saw that he was growing tired, his mouth was wide open, the gills working convulsively. I called to the German to stand by and lend a hand at the landing. A few shorter rushes with quicker returns, a few more feeble leaps and the great handsome fellow gave it up and floated toward the shore. The German waded in behind him, stooped and with both hands scooped him ashore.

We had no scales, so we could not weigh him; we had no camera, but we did have a foot rule, and it told us that the fish was a trifle over 28 inches in length. He was heavy, as I ascertained by lugging him to camp.

Doubtless the reader will feel an interest in knowing how a strictly lake trout found his way up a small stream so far from his usual habitat. In early spring the charr follow the cut-throat trout up the streams to feed off the roe as it is deposited in the sand, returning as the cut-throat return. This one evidently lo-

A Day With the Trout in Idaho

By CHARLES STUART MOODY

IT was growing late in the season. Lightning Creek, one of the famous Idaho trout streams, in the spring a raging torrent, was little more than an overgrown brook. The larger trout, having spawned, had all returned to the lake, leaving only the smaller fry to tease the angler. Professional cares had delayed my annual pilgrimage, but nothing can prevent me from spending at least a few days there every season.

We dropped off the Bingville train at Clarkfork, the little village just above the mouth of the stream in Clark's Fork of the Columbia, mounted our wheels and toiled up the trail to where Lightning Creek cuts its way through the Cabinets. There the trail ends and the angler must fight his way through brush, over fallen logs, and around boulders for several miles before he reaches water that has not been whipped to death by anglers from the city. We spread our single blanket upon the ground beneath a cedar at Katy's Cabin, the court of last resort for those who possess the courage and fortitude to penetrate this mountain fastness.

The next morning we traveled several miles further up the stream, thinking that perhaps as it grew smaller the trout would increase in size. Our hopes were futile, not an old moss-back came to thrill our nerves. The clear water was swarming with little ones, just above the legal limit as to size, and with these we were perforce obliged to content ourselves. As the day wore on we drifted slowly down the stream, gleaming one from a sandy shallow or lifting another from a dark pool beneath the roots of an overhanging cedar.

In view of the size of the fish we had been taking, I had tied on a battery of No. 10 flies as being less calculated to injure the small fish did they prove too diminutive to place in the basket. Standing upon a shelving rock, I threw my fly upon the riffle and allowed it to float down into the still pool below, the while watching the German.

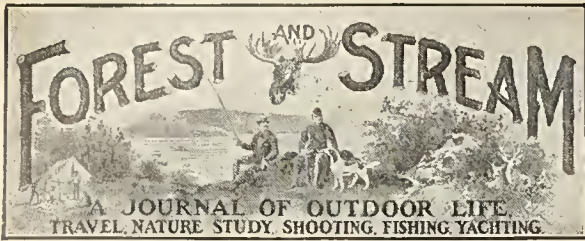
The instinct of the fisherman caused me to glance from time to time at the fly as it floated idly in the still water. I glanced one time and saw an immense head rise out of the water, a capacious mouth open and engulf that tiny fly. I struck. He felt the barb and half turned in the water, disclosing the dark slaty sides and bright lemon spots of a great charr. I have grown gray in angling, but I submit to the angling fraternity that a five-ounce rod and a diminutive hook are poor weapons to fight a big trout that is all fight from the moment he is hooked until you have him dressed with sage



LIGHTNING CREEK.

and in the basting dish. The German had given up his hopeless task, and was making his way toward me over the slippery rocks. His trained eye took in the situation at a glance and he hastened forward, shouting advice couched in a curious medley of German-English and dancing about like a dervish on the rock

cated in the pool where I found him, waiting until the fall rains would raise the water so that he could return with ease. He chose a delightful place to spend the summer and only erred in attaching himself to what he probably thought was only an insect, but which proved to have a string to it.



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THE OBJECT OF THIS JOURNAL

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

—FOREST AND STREAM, Aug. 14, 1873.

WHY REYNARD SMILES.

"THE fisherman's expense is now paid by the hunter, and this is not fair," said an after dinner speaker at a recent meeting of sportsmen, in advocating a fishing license fee in New York State. This is the gist of most of the arguments in support of the proposal to establish a license system for fishing. As a matter of fact the State pays for fish, game and forest protection out of the general treasury. The total sum paid in for shooting licenses, fines for violations and fees of various sorts is not appropriated for fish or game protection.

The liquor dealers pay for licenses, but the fund obtained from the sale of liquor licenses is not set aside and expended in paying salaries of special policemen to protect the dealers' property. There is no direct relation between the shooting license fund and the money appropriated by the Legislature for game and fish protection: in fact, the sum paid out for protection is much smaller than the shooting license fund, although the cost of maintaining the Conservation Commission has increased under Governor Dix's administration. He it was who wiped out several commissions and placed the present one in charge, urging as one excuse for doing so the need of economizing. But economy has been lost sight of in this connection, as is frequently the case in much lauded "reforms."

When depleted waters are restored to their former abundance of fish life and are free to all, then will the angler willingly pay a fee in addition to his other necessary expenses for the

privilege of taking a few trout, and he will not complain that the fund he has helped to pile up is not expended in his interests. At present, however, it would hardly be fair to exact a fee for fishing and then inform license-holders that they may possibly find fish to catch in some other State. Nor is it likely that hotel and camp keepers, guides and boatmen, who depend on the patronage of anglers, will favor the plan to mulct the latter still more. Not that the shooting license carries with it any guarantee of game; it is merely popular, that is all.

When game commissions cannot longer resist the popular demand for information as to what is done with license funds, they purchase and liberate a few European partridges, the press agents spread the good news, and everybody is happy. Even reynard licks his chops with a semblance of a sense of humor. He may not know that Abraham Lincoln once said, in his whimsical way, that it was easy to fool the people at times, but reynard is fond of a full meal now and then, and afterward he can afford to indulge in a foxy smile at the expense of the easy-going people who pay so dearly for his imported food.

PROGRESS IN NEW JERSEY.

THERE is a great tempest in a teapot in New Jersey over the introduction into the Legislature of the Radcliffe bill to stop the sale of game. One representative, in condemning it, said the bill, if passed, would save all the game for men who have time and the inclination to shoot for their own amusement and their own tables. Exactly, and it would put a stop to the shooting of game for market by guides who are paid well to assist their patrons to secure a little game, but it would not prevent these guides from supplying their own tables. In other words, stopping the sale of game removes the commercial stigma from sport, but under an equitable arrangement that will no doubt be agreed to in New Jersey, as in New York State, the market men and hotelkeepers may still be enabled to purchase game that is imported. The sportsmen of New Jersey have taken a long step toward game protection in the establishing of a licensing system, which goes far toward keeping aliens out of their fields. The next step is to stop the sale of game.

An excellent law just passed by the New Jersey Legislature prohibits shooting into squirrel nests. This reprehensible practice has been followed by a great many hunters, and in sections where the trees in the woods are not large and contain few holes in which squirrels can find shelter, many of them live in nests in tree forks. When the leaves fall off the trees these nests may be seen at a long distance, and hunters go from one nest to another, shooting into each one. Even if the game is killed it is not always secured, and if the new law is enforced, it will provide good shooting for men who are fond of squirrels, both as game and food.

LETCORTH PARK at Portage, N. Y., comprises about a thousand acres of land in the valley of the Genesee River. It was given to the State by the late W. P. Letchworth, and is cared for by the American Historic and Scenic Preservation Society. Half of the land is now covered with forest trees, and it is

the intention of Charles M. Dow, its custodian, assisted by Overton W. Price, of the Forest Service, to plant the balance of the tract with native trees and with European conifers and hardwoods, devoting one acre to each species. A deer park and flying cages for native birds will also be established.

A LARGE number of the best-known anglers in England have banded together as an Anglers' Defense Committee, the purpose of which they have outlined as follows:

That the Anglers' Defense Committee will, when possible, and advisable, take such steps as are necessary towards the defense of any angler in the United Kingdom affected by the Act prosecuted under the Protection of Animals Act, 1911—provided he has used generally accepted and sportsmanlike methods of angling.

With rhododendrons and daffodils flowering, the trout season approaching, the railways partially blocked by the great coal strike, and finally the likelihood of arrest for violating the new law mentioned above, the anglers of the tight little island across the sea are not all a happy lot to-day. But then, uncertainty adds spice to angling, as to other forms of amusement.

SEÑOR MARIO UGALDE, of Guatemala City, has made application to the Government of Guatemala for the exclusive right to manufacture gunpowder in the Republic for ten years. Señor Ugalde contemplates utilizing the Arnoudts formula in making the explosive, which he proposes to carry on under the direct surveillance of the Government. Exemption from customs duties on all materials needed for and in the manufacture and sale of the gunpowder, as well as exemption from any national or municipal taxes now existing or that may be imposed during the period covered by the proposed concession, is also requested.

WILLIAM YATES, of Goldenburgh, Canada, in writing to L. O. Armstrong, of Montreal, suggesting the organization of a wolf hunt, says that wolves seem to be quite plentiful north of Clearwater Lake on the Mississaga. "Last winter," writes Mr. Yates, "two of my neighbors killed ten. There is a good road to Clear Lake from Thessalon where Eddy brothers have a lumber camp. The two neighbors referred to have a small camp a day's trip from Clear Lake." Mr. Armstrong will not hunt wolves this winter, although this information has tempted him to do so. He is actively engaged in exploiting Canada's natural resources.

THE season for black bass fishing in New Jersey waters will open on June 15 hereafter, instead of on May 20, Governor Wilson having signed the bill which was passed by the Legislature for that purpose. It is to be assumed that in most, if not all waters in that State, the spawning season will be over in mid-June. The laws of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York are now uniform, as regards the opening day for bass fishing; that is mid-June, for the season opens in New York on the 16th.

At the hearings in Washington on the proposition to place migratory game birds under Federal protection, representatives from a majority of the States favored the plan. This is encouraging.



YACHTING

Ticks from the Ship's Clock.

At the meeting of the Yacht Racing Association of Gravesend Bay, held last week, C. A. Kelby and Arthur F. Aldridge, of Crescent A. C., and Louis Tieman, of New York C. C., were appointed a committee to revise the constitution to provide for a national commission to settle questions and disputes that seem out of the jurisdiction of local regatta committees. The consensus of opinion among those present was that such a commission would answer the purpose of a court of last resort. Disputed problems being first referred to the regatta committee, then to the association, to which complainant belongs, and finally to the National Commission. Through this arrangement decisions would be uniform and incontrovertible, while such unfortunate imbroglis as the Joyant matter would be impossible. As evidence that such a proposition is practicable, one has only to cite the National baseball commission and the American Kennel Club, whose decisions are final in matters to which they relate. Personally, I consider the action of the Y. R. A. of Gravesend Bay a great big move toward yacht racing harmony and of inestimable value to the uplift of the sport of yachting.

The Twin City Power Boat Club, which was organized last month, has been admitted to membership in the Western Power Boat Club Association with headquarters in Chicago. A series of races to be given during the coming season on the Illinois River by the Twin City Club will be under the auspices of the Western Association, and its rules will govern.

Hope springs eternal and so on, and if you don't believe it, read this: "The by-laws of the Erie Y. C. do not make ownership in a boat obligatory upon a member. With us, as with all yacht clubs, the veranda yachtsmen are a valued adjunct and we take chances on interesting them later on in the real thing."

We are just in receipt of a telegram from J. P. Brady, of Chicago, which announces the biggest thing ever done by inland yachtsmen. Here is the telegram:

"Representatives from a number of big yacht and power boat clubs of America met in Chicago March 16 and formed Associated Yacht and Power Boat Clubs of America, with William Hale Thompson, Commodore of Chicago Y. C., and one of the most widely known yachtsmen of country, as president. The organization is planned to embrace all clubs of the country. The first big undertaking of the association will be a magnificent naval pageant Aug. 10-17, 1912, at Chicago. At the banquet, following the formation of the association, four hundred yachtsmen, representing fifty big yacht and power boat clubs, attended."

From Motor Boat, published in London, comes the information that three British motor boats will come to this country to race for the British International trophy, won last year by Dixie IV. These are: A 330-horsepower Thornycroft hydroplane, owned by Dan Hanbury, and driven by six Vauxhall engines; Mackay Edgar's new Saunders boat, and a new hydroplane being built for the Marquis of Anglesey. In addition to these challengers, much mystery surrounds the new French 1000-horsepower boat, of which much has been written from some imagination and few facts. The question of engine reliability figures more in this event than does speed, and it is reasonably safe to say that a reliable 40-knotter will come pretty near lifting the trophy.

Defenders probably will be as follows: Rear-

Commodore Blackton's Vita II., built for last year's contest, but never in proper condition, is in process of rebuilding. Albert Smith's Columbia, built at the Elco works and motored by the Standard Motor Construction Company, is a possibility, and Lou, a boat now at Lawley's for E. V. Harkness. This boat was designed by Swasey, Raymond & Page, of Boston. She is to have two motors of 500 horsepower each and weighing only 1,000 pounds each. Commander Pugh, of Chicago, whose Disturber II. figured in last year's contest probably will build a new boat. These four craft are all that are mentioned at present in connection with the coming race.

W. B. Allen's new auxiliary ketch, built from designs by W. H. Hand, Jr., of Boston, will start this week for Florida, where she will be used for fishing. Mr. Allen being an expert angler with a penchant for tarpon fishing, will enjoy several months in Southern waters in his "fishing ketch."

F. D. Lawley has completed plans for a cruising power boat, to be built at Lawley's yard for A. E. Lombard, of Boston. Her dimensions are: Length, 54 feet; beam, 8 feet 9 inches; draft, 3 feet. She will be raised-deck forward, will have a large, light deckhouse aft and will have sleeping accommodations for six. A 60-horsepower Sterling engine will drive her about sixteen miles an hour.

A bill introduced in the House recently calls for the construction of a first-class lightship to be stationed about one mile northerly from the north end of Block Island, R. I., at a cost of \$140,000. Query: How long will she stay there?

In England an association has been formed to regulate and protect the interests of yacht brokers, yacht surveyors and yacht architects under title of Yacht Brokers' Association. Sounds like a trust—yes?

Yacht Sales and Charters.

The following is a list of recent yacht sales and charters:

The 200-foot steam yacht Alvina, owned by Mr. Thomas F. Cole, N. Y. Y. C., chartered to Commodore E. C. Benedict.

The 170-foot express type turbine steam yacht Winchester, sold for Mr. Peter W. Rouss, N. Y. Y. C., to a member of the N. Y. Y. C. The new owner has changed the name of Winchester to Flying Fox, Mr. Rouss having reserved the original name for the new larger and faster Winchester now being built from designs by Messrs. Cox & Stevens.

The 140-foot express type steam yacht Adroit, formerly the first Winchester, has been chartered for the season by Mr. Alfred G. Vanderbilt, N. Y. Y. C., to Mr. R. Livingston Beckman.

The 110-foot power house boat Captiva, chartered for Mr. Payne Whitney, N. Y. Y. C., to Mr. E. Mapes, of Minneapolis.

The 90-foot power houseboat Onawa II., chartered for Mr. Wilbur C. Fish, N. Y. Y. C., to Mr. C. M. Meyer.

The 90-foot auxiliary schooner yacht Whim, chartered for Mr. C. A. Griscom, N. Y. Y. C., to a western yachtsman for a Florida cruise and subsequently chartered to Mr. H. Van Wagenen, Jr., for a portion of the season.

The 90-foot auxiliary ketch Huntress, chartered for Mr. F. W. Chesebrough to a member of the New York Y. C.

The 85-foot cruising power yacht Kaimia, chartered by Mr. H. J. Park, N. Y. Y. C., to Mr. Honore Palmer, of Chicago.

The 85-foot cruising power yacht Milwin, sold for Mr. Simon Weiss, of New Orleans, to Mr. E. R. Connett, N. Y. Y. C.

The 76-foot auxiliary yawl Cacique sold for Mr. W. S. Van Clief, of Port Richmond, S. I., to Mr. E. E. Conway, of Boston.

The 65-foot motor yacht Jean and Virginia, sold for Mr. P. D. Gwaltney, of Smithfield, Virginia, to Mr. R. Bee Leiby, of Charleston, South Carolina.

The 53-foot motor yacht Vixen, sold for Mr. A. L. Kerker, of New York to R. L. Rayner, Atlantic Y. C.

The 53-foot motor yacht Irene, sold for Mr. Chas. Blum, of Rye, New York, to Mr. A. W. Thompson, of Baltimore, Maryland.

The 55-foot motor yacht Unome II., sold for Mr. D. W. Flint, of Providence, R. I., to Mr. C. H. Foster, of Troy, New York.

The 45-foot auxiliary yawl, Friar Tuck, sold for Mr. C. H. Jefferies, of Atlantic City, to Mr. Graham Eckel, of Baltimore, Maryland.

The 40-foot raised-deck cruiser Sayonara, sold for L. B. Warren, of Port Washington, L. I., to Mr. Gardner H. Bell, of Washington, D. C.

The 40-foot gasoline cruiser Hope II., sold for Messrs. A. W. Thompson and D. T. Mallory, of Baltimore, Md., to Mr. W. E. Durant, Jr., of Charleston, S. C.

The Buzzard's Bay Herreshoff 30-footer Wahtawah, sold for J. F. Stillman, to E. J. McCready and Frank J. Muhfeld, New York.

The 56-foot cruising motor yacht Gayety, sold for Thos. F. Chesebrough, Northport, L. I., to A. Diaz, Colon, C. Z.

Y. R. A. of Long Island Sound.

THE annual meeting of the Yacht Racing Association of Long Island Sound will be held at the Hotel Astor, Broadway and Forty-fourth street, New York city, on Wednesday, March 27, 1912, at 8:30 P. M. Officers to serve during the year 1912 will be elected. The nomination committee chosen at the meeting in October last have made the following nominations:

For President, Stuyvesant Wainwright, American Y. C.; for Secretary, James W. Alker, Manhasset Bay Y. C.; for Treasurer, Victor I. Cumnock, Seawanhaka-Corinthian Y. C.; for members of Executive Committee—W. Butler Duncan, Jr., Manhasset Bay Y. C.; George E. Roosevelt, Seawanhaka-Corinthian Y. C.; Horace E. Boucher, Larchmont Y. C.; Frank Bowne Jones, Indian Harbor Y. C.

The following amendments to the racing rules are proposed:

Add to Section 1, Rule 5, the following: The spinnaker sheet of a yacht of the 31-foot class or any smaller regular class, must be carried inside the jibstay.

Amend Section 5, Rule 5, fourth paragraph under sloops, yawls and mainsail yachts, to read: Class P, 31-foot class, six men instead of five.

Challenge for Manhasset Cup.

WHO is the rightful holder of the Manhasset challenge cup? It is at present held by the American Y. C., through disqualification of Joyant and Corinthian after Joyant had won the trophy last season, although the Yacht Racing Association of Long Island Sound, to whom the matter was taken by the Indian Harbor Y. C., submitted an opinion to the effect that the regatta committee in charge of the races exceeded its authority in not accepting certificates of measurers. Seawanhaka Y. C. has just challenged American Y. C. for a race for the Manhasset cup.

The Indian Harbor Y. C. wrote to the American Y. C. last fall, and asked if that club would accept the interpretation of the executive committee and suggested that the trophy be returned to the original donors, the Manhasset Bay Y. C.

Other clubs may now enter yachts to take part in the series of races which will be sailed on the Sound next summer.

Y. R. A. Gravesend Bay Dates.

RACING dates for the season of 1912 were adopted at a meeting of the Yacht Racing Association of Gravesend Bay, held at the Crescent Athletic Club, in Brooklyn, March 14. Races will be held on each Saturday and holiday throughout the season with the exception of July 20 and 27, these being the two Saturdays held open for Larchmont week.

The delegates decided to make no changes in the racing courses this year. Gherardi Davis, of the Atlantic Y. C. donated two cups for competition under different conditions than those that govern the championship races. The organization also decided not to govern the handi-cap class.

On motion of Horace E. Boucher, Atlantic Y. C., the following explanation of Section 7 of Rule 6 was adopted:

"Racing numbers, with class letter or class distinctive mark directly above them, must be displayed on both sides of the mainsail. They shall be painted in clear, black, block type on separate pieces of canvas and securely attached to the sail so that the centre of the number will be midway between peak and upper reef points and on perpendicular line from peak of gaff parallel to the waterline. The size of the numbers and the letter shall not be less than 18 inches and need not be more than three feet in height."

The racing dates adopted are as follows:

- May 25—Atlantic Y. C.
- May 30—National Y. C.
- June 1—Bensonhurst Y. C.
- June 8—Atlantic Y. C.
- June 15—New York C. C. championship.
- June 22—Crescent A. C. championship.
- June 29—Atlantic Y. C. championship.
- July 4—Bensonhurst Y. C.
- July 6—National Y. C. championship (tentative).
- July 13—Atlantic Y. C. championship.
- Aug. 3—Marine and Field Club championship.
- Aug. 10—National Y. C. championship.
- Aug. 17—Atlantic Y. C. championship.
- Aug. 24—Bensonhurst Y. C. championship.
- Aug. 31—Marine and Field Club championship.
- Sept. 2—Atlantic Y. C.
- Sept. 7—Crescent A. C. championship.
- Sept. 14—Atlantic Y. C. championship.

Larchmont's Race July 20.

COMMODORE LEONARD RICHARDS, of the Larchmont Y. C., appointed Horace E. Boucher, Lawrence Dally and Frederick Sperry as Regatta Committee. This committee held its first meeting and announced that Larchmont week will be seven days later than it was last year. The week starts July 20 and ends July 27.

The change was made as the result of several meetings of the regatta committees of the New York, the Larchmont and the Eastern yacht clubs. For several years the dates of these organizations have clashed and many Corinthians who have desired to take part in the fixtures of the three clubs have found it impossible.

Because of weather conditions along the coast of Maine it was not feasible to hold the eastern cruise on an earlier date. The Larchmont fixture, therefore, had to be changed, but to put it later in the year conflicted with the annual cruise of the New York Y. C. The latter organization was willing to advance the date of its cruise to Aug. 8, which would enable the Larchmont Club to hold its race week during the week of July 20.

With the knowledge that it will be possible for the big schooners to race once more at Larchmont, the organization has decided to make the racing in this class the feature of the week. Commodore Richards has offered a cup for Elena, Westward, Enchantress and Irolita.

Vice-Commodore George M. Pyncheon will give the trophy for the next class of schooners, which probably will include Corona, Elmina, Nancy, Endymion, Muriel and Princess. The smallest schooners will race for a cup offered by Rear-Commodore Francis M. Wilson. In the division there probably will start Cygnet,



WESTWARD, WITH EVERYTHING DRAWING.

Eclipse, Miladi, Dervish, Vagrant, Grampus, Katrina, Vision, Winona, Shyessa and another schooner about to be built for an Eastern Y. C. owner. With so many double-stickers starting, the Larchmont race week will be the most important one that the club has given in years.

Has Westward Retired?

A REPORT is current in yacht racing triangles that A. S. Cochran, owner of Westward, will not put his handsome schooner into commission this year. The basis of the report seems to arise from the following conversation in the New York Herald:

"Captain W. S. Dennis, master of the schooner yacht Elena, owned by Morton F. Plant, N. Y. C., has secured the services of Harry Klyfve, the mate of the schooner yacht Westward, for the approaching season. Klyfve has been in charge of Westward since she was laid up at City Island for the winter, and when he told Mr. A. S. Cochran, the owner of Westward, of the offer that he had received from Captain Dennis, he was released and was informed that Westward would not be brought out this year."

If Mr. Cochran is correctly quoted, his decision means a serious set back to the development of this fine big class of racers. Owners of Elena, Irolita and Enchantress have said their boats will be ready for competition this season, and it is sincerely hoped Mr. Cochran will take sufficient interest in the sport to bring Westward from her City Island berth in time for the N. Y. C. cruise and the ocean race of the Eastern Y. C.

Automatically Tripped Life Rings.

THERE is perhaps no means of transportation in which so much is required in the way of safeguarding the lives of those intrusted to it, and which has to be equipped with so many and various appliances for the achievement of this end, as the modern passenger ship. In a bad storm a sailor and even a passenger may be washed overboard, or a passenger or fireman, temporarily deranged, may leap overboard into the sea. To provide for an emergency of this kind, one or more boats are always kept so that they can be launched at a moment's notice, as considerable time would be lost if the tarpaulin coverings had to be removed as with the regular lifeboat. A safety device, which has given excellent satisfaction, is a device for releasing life rings fore and aft, both on the port and starboard side of the vessel. As soon as the news

of "man overboard" reaches the bridge, either by the "wig-wag" or the ship's telephone, the officer on duty gives one turn of a valve and the life rings are automatically released. After they have all reached the water, a red electric light flashes up at the top of the apparatus, showing that the mechanism has performed its duty.—Scientific American.

Lloyd's Harbor Y. C.

THE Lloyd's Harbor Club has been incorporated by Henry Doscher, C. W. Voltz, H. H. Moulton, B. R. Stoddard and C. S. King. The board of trustees is composed of the following: C. A. Marsland, G. P. Granbery, E. H. Tucker, W. R. Berth and W. S. Sullivan. The officers for 1912: C. A. Marsland, Commodore; W. S. Sullivan, Vice-Commodore; W. R. Berth, Treasurer; E. H. Tucker, Secretary. The club is comprised of good fellows, boat owners and members of other clubs.

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A Good Sign.

THE lively interest which has lately been manifested by members of the E. Y. C. in a one-design class of small sailing craft is a good sign. It means that one's real love of the water and ambition to acquire skill in the handling of small craft can never be fully gratified by the modern motor boat. We concede that a motor boat is a mighty convenient invention and fills its own particular niche in present day history quite as fully as does the sailing yacht or the aeroplane, but motor boats never have made sailors and never will do so.

You may contend if you will (and we will not contradict you) that it is quite as impossible to build two motor boats precisely alike and possessing the same identical speed as it is to build two such sailboats, but, nevertheless, the story is usually ended the first time the two power boats get together, for it is dollars to doughnuts that the craft which wins in the first try-out will do so ever after.

But take two sailboats! Aha!! Here is where brains supersede mechanical force, and from the firing of the preparatory gun, until the contestants cross the line at the finish, skipper vies against skipper, not only in steering his course, but in trimming his canvas, in the proper hoist of his sail, in the manipulation of the center-board, in taking quick advantage of every puff of wind and every veering of the breeze. Why it thrills one just to write it even on this cold February night with the thermometer so far below zero that we fear it won't climb back in time for the fitting out season!

It's a good sign, we repeat, and we know of nothing—absolutely nothing—which will instill more ginger into our club than to see the proposed class adopted and a dozen or more of the "bugs" contracted for.

One word in conclusion—adopt a small inexpensive model at first and when this class creates sufficient interest to induce the adoption and building of a somewhat larger class, why all the better!

This dissertation comes from the Pilot, published by the Erie Y. C., and 'tis good sound philosophy, say we.

Black Duck, a 20-Mile Cruiser.

ALEXANDER SELLERS has just placed a contract with J. Murray Watts, N. A., for the design of a high speed cruiser. This boat is 45 feet long, 9 feet beam and 3 feet 6 inches draft. Two 60-horsepower 6-cylinder high speed motors are installed and with this 120 horsepower a speed of 20 miles is guaranteed and 21 miles is confidently expected.

In spite of this high speed, the accommodations are unusually comfortable. There is a large main saloon 15 feet long, in which are two transom berths and a Pullman berth. There is a good sized toilet room forward and a galley aft, in which there is a large ice-box and the usual plumbing and a shipmate coal range.

The engine room is just aft of amidships and contains, besides the main driving engines and electric light plant, a tool locker, bench and two pipe berths for the crew. Access is had from the engine room through a sliding hatch directly on to the after deck. This after deck is 12 feet long and there is a side deck to starboard 2 feet 9 inches leading to the main companionway door, so that guests can go forward to the saloon without going through the engine room.

No attempt has been made to build a light racing boat, the planking being of cedar, 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ inches in thickness, while the frames are closely spaced and there is a heavy keelson running from end to end of the boat forming a stiff truss. It is expected that when driven at full speed, this boat will raise her bow nearly out of water and practically plane on her long flat run which is what the sea-going destroyers do at top-most speed.

The owner does not expect to win many races this summer on a time allowance basis, but hopes to gather in some of the fast time prizes as the boat is strictly a cruiser according to the A. P. B. A. rules as decided at a meet-

ing in New York a couple of weeks ago. In fact her accommodations are unusually good for a boat of her size, the headroom being 6 feet 2 inches throughout the main cabin.

A Hydroplane Is—

THE American Power Boat Association defines a hydroplane as a racing boat, whose propeller acts in or against the water, which has one or more of the following characteristics: (a) one or more breaks in the longitudinal continuity of the immersed surface, or one or more super-imposed lifting surfaces; (b) an immersed area of transom exceeding 33-per cent. of the immersed midship section, taken at 50 per cent of the load waterline length; (c) a rating under 1912 A. P. B. A. rules exceeding sixteen times the square root of the load waterline length. Immersed areas shall be actual areas, taken with the boat at rest and the crew aboard in their racing positions. If by virtue of any peculiar form of stern it is impossible to measure the immersed area of the transom, the maximum submerged width at any point within 15 per cent. of the over all length from the stern shall be multiplied by the maximum draft at any point within 15 per cent. of the over all length from the stern, and the product shall be taken as the area of the transom.

Hydroplanes, as defined, are to be divided under the 1912 rules into classes according to length as follows: Not over 20 feet, not over 26 feet, not over 32 feet and not over 40 feet, and are to be raced boat for boat without any restrictions as to power; or if desired by the owners, they may be classified by the regatta committee holding a race in accordance with their A. P. B. A. 1912 rating, and race under the resultant handicaps, but in classes separate and distinct from displacement boats.

High Speed Without Steps.

THE new form of hull adopted by Messrs. Cox and King, London, so successfully in the numerous high-speed motor boats designed by them last year has been patented under No. 29,895, 1910, which was accepted on Sept. 7 last. Another interesting patent held by Messrs. Cox and King is for the unusual arrangement of screw propellers, adopted for the first time in Tyreless III., which proved of great advantage for lighter high-speed boats fitted with twin screws. Some particularly interesting little boats which will be seen in the summer built under the former patent will be Baby Mine, No Kid and others, conforming to the restrictions of the British Motor Boat Club 21-foot class. The two boats named have been ordered by J. H. Bell, lately the owner of the 35-foot 25-knotter The Quaker Girl, and Gustavus Pratt, respectively. Another as yet unnamed will be constructed for C. Lance Gamble, a new recruit to marine motoring, who evidently believes in starting out with the latest thing. Messrs. Cox and King are introducing numerous modifications in the application of the design as compared with Cordon Rouge, Grayling, Freak and Angela, last year's examples of 21-footers built under the same patent. The newest model is certainly very attractive and looks remarkably speedy, while there is a wholesome appearance of seaworthiness. At least two of the boats will be fitted with Vauxhall motors, and although these engines are newcomers afloat, with their reputation ashore and Messrs. Cox and King to give them sea legs, a highly satisfactory performance is assured.

Canoeing

Atlantic' Division.

BURLINGTON, N. J., March 17.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The annual dinner of the Atlantic Division was held at Hotel Windsor, Trenton, N. J., on Saturday evening, Feb. 17. One-half of the dining room was screened off and set apart for our use, the same being profusely decorated with A. C. A. flags and pennants and

large flags of the different clubs represented. The menu consisted of a beefsteak dinner, and was served in the usual good style of the hostelry, and thoroughly enjoyed by everyone present.

The vice-commodore acted as toastmaster, and called upon the following for short speeches: Commodore Kretzmer; Frederick W. Donnelly, Mayor of Trenton; C. B. Vaux, the oldest member of the association present; Rear-Commodore A. D. Berning; Frank T. Wilson, chairman of the Division Meet Committee; Dr. David J. Boon, Commodore of Philadelphia Canoe Club; Benj. A. Sleeper, Commodore of the Lakanoo Boat Club, and chairman of the Rancocas cruise committee; the never-failing Percy Hogan, who responded in his usual entertaining style; B. Frank Cromwell, Jr., Vice-Commodore of the Knickerbocker Canoe Club and chairman of the Labor Day race meet committee; together with several others who added "flavor" to the already mentioned "talent." A stein, with the A. C. A. flag and 1912 painted on it, was given to everyone present as a souvenir of the occasion.

Among those present were the following: Commodore Kretzmer, H. L. Walker, Frank T. Wilson, Louis Wiese, W. G. Sibley, B. A. Sleeper, W. A. Furman, B. F. Cromwell, Jr., M. E. Southard, Fredk. W. Donnelly, Percy Hogan, A. C. Biles, A. D. Berning, S. L. Woodhouse, W. H. Logan, Jr., V. D. Abel, Forrest Altemus, W. C. D. Gauntt, M. D. Wilt, J. W. Broomhead, J. O. Rickey, J. F. Miller, Harry Gault, Harry Keiser, Harry Hager, Larcy Fullum, Otto Stockel, G. G. Richards, J. V. Mulcahy, H. B. Fort, E. D. Baylie, H. H. Baylie, Chas. Parker, Jr., A. Lochner, A. W. Winter, J. B. Probasco, Stanley Schuyler, Alonzo Shinn, H. M. Landes, Alfred VonDohn. D. C. Wells, H. M. Ohlmeyer, H. L. Pollard, R. F. Tims, J. E. Horn, C. B. Vaux, D. S. Hill, Dr. D. J. Boon, A. Ehrlinger, G. M. Cox, G. W. Thomas, H. Bruker, Wm. Steimer, Jos. Schermerhorn, Jos. Fritz, C. M. Hartley, F. N. Thompson, J. C. Hendrickson, H. L. Case, F. L. Muschert, R. R. Anderson, J. Hamilton, J. M. Reeder, E. F. Maloney, E. B. Ayres.

HENRY B. FORT, Vice-Com.

A. C. A. Membership.

NEW MEMBERS PROPOSED.

Atlantic Division.—Lawrence A. Fullman, 602 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa., by G. G. Richards; Davis C. Wells, Jr., Bordentown, N. J., William A. Steimer, Bordentown, N. J., both by M. E. Southard; Edmund vom Steeg, Jr., 10 Camden street, Roselle Park, N. J., and Ludlow Stevenson, 218 Claremont avenue, Jersey City, N. J., both by Cornelius Zabriskie; W. C. Grill, 400 W. 149th street, New York, N. Y., and Herman Heye, 71 Broadway, Jersey City, N. J., both by Louis Reichert.

Central Division.—E. W. S. Key, 409 Elmwood avenue, Buffalo, N. Y., Hugh McLean, P. O. Box 58, Buffalo, N. Y., and Richard L. Wood, 2412 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y., all by F. S. Thorn; M. S. Bostwick, care of Magnus Metal Co., 111 Broadway, New York, N. Y., by W. C. Mullett; Alfred S. Lowe, 100 West avenue, Buffalo, N. Y., by Lyman T. Coppins; G. C. Schierer, 44 E. Utica street, Buffalo, N. Y., Charles R. Hurley, 501 Marine Bank Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y., and Hyatt W. Smith, 247 Lexington avenue, Buffalo, N. Y., by C. A. Spaulding.

Eastern Division.—LeRoy B. Surrey, P. O. Box 196, Plymouth, Mass., by S. B. Burnham.

Western Division.—Arvid L. Greenberg, 915 8th avenue Court, Rockford, Ill., by F. B. Huntington.

MEMBERS ELECTED.

Atlantic Division.—6355, Charles E. Stecher, 452 W. 149th street, New York, N. Y.

Western Division.—6356, Paul R. Sussman, 332 22d street, Toledo, Ohio.

MEMBERS REINSTATED.

Western Division.—5379, J. Bertram Andrews, 226 Paris avenue, Rockford, Ill.

RESIGNATION.

Atlantic Division.—4779, Geo. S. Morrissey, 73 Mercer street, New York, N. Y.



TRAP SHOOTING



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

Fixtures.

May 1.—Syracuse, N. Y.—Onondaga G. C. G. M. Phillips, Sec'y-Treas., 213 Helen St., Syracuse, N. Y.

REGISTERED TOURNAMENTS.

March 23.—Temple, Pa.—Hercules G. C. A. K. Ludwig, Sec'y.
 April 2-3.—Birmingham (Ala.) G. C. O. L. Gary, Sec'y.
 April 8.—Mt. Airy (Md.) G. C. Ray Watkins, Mgr.
 April 9-10.—Moberly (Mo.) G. C. L. R. Hulen, Sec'y.
 April 9-11.—Perry, Okla.—Oklahoma State tournament, under the auspices of the Perry G. C. Bush H. Bowman, Sec'y.
 April 10.—Gaithersburg (Md.) G. C. R. M. Purdum, Sec'y.
 April 11.—Atglen (Pa.) G. C. L. R. Lewis, Mgr.
 April 13.—Rittersville, Pa.—Lehigh R and G. C. H. F. Koch, Sec'y.
 April 15-17.—New Orleans, La.—City Park G. C. E. F. Leckert, Sec'y.
 April 17-19.—Wichita, Kans.—Kansas State tournament, under the auspices of the Interurban G. C. C. W. Jones, Sec'y, 209 N. Main St., Wichita, Kans.
 April 18.—Columbus (O.) G. C. L. Fisher, Sec'y.
 April 23-24.—Spokane, Wash.—Washington State tournament, under the auspices of the Spokane R. and G. C. T. B. Ware, Pres.
 April 23-25.—Laurel, Miss.—Mississippi State tournament under the auspices of the Laurel G. C. Chas. Green, Pres.
 April 23-25.—Omaha (Neb.) G. C. F. T. Lovering, Sec'y.
 April 27-28.—Chicago (Ill.) G. C. E. B. Shogren, Sec'y.
 May 1.—Crete (Neb.) G. C. R. G. Spadt, Sec'y.
 May 2.—Jewell (Ia.) G. C. W. S. Hoon, Sec'y.
 May 2.—Dublin (O.) G. C. N. J. Dominy, Sec'y.
 May 2-3.—Kankakee (Ill.) G. C. E. F. Radeke, Sec'y.
 May 4.—Bethel, Conn.—Western Connecticut T. S. L. tournament, under the auspices of the Bethel G. C. C. K. Bailey, Sec'y.
 May 7.—Pittsburgh, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania Trapshooters' League tournament, under auspices of the Herron Hill G. C. Thos. D. Bell, Sec'y.
 May 6-8.—Vicksburg (Miss.) G. C. J. J. Bradfield, Sec.

May 7-8.—Des Moines, Ia.—Hyperion G. C. W. E. Moyer, Mgr.
 May 7-8.—Columbus (Neb.) G. C. G. A. Schroeder, Sec'y.
 May 8-9.—Camden (Ark.) G. C. J. P. Wright, Mgr.
 May 8-9.—Columbus (O.) G. C. Lon Fisher, Sec'y.
 May 9.—Riverside, Ill.—National G. C. C. W. May, Pres.
 May 9.—Vergas (Minn.) R. and G. C. C. Scharf, Sec'y.
 May 9-10.—Charlotte, N. C.—Mecklenburg County G. C. E. P. Coles, Sec'y.
 May 9-10.—David City (Neb.) G. C. E. D. Taylor, Sec'y.
 May 14-15.—Adel, Ia.—Adel G. C. C. F. Clarke, Sec'y.
 May 14-16.—Columbus, Ga.—The Interstate Association's seventh Southern Handicap tournament, under the auspices of the Columbus G. C.; \$1,000 added money. The winner of first place in the Southern Handicap is guaranteed \$250 in cash and a trophy. Elmer E. Shaner, Sec'y-Treas., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 May 15.—Mt. Holly (N. J.) G. C. A. J. Dellette, Sec'y.
 May 15.—Spring Valley (Minn.) G. C. J. M. Carey, Sec.
 May 15-16.—Fairmont, W. Va.—West Virginia State tournament, under the auspices of the Fairmont G. C. Ed. H. Taylor, Sec'y.
 May 15-17.—Peoria, Ill.—Illinois State tournament, under the auspices of the Illinois State S. A. Robert Scholes, Sec'y.
 May 16.—Scranton (Pa.) R. & G. C. M. F. Bohn, Sec'y.
 May 17.—Nevada (Ia.) G. C. E. W. Scott, Sec'y.
 May 17.—Pottsville (Pa.) G. & F. P. A. Elvin I. Elliott, Sec'y.
 May 18.—Phillipsburg, N. J. Alert G. C. Edw. F. Markley, Pres.
 May 20-21.—Iowa City (Ia.) G. C. C. Bothell, Sec'y.
 May 21.—Milton Junction (Wis.) G. C. W. H. Smith, Sec'y.
 May 21-23.—Waco, Tex.—Texas State tournament, under the auspices of the Waco G. C. E. S. Forsgard, Mgr.
 May 21-24.—Sunbury, Pa.—Pennsylvania State tournament, under the auspices of the Sunbury-Selinsgrove G. C. J. W. Schoffstall, Sec'y.
 May 22.—Galion (O.) G. C. C. C. Mandeville, Sec'y.
 May 23.—Mt. Morris (Ill.) G. C. H. W. Cushing, Sec'y.
 May 23.—Portage (Wis.) G. C. J. Raup, Sec'y.
 May 23-24.—Waterloo (Ia.) G. C. J. F. Libby, Sec'y.
 May 23-24.—Lexington, Ky.—Kentucky State tournament, under the auspices of the Fayette G. C. F. C. Bell, Sec'y.

May 23-24.—Delta (Colo.) G. C. R. A. King, Pres.
 May 24.—Norwich, N. Y.—Chenango County G. C. E. D. Borden, Act. Sec'y.
 May 25.—New Haven, Conn.—Western Connecticut T. S. League tournament, under the auspices of the New Haven G. C. Wm. F. Alcorn, Sec'y.
 May 28.—Albia, Ia.—Monroe County F. & G. P. A. T. B. Perry, Jr., Sec'y.
 May 28-29.—Benton (Ill.) G. C. W. H. Foulk, Sec'y.
 May 28-30.—Omaha, Neb.—Nebraska State tournament, under the auspices of the Omaha G. C. F. T. Lovering, Sec'y.
 May 29-30.—Sikeston (Mo.) G. C. W. H. Tanner, Sec'y.
 May 29-30.—Wilmington, Del.—Delaware State tournament under the auspices of the Du Pont G. C. T. E. Doremus, Sec'y.
 May 30.—Cleveland (O.) G. C. F. H. Wallace, Sec'y.
 May 30.—Buffalo (N. Y.) Audubon Club. B. V. Covert, Pres.
 May 30.—Watertown (Wis.) G. C. B. H. Reick, Sec'y.
 June 1.—Royersford (Pa.) G. C. F. A. Anderson, Sec'y.
 June 1.—Bunker Hill (Ill.) G. C. W. Fahrenkrog, Sec'y.
 June 4.—Pillow (Pa.) G. C. J. A. Bingaman, Sec'y.
 June 4-6.—Mexico, Mo.—Fifth annual State tournament of the Missouri State Trapshooters' Association, under the auspices of the Audrain County Gun Club, of Farber, Mo. Russell Glynn, Sec'y.
 June 4-7.—Dayton, O.—Ohio State tournament, under the auspices of the N. C. R. G. C. W. F. MacCandless, Sec'y.
 June 5.—Janesville (Wis.) G. C. L. L. Nickerson, Sec'y.
 June 5-6.—Aurelia (Ia.) G. C. Frank R. Welch, Sec'y.
 June 5-7.—Webster, S. D.—South Dakota State tournament, under the auspices of the Webster G. C. John Sherbino, Sec'y.
 June 5-7.—Warm Springs, Ga.—Merriwether G. C. T. B. Slade, Mgr.
 June 6.—Wilber (Neb.) G. C. H. F. Magnusson, Mgr.
 June 6-8.—Newark, N. J.—New Jersey State Sportsmen's Association tournament. Chas. T. Day, Sec'y.
 June 8.—Conde (S. D.) G. C. A. E. McMillan, Sec'y.
 June 8.—Utica, N. Y.—Genesee G. C. E. J. Loughlin, Sec'y.
 June 8-9.—Brainerd, Minn.—Riverside G. C. H. L. Paine, Sec'y.
 June 11-13.—Syracuse, N. Y.—New York State tournament, under the auspices of the New York State Sportsmen's Association. L. H. Schortemeier, Sec'y-Treas., 201 Pearl street, New York.
 June 11.—Washington, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania Trapshooters' League tournament, under the auspices of the Washington G. C. C. W. Peterson, Sec'y.
 June 11-13.—Sioux City, Ia.—Soo Gun Club. W. F. Duncan, Sec'y.
 June 12.—Brodhead (Wis.) G. C. J. B. Pierce, Sec'y.
 June 12-13.—Pine Bluff (Ark.) G. C. E. J. Voss, Sec'y.

WORLD'S RECORD BROKEN

Five Man Bridgeport Team Wins
N. R. A. CHAMPIONSHIP
 with a score of
996 Out of a Possible 1000



H. J. Deitrich	- - - -	200	C. W. Vanstone	- - - -	198
C. J. Naramore	- - - -	200	Dr. Scripture	- - - -	198
A. B. Gully	- - - -	199	A. L. Birks	- - - -	198
J. Williams	- - - -	199	Geo. Wolfram	- - - -	198
J. W. Hessian	- - - -	198	W. M. Naramore	- - - -	198

A TEN MAN TOTAL OF 1986

These unparalleled scores were made possible only through the uniform dependable accuracy of

Remington-UMC LESMOK .22s

These scores, together with Mr. Hubalek's tally of 2484 ex 2500 at the Zettler Match in 1911 and Mr. Geo. Armstrong's remarkable 25-shot pistol record of 244 ex 250, present an unbroken series of world's records in proof of the superiority of

Remington-UMC METALLIC AMMUNITION

Remington-UMC — the perfect shooting combination.

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

June 12-14.—Hickman (Ky.) G. C. S. L. Dodds, Pres.
 June 17-19.—Salida, Colo.—Colorado, New Mexico and Wyoming State tournament, under the auspices of the Salida G. C. W. G. Myers, Sec'y.
 June 18-19.—Barre, Vt.—Vermont State tournament, under the auspices of Barre G. C. D. M. Barclay, Pres.
 June 18-19.—Boise, Idaho.—Idaho State tournament, under the auspices of the Boise G. C. W. C. Tatro, Pres.
 June 18-21.—Springfield, Ill.—The Interstate Association's thirteenth Grand American Handicap tournament, on the grounds of the Illinois Gun Club; \$1,500 added money. The winner of first place in the G. A. H. guaranteed \$1,000 in cash and a trophy. Elmer E. Shaner, Sec'y-Treas., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 June 20.—Nicholson (Pa.) R. and G. C. L. A. Wright, Sec'y.
 June 22.—Long Hill, Conn.—Western Connecticut T. S. L. tournament, under the auspices of the Hillside G. C. Homer F. Sherman, Sec'y.
 June 22.—Newmanstown (Pa.) G. C. F. S. Rader, Sec'y.
 June 25-28.—Eugene, Ore.—Pacific Indians. F. C. Riehl, Sec'y.
 June 27.—Hicksville (O.) G. C. W. B. Bricker, Pres.
 June 27-28.—Spencer (Ia.) G. C. G. O. Round, Sec'y.
 July 3.—Catasauque, Pa.—Bryden G. C. E. C. Jones, Sec.
 July 4.—Syracuse, N. Y.—Hunters' Club of Onondaga County. Chas. H. Stannard, Sec'y.
 July 9-11.—Fort Dodge, Ia.—Iowa State tournament, under the auspices of the Fort Dodge G. C. Jos. Kautzky, Mgr.
 July 9-11.—Little Rock, Ark.—Arkansas State tournament, under the auspices of the Little Rock G. C. Geo. W. Clements, Mgr.
 July 9-11.—Bradford, Pa.—The Interstate Association's seventh Eastern Handicap tournament, under the auspices of the Bradford G. C.; \$1,000 added money. The winner of first place in the Eastern Handicap is guaranteed \$250 in cash and a trophy. Elmer E. Shaner, Sec'y-Treas., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 July 14-15.—Fargo, N. D.—North Dakota State tournament, under the auspices of the Gate City G. C. Albert E. Rose, Sec'y.
 July 16.—Butler, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania Trapshooters' League tournament, under the auspices of the Butler R. and G. C. S. G. Purvis, Sec'y.
 July 16-17.—Davenport, Ia.—Cumberland G. C. Harry Martens, Sec'y.
 July 18.—Lorain (O.) G. C. J. P. Traxler, Sec'y.
 July 20.—Danbury, Conn.—Western Connecticut Trapshooters' League tournament, under the auspices of the Pahquioque G. C. E. H. Bailey, Sec'y.
 July 22-23.—Crookston (Minn.) G. C. W. E. Rowe, Pres.
 July 25-26.—Warroad, Minn.—Minnesota State tournament, under the auspices of the Minnesota State Sportsmen's Association. Peter Alldrin, Sec'y.
 July 29.—Baudette (Minn.) G. C. A. M. Hoover, Sec'y.
 Aug. 1.—Plattsville (Wis.) G. C. F. J. Bridges, Sec'y.
 Aug. 6.—Belle Vernon, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania Trapshooters' League tournament, under the auspices of the Belle Vernon G. C. B. F. Daugherty, Sec'y.
 Aug. 6-7.—Lock Haven (Pa.) G. C. C. A. Jobson, Sec'y.
 Aug. 7-8.—Lindsay (Okla.) G. C. Robt. May, Sec'y.
 Aug. 3.—Berwick (Pa.) R. and G. C. W. I. Shrader, Sec'y.
 Aug. 10-11.—Chicago (Ill.) G. C. E. B. Shogren, Sec'y.
 Aug. 14.—Batavia, N. Y.—Holland G. C. Chas. W. Gardner, Sec'y.
 Aug. 14-16.—Kansas City, Mo.—The Interstate Association's Seventh Western Handicap tournament, under the auspices of the Kansas City G. C.; \$1,000 added money. The winner of first place in the Western Handicap is guaranteed \$250 in cash and a trophy. Elmer E. Shaner, Sec'y-Treas., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Aug. 20-21.—Sioux Falls (S. D.) G. C. A. Olson, Sec'y.
 Aug. 23.—Sandusky, O.—Ye Oak Meadow G. C. Ira C. Krupp, Sec'y.
 Aug. 27-29.—Portland, Ore.—The Interstate Association's seventh Pacific Coast Handicap tournament, under the auspices of the Portland G. C.; \$1,000 added money. The winner of first place in the Pacific Coast Handicap is guaranteed \$250 in cash and a trophy. Elmer E. Shaner, Sec'y-Treas., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Sept. 2.—Ogdensburg (N. Y.) S. A. J. M. Morley, Sec.
 Sept. 2.—Bridgeport, Conn.—Western Connecticut Trapshooters' League tournament, under auspices of the Sea Side G. C. Earl R. Lewis, Sec'y.
 Sept. 5.—London (O.) G. C. H. L. Hildinger, Sec'y.
 Sept. 10.—McKeesport, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania Trapshooters' League tournament, under the auspices of the Youghiogheny Country Club. R. J. Caughey, Sec'y.
 Sept. 10-13.—Denver, Colo.—Rocky Mountain Interstate Sportsmen's Association; \$5,000 added money. Ambrose E. McKenzie, Mgr.

DRIVERS AND TWISTERS.

Correction: Cleveland Gun Club tournament will be held April 10 instead of April 3, as previously announced. This change is made because another local club pre-empted the 3d.

Mr. E. Reed Shaner, Manager, Department of Records, Interstate Association, sends us the following: "Owing to Mr. Elmer E. Shaner's absence from the city, no applications to hold registered tournaments were passed upon this week."

As this issue is our spring fishing number, I have been as brief as possible in the trap department in order to allow the expansion of the editorial fish pond, so that every shooter, while his gun barrels cool between tournaments, will have an opportunity to cast a fly in his mind's eye into the many turbid streams and placid lakes described elsewhere in this paper by real fishermen, who tell how, when and where.

Due to lack of interest, the Havana (Ill.) Gun Club has decided to disband. Only eleven marksmen participated in the shoot this week, and it was voted to call off all future contests. This is one of the oldest gun clubs in central Illinois.

Secretary Young, of Jersey City Gun Club, writes: "On Wednesday afternoon, March 27, the first shoot for the Frank Hall trophy will be held at our club, and from the enthusiasm shown by the shooters in all parts of Jersey, there will be a large attendance, as every one will be anxious to shoot as often as possible, and the one that finally finishes the winner will have a prize that he will appreciate the rest of his life."

Not only the Seventh Regiment, which pays more attention to marksmanship than any other regiment in N. G. S. N. Y., but every other shooting enthusiast in New York, should be proud of the consistent shooting of Lance Corporal J. K. Boles, of the Seventh Regiment. His scores each week are praiseworthy, while his attendance at practice is unusual. Last Saturday he broke the record for the Seventh Regiment range with 48 out of 50.

The third monthly shoot of the East Millstone Gun Club, East Millstone, N. J., will be held on Saturday, March 30, 1912. Shooting begins at 1:30 P. M. sharp. The program consists of six events at 25 targets each, \$1.50 entrance in each event. Money divided Rose system, 5, 3, 2, 1. High amateur guns, \$3, \$2, \$1. Anyone may shoot for targets only. Shells will be on sale at the grounds. We will shoot under canvas if stormy. Automobiles will meet the 12:05 P. M. train from New York via the Pennsylvania Railroad, arriving at New Brunswick at 1:11 P. M.

The reorganization of the Decatur (Ill.) Business Men's Gun Club, effected at a meeting held this week, resulted in the election of the following officers: President, W. H. Cadwalader; Vice-President, George Lancaster; Secretary-Treasurer, Howard Hanthorn; Field Captain, Roy Moore. The new president is recognized as one of the best professional shooters of the West, and is a prominent figure at the national tournaments. The club starts out with thirty members. The club will probably accept the invitation to join the Central Illinois Trapshooters' League.

The shooting of R. L. Spotts, of N. Y. A. C., at Keystone tournament in Philadelphia last week, was of the highest order. He made 145 out of 150, making clean scores in seven of ten events and breaking his last 60 aero-saucers without a miss. While this performance is excellent, it is particularly remarkable in the fact that it shows Mr. Spotts' ability to adapt himself to strange grounds, and calls to mind his consistent shooting throughout the present season. There is no doubt Mr. Spotts should be selected as a member of the Olympic team, for in addition to his ability, he represents the true type of American amateur trapshooter.

Secretary F. T. Lovering, of Omaha Gun Club, writes: "We believe there are a great many lovers of trapshooting within a radius of 500 miles of Omaha who would like to participate in a trapshooting tournament, where the conditions would be such as to permit them to compete on an equitable basis. Firm in the above conviction we are going to try the experiment of holding a tournament for the middle class of shooters, or those who, for some reason or other do not care to attend the regular registered shoots. This idea of holding a tournament for the 'Simon Pure Amateur' shooters originated with R. S. Elliott, of Kansas City, and proved so popular that it has been made an annual affair at the Blue River Shooting Park and draws out an attendance of upward of 100 shooters each year. This tournament will be copied largely after the Kansas City tournaments, except the division of money will be 'Jackrabbit' system, which we believe is better adapted to a tournament of this kind. With the foregoing explanation we are going to hold a registered shoot (old policy), with \$300 added money, barring all shooters who have an average of 88 per cent. or better. It is now up to shooters who believe in a tournament of this kind to assist us in making this tournament a success, not only by their attendance, but by 'boosting' in every possible way. We feel we shall not be disappointed in asking for your support so we can make this style of a tournament an annual affair in Omaha. If this preliminary announcement proves interesting to you, won't you kindly drop us a postal asking for a pro-

gram, which will be ready for mailing about April 10, and also give us the names of anyone you think would be interested. In the past it has been the custom for the wolves to devour the lambs, but it is now up to the lambs to devour each other."

BEECROFT.

Crescent Athletic Club.

BAY RIDGE, L. I., March 11.—The big shoot of the season at the Crescent A. C. was shot here to-day. Team shoot was won by N. Y. A. C. beating the nearest competitor, Bergen Beach Gun Club, by 10 birds.

Invitation shoot, 100 targets, handicap:

H S Spooner, Crescent A C.....	12	89
F B Stephenson, Crescent A C.....	2	87
A Ivans, Jersey City G C.....	2	87
F H Schauflier, New York A C.....	5	86
C R James, Crescent A C.....	8	85
J F Simonson, Bergen Beach G C.....	8	85
O C Grinnell, Jr., New York A C.....	5	85
E A Gunther, Bergen Beach G C.....	6	84
C W Billings, New York A C.....	3	83
R L Spotts, New York A C.....	2	83
J H Hendrickson, Bergen Beach G C.....	2	83
W L Groll, Bergen Beach G C.....	10	83
E H Lott, Marine and Field Club.....	8	82
H Boulton, Rumsen G C.....	8	82
G G Stephenson, Jr., Crescent A C.....	12	82
G Felix, Crescent A C.....	10	82
H Kirkwood, professional, scratch.....	0	80
J A Nathans, White Plains G C.....	15	80
O Keppler, Queens Club.....	15	79
J Martin, Bergen Beach G C.....	4	79
J P Sousa, Crescent A C.....	16	79
J F James, Crescent A C.....	8	78
C B Ludwig, Marine and Field Club.....	12	78
G K Kouwenhoven, Bergen Beach G C.....	2	78
W Simonson, Bergen Beach G C.....	4	78
G F Pelham, New York A C.....	7	78
F A Hodgman, New York A C.....	2	76
E I Low, Westchester C C.....	4	76
J M Kissam, Queens Club.....	16	76
P von Boechman, Bergen Beach G C.....	5	76
B M Shanley, Jr., Jersey City G C.....	6	76
G F McMahan, New York A C.....	5	76
A M Dalton, Bergen Beach G C.....	10	75
C D Sayer, Marine and Field Club.....	16	75
A E Ranney, New York A C.....	5	75
A G Southworth, Crescent A C.....	10	75
G H Piercy, Jersey City G C.....	6	74
N Apgar, professional, scratch.....	0	74
M Spinola, Queens Club.....	20	73
H M Brigham, Crescent A C.....	2	72
C H Pulis, Crescent A C.....	12	71
J M Knox, Marine and Field Club.....	20	70
G S K Remsen, Bergen Beach G C.....	6	70
W S Silkworth, Bergen Beach G C.....	8	70
A E Henry, Crescent A C.....	6	70
J H Voorhees, Bergen Beach G C.....	8	70
G A Thomson, Bergen Beach G C.....	8	69
Dr Griffith, Bergen Beach G C.....	8	69
P R Forene, Marine and Field Club.....	10	68
H W Dreyer, Bergen Beach G C.....	8	67
W J Simpson, New York A C.....	16	66
R Morgan, Bergen Beach G C.....	8	65
C A Lockwood, Crescent A C.....	16	63
W Hyland, Queens Club.....	12	63
J E Murray, Crescent A C.....	12	62
H O Allyn, Queens Club.....	10	61
F Hall, New York A C.....	2	60
C M Camp, Marine and Field Club.....	16	60
T A Davis, professional, scratch.....	0	55
R Schneider, professional, scratch.....	0	54

Team shoot, 500 targets, scratch: New York A. C.—F. H. Schauflier 81, R. E. Spotts 81, C. W. Billings 80, O. C. Grinnell, Jr., 80, F. A. Hodgman 74; total, 396. Bergen Beach G. C.—J. H. Hendrickson 81, E. A. Gunther 78, J. F. Simonson 77, G. K. Kouwenhoven 76, W. Simonson 74; total, 386. Crescent A. C.—F. B. Stephenson 85, C. R. James 77, H. T. Spooner 77, J. F. James 70, G. G. Stephenson, Jr., 70; total, 379. Queens Club—O. Keppler 64, J. M. Kissam 60, M. Spinola 53, W. Hyland 51, H. O. Allyn 51; total, 279. Marine and Field Club—J. M. Knox 50, C. D. Sayre 59, C. B. Ludwig 66, P. R. Fowne 58, C. M. Camp 44; total, 277.

BAY RIDGE, N. Y., March 16.—Eight events drew out sixteen shooters to-day. Weather conditions perfect. With 90 out of 100, C. W. Berner won Take-Home trophy. The summaries:

Take-home trophy, 100 targets: C. W. Berner (4) 90, George Felix (1) 89, J. F. James (0) 88, G. G. Stephenson, Jr., (2) 84, F. S. Hyatt (1) 84, H. M. Brigham (0) 84, J. H. Vanderveer (1) 82, F. B. Stephenson (0) 81, W. W. Marshall (7) 78, A. Blake (2) 78, C. R. James (0) 77, H. T. Spooner (1) 77, Charles Blake (0) 76, G. E. Brower (2) 77, J. P. Fairchild (1) 75, W. W. Pell (4) 68. Won by Berner.

March cup, 25 targets, handicap: George Felix (2) 25, W. W. Marshall (7) 24, F. S. Hyatt (1) 22, G. E. Brower (3) 22, H. M. Brigham (0) 22, C. Blake (1) 22, G. W. Berner (4) 21, A. Blake (2) 21, C. R. James (1) 20, G. G. Stephenson, Jr., (3) 20, H. T. Spooner (2) 20, J. P. Fairchild (3) 19, W. W. Pell (4) 19, J. F. James (0) 18, J. H. Vanderveer (1) 17, F. B. Stephenson (0) 17. Leg won by Felix.

Stake trophy, 25 targets, handicap: G. E. Brower (3) 25, George Felix (2) 24, H. M. Brigham (0) 24, H. T. Spooner (2) 23, C. Blake (1) 23, F. B. Stephenson (0) 22, W. W. Marshall (7) 22, G. G. Stephenson (3) 21, C. R. Lockwood (4) 20, W. W. Pell (4) 20, A. Blake (2) 20, J. F. James (0) 19, C. R. James (1) 19, J. P. Fairchild (3) 19, F. S. Hyatt (1) 18, J. H. Vanderveer (1) 16, C. W. Berner (4) 16. Leg won by Brower.

Team shoot and sweepstake handicap, 25 targets: C. A. Lockwood (4) 25, W. W. Marshall (7) 25, J. F. James (0) 24, J. P. Fairchild (3) 24, H. M. Brigham (0) 24, A. Blake (2) 24, C. Blake (1) 24, F. B. Stephenson (0)

23, C. W. Berner (4) 23, F. S. Hyatt (1) 23, C. R. James (1) 22, G. S. Brower (3) 22, G. S. Stephenson, Jr., (3) 21, H. T. Spooner (2) 21, George Felix (2) 21, W. W. Pell (4) 21, J. H. Vanderveer (1) 20, Charles North (0) 19. Vanderveer trophy, 25 targets, handicap: G. G. Stephenson, Jr., (3) 25, C. A. Lockwood (4) 25, George Felix (2) 23, W. W. Marshall (7) 23, H. M. Brigham (0) 23, C. W. Berner (4) 22, J. H. Adams (1) 21, F. S. Hyatt (1) 21, J. P. Fairchild (3) 21, J. F. James (0) 20, C. R. James (1) 20, H. T. Spooner (2) 20, A. Blake (2) 20, C. Blake (1) 20, F. B. Stephenson (0) 19, George Brower (3) 19, W. W. Pell (4) 19.

Team match, 25 targets per man, handicap:
 H M Brigham.. 0 24 J F James..... 0 24
 W W Marshall. 2 25-49 F S Hyatt..... 1 23-47
 J P Fairchild.. 3 24 C R James..... 1 22
 Geo Brower 3 22-46 F B Stephenson 0 23-45

Hyatt trophy, 50 targets, handicap, gun below elbow:
 F. B. Stephenson (0) 41, George Felix (4) 41, G. G. Stephenson, Jr., (6) 37, C. W. Berner (8) 37, J. P. Fairchild (6) 34, C. R. James (2) 33, George Brower (6) 32, H. T. Spooner (4) 30, W. W. Pell (4) 28, J. F. James (0) 25, C. A. Lockwood (8) 40.

Sweepstake, 25 targets, handicap: G. G. Stephenson (3) 24, F. B. Stephenson (0) 23, C. W. Berner (4) 23, H. T. Spooner (2) 23, F. S. Hyatt (1) 21, C. R. James (1) 20, J. F. James (0) 20. Won by G. G. Stephenson, Jr.

New York Athletic Club.

TRAVERS ISLAND, March 16.—The regular weekly shoot of the New York A. C. took place to-day, at which the following scores were made:

March cup, 25 targets, handicap: W. B. Ogden (3) 25, *J. Skelly (0) 24, T. J. McCahill (3) 23, D. F. McMahon (3) 22, G. J. Corbett (2) 22, A. Tilt (2) 22, F. A. Hodgman (0) 20, A. E. Ranney (1) 20, C. W. Billings (1) 20, A. M. Dalton (0) 18, E. N. Huggins (6) 16, R. R. Debacher (5) 16, J. Wellbrock (0) 14, E. L. Haas (0) 13.

St. Patrick's cup, 25 targets, handicap: T. J. McCahill, (3) 25, D. F. McMahon (3) 24, W. B. Ogden (3) 24, A. M. Dalton (0) 23, *J. Skelly (0) 23, F. A. Hodgman (0) 22, G. J. Corbett (2) 22, A. E. Ranney (1) 20, C. W. Billings (1) 20, A. Tilt (2) 19, E. L. Haas (0) 15, J. Wellbrock (0) 14, E. N. Huggins (6) 15, R. R. Debacher (5) 13.

President's cup, 25 targets, handicap: W. B. Ogden (0) 25, C. W. Billings (1) 25, A. Tilt (2) 25, *J. Skelly (0) 24, E. W. Huggins (6) 23, D. F. McMahon (3) 22, G. J. Corbett (2) 22, A. M. Dalton (0) 22, F. A. Hodgman (0) 21, T. J. McCahill (2) 21, A. E. Ranney (1) 20, R. R. Debacher (5) 17, J. Wellbrock (0) 16, E. L. Haas (0) 11. Won by W. B. Ogden on straight break.

Pelham cup, 25 targets, handicap: G. J. Corbett (2) 25, D. F. McMahon (3) 25, T. J. McCahill (2) 25, F. A. Hodgman (0) 24, C. W. Billings (1) 24, A. Tilt (2) 23, *J. Skelly (0) 23, W. B. Ogden (1) 22, J. Wellbrock (0) 19, A. M. Dalton (0) 19, A. E. Ranney (1) 19, E. L. Haas (0) 16, R. R. Debacher (5) 15, E. N. Huggins (6) 15. Won by G. J. Corbett on third shoot-off.

Distance handicap, 25 targets: A. Tilt (19yds.) 21, C. W. Billings (20) 20, A. E. Ranney (20) 18, G. J. Corbett (19) 18, F. A. Hodgman (21) 17, T. J. McCahill (19) 16, E. N. Huggins (16) 16, R. R. Debacher (16) 16, W. B. Ogden (20) 15, J. Wellbrock (16) 14, *J. Skelly (21) 14, D. F. McMahon (19) 13, A. M. Dalton (21) 13, E. L. Haas (16) 10.

Billings cup, handicap, Olympic rules, gun below elbow, 25 targets: R. R. Debacher (5) 25, D. F. McMahon (3) 23, T. J. McCahill (2) 23, F. A. Hodgman (0) 21, C. W. Billings (1) 21, J. Wellbrock (0) 20, *J. Skelly (0) 15, A. E. Ranney (1) 13, G. J. Corbett (2) 13, W. B. Ogden (1) 13, A. M. Dalton (0) 13, E. L. Haas (0) 11.

Aggregate trophy, 100 targets, handicap: W. B. Ogden (8) 90, T. J. McCahill (10) 95, *J. Skelly (0) 94, D. F. McMahon (6) 93, G. J. Corbett (8) 93, A. Tilt (9) 90, C. W. Billings (4) 89, F. A. Hodgman (0) 87, A. M. Dalton (0) 82, A. E. Ranney (4) 79, E. N. Huggins (24) 69, J. Wellbrock (0) 68, R. R. Debacher (20) 61, E. L. Haas (0) 55.

High gun trophy, scratch, 100 targets: *J. Skelly 94, W. B. Ogden 91, F. A. Hodgman 87, D. F. McMahon 87, G. J. Corbett 85, C. W. Billings 85, T. J. McCahill 85, A. M. Dalton 82, A. Tilt 81, A. E. Ranney 75, J. Wellbrock 63, E. L. Haas 55, E. N. Huggins 45, R. R. Debacher 41. Won by W. B. Ogden.

*Professional.

Birmingham Gun Club.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 16.—W. R. Crosby was high professional with 96 out of 100; he won the gold souvenir presented by the club. Jas. Hillman, the president of the local club, won the trophy for high amateur with 93, closely pressed by J. K. Warren, who broke 92.

In the double-target event at 15 pair, Guy Ward was high gun with 28. Gentry Hillman was high amateur with 21.

Mrs. O. L. Garl, of the local club, and the best woman shot in the South, shot very well in the first three events, scoring 22 out of each 25, but the wind in the last event caused her to lose a number of targets, and she finished the 100 with the score of 83.

The scores, shooting at 100 targets, follow:

Professionals—W. R. Crosby 96, R. O. Heikes 93, W. Huff 93, H. D. Gibbs 92, J. R. Taylor 91, G. Ward 86, H. Hamilton 80.

Amateurs—Jas. Hillman 93, J. K. Warren 92, Gentry Hillman 90, R. R. Skinner 84, Mrs. O. L. Garl 83, A. Henderson 78, Ed. Cornwell 78, P. Broyles 78, H. McDermott 77, L. Brown 75, J. Munger 75, A. F. Defuniak 74, I. Armstrong 73, Dr. E. E. May 70, P. E. Lalande 70, R. G. Dunn 64, C. W. Hunter 61, R. H. Baugh 41, O. L. Garl 41, J. T. Cooley 41.

Baugh, Garl and Cooley shot at but 50 each.

The scores at 15 pairs doubles were: Ward 28, Heikes 25, Gibbs 22, Taylor 21, G. Hillman 21, Huff 21, H. Hamilton 20, Skinner 19, Crosby 17, Broyles 17, Garl 17, Warren 15, J. Hillman 15, Brown 14, Cornwell 13, Cooley 13, Defuniak 12, Mrs. Garl 12, Hunter 10.

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It embodies features which count in the making of high scores: such as strong and even shooting qualities, balance and length, drop and shape of stock. The selected walnut stock has a heavy rounding comb, and a well-shaped straight grip. The length of pull is 14 inches, drop at comb 1 3/4 inches, and at heel 1 13-16 inches. The stock was worked out with great care, the intention being to have it, in shape, length and drop, fit the physical requirements of the average shooter. The barrel is 30 inches long and handsomely matted on the top. Almost any dealer can show you one of these guns. It is enthusiastically

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Essex County C. C.

WEST ORANGE, N. J., March 16.—B. M. Shanley won most of the honors of this afternoon. He also won the shoot-off of the tie he and Headley had last week for the Heller cup, taking the match with 22 to 20.

Committee cup, 100 targets, handicap: C. H. Daly (0) 86, J. A. Hart (0) 84, B. M. Shanley, Jr., (0) 97, I. K. Taylor (24) 91, W. C. Shanley (24) 75, Peter Hauck, Jr., (16) 82, George O'Reilly (20) 86, W. R. Delehanty (12) 75, A. O. Headley (16) 88.

Two-man match, 50 targets, handicap: W. C. Stanley (6) 19, Paul Heller (7) 24; total 43. J. A. Hart (0) 19, H. L. Folsom (6) 16; total 35. Daly (0) 21, Austen Colgate (4) 23; total 44. Peter Hauck (4) 27, B. M. Shanley, Jr. (0) 23; total 50. Headley (4) 26, O'Reilly (5) 18; total 44. Delehanty (3) 21, Taylor (6) 10; total 40.

Shanley trophy, 10 pairs doubles: Daly 13, Hart 16, B. Shanley 11, Taylor 14, W. Shanley 4, Hauck 6, O'Reilly 13, Delehanty 10, Headley 10.

Heller trophy, 25 targets, handicap: Daly (0) 22, Hart (0) 22, B. Shanley (0) 23, Taylor (6) 25, W. Shanley (6) 19, Hauck (4) 20, O'Reilly (5) 17, Delehanty (3) 16, Headley (4) 23, Colgate (4) 20, Folsom (3) 20.

March cup, 25 targets, handicap: Daly (0) 21, Hart (0)

22, Shanley (0) 23, Taylor (6) 24, W. Shanley (6) 17, Hauck (4) 18, O'Reilly (5) 23, Delehanty (3) 17, Headley (4) 22, Colgate (4) 21, Heller (7) 25.

Saturday cup, 25 targets, handicap: Daly (0) 24, Taylor (6) 22, Shanley (6) 22, Hauck (4) 20, O'Reilly (5) 23, Delehanty (2) 23, Headley (4) 24.

Early Bird cup, 25 targets, handicap: Daly (0) 21, Hart (0) 17, Taylor (6) 22, Shanley (6) 22, Hauck (4) 20, O'Reilly (5) 23, Delehanty (2) 23, Headley (4) 24.

Shanley won on shoot-off with a flat score of 25.

Jersey City Gun Club.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., March 16.—Ten shooters were out at the Jersey City Gun Club to-day, March 16. Dave Engle was high with an average of 80 per cent., and Geo. Piercy was next with 78 per cent. The scores follow:

Shot at. Broke		Shot at. Broke	
Piercy	200 157	Young	200 136
Engle	125 101	Windisch	100 55
Harvey	200 113	Brady	100 61
Wynne	175 116	Jones	75 32
Hallinger	200 143	Martins	100 60

A GRAND VICTORY

At New York Sportsmen's Show, Madison Square Garden, March 1st to 9th, Mr. Frank B. Stephenson, of the Crescent Athletic Club, New York, wins in a field of over 350 contestants

THE INDOOR AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE WORLD

99 x 100 with 50 Straight in Qualifying Round

Mr. Stephenson's average for the week, shooting at 400 targets, 95 1/2%.

7 of the 8 Trophies offered for the daily high scores won with

PETERS FACTORY LOADED SHELLS

By the following gentlemen:

March 1st won by	W. W. Hassinger, Newark, N. J.	Score 48 x 50
" 4th "	F. B. Stephenson, Brooklyn, N. Y.	" 48 x 50
" 5th "	W. Simonson, Mineola, L. I.	" 48 x 50
" 6th "	F. B. Stephenson, Brooklyn, N. Y.	" 50 Straight
" 7th "	C. de Quillfeldt, Amityville, L. I.	" 48 x 50
" 8th "	Harry Kahler, Philadelphia, Pa.	" 49 x 50
" 9th "	J. H. Hendrickson, Flushing, L. I.	" 49 x 50

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Buffalo Audubon Gun Club.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 16.—A beautiful day, a good target and an enthusiastic bunch of gunners, made a most enjoyable afternoon's sport at our grounds to-day. Our out-of-town members—Messrs. Wright, Kelsey, Hammond, Tomlinson and Covert—carried off a good share of the honors of the day, and made the home bunch look like a lot of selling platers. A twenty-man team race is being arranged with the Syracuse shooters, and a hot match is anticipated. However, the Audubon Club fellows are cocky enough to think it will take some team to defeat them. We will see later. Probably April 13 will be the day set for the competition. We don't want western New York shooters to forget our annual Decoration Day tournament, which we hope will be larger and better than ever. Scores for to-day:

Targets	20	20	20	20	20
Wootton	18	19	18	19	18
Wright	20	18	19	19	20
Hammond	19	17	18	19	18
Ebberts	17	9	15	15	11
Davis	18	12	14	11	..
Cox	13	15	14	16	15
Immel	14	13	14	13	8
Walker	13	17	15	18	12
Seymour	12	13	14	17	..
Tomlinson	15	14	19	15	19
Gardner	17	16	16	16	17
Covert	19	19	16	16	20
Mesinger	16	19	17	17	17
Kelsey	19	17	17	17	20
Lambert	16	12	17	19	18
Blackmer	11	16	15	18	16
Suckow	17	14	17	15	13
Burke	17	17	19	18	17
King	9	11	12	12	7
Hill	15	14	17	17	9
Emerling	16	16	15	14	18
Keely	15	12	18	16	15

W. C. WOOTTON, Sec'y.

Cleveland Gun Club.

CLEVELAND, O., March 17.—Weekly club shoot of the Cleveland Gun Club, held yesterday afternoon, at Shooting Park, Mayfield Road, seventeen shooters taking part. No record-breaking scores were made. The weather conditions were good for high scores, but the boys didn't have their eyes with them, and the best score that was made was by Dr. Brown, who turned in a card of 89 out of 100, and F. G. Hogen, with 87. Next to this was B. S. Donnelley, of the South Chicago Gun Club, of Chicago, Ill., who was in the city on business, and took the afternoon at the traps. Mr. Donnelley is a fine shot, and after he got agoing, made dust of the bluerocks. In the special event for a silver loving cup,

he was high gun, and took home a little gem with him, and said he would come back when we had something else that we wanted to find a winner for.

In the last issue, March 16, we announced that we would hold a tournament April 3. I wish to say that it will be held April 10, as one of the neighboring clubs has announced that they are to hold a spring shoot on April 5, and we do not wish to butt in. Scores follow:

Monthly trophy event No. 1, 50 targets: Hogen 43, Rogers 43, Brown 43, Stepp 43, Freeman 42, Rockwell 41, Donnelly 40, Stevens 34, Brainard 32, Donner 32, E. Stevens 30, L. J. Thorp 29, Penty 29, Peebles 28, F. Thorp 25, Hukins 23, Isenhauer 12.

Annual trophy, 50 targets: Brown 46, Donnelly 46, Hogen 44, Freeman 43, Rockwell 41, Stepp 39, Rogers 38, Stevens 35, Peebles 34, Hopkins 33, Donner 32, L. Thorp 29, Penny 29, Brainard 28, E. Stevens 26, F. Thorp 26, Isenhauer 18.

Special event No. 3, 50 targets: Donnelly 44, Freeman 42, Brown 42, Stepp 40, Hogen 37, Rogers 35, Stevens 33, Hopkins 30. F. H. WALLACE, Mgr.

Smith Gun Club.

NEWARK, N. J., March 16—More than 3,000 clay birds were thrown from the traps to-day at the Smith Gun Club. Harry Hassinger and George A. Ohl, Jr., shot a match at 25 targets, and young Hassinger's steady shooting won out—20 against 18 by Ohl.

In a special 50-bird match between George Ohl, Jr., and James Wheaton, the former won by the score of 40 to 38. F. Apgar defeated M. Apgar, three out of four. Considerable interest was aroused over three matches between Phil Coffin, William Hassinger and J. Baldwin. Baldwin won the first by breaking 22 out of 25. Coffin broke 21 and Hassinger 20. In the second, Phil Coffin took the honors with 22 breaks. Baldwin broke 21 and Hassinger 20. In the last event Coffin broke 21 against 20 by Baldwin and 19 by Hassinger. Scores:

R Trimpi	11	20	21	19	17	..	..	..	..
R Page	14	17	14	21	16	..	..	..	..
F Apgar	13	17	19	20	14	12	19	20	19
H Hassinger	17	22	19	14	21	20	20	..	..
J Baldwin	18	16	20	20	20	23	22	22	20
W Hassinger	17	23	21	19	22	19	20	..	..
J Griffith	16	12	17	14	10	17	18	15	14
M Apgar	15	18	13	13	20	19	20	22	18
P Coffin	19	22	24	21	20	23	21	21	..
J Wheaton	22	14	18	20	19	..	..	..	..
George Ohl, Jr.	20	15	15	18	14	18	..	..	..
W Trowbridge	23	24	23	25	19	..	..	..	..
T Compton	19	20	17	24	..	..	..	..	..
T Dukes	21	21	19	19	23	..	..	..	..
A Perkins	21	23	17	20	..	..	..	..	..
F Wilson	17	17	19	21	..	..	..	..	..
C Thomas	22	20	18	20	..	..	..	..	..
J Riley	18	19	18	22	..	..	..	..	..

Boston A. A.

BOSTON, Mass., March 16.—G. L. Munroe, with a total of 92, was high gun in the first match, and C. C. Clapp, with a total of 94, high in the second match at the Riverside grounds to-day. The conditions were perfect for shooting and attendance was excellent. The scores:

First Match:				
G B Munroe	12	7	12	24
C C Clapp	7	14	17	38
R A Frye	13	12	19	44
M Ballou	12	12	18	42
C P Keeler	11	9	14	34
E F Gleason	11	14	18	43
S A Ellis	10	13	19	42
L H Davis	11	8	14	33
*T O Williams	14	13	17	44
J L Snow	11	11	16	38
W C Brooks	12	12	18	42
W B Farmer	14	10	14	38
T C Adams	13	10	16	39
H W Knights	5	11	13	29
C P Blinn	6	12	11	29
*E Wigglesworth	10	14	15	39
F H Owen	12	8	14	34
F Whitney	8	8	11	27
C B Tucker	11	11	17	39
*D Lockwood	12	13	10	35
M E Cobb	8	5	9	22
*F R Richardson	11	10	16	37
*S Mixter	9	11	11	31
J E Lynch	13	12	11	36
*A Henderson	7	10	9	26
H A Erhard	4	2	4	10
Second Match:				
C C Clapp	15	18	15	48
W C Brooks	15	17	17	49
R A Frye	18	17	18	53
E F Gleason	18	17	18	53
M Cobb	12	16	11	39
T C Adams	16	19	18	53
S A Ellis	20	16	16	52
H W Knights	15	16	10	41
C P Keeler	18	13	15	46
E L Davis	14	10	19	43
C P Blinn	15	16	14	45
W B Farmer	15	16	17	48
G L Munroe	9	11	12	32
*O Williams	17	14	17	48
J L Snow	16	16	15	47
F Whitney	10	17	11	38
C B Tucker	14	15	15	44
J E Lynch	12	13	13	38

*Guests.
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Northern Kentucky Gun Club.

MARCH 17 was the first real sample of spring weather we have had in this section, and there was a good crowd at the grounds, about thirty spectators watching the eleven shooters who took part in the various events.

The feature of the shoot on March 24 will be a match between Hammerschmidt and Dameron, at 100 targets each. On the same day J. B. C and Luverne (Gould) will shoot another match at 50 targets each.

Table with 5 columns: Name, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27. Rows include McHammerschmidt, O'Dameron, McErtel, McArdle, McIrwin, McLennon, O'Clement, McSayers, McWalker, Luverne, Frohlinger.

Match at 50 targets: J. B. C. 38, Luverne 39. Match at 25 targets: Hammerschmidt 23, Irwin 18. Team match, 25 targets per man: Hammerschmidt 24, Irwin 14; total 38. Dameron 23, Luverne 21; total 44.

Meadow Springs Gun Club.

PHILADELPHIA, March 16.—Henry, with 90 out of 100, and winner of Class A. was the winner of the weekly event, decided under the auspices of the Meadow Springs Gun Club at Fifty-seventh and Lancaster avenue to-day.

Thompson won with 23, beating Coyle and Letford by one target, among the Class B men. Scores:

Table with 5 columns: Name, 7, 9, 6, 8, 14, 15, 20. Rows include Class A (George, Hogan, Henry, Williams, Sloan, Stoll, Emmerson) and Class B (Menamin, Thompson, Had, Armstrong, Renner, Coyle, Jones, Keenan, Letford, Ivens) and Visitors (Knoblauch, Hollock, Davis, Hill, Beers, Sousa).

Knowles—Churchill.

MANOA, Pa., March 16.—In a well-contested 50-bird match, Ike Knowles was beaten by a bird by A. Churchill here to-day; score 45 to 44. Both men shot a good race. Scores:

Table with 2 columns: Name, Score. Rows: W Churchill (21), Ike Knowles (24).

Scores of 10-bird event: I. Knowles (28yds.) 10, J. Brewer (32) 10, H. Churchill (30) 10, B. Redmond (28) 9, Jackson (28) 9, F. Muller (29) 9, Mack (30) 8, Bivens (30) 8, Morris (27) 7, Kirk (28) 6, Coyle (28) 6, Paulson (29) 6.

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Marine and Field Club.

GRAVESEND BAY, N. Y., March 17.—Following are the scores made yesterday:

Practice shoot, 25 targets, scratch: E. H. Lott 24, P. R. Towne 21, C. B. Ludwig 20, J. H. Emanuel, Jr., 19, J. M. Knox 14, E. D. Church 14, C. D. Sayre 12.

Won by Mr. Lott. The weather conditions during this event were perfect. Towne was the runner up with 21.

At fifteen minutes to three President Towne announced that all of the shooters stand at rest for five minutes, similar to dress drill, and at 3 o'clock to give one loud report of each gun in a memorial tribute to the burial of the Maine, which was done under President Towne's direction.

March cup (third leg), 100 birds, handicap:

E H Lott	0 85	P R Towne.....	0 81
J H Emanuel, Jr..	4 84	C B Ludwig.....	4 74
J M Knox	16 88	C D Sayre.....	4 64
E D Church	20 84		

Won by Knox. This is the second leg he has on this cup, but as we have two more shooting days in this month, it is very hard to tell who are the real contestants, as our shooters are very strange, shooting 75 per cent. one day and about 50 the next; so we cannot rely upon Knox as the winner as yet. But we would like to see him win the cup, as he is the only shooter who has not won a prize this season.

St. Patrick's day trophy, 25 targets, handicap:

J M Knox	4 22	C B Ludwig	1 19
E H Lott.....	0 21	P R Towne.....	0 17
J H Emanuel, Jr..	1 20	C D Sayre.....	1 15
E D Church	5 20		

Won by Knox. Lott was a close second.

Club sweepstake, 25 targets, handicap:

E H Lott.....	0 23	J M Knox.....	4 17
C B Ludwig.....	1 22	C D Sayre	1 15
P R Towne.....	0 19	E D Church.....	5 15
J H Emanuel.....	1 18		

Won by Lott, who during the afternoon had been shooting wonderfully with his new gun, not getting under 20 targets all day.

Club sweepstake, 25 targets, handicap:

J H Emanuel, Jr..	1 22	C D Sayre.....	1 18
E H Lott.....	0 21	J M Knox.....	4 18
C B Ludwig.....	1 20	E D Church.....	5 17
P R Towne.....	0 20		

Won by Emanuel, Lott being a close second.

Take-home trophy, 25 targets, handicap:

J H Emanuel, Jr..	1 19	E H Lott.....	0 17
P R Towne.....	0 15	C D Sayre.....	1 13

Won by Emanuel.

At the beginning of the shooting during the afternoon Mr. Chas. D. Sayre stated that he was offering two prizes for the two best net scores on the day's shooting, totalling everything. Each shooter shot at 175 targets during the day. Following are the scores:

E H Lott	153	J M Knox.....	120
P R Towne.....	138	E D Church.....	103
J H Emanuel, Jr..	135	C D Sayre.....	100
C B Ludwig.....	129		

The two scratch men (Lott and Towne) managed to beat out all the handicap men on even shooting. The first prize was a silver medal, which Lott won, and the second prize, a bronze medal, was won by President Towne. One of our best handicap shooters, Sayre, fell down badly during the day, not taking one event, which is a thing very seldom happens to Mr. Sayre. But we hope that he does not lose courage, and that he will shoot better this coming Saturday.

Our members were shooting at the Crescent Club on Wednesday, but the conditions were very bad. They managed to shoot very well, however, not being used to the trap over land, as we shoot over water.

Geo. H. BENDER, Supt.

Yale—Westchester C. C.

In a closely contested match between the Yale Gun team and a team from the Westchester Country Club, the former was defeated by the narrow margin of 4 birds. The weather conditions were fair, except for a rather strong wind at the shooters' backs. Individual high honors were captured by L. H. Thompson, '13, whose excellent score of 92 far surpassed the best attempts of his competitors, while C. G. Bissel, '15, was able to break but 69 of his 100 targets. It must be mentioned that he was not only unfamiliar with the traps over which the match was shot, but was also, by an unfortunate accident, forced to use a gun to which he was entirely unaccustomed. The scores:

Yale.		Westchester.	
L Thompson, '13..	92	Herrick	87
G E Dimock, '12..	82	McMurtry	85
B H Scott, '13....	82	Scott	85
H R Emmet, '12..	81	Spears	82
M B Schiller, '15..	77	Ayer	76
C G Bissel, '15....	69—483	Corlies	72—487
		G. E. DIMOCK, Capt.	

Colfax, Delaware Champion.

WILMINGTON, Del., March 16.—E. A. W. Everitt went after W. S. Colfax, Jr., holder of the trapshooting championship of the State of Delaware, to-day, and at the finish was still after him. Colfax shot a beautiful match, breaking 99 out of 100 targets, with a run of 92. Everitt made only 83. A dark horse, new at the trap game, broke 98 out of 100, running 67 straight. H. H. Lakens, of Wilmington, broke 95. W. A. Joslyn and Victor du Pont each cracked 92. In defending the Class A challenge cup, Everitt broke 47 out of 50, while the challenger, W. A. Joslyn, smashed 44.

The scores at 25 targets each follow: W. Edmondson 16, P. D. Guest 23, Victor du Pont 14, Clyde Leedom 17, J. W. Anderson, Jr., 21, H. P. Carlon 22, W. L. Smith 10, J. W. Mathews 14, J. R. Bailey 16, H. W.

Goodman 22, N. K. Smith 23, C. T. Martin 16, W. A. Joslyn 22, J. J. Magahern 20, Dr. A. Patterson 16, Dr. S. C. Rumford 16, Dr. H. Betts 19, A. T. Hickman 20, A. J. Curley 15, L. H. Hoopes, Jr., 23, W. S. Colfax 22, H. H. Lukens 17, E. A. W. Everitt 19, T. E. Doremus 15, L. C. Lyons 18, S. G. David 17, H. W. Bush 22, L. L. Jarrell 18, H. M. Dodson 15, W. M. Foord 19, J. H. Minnick 20, Dr. Bullock 16, H. Masten 11, W. G. Wood 19, R. S. Wood 14, S. J. Newman 18, R. S. Robison 13, W. B. Sturgis 13, W. B. Smith, Jr., 20, William Coyne 12, J. B. D. Edge 12, L. Mathewson 17.

Coleman du Pont merchandise event: Class A—W. M. Foord 19 out of 25. Class B—P. D. Guest and N. K. Smith tied on 3 out of 25. Class C—J. W. Anderson, Jr., 21 out of 25. Class D—H. W. Goodman, 22 out of 25.

Keystone League.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 14.—A more representative gathering of amateur expert trapshooters has not been together outside of the G. A. H. than took part in the tournament here yesterday and to-day. R. L. Spotts, of New York, was high gun with 145 out of 150. H. Kirkwood was second with 144. F. Plum, A. B. Richardson, H. H. Stevens and Neaf Apgar divided third honors with 142. The scores:

The first day's scores in ten events at 15 targets each were as follows:

T H Keller, Sr.....	126	E F Sobers	114
H Beattie	110	John Bitterling	110
F Plum	142	John Englert	135
H H Sloan	126	W S James	139
J H Morris	135	H Welles	138
J F Pratt	126	H W Kahler	139
J M Foster	115	H L David "Landis"	139
W H Mathews	130	T Tansy	130
H B Cook	137	F J Henline	117
John Davis	129	E Ford	133
Wm Clegg	112	A L Worthington	120
H Powers	133	R L Spotts	145
R Lamb	128	H H Stevens	142
W Severn	140	Ed Johnson	123
O R Dickey	129	H E Perry	122
H M Foord	134	Walter Firth	105
C H Newcomb	139	J P Sousa	113
A B Richardson	142	Frank Shelly	128
N Apgar	142	A Heil	123
H Kirkwood	144	Hoover	130
C N Miller	114		

Fifty targets in two events of 25 each, distance handicap:

H. T.		H. T.	
T H Keller, Sr.....	16 41	H Welles	20 46
F Plum	19 41	H W Kahler	20 43
H H Sloan	18 42	H L David	20 40
J H Morris	16 33	T Tansy	18 44
J F Pratt	17 40	A L Worthington	17 40
J M Foster	16 41	H H Stevens	20 42
W H Mathews	18 43	Walter Firth	16 36
H B Cook.....	18 45	Ed Johnson	16 42
John Davis	17 35	H E Perry	16 36
H Powers	19 45	J P Sousa	16 46
R Lamb	17 45	Frank Shelly	16 43
W Severn	19 44	A Heil	20 44
C H Newcomb	20 46	Hoover	17 44
A B Richardson..	20 42	L R Lewis	18 36
N Apgar	20 38	Col Hamlin	18 44
H Kirkwood	20 44	P F Du Pont	17 44
E F Sobers	16 40	W Wolstencroft	17 46
John Bitterling	16 39	J E Painter	17 39
John Englert	19 43		

On the second day two events at 15 targets each:

A L Worthington.....	24	C H Newcomb	28
J M Foster	22	A B Richardson	30
E Johnson	25	Neaf Apgar	30
John Davis	28	H Kirkwood	29
John Morris	25	H Welles	28
H H Sloan	22	H Kahler	28
Fred Plum	25	H L David "Landis"	23
J P Sousa	27	W H Mathews	25
H H Stevens	25	L R Lewis	21
W Clegg	26	C F Miller	18
H B Cook	25	E F Sobers	21
Dr A L Wescott	23	John Bitterling	25
R Spotts	29	W Sterling	25
J F Pratt	28	W Firth	23
W Severn	23		

Bennett Gun Club.

GLOUCESTER CITY, N. J., March 16.—There were two events at the Bennett Gun Club to-day. The first a match shoot between Thos. Gibbons, of the Linden Gun Club, and William Husted, of the Bennett Club. Each broke 22 out of 25, and the shoot-off will take place March 23. The second event, for a turkey, was won by Gibbons, with 10 straight. Summaries:

First event, match shoot, 25 bluerocks: Gibbons 22, Husted 22.

Second event, club shoot, 10 blue rocks: prize, a turkey: Gibbons 10, S. Prickett 10, S. Price 10, F. Bennett 7, Githens 7, G. Hargheimer 7, Haines 7, Geo. Grotz 7, W. Murray 6, E. Black 5, A. Basch 5, J. McLaughlin 5.

Shoot-off, miss-and-out: Gibbons 1, Pierce 0, Prickett 0.

Larchmont Y. C.

LARCHMONT, March 17.—The breath of spring and the pent-up hankering for the water kept all but nine gunners away from the traps here to-day. Of those who remained, W. J. Elias shone brightly by winning the 15-target with 13, the 100-bird with 88, leg on monthly cup with 24. He also tied W. B. Short in the 50-target event with 42, and the leg on Held trophy after a shoot-off with Tom McCahill. He also was high gun for the day with 102 out of 125. McCahill and A. E. Ranney tied at 24 for the Take-Home trophy, tie to be shot off to-morrow.



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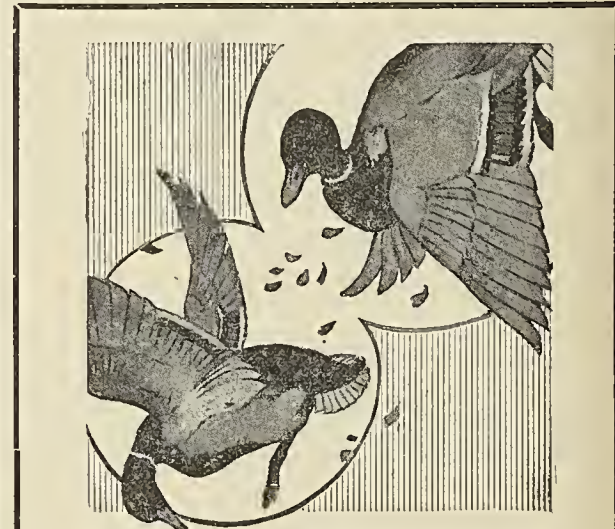
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Speedway Gun Club.

NEWARK, N. J., March 14.—Some fine shooting was witnessed at the Speedway traps yesterday, when the first annual tournament held under the auspices of the club took place. While the day was far from ideal for trapshooting, thirty-three gunners took part, and although they shot in a drizzling rain, some good scores were turned in.

B. M. Shanley, Jr., and John Geiger divided the honors. The former won first individual average prize, while the 25-bird handicap was captured by Geiger, who shot from the 19yds. mark. In the merchandise event, Geiger, A. Bruckner and C. W. Billings tied for first place, with "kills" of 23 to their credit. As all the men shot from the 19yds. mark, a draw for the prize was necessary. Geiger won the draw.

An event which created considerable interest was the "gun below the elbow," which was shot in the semi-darkness and captured by Geiger, who broke 45 out of 75. W. Hassinger was second with 41.

In the seven other events, Shanley turned in scores of 20, 23, 24, 23, 23, 22 and 24. William Hassinger took second prize, and A. Bruckner, of the Newton Gun Club, third. In the professional ranks Neaf Apgar was high man, and incidentally won first average prize, while H. S. Welles was second and H. H. Stevens third.

In the evening the club held a smoker at the Speedway Inn, and the committee in charge of the affair arranged a vaudeville program for the benefit of the members. While the crowd was not as big as expected, a goodly number braved the inclement weather and were rewarded. The committee in charge of the smoker were B. M. Shanley, Jr., George Ohl, Jr., William Stengel, Richard McCabe, H. A. Winckhofer and James Wheaton.

The scores of yesterday's events are as follows:

Events:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
H S Welles	22	24	25	23	24	24	24
A M Dalton	21	19	12	17	17	14	18
E L Haas	11	18	13	13	16	17	17
A E Ranney	20	20	22	22	20	19	23
C W Billings	21	22	19	23	23	21	22
E Vanderveer	18	21	21	19	21	22	18
T Davis	12	14	13	14	18	18	19
C von Lengerke	20	18	21	16	23	24	21
William Hassinger	23	20	23	22	22	23	22
E von Lengerke	20	19	24	21	23	21	23
B M Shanley, Jr.	20	23	24	23	22	22	24
H C Kirkwood	22	21	22	22	22	21	21
Neaf Apgar	24	25	24	23	24	24	24
J S Fanning	22	23	23	24	19	23	19
H H Stevens	22	21	22	23	25	25	25
E A Gunther	16	20	20	20	18	19	21
C C Randolph	18	22	20	18	...	...	...
W C Shanley	14	14	15	20	19	22	..
A D Tunis	20	21	19	21	21	21	16
M Spinola	19	14	11	...	...	...	...
Peck	20	20	24	19	22	24	..
F L Apgar	15	18	18	20	18	16	..
N H Apgar	18	14	18	19	15	13	..
A Brickner	22	24	22	18	23	20	24
James Wheaton	18	18	18	21	19	..	..
T Duker	21	22	19	23	..	..	..
William Hartman	17	21	20	18	18	..	..
Peter Bey	14	21	14	21	..	..	..
John Bey	17	20	23	22	..	..	..
A Mitchell	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
John Geiger	21	22	23	..	..	..	..
J Glasier	19	20	..	..	..	..	..

Merchandise handicap shoot, 25 birds: John Geiger 23, C. W. Billings 23, A. Brickner 23, T. Sikes 20, J. Glasier 19, E. A. Guenther 19, B. M. Shanley, Jr., 19, E. Vanderveer 19, A. E. Ranney 19, E. von Lengerke 18, John Bey 18, W. Harringer 17, William Hartman 16, J. Peck 16, E. L. Haas 15, James Wheaton 15, A. M. Dalton 13, I. Murphy 11.

Indianapolis Gun Club.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 2.—Alig, Ford and Moller tied for the spoon, the former winning in the shoot-off. The day was marked by the breakdown of Edmonson—the first since he came to us. The scores:

Shot at.	Brk.	Shot at.	Brk.		
Ford	195	167	Hymer	140	108
Alig	195	150	Lewis	100	77
Barr	165	149	Blessing	100	56
Moller	165	143	Dixon	40	31
Edmonson	165	125			

March 9.—The best of the day's shooting was a run of 44 by Parry, who also led in percentage of targets broken, although he had been divorced from the old gun for two months while enjoying his annual vacation in Florida. Edmonson and Hynner were close up. The scores:

Shot at.	Brk.	Shot at.	Brk.		
Ford	150	121	Britton	60	40
Dixon	80	61	Edmonson	125	105
Barr	125	111	Hymer	125	104
Hoover	100	43	Alig	125	87
Stille	60	38	White	125	99
Parry	125	107	Hymer, Jr.	20	13

March 16.—Parry again led in percentage of targets broken at the Gun Club, to-day. Moller and Barr were the only ones to score straights. In the spoon handicap four were tied with perfect scores, Neighbors winning in the shoot-off. Scores:

Shot at.	Broke	Shot at.	Broke		
Dixon	170	134	Britton	125	97
Alig	150	114	Hymer	125	87
Neighbors	150	108	Blessing	125	81
*Barr	145	130	Lewis	80	56
Parry	145	130	Foland	60	32
Moller	145	128	Hymer, Jr.	40	20
White	125	98			

R. R.



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S. S. White Gun Club.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 16.—Thomas Platt, of Meadow Springs Gun Club, was high gun at S. S. White shoot here to-day. He made 93 out of 100. Other scores:

Class A:	1/2	21	21 1/2	25	49	20	67 1/2	24	90	92
Griffith	1/2	21	21 1/2	25	49	20	67 1/2	24	90	92
Cantrell	1	24	24	50	23	74	20	91	95	
Newcomb	1/2	21	21 1/2	25	47	25	72 1/2	20	91	93
Severn	1	21	22	23	46	21	68	21	86	90
Tansey	1	20	21	22	44	22	67	22	86	90

Class B:	2	23	25	20	47	22	71	23	88	96
Pratt	2	23	25	20	47	22	71	23	88	96
Wilson	2	20	22	19	43	22	67	18	79	87
McKean	2	20	22	20	44	21	67	22	83	91
Sidebotham	2	13	15	23	40	19	61	18	73	81
George	4	16	20	16	40	17	61	13	62	78
Ford	1	21	22	23	46	21	67	23	88	92

Class C:	4	18	22	20	46	15	65	20	79	89
Kunkle	4	18	22	20	46	15	65	20	79	89
Eyre	4	17	21	23	48	22	74	19	81	97
Hand	3	21	24	22	49	20	71	24	87	99

Fontaine	3	20	23	20	46	21	70	21	82	94
Abbott	4	20	24	18	46	20	70	23	81	97
Robinson	4	21	25	18	47	w				
Waters	5	9	14	20	39	17	61	20	66	86

Class D:

Taylor	10	8	18	11	39	76	65	12	47	87
Keene	7	16	23	16	46	16	69	19	69	95
Dorp	6	13	19	14	39	19	64	15	61	85
Murrey	4	15	19	15	38	12	54	17	59	75
Firth	3	17	20	16	39	13	55	18	64	76
Watson	6	20	25	16	48	18	72	14	68	92
Platt	0	21	21	24	45	24	69	24	93	93

Genesee Gun Club.

THE Genesee Gun Club, of Utica, is planning for a lively shooting season during the coming months, and have elected these officers for the year: President, W. E. Corfield, Utica; Vice-President, Jerome Debee, Chadwicks; Secretary-Treasurer, E. J. Loughlin, Utica.

The new organization has become affiliated with the New York State Sportsmen's Association, and Utica will once more be represented at important shooting

gatherings, and with considerable strong amateur material in sight. A team will be selected to compete at the State shoot at Syracuse in June, and an effort again made to "lift" the Dean Richmond trophy, and put it in its proper place—Utica.

The Interstate Manufacturers' Association has approved the club's application for a registered tournament in Utica on June 8, just ahead of the State meeting at Syracuse.

Programs will soon be issued for an all-day affair by way of a spring opener, to be run off in the near future.

Camden Shooting Association.

CAMDEN, N. J., March 16.—The Camden Gun Club, which is a reorganization of the South End Gun Club, with new life and new officers, held its first shoot here to-day, and to say it was eminently successful doesn't overstate the case. William Johnson was high gun with 44 out of 50, with Davie Borden second with one less.

There are few, if any shooting grounds in this vicinity as near ideal as those of Camden Gun Club, and it is expected the new club will shortly rank among the leading clubs in the county in both scores and attendance. Scores:

Table with 3 columns: Name, Score, Name, Score. Includes Johnson 6 44, Borden 3 43, Wakeman 3 42, etc.

U. S. Machinery Gun Club.

BEVERLY, March 16.—United Shoe Machinery Gun Club defeated the Lawrence Fish and Game Protective Gun Club here to-day by a score of 364 to 362. The high guns were Winslow for local team and Burnes for Lawrence. The scores:

United Shoe Machinery G. C.—Winslow 76, Spencer 71, Foster 67, Whidden 75, Hurd 75; total 364.

Lawrence Fish and Game G. C.—Burnes 84, Boynton 77, Hanford 67, Hall 77, Russell 57; total 362.

In a special 100-target shoot, seven members of the Lawrence and local gun clubs took part. The scores: Bradbury 57, Mrs. Alice Winslow 67, Pearson 58, Stillings 58, Edwards 79, Davis 59, Morse 79.

Rifle and Revolver

Zettler Championship.

NEW YORK, March 16.—The last of the indoor rifle championship tourney on the Zettler Rifle Club ranges was marked to-day by good shooting, but Dr. W. G. Hudson, of this city, held the lead to the end with a score of 2478, his tallies for the years 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, and 1912 of 2478, 2479, 2478, 2482 and 2478 give him a grand average for five years of 2479 out of a possible 2500. His total of 2482 last year was a new record, but was beaten the next day by Arthur Hubalek, of Brooklyn with 2484, still unbeaten. J. Williams, Jr., of Bridgeport, Conn., made the best score of the afternoon, 2468, and a remarkable feature was the total of 2407 made by H. H. Lincius, of Morris High School. This is an exceptionally good score for a schoolboy. The scores:

One hundred-shot championship match:

Table with 2 columns: Name, Score. Includes Dr W G Hudson, L C Buss, Arthur Hubalek, H M Pope, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Name, Score. Includes J J Young, G Schlicht, G L Amouroux, M Dorrlor, etc.

Continuous match: W. G. Hudson 75, 75, 75, 75, 75; L. P. Ittel 75, 75, 75, 75, 75; A. Hubalek 75, 75, 75, 75, 75; W. Keim 75, 75, 75, 74, 74; H. M. Pope 75, 75, 75, 74, 74; L. C. Buss 75, 75, 75; H. M. Thomas 75, 75, 75, J. Williams 75, 75; M. Dorrlor 75, 74; A. F. Laudensack 75, 74; C. Zettler 75; M. Baal 74; J. W. Hessian 74; L. P. Hansen 74; T. Gabriel 73; A. Brower 73; F. L. Smith 73; J. Kaufmann 74; R. M. Ryder 74; W. A. Tewes 74; L. Galina 74; O. Smith 73; F. C. Ross 73; G. Amouroux 73.

Bullseye target, degrees: J. Williams 5 1/2, H. M. Pope 6 1/2, Reynolds 7, L. P. Hansen 7, M. Dorrlor 7, F. C. Ross 7 1/2, F. M. Bund 8 1/2, L. P. Ittel 9, Gus Zimmerman 9, Gross-Lohmann 10, G. Amouroux 10 1/2, A. F. Laudensack 11, T. H. Keller 11, Dr. Leavitt 12, L. C. Buss 12, O. Smith 12, H. M. Thomas 12, C. Oltman 12, Kaufmann 13, Dr. Hudson 13, A. Brower 13 1/2, M. Baal 15 1/2, J. Young 15 1/2.

Most bullseyes: T. H. Keller 80, F. M. Bund 62, Gus Zimmerman 28.

Gus Zimmerman trophy: M. Dorrlor 19 1/2; L. P. Ittel 22; L. C. Buss 25.

At Shell Mound Park.

EMERYVILLE, Cal., March 8.—The regular monthly indoor rifle shoot of the Shell Mound Pistol and Rifle Club was held this evening, and a very good attendance was present. C. M. Kraul was the star performer for the evening, rolling up the good score of 124 out of a possible 125 at 75yds. C. Otten and W. A. Siebe tied for second place with 120 each.

The best five targets of each competitor are: C. M. Kraul, 124, 121, 121, 120, 120; W. A. Siebe, 120, 119, 119, 119, 118; C. Otten, 120, 118, 118, 114, 113; J. Bauman, 117, 113, 111, 110, 109; J. Millin, 115, 113, 112, 111, 110; A. Thompson, 114, 113, 113, 112, 111; J. W. Phillips, 110, 104, 104, 101; H. Cloy, Jr., 110, 103, 105.

The annual events are very interesting, and the special bullseye (which is contested on a re-entry scale at 50yds., .22cal. rifle, 3in. bullseye on a reduced 25-ring target) brings many of the members around to try their luck. J. Bauman secured first place at the start, and he still maintains it, and the boys are right after him hot, all trying to land a center that will put them up near the top.

On March 10 there was a very good attendance, six clubs taking part and peppering away at the targets constantly all day.

Otto Bremer certainly did the trick, when he made the good score of 236 in 10 shots on the German ring target at 200yds. in the re-entry matches of the Golden Gate Rifle and Pistol Club. Mr. Bremer is not a very young man any more, but he can certainly roll up a good score once in a while.

W. G. Hoffmann made the best score in the regular monthly medal shoot of the Germania with a score of 230.

Herman Huber made the best score in the Nord-deutscher Schuetzen Club, 219. W. A. SIEBE.

Resorts for Sportsmen.

SPRING FISHING

Early warm weather has broken the ice so that April 16, when trout season opens, will find the fishing fine here. There will be lots of fish, and, as usual, they will run large. Through trains on New York Central. Guides, boats and perfect fishing accommodations. All comforts of home—all the glory of the wilderness.

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Several charter members having died, a few non-assessable paid-up shares are now for the FIRST TIME for sale, \$50 per share, annual dues \$10. The constitution limits the number of shares and the club reserves right to reject any application.

This is a club where men may bring their wives—NO BAR. We are carefully picking men who carefully pick their club.

FOR PARTICULARS ADDRESS 12

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Eastern Inter-Collegiate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 16.—Massachusetts Agricultural College team won the Eastern Intercollegiate Rifle Shooting League championship this week by defeating Princeton. Massachusetts won eleven straight victories. Princeton and North Georgia University tied for second place with nine wins and two defeats each.

The shoot-off for the intercollegiate championship of the United States, between Massachusetts Agricultural College, the Eastern League winners, and University of Iowa, the Western League champions, will take place on March 23. Results this week were:

Massachusetts Aggies defeated Princeton, 958 to 907; Louisiana defeated New Hampshire, 946 to 0 (defaulted); U. S. Veterinary Surgeons defeated Harvard, 951 to 938; North Georgia defeated Norwich, 926 to 860; West Virginia defeated Delaware, 929 to 927; Pennsylvania defeated Maryland Aggies, 927 to 857.

Intercity High School Rifle League.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 16.—Iowa City High School and Deering High School, Portland, Me., rifle teams, by winning their matches this week continued their tie for first place in the Intercity High School Rifle Shooting League, each having twelve wins and one defeat. Results were:

Deering, Portland, Me., defeated Manual, Philadelphia, 958 to 809; Iowa City defeated Central, Washington, 956 to 0 (defaulted); Baltimore Poly defeated Portland (Me.) High, 937 to 888; Southern, Philadelphia, defeated Manual, Washington, 924 to 885; Salt Lake City defeated Western Washington, 916 to 853; Morris, New York, defeated Business, Washington, 909 to 861; Central High, Philadelphia, defeated De Witt Clinton, New York, 896 to 0 (defaulted); Brookline, Mass., defeated Ogden, 779 to 0 (defaulted).

Rifle Note.

IN the story of the result of the shoot-off for the inter-club rifle shooting championship of the United States, sent out from this office several days ago, the name of C. W. Vanstone was given as the fifth man on the victorious Bridgeport team.

This was an error. The name of John W. Hessian should be substituted, with a score of 48, 50, 50, 50—198.

ALBERT S. JONES, Sec'y N. R. A.

Du Pont Gun Club, Rifle Dept.

THE rifle department of the club made these scores on the 16th inst.:

Pistol scores: D. Appleby 88, 88; L. du Pont 84, 82, 86, 91; L. C. S. Dorsey 80.

Rifle scores: J. T. Birch 65, 73, 57; D. Appleby 85, 86, 81, 84, 86, 84.

Seventh Regiment Rifles.

NEW YORK, March 16.—Lance Corporal J. K. Boles and Private Frank Wennees broke the rapid-fire record of the Seventh Regiment range to-night with a score of 48 out of a possible 50. The old record was 47.

The FOREST AND STREAM may be obtained from any newsdealer on order. Ask your dealer to supply you regularly.

SOME CASTING LURES.

Continued from page 368.

swivels for the tandem spoon. This can be weighted to suit by fastening a dipsy sinker to the upper ring of the first swivel where it will not interfere at all with the spinning qualities of the lure, and it can be armed with a weedless fly as described in Fig. 3 and so varied at will. It shuts up as it flies through the air in casting, thus offering very little resistance, but opens on striking the water and starts spinning at once.

I have written this not only in the hope that it will help some beginner, but also that it will stir up the old-timers, so that I can get some new ideas for myself. The lures described have been more successful for me than any I ever bought, but I know they are by no means the last word in this line, and bass are constantly getting fewer and the survivors better educated, so that I am constantly on the lookout for something new. Besides, it is lots of fun to make the pesky things and figure out all the fish you are going to get on them, and just how, when the season forbids the actual fishing.

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Kennel Department

The Foxhound and Game.

EAST NORTHFIELD, Mass., Feb. 21.—*Editor Forest and Stream and to whom this may concern:* In regard to the scarcity of our small game. The ruffed grouse especially and other small game in this section and the greater part of New England have been growing scarce for the past ten years, while vermin has increased.

In this State during the past ten years foxes have increased tremendously, and even the wildcats are becoming more numerous. Eight wildcats have been shot in this town and vicinity within a year. This is the kind of vermin that is destroying our game, both winter and summer.

Hunters who have been in the woods during the summer months have found broods of partridges, but when the hunting season opens they are not to be found. What has become of them? For the past five or six years I have been in the woods during July and August, and have come upon broods of young partridges without the mother bird. It did not require much effort to catch them, for they were half starved and no doubt died before the hunting season opened. In my opinion the old birds were caught by some of their natural enemies while trying to protect their young.

During the winter months it has been a common thing to find places in the snow where partridges have been killed by foxes. Three years ago I invited Mr. Forbush, the State ornithologist, to visit this town and to see the places in the snow where three different partridges had been killed by foxes. Mr. Forbush could not come at the time, so I had a photograph taken of the spot in the snow where the partridges had been killed and I sent a picture to him. A year ago last May, Mr. Forbush found it convenient to come to this place. He came for the purpose of examining two fox burrows which contained partridge feathers. Some of these feathers came off an August bird—that is, off a young bird.

There is nothing which has brought this trouble about—that is, the increasing of different kinds of vermin which is so destructive to our upland game birds—so much as the deer law has. This law for quite a number of years, in different sections of New England, has been the cause of bringing foxhunting to a standstill. In town after town, and even in townships it is almost impossible to find a trained foxhound anywhere. No one cares to train a dog unless he can use him.

The hound was the only dog which protected our game years ago. These dogs held the wildcat, the lynx and other vermin in check, and they are the only dogs to-day which are able to protect our small game. Hundreds of hunters would have used these noble dogs, and our small game would have been protected, had it not been for the deer laws.

There is not one farmer in fifty who wants the deer on his land, and if there is any one who does, he should put the deer behind a fence, and not have all the small game destroyed by vermin, and thus lose the sport that is to be had with a hunting dog.

No representative should put in the way an

obstacle in the shape of a law to prevent anyone from hunting with a hound during the hunting season, for these dogs have done a great deal in protecting our small game.

ANSON O. HOWARD.

Associated Specialty Shows of New York

THE personnel of the association was made finally complete when the Collie Club "came back" and into the fold last week. This makes six strong specialty clubs who will give six separate shows on May 4, at the Twelfth Regiment Armory at Sixty-second street and Columbus avenue, New York. The six clubs are: The Russian Wolfhound Club, The Collie Club, The Dachshund Club, The Boston Terrier Club of New York, The Airedale Club of Long Island and Bulldog Breeders' Association of America.

The judges chosen so far are: James Mortimer, for wolfhounds; Fred Wendland, of Chicago, for dachshunde; George F. Parker, for Bostons; and W. E. Baker, Jr., of Tanglewood fame, for Airedales. We hope to announce the collie and bulldog judges next week.

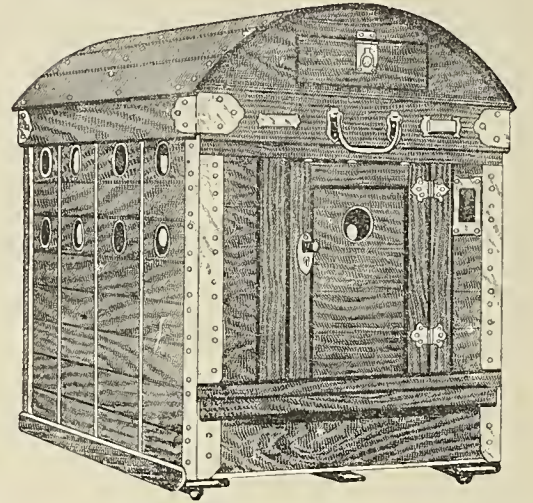
Each club is offering unusual and generous classifications with golden increment to incinerate. The Russians are offering ribbons throughout a liberal classification for an entry fee of \$1, but their specials are arranged to provide generous cash prizes to winners of every class: \$2.50 to the winner, \$1 to second, while winners' class will be rewarded with \$5 first and \$2.50 reserve. The collies will pose in thirty-three classes, with prizes of \$10, \$5, \$3 in classes eligible to winners with a \$3 entry fee, and a \$2 entry fee and prizes of \$5, \$3, \$1 for all other classes. The dachshunde will brush the sawdust in forty-one classes, entry fee \$1 and prize money \$3, \$2, \$1 with four winners' classes, two for black and tans, two for reds. Boston terriers will be sent on their way rejoicing through an extended schedule for an entry fee of \$2 and prize money at \$5, \$3, \$2 a throw. The Airedales will tug at the lead in numerous classes at \$3 a class for special cash prizes so arranged that a winner will take home the price of a new dog nearly. There will be team and brace classes for this live breed, the winner to get the entry fee; also an American bred puppy sweepstakes with a \$3 entry fee. Exhibitors may nominate any number of puppies, the winner to receive the total entry money. The Airedale Club of America, of New York, of Long Island and the Western Airedale Club are supporting their breed handsomely. Bulldogs will roll through twenty-nine classes at \$3, \$2, \$1 a class for a \$1 entry fee except in the brace, team, American-bred brace and team and brace bred by exhibitor, whose winners will be rewarded by a generous percentage of the entry fees. As an innovation there will be a maiden class for dogs and bitches who have never won a prize at an A. K. C. show or a show of the breeders, and a consolation class for dogs and bitches who do not win 1, 2, 3, 4 at this show, for which no entry fee will be charged and ribbons be the reward.

The premium lists will be in the mails by April 1 and every club is eagerly awaiting their appearance with a fine toothed comb poised and ready to get the biggest entry of their breeds ever put down.

Premium lists and full information concerning the catalogue may be had from George F. Foley, superintendent, Landsdowne, Pa.

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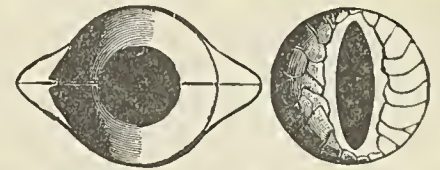
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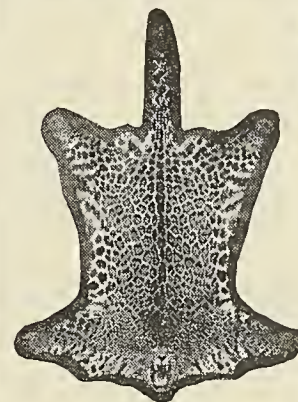
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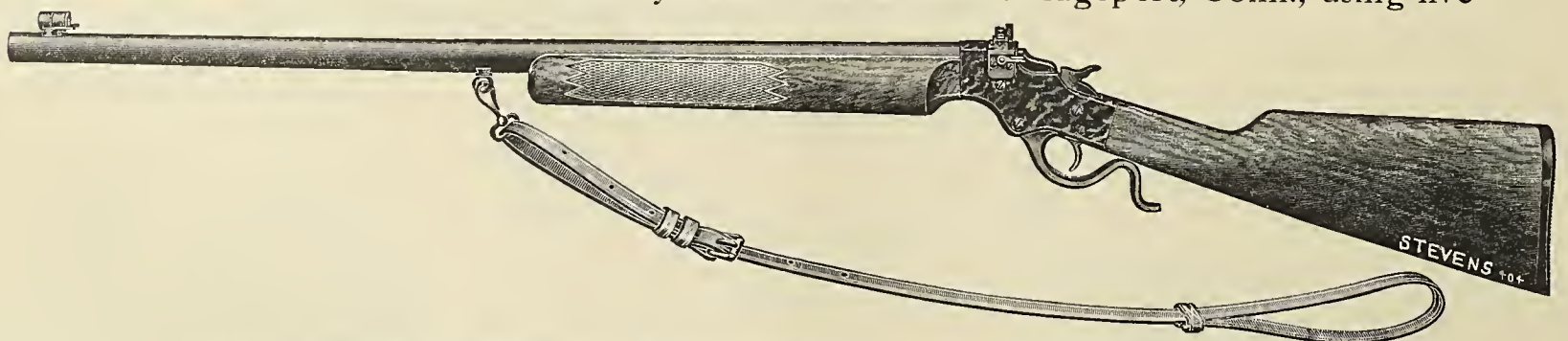
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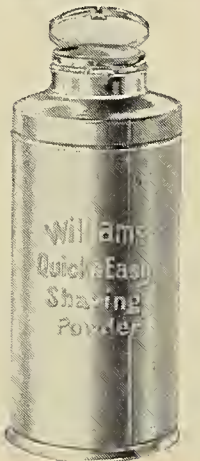
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The familiar hinged-cover nickeled box



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TRAVEL, NATURE STUDY, SHOOTING, FISHING, CAMPING, YACHTING

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Rifle and Revolver

Interscholastic Rifle Shooting.

THE approaching end of the League matches continues to show a great improvement in the scores. The fourteenth match, shot last week, resulted in Deering High School, of Portland, Me., turning in a record score of 968, the best so far made by any school boy rifle team in this country.

The Iowa City team, which is tied for Deering for first place, made the excellent score of 951, while the Baltimore Polys made a score of 950.

The high individual score for the week was made by J. Millard Hughey, of Deering, with a total of 198 out of a possible 200.

Next week will close the League matches for 1912. It looks as if Deering and Iowa City will have to shoot off the tie for the championship.

The results of last week's matches are as follows: Deering High School, 968, defeated Manual Training, of Washington, 886; Iowa City High School, 951, defeated Central High, of Philadelphia, 880; Baltimore Polytechnic Institute, 950, defeated Salt Lake City High School, 924; Morris High, of New York, 924, defeated Central High, of Washington, 0; Southern High and Manual Training, of Philadelphia, 914, defeated Western High, of Washington, 823; Portland (Me.) High, 877, defeated Brookline (Mass.) High, 705; Business High, of Washington, 865, defeated Ogden (Utah) High, 0; Central Manual Training, of Philadelphia, 821, defeated De Witt Clinton High, of New York, 0.

The standing of the League to date is as follows:

	Won.	Lost.
Iowa City High School.....	13	1
Deering High School, Portland, Me.....	13	1
Baltimore Polytechnic Institute, Baltimore.	12	2
Southern High and Manual Training, Phila.	10	4
Morris High, New York.....	10	4
Salt Lake City High, Utah.....	9	5
Central High, Philadelphia.....	8	6
Brookline (Mass.) High	7	7
Central Manual Training, Philadelphia.....	7	7
Portland (Me.) High	7	7
Manual Training, Washington.....	6	8
De Witt Clinton High, New York City.....	5	9
Western High, Washington.....	4	10
Business High, Washington	4	10

West Chester Rifle Association.

WEST CHESTER, Pa., March 22.—The Sharples rifle team beat Rockwell in the final shoot to-night at the range of the West Chester Rifle Association. In this series both teams were helped by the members of the West Chester Rifle Association. Sharples won three out of the five. Scores:

Sharples.	Rockwell.
Woodward, capt..246	Woodcock, capt.. 241
Scott	Hetherington 248
Comfort	Jefferis
Temple	Wynn
Schroth	Mack
Jackson	H Martin
Draper	Barnes
Parker	G Ford
A Taylor	C Martin
Custer	Rambo

Du Pont Gun Club, Rifle Dept.

THE scores made on the rifle range of the Du Pont Gun Club follow. D. Appleby did exceptionally well. His highest scores were 242, 242, 241, 240, 240. He is a remarkably clever shot.

Rifle scores: D. Appleby 233, 240, 242, 241, 240, 235, 240, 242; N. K. Smith 106; E. Robertson 145; J. T. Berch 195, 217; S. D. Chambers 125, 129, 183; C. W. Pierce 240, 226, 232; W. A. Mode 188; T. Martin 142; H. C. Mode 176, 137.

Pistol scores: D. Appleby 82, L. du Pont 85, O. F. Harold 88, 77.

Indoor Rifle League.

PORTLAND, Me., March 23.—The Myles Standish Club, of Portland, won the ten-week contest of the New England Indoor Rifle League, which ended to-day. Bridgeport was second, Manchester, N. H., third, and Deering High School, of Taunton, tied for fourth place. The Portland team won every match of the tournament. Bridgeport won eight matches and lost one.

Indianapolis Gun Club.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 23.—Dr. Britton came strong in shooting off the tie with Dixon and Parry for the spoon, which he won and beat Parry for the day's high average. The latter was the only one to score a straight. The club will hold a "money-back" tournament April 22 and 23. Scores:

Shot at.	Broke	Shot at.	Broke
Parry	170 148	Hymers	120 93
Edmonson	170 142	Alig	120 86
Dixon	170 138	Foland	100 63
Britton	150 133	Gill	100 48
Neighbors	145 90	White No. 2... 20	13
		R. R.	

PLANNING A HOUSEBOAT

Houseboating has come among us to stay, and promises to be even more popular than in England itself. Every one who is interested in houseboats or who contemplates taking up this feature of outdoor life, should read Mr. Albert Bradlee Hunt's practical, and, at the same time, beautiful work on the houseboat and its adaptation to American waters.

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Covers the entire range of its title, considers the use and opportunities of the houseboat; their relation to city and suburban life; construction, furnishing, motive power, and all the thousand and one details, the knowledge of which spells the difference between success and failure in houseboat building and houseboat life.

Details, plans, drawings and specifications illuminate the text, while life on houseboats is interestingly described. Some of the more noted English and American houseboats and the life thereon are also described at length, with illustrations. Buckram, heavy paper, sumptuously illustrated.

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This is a thoroughly practical work, treating of the how, the where, and the with what of camp building and furnishing. It is helpful, too, in regard to furnishing, and withal a most beautiful work. *Cloth, profusely illustrated, \$1.50 postpaid.*

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Rodmaking for Beginners

By PERRY D. FRAZER

Not only Americans, but anglers of Great Britain and nearly every European State, South Africa, Australia, Canada, are making their fishing rods under the simple instructions laid down by the author in this useful little manual. A Japanese, after reading the book, took up rod repairing for his fellow countrymen as a business. An Englishman followed it in making several of the sixty-five rods that he has in his collection. A Russian appreciated the book so much that he suggested a Russian translation. The British sportsmen's papers have quoted from it time and time again. In that country it has helped bring about a great change in rod types, and to attract attention to the excellence of American fishing rods. In fact, "Rodmaking for Beginners" has become the standard manual wherever fishing with rod and reel is practiced.

The reason is obvious. The book is written in plain English, and all the details are set down so simply that a boy can follow them. All of the types of rods used on fresh and salt water are described and specifications given. Separate chapters cover all details, and the one on split cane rodmaking is the only comprehensive treatise on that subject ever published.

Cloth, 180 pages, four full-page illustrations, 60 working drawings, making plain every feature of the text. Postpaid, \$1.

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William Mills & Son, 21 Park Place NEW YORK CITY

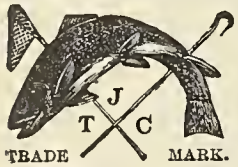
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REEL LINE. 30 yards double tapered "Century" Dry Fly Line, \$2.50.

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By FRED MATHER

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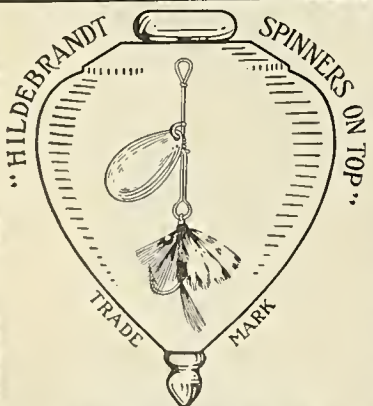
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They are made for all kinds of fish and fishing in three different shaped blades, and with either nickel, copper or genuine gold plated, or with polished brass spoon blades. We also show a high class line of rods, reels, lines, etc., and our specialties as well as our No. O SLIM ELI Spinner, will interest every fisherman. Our baits are especially adapted for fly-fishing, bait-casting, trolling, and for moonlight fishing. SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

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like hungry wolves and keep you busy if you go after them with my wonderful fish-luring bait **MAGIC-FISH-LURE.**

Best fish bait ever invented. You catch a big string of fish while the other fellows are waiting for a bite. Price 25c. a box. Positively guaranteed. Write for Free Booklet and my special offer of one box to help introduce it. **J. F. GREGORY, Dept. O. St. Louis, Mo**

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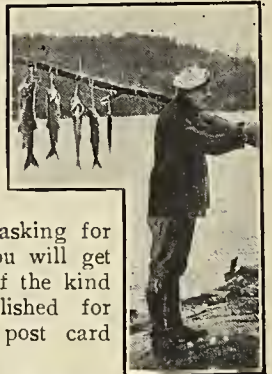


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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1912.

VOL. LXXVIII.—No. 13.
127 Franklin St., New York.

Across the Plains in Early Days

By SAMUEL MANSFIELD STONE

KANSAS CITY had in the late sixties pulled away from the commonplace name of "Westport Landing," and was crowing over and making faces at its former rival, Wyandotte, on the opposite bank of the Kaw, giving one the impression of an awkward, overgrown boy with his first suit of man's clothes. Such a conglomerate lot of straggling houses, business blocks, hotels, shakedown, shanties and tents, put down at random in the hollow, on the hill and half way up the ravine, was never mine to see before or since. But that my enthusiasm was the deeply-rooted growth of years it would have dribbled out the "small end of the horn" on that damp, soggy spring morning when first I trod the sloughs called streets and dodged the onslaughts of legions of razorback hogs. I had arrived the previous midnight over the Missouri Pacific from St. Louis, and gone directly to bed at the "Globe" Hotel on the levee.

"They knowed wot they wus talkin' about w'en they called this 'ere State Misery," consolingly remarked Bill Haley, after we had tired our legs out and slopped our trousers all over with a sticky substance called "sile" in native parlance. Bill was a native Ohioan who had attained to his majority and struck out for himself. I ran across him at a little four-corners' village, at which I had stopped on my way westward in the country that Col. Tallmadge, of Litchfield, Conn., had parceled out to settlers in the early days of the nineteenth century, naming it the Western Reserve, or New Connecticut. Bill was not a man of bulging mentality, but he seemed to possess a modicum of horse sense, and withal a powerful physique. He was suffering from a severe attack of Western fever, but being penniless and not partial to walking, seemed unable to get relief. It struck me that he would make a desirable addition to my party of one, so I proposed that he go along with me, help me with my traps, and do such work as the coming conditions might entail, in return for his board and transportation. He eagerly seized the proposition, which is why he was with me on that dispiriting spring morning. He was really home sick and would have taken the first train eastward if he could have raised the price of a ticket. But I sent him out on an exploring expedition for a lodging place, as I made up my mind to make this headquarters during a series of short excursions into the surrounding country.

We secured a room and furnished it as a temporary rendezvous, then prepared for a shooting trip into Missouri. Having ascertained that

the only game worth while at that season was wild turkey and occasional flocks of geese which stopped to feed in the rivers and ponds, I purchased a single shot rifle, a stock of cartridges and we sallied forth. Failing to find a single goose or turkey on the western border of Missouri, we took train and journeyed till we fetched up on the Mississippi River some distance



A WESTERN BUCK.

below Carondelet. A number of large flocks of geese had just alighted upon a small island or sandbar within easy range of the shore. Their honking was as music after our long quest. Walking slowly along the shore I succeeded in getting four big fellows in exact range. They were standing quietly and I had ample opportunity to take careful aim, resting on a bunch of driftwood. As I fired, the flock floundered laboriously into the air, with the exception of four that lay on their sides on the crest of the bar. Then, for the first time, I remembered that we had no boat or means of securing the birds. I believe I never suffered more chagrin in my life than when I stood impotently watching the result of the most successful shot I had ever made. Later I shot one bird from a flock passing over, but it dropped at the foot of a cliff beyond reach. Then, disgusted at myself for the

useless slaughter of game, I took train for St. Louis, thence returning to Kansas City.

The important task of selecting an outfit for use in the wilds to which I was going absorbed my attention for several days. One night I met Joc Hickox (Wild Bill). I promptly bowed down in spirit to this wonderful man who had killed Indians and "Greasers," doing frank homage to his prowess. I was not in the least degree backward in acquainting him with the fact that I, too, was soon to venture upon that enchanted ground beyond the border. I failed at the time to quite catch the significance of his free conversation with me, but later I realized that he had jollied me most unmercifully.

"Goin' ter hunt Injuns and bufferlos, be ye? That's a right smart good scheme; don't see how any self-respectin' boy kin grow up an' hev t' say, 'I never kilt an Injun,' 'specially when they's so plenty and the nation's expectin' every boy to do his duty. I likes you, young feller, shake. An' may ye hev to charter a freight car to fetch back th' skeps."

I was not so consummately self-conceited but that the sarcasm of this and kindred utterances of the mighty scout was detected, but I was so consumed with admiration of the long, flowing locks, the buckskin clothes, the beaded sombrero and flashing eyes of my hero that it made little impression upon me. One remark hurt me, however, but chiefly because of the laugh it excited among those who overheard it. I had ventured, after enumerating the leading features of my outfit, to ask what more in his opinion I would need in my campaign.

"You haven't mentioned cologne," he replied gravely; "cologne or smelling salts. You'll find them the most needful of anything when you get among the Injuns." Afterward I learned that this was the most practical advice he could have given, though at that time I felt hurt by it. The beef companies had recently located extensive stock yards and abattoirs at Kansas City, and cattle from the great Southwestern ranges were diverted thither. This brought cowboys in large numbers, the typical cowboys of pre-civilization. These fellows were a constant source of delight to me, and I drank in their tales of ranch life and adventure in big-eyed astonishment, though I doubt not they "guyed" me to the limit and enjoyed their "easy mark." But they taught me some things that I greatly appreciated, especially how to shoot. When I saw two tough young specimens, half full of corn whiskey, set their cigars at an obtuse angle to their faces, and at a distance of fifty paces

cut the fire off from each other's smokers at the same instant, I was simply speechless with admiration. What surprised me most was that they worked their pistols with their thumbs, simply drawing back the hammer and letting it fall without using the trigger; in fact, it being the day when self-cocking weapons were unknown, the triggers had been removed to facilitate the operation.

I had a .22 caliber seven-shot revolver, a beautiful thing to look at, ebony stock, silver plate that fully demonstrated the old saying about "a fool and his money" when I bought it in Waterbury, Conn. The weapons of my new-found friends were disreputable looking things, and it was with a thrill of pride that I ventured to show my cowboy acquaintance my swagger looking gun.

"Kind o' heavy, ain't it," he remarked on looking it over and hefting it in his hand.

"Why, no," I replied; "it is unusually light; that's the beauty of it."

"Ye must have a mighty big watch to offset it," he continued, looking at my fob.

For a moment I was mystified, then it dawned upon me with humiliating significance he had taken—or pretended to, which was even worse—my beautiful weapon for a watch charm. In other company I could have wept.

"Well, I've got my opinion of a man that can't tell a gun from a bit of jewelry," I finally retorted.

"What! A gun! An honest Injun shootin' gun? Lemme take it again," and, in big-eyed wonder that could not have been all assumed, he looked the pistol over carefully and then demanded if it was a "sure 'nough" gun to "make it shoot."

Fortunately for me I had practiced a good bit with the revolver, and when he held up his hat at ten paces, I was able to make seven perforations in the stiff brim in tolerably good style. It was easy to see that he and his companions regarded me with greater respect after this performance. Then something occurred that toppled me from the temporary pedestal to which the shooting had elevated me. One of the boys paced off twenty long strides and beckoned me to step over to the spot. Another fellow brought out a glass which he placed on my head and the first mentioned cowboy took the gun with the remark:

"I'm jist goin' to see what I kin do with this lady charmer."

I could feel the hair bristling up under my hat and my first determination to stand for anything they might do oozed away as my nerves asserted their prerogative, and I yelled with earnest accent, "No you don't!" No attempt was made to conceal the sentiments of the boys, and I was advised to "go back East and play with the children," while the fellow with the gun declared to the effect that a reflection such as I had manifested upon his marksmanship could be neutralized in but one way, and he eyed me significantly. I thought I was in for it sure enough, then I determined to try the effect of a little reasoning upon him. I explained that the size of the bore was not equal to that sort of shooting, that while I had not the least doubt of his ability to shoot with anybody, it would be no disparagement of his skill or accuracy of aim if the bullet intended for the glass should drop a few inches at that range

and make a hole in my head. I showed him the size of cartridges used and he seemed astonished. Then taking my hand, he said: "Fellers, I wuz wrong; this youngster did right not to stand for such shootin', and if any cow-racer in this bunch thinks different, let him say so to me." As no one evinced a disposition to disagree with his expressed sentiments, the incident was considered closed.

My friend lost no time in impressing upon me the necessity of getting a gun of greater shooting power, and as a result that same evening saw me in possession of a regulation, four-barreled "Western bulldog." It was battered and there were suspicious cuts, dents and notches on the stock, but it was well oiled, in perfect working order, and would puncture an oak plank at twenty paces. Its barrels were finely rifled and nearly eight inches in length. A nipple in the inside of the hammer revolved automatically and punctured each cartridge, the barrels being fixed. The gun was of .44 caliber and the cowboys said it was first class "weepon."

What surprised me was the frequency with which the name "Bud" occurred among the cowboys, and in fact throughout the whole Southwestern country. It seemed as though about every third man I met was called Bud. With the men of the plains, but one name is usually applied to an individual, unless there should chance to be several men of the same name in the same company, when such qualifying terms as "Long," "Big," "Buckskin," or, expressive of some characteristic, "Fighting," "Cock-eyed," "Humpty" and the like prefix the "Bud," "Bob," "Jim" or what not. Hence it was "Big Bud" who came to my aid when I went out to the stock yards one day in quest of the right sort of a pony to carry me over the plains. And such a lot of horse flesh it was never my lot to come in contact with.

I asked Bud to pick me a pony and he did, selecting, as I thought, the mangiest, toughest looking animal of the lot. Bud said he was a good horse and I took his word, though in my unbiased opinion it was the least likely pony of the whole lot. I took the pony, and Bill and I set to work to bring something like order out of the brute's crude ways and appearance. He was intelligent and learned readily, but the inauguration of his toilet was something over which it is well to draw a veil; suffice to say, we had to call on more than one broncho buster to aid and abet us. I named him "Skeezik," and Skeezik's first grooming was administered to one side only, and that while he was lying down with his legs, neck and tail in chancery, as it were. It was not long, however, before we put him in a narrow box stall and performed his toilet from the top of boxes in adjoining stalls. In a week I was able to saddle him with the assistance of Bill, and the moral support of a stray cowboy or two. The consecutive steps up to mounting were rapid, and it was a proud day when I saddled, bridled and mounted Skeezik unaided.

A month had now elapsed since I first landed in Kansas City, the weather was quite mild (it being the middle of March), and I began to think of the exploration of the great unknown West. I had already made cursory trips to Wyandotte, Independence, Pleasant Hill, Sedalia, Harrisonville and other nearby points in quest of game and fish. It was too early yet, how-

ever, there being only an occasional wild prairie chicken and no fish that were accessible, owing to the high water in the creeks and small rivers. I found that the natives of that country paid little attention to natural sports. Now and then a settler would tell of a "right smart of a cat" taken from the Kaw River, and the farmer boys would manifest a modicum of enthusiasm in telling how many rabbits they had "ketch'd." It was small credit to bag rabbits, even in illimitable numbers, for the country was overrun with them, and they were counted a great nuisance. It is no infringement of veracity to state that I have seen, in the early evening, grouped along the osage hedges which form the boundary fences of adjoining quarter sections, millions of these little animals. The ground would be simply gray with them as far as the eye could reach.

One bright morning I crossed the Kaw and turned my Skeezik's head toward the boundless land beyond the border. I was alone, Bill having succumbed to homesickness and turned back east, taking with him the information he had spent weeks acquiring touching the construction of dug-outs, which were to serve for our shelter when we had passed the habitable zone. The pony was in good spirits, and he loped off the miles with great rapidity. For about ten miles out of Wyandotte my route lay through lanes between fenced and cultivated farms. We lunched at a farmhouse, and soon after noon emerged from the restricted lanes on to the boundless prairie. I never experienced such a sense of freedom and exhilaration. The East and home seemed a dream of some far remote period, and I felt that I had expanded so that I could never again fit the proscribed limits of home life. But not long afterward I would have given ten years of my life for the privilege of re-entering that despised life and laying down my head in that same home.

Several miles square of this country had been mowed over for hay the past season, which left the surface free from obstruction, and the new fresh crop springing up, interspersed with brilliant-hued flowers, produced a most beautiful picture. It was one vast, gently undulating lawn through which I rode for three hours. Then, as I approached the so-called Tonganoxie Bottoms, the scene changed and became as desolate and forbidding as it was formerly attractive. The usual grove of cottonwoods which skirts all Kansas streams had suffered a visitation of fire, sufficiently fierce to kill the timber. The result was a stretch of bare trees, whose naked branches, with strips of bark still clinging, silhouetted against the sunlit horizon, combined to make a weird, uncanny picture. Passing through the timber I forded a small stream, and just at sunset reached a little log hut and had my first experience of squatter life as I rode up to the rail fence inclosing the cabin and was greeted by a half dozen noisy yellow dogs.

As the great brutes swarmed around Skeezik's head, their fangs suggesting unpleasant possibilities, I felt a deep sense of gratitude to my cowboy acquaintances who had cautioned me never to dismount at a settler's cabin until I had made some of the inmates aware of my presence. The significance of this advice was startlingly apparent in the present instance. Any one of the dogs could have made away with a boy of my style with little difficulty. A frowsy-headed woman appeared in the doorway and

hurled a wordy remonstrance at the dogs, which promptly slunk off, their aggressiveness simultaneously subsiding.

"Can you give me a night's shelter and something to eat?" I asked, in response to the woman's look of inquiry.

For reply she made a megaphone of one hand and shouted: "Oh, John" while the yellow dogs howled in unison.

Then out of the gloaming there came a man, followed by a girl of sixteen or eighteen years.

"Want t' git t' put up, huh?" was his salu-

was unaccustomed to the usages of civilization. I found it necessary then and there to instill some new ideas into the pony's cranium, and to teach him the rudiments of stable etiquette. My efforts as a tutor seemed to interest mine host and his family, who watched me with keen appreciation. Even the yellow dogs gave noisy vent to their approval of the exercises which had a tendency to disconcert Skeezik. The presence of the girl of about my own age added much to my embarrassment, especially as I heard something very like a snicker, whose author-

settle down on the prairie when my roving desires were satisfied. Supper, however, cast a blurr upon the roseate picture. The meal consisted of hot, freshly-baked corn cakes with bacon, swimming in grease, and a great pitcher of sorghum molasses. To my horror, my fellow diners poured syrup upon the reeking bacon, sopped their corn dodgers in the compound and ate the stuff. I consoled myself with an ungreased corn cake, assuring my solicitous hostess that I was not hungry, a literally true statement, though I felt half-famished when I reached the



THE WEST IN PIONEER DAYS.

tation. "Mought I ask what fetches ye inter these 'ere parts?"

Once more the advice of my Kansas City friends stood me in good stead. They had told me that to avoid suspicion I should be able to give a valid reason for traveling around the country, hence I had arranged with the publishers of an agricultural paper to send occasional sketches relating to the condition of the farming country, the stock, crop and financial outlook. I was, therefore, able to satisfy my prospective host's curiosity. Inviting me to dismount, he ushered me into the house, while he attempted to lead Skeezik to the corn crib. But the pony had notions of his own which did not quite harmonize with the man's, who soon called to me to help him with that "bundle o' greased lightnin'." Then it occurred to me that Skeezik

ship I could not doubt. After the liveliest half hour of my life it seemed to dawn upon Skeezik what was wanted of him, and he walked to the crib as mild as a kitten.

My entertainer's dwelling was fashioned from logs, hewn on two sides and notched together at the ends, forming the house corners. The roof consisted of bundles of prairie grass laid shingle fashion and held in place by long poles. The chimney, at one end of the house, was built of small logs, laid in mortar and liberally daubed with the same material on the inside. A pile of blazing cottonwood logs in the great fireplace filled the one room with light and cheer. A table, several home-made settees and chairs and two homely beds comprised the principal furniture. To my enthusiastic mind the situation was most charming, and I mentally determined to

house. Had I been told that I would one day come to eat and relish that sort of fare I would have paraphrased an Old Testament worthy's utterance and asked: "Is thy servant a pig that he should eat such stuff?"

My host had moved to Kansas from Indiana several years before in the fond hope of bettering his condition, but drouth, chinch bugs and cyclones had operated to offset whatever advantages he might have gained, until at the time of my visit, he was about discouraged. He was an intelligent, sensible man of about forty, but wrinkled and grizzled by hard work and worry. His wife was a good worker and mother apparently, but as regards intellect was sadly deficient. The girl, blessed with the more or less euphonious name of Sophie Ann, had attended the country schools and was able to read, write and

Fox Hunting at Ticonderoga

By SPORTSMAN

"figger." This, save only as to size, was practically a counterpart of scores of families with whose home life I was more or less conspicuously identified during the weeks to come before I passed beyond the settled parts of the country. I spent quite a pleasant evening, telling the latest news, and in turn acquiring information touching the territory through which I was to travel. The question, however, that would present itself to my mind, was how they would dispose of me for the night. I had not learned the resources of a Kansas cabin then.

At about 10 o'clock my hostess settled the lodging question by pointing to one of the two beds and saying: "Ye kin lay thar; me an' my man lays in t'other bed."

On my manifesting solicitude for the daughter and expressing regret that I should be the occasion of inconvenience, I was told "not t' fret about th' gal; she'd tek keer o' herself." A blanket was then slid out on a wire and I had a corner bedroom all to myself. Being very tired I slept soundly for several hours, when I awakened suddenly to find I had a bedfellow. My first idea was that my host had taken up quarters with me and given the girl his share of the other bed. The smouldering embers in the fireplace gave out a fitful glow, and in the dim light, on raising my head, I made the startling discovery that my companion was none other than the girl herself. On awakening again in the first faint glimmerings of day I saw the girl busying herself with household duties. I subsequently found that such-like innocent freedom was by no means uncommon in the rural districts, where household accommodations were restricted.

After breakfast, which was a counterpart of the evening meal, I intimated to my host that I would like to try for a catfish, he having mentioned during a former conversation that the neighboring branch abounded in that sort of game. He volunteered to pilot me to the haunts of the fish and also furnish hooks and bait as none of my tackle was suitable for such big game. The hooks that he produced were somewhat larger than a bluefish hook, and for bait he cut some half-pickled beef into three-inch chunks. We reached the branch in due time and put out lines. Catfishing in its preliminary stages cannot be rightly termed exciting sport. On throwing our lines into the muddy waters we had but to tie the free ends to convenient bushes and await developments. These seemed tediously slow in materializing. At last my bush showed there was something doing. It was not the jerky agitation that one would look for under the circumstances, but it merely sagged down to the limit of its elasticity and held firm. My companion seized the line, saying: "Give us a hand; we've got a sockdolager." Presently a big, dirty-looking object emerged from the depths, garnished with whiplashes. With a prodigious haul we landed the creature on the muddy bank and I saw it was an enormous bullhead minus horns. My fellow fisher roared with laughter when I put my impressions into words. "I don't know whar ye got that idee," he said, "fer that's a reg'lar simon pure 'cat,' if thar ever wuz one, an' he's a whackin' big un, too."

"Is it good to eat?" I queried, mentally thinking that my appetite could make big inroads on that six-foot fish if such was the case.

(Continued on page 420.)

WHILE the rest of the country is taking its pleasure on wheels, we are still on runners up in this tight little mountain town (Ticonderoga) among the foothills of the Adirondacks. Our men folks have awakened from their winter naps and are now looking over the buckets, fixing up the arches or kettles and tapping the glorious old rock maple trees for which our section is famous.

The nights are bright and frosty and the earth often dons her thin cloak of ermine before day-break, called "sugar snow," from its supposed influence on the flow of maple sap. As the morning sun begins to temper the air, the young hound gets the scent of his enemy, the red fox, and sweet melody soon calls every man from the sugar bush, for fox pelts bring many dollars in these days of the fur craze.

An old dog fox was down by the pine woods in the bush pasture where the game likes to stay at this season. He and Madame Fox are not above a stray meadow mole. In fact, they seem to prefer this rodent at present to grouse meat, which is pretty strong, owing to the bird's fondness for the buds of hemlock.

The wily old poacher glided off along the ridge to the pass between two mountains and crossed the old Military Road between the Vineyards, an old runway to Buck Mountain which all foxdom has used in its treatment of the hound question ever since white men came this way, and perhaps employed the same tactics with the mongrel dogs of the aborigines in pursuit of their fur. Straight up the mountain went reynard, the dog following hotly in his wake. If you had strained your eyes hard or aided them with a glass, you could see that fox up there several hundred feet above the valley leading that ambitious puppy a great race.

He of the brush suddenly decided to return to his morning hunting grounds and find his consort or let her have a run on her own account while he rested. At any rate, back he came, and from the baying of the hound and your own knowledge of the lay of the land, you could guess pretty nearly where he would cross the narrow valley. At first he seemed to be coming down the runway from the Frenchman's spring, following the deep ravine to the east road, then he turned toward the stone bridge, and we knew it would be at the pass or by the old pond hole that we would probably meet.

The sugar force was scattered along this mountain valley for about a mile, well hidden behind evergreens and rocks, for the foxes were moving, and there was promise of fun until nightfall. Back in the pines another hound started the old vixen, and she was heading for the apple tree runway at the turn of the road leading up to the old mine. I had the pass runway, the best of the lot. I found a perfect network of tracks there, leading up and down the old mountain.

The farm arsenal consisted of an old musket, a muzzleloader, and a rather antiquated and somewhat rusty single barrel shotgun whose side snap was likely to fall down at unguarded moments. For this reason I preferred to stick

to my .32 caliber revolver, and believed that I could do more execution with its six-inch barrel, even on foxes. I did not have to wait long. Out from a sheltering pine came that beautiful, graceful creature that I had before seen only in museums and show windows in the city. The fox must have played a trick on the hound, for the latter was silent and apparently far away working up the trail. A sudden spring from the ground on to a rail fence, a leaning tree, or even a friendly stone wall had broken or faulted the scent, and the dog was sorely puzzled. And the fox actually laughed with joy and rolled over and over in mirth to think how he had finally outwitted that smart puppy. Never did he suspect the far greater danger lurking on the other side of that thick juniper bush a few yards down the wind where I lay trying to be steady at the critical moment. He came a little nearer the juniper. The little nitro cartridge gave a short cough and reynard was soon hanging from the city man's shoulder, his black muzzle brushing the fresh snow.

Bang! went the musket up the valley by the apple tree. My host had missed the consort, but the old dog had turned her back from the mountain. She had taken the Pond Hole trail over to Miller Mountain, giving the dogs two hours' work in getting her back to the farm.

It was dinner time, anyway, and as I sat in the old log farm house eating fried chicken and baked peachblow potatoes, for which the section is famous, I listened to Uncle Hiram Cheney's stories compared with which my own experiences of the day seemed rather tame.

"You've all heard tell about the black fellows and how scarce they are. Well, I've seen two or three of them in my life, and I'll tell you how I once got one," said the veteran meditatively. "You see, father was known to be the greatest fox hunter in these parts. He knew all about the foxes around here and their ways and runways."

Here I recalled how, in my own boyhood days, I had often seen this famous man drive his cutter under the old barn shed on that very farm at about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, put his horse in the warm barn and take that wonderful old double barrel gun from beneath the wolf robes, set it against the barn, don the bearpaw snowshoes of Indian manufacture, and go striding off over the five-foot snowfall after his dog. The Harper boys had told him that they saw a big fox down the east road that morning, and he thought he would look him up a little, he would smilingly say to father, who was no hunter, but liked sport of any kind tremendously. Besides, those foxes had thinned down his turkeys and chickens all the fall and they were getting saucy.

The old wolf tails hung over the back of that cutter all the afternoon, and I kept watching them through the tiny panes of the old log house windows, from time to time opening the door to listen to that glorious voice, telling of the chase and echoing from mountain to mountain. My only wish at that time was to be a man and hunt with Uncle Ben out there in the timber.

The snow kept falling very softly, but at nightfall Ben came up, and the fox was hanging from his shoulder. On another occasion it would be two or three foxes, but always at least one.

"Yes," continued the hunter's son, "father always allowed that he would have a black fox some day. You know they are worth four or five hundred dollars, for the Russians always have a standing offer of that price for a fine specimen. Father was trying for one to get mother a new silk dress and some more jewelry from New York.

"Of course, you can never tell by the noise a dog makes what kind of a fox he is after. One day down in the marsh old Rove started a fox. Father was over at Grant's Swamp with the cutter and I ran down toward Lake Champlain near an old farm house. I soon found out that it was a black fellow that Rove was after—just as black as a cat. In fact, at first I thought it was a big Tom from the old barn. The snow was falling very fast and spoiling the trail. The old dog couldn't get his scent half the time and would root about in the snow like a pig up to his long ears, trying to find it, but it was of no use. He couldn't follow any longer. There is where I could beat the dog. I could see the path of the fox in the deep snow, even if the dog couldn't. So, I took after the fox myself and left the hound to his own devices.

"The snow was pretty wet and it stuck to the fox's brush and weighed him down so that I soon got pretty close to him. Then he put for the hills and I after him, but could not get within safe shooting distance; besides, I feared that the caps on the old gun were wet.

"Father was not very long in sizing up the situation. He drove the mare at a hot old clip along the Dibble Hollow road and caught the fox with a load of BB's right out of the old cutter, for we often hunted in that way.

"This fox was a perfect beauty, and his capture sort of made father get over the loss of his first black fox. He had been hunting partridges and gray squirrels all one afternoon one fall and finally decided to go home, as he had as many as he could lug. So he fired his two charges off and sat down to rest himself a minute before starting. Just then, right out of a little bunch of bushes, a splendid black fox stepped and walked up within fifty feet of father. The creature knew that he had the old gentleman foul, for he actually seemed to make fun of him in his own foxy way. He rolled on the leaves, scratched dirt and sat upon his haunches just like a dog for fully five minutes, until father made a motion toward his gun, when the fox was out of sight in a minute.

"That little shooting-iron of yours isn't so slow. It's mighty handy not having to tote a great eight-pound gun over these hills and rough country. I never saw anyone before who could do anything with a revolver hunting, but father used to tell of his brother, John Cheney, out Newcomb way, who once had a pistol. He always took it with him trapping, and he killed panthers and deer with it, too, lots of them. Why, the stock of that old pistol was all marked and scored to tell all the kinds and numbers of animals he had shot with it. Some city man gave him a lot for it, and I guess it is in a museum at Albany.

"Some day next winter, if I live, I am coming down here and have one more good old

hunt. I'll tell you boys where all the runways are and sort of impart to you what I have learned about fox hunting; that is, our sort of fox hunting. My son tells me that they hunt foxes down South on horseback with a pack of hounds running along ahead of them.

"It certainly is fun to start the dogs going

on a fine day when there has been a light fall of snow and hear their music sounding from mountain to mountain. Yes, boys, don't let the good old sport stop when I and the other old fellows are gone. The foxes are here for us all, and I hope that you will be on hand to take those lessons of mine, won't you?"

Helping Game Propagation

By A. J. YOUNG

I AM a farmer. I reside on the sunset slope of the Ozark Hills where a few acres of well-tilled ground, a generous supply of bacon in the smokehouse and an unbroken range for hunting deer and turkey would have supplied every want and satisfied every ambition known to the native Missourian in days past, but unhappily for me, my farming is of a mental nature, the supply of bacon comes from the city and the unbroken range is long since fenced by the man who desires to become rich pasturing cattle where deer and turkey once roamed at will.

However changed these conditions may be, there still lingers in my mind recollections of days long since gone by, and to a greater or less degree I have tried in an artificial way to recoup the ravages of commercialism and rehabilitate the soil with some of its virgin virility.

No one has as yet succeeded in getting a monopoly of the air. The open dome of heaven still furnishes the royal highway for countless thousands of ducks, brant and geese in their pilgrimage from the warm waters of the gulf to the sedges and marshes of the North.

In the early days there were thousands of acres of unbroken prairie interlaced with streams and pools which furnished an ideal resting place for the weary wildfowl, so that every spring and fall these places were literally covered with every sort of duck and shore bird known to the hunter. Now that the cornfield has replaced the prairie and pastures encompass the streams, these resting places are no more visited by the wander-

ing flocks, but their flight has taken a Western trend where conditions are more primitive.

There is scarcely a farm to be found where an artificial pool or lake ranging in size from one acre to ten could not be made. The one I have in mind, and one which I often visit in the hunting season, covers less than ten acres. An embankment of earth twelve feet in height with a stone riprap was thrown across the mouth of a ravine in one corner of a pasture. A row of maple trees and willows were planted around the edge of the lake, and wild rye sown in the shallow water. This lake is stocked with bass and crappie, and is a delightful fishing resort in summer. During the duck season it furnishes all the sport necessary to satisfy the duck hunter. A square-ended scow floats upon its bosom, yet this unpretentious craft is handy when a wounded duck must be retrieved.

Just below this lake is an abandoned field of two or three acres grown up to briars and thickets. Around its edge the owner annually sows a patch of wheat, buckwheat or kaffir corn and leaves the same unharvested to feed his feathered friends during the winter.

While this method of game protection and game propagation can never restore the primitive conditions of fifty years ago, it can and will work wonders. I inclose herewith a photograph showing the lake which I have described, its scow, three beautiful mallards, their captor and his faithful dog which I call "Campbellite" because he is so fond of the water.



POSSIBILITIES OF SPORT ON AN ARTIFICIAL POND.



Progress of the Hunting Season.

THE Secretary of Agriculture has received the following report from the Biological Survey on the condition of game during the past month:

Continued cold weather during February has had a serious effect on game in many sections of the country and has affected the shipment of birds to a marked degree. Importations of quail from Mexico, which were frequent in the early part of the winter, have fallen off, and shipments of wildfowl to market have been delayed until milder weather. In Southern California a prominent ducking club in Orange county has secured the co-operation of most of the clubs in the vicinity in refraining from shooting after Feb. 15. This action, which might well be followed by clubs and sportsmen elsewhere, has had the effect of practically closing the season on wildfowl in one of the most important ducking centers in the State some weeks before the date fixed by law.

The quail disease which was discovered in 1907 has recently reappeared in a shipment of birds from the Southwest and has been reported from Connecticut. This disease is highly infectious and apt to spread rapidly among all birds exposed to it. Sportsmen and others interested in introducing quail should report promptly in case any of the birds they purchase die en route.

The hunting season practically closed on March 1, even in the South. In some States the season nominally remains open a month or two longer, but usually only for migratory birds. In a season like this, when birds are returning north after a hard winter, sportsmen would do well not to take advantage of the privilege of hunting in the spring. March 1 marked the closing of the season for sale of imported game in New York, and for hunting game in the following States: In Alabama, for squirrels, quail and doves; in Arkansas for quail; in California and Colorado for shore birds and waterfowl; in Florida and Georgia, for quail and wild turkeys; in Louisiana, for doves, woodcock, woodducks and black ducks; in Mississippi, for all game except turkeys; in many of the counties of North Carolina, for quail, turkeys, doves, larks and robins; in Oregon, for shore birds, rail, turkeys, doves, larks and robins; in Oregon for shore birds, rail, geese and swans; in South Carolina, for doves, willets and woodducks; in Tennessee, for upland game birds and meadow larks; and in West Virginia, for snipe.

Plans for propagation are now attracting attention. The supply of quail as usual is entirely inadequate to meet the demand, and such birds as are now on the market are usually Mexican birds, ill adapted for Northern covers. Pheasants and partridges are being imported to some extent, but the latter bird is not as popular as it was two or three years ago.

The game commission of Pennsylvania has recently secured some of the large deer from Northern Michigan for liberation. The elk in Jackson Hole have thus far wintered well and comparatively few deaths even among the calves have been reported. Hay in abundance is being fed both by Federal and State authorities. The

department has arranged for the transfer of several small herds of elk to suitable localities in adjoining States with a view to reintroducing elk in several of the Western States where they were formerly abundant. Shipments have already been made to National forests in South Dakota and Utah, and others will follow shortly to National reservations in Oregon, Montana and Oklahoma. The plans for 1912 contemplate the transfer of small herds from Jackson Hole to suitable localities in six of the Western States. One new National bird reservation, comprising a small island near the mouth of Green Bay, Wisconsin, was established by executive order on Feb. 21.

In nine of the Eastern States whose Legislatures are now in session, interest is concentrated on the measures under consideration for securing greater protection to the game. A bill providing a resident license in South Carolina has failed, as has also a measure providing for the establishment of a State game warden or commissioner in Mississippi. The bill removing the robin from the game list in Virginia and giving it protection throughout the year has passed both Houses of the Legislature and was approved on Feb. 29. Game commission bills are attracting considerable attention in Kentucky and Virginia, and the codification bill in New York is perhaps the most important game measure under consideration in that State. Bills providing for the New York system of tagging game have been introduced in Massachusetts and New Jersey.

Crane Lake Preserve Sold.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., March 23.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* A party of Chicagoans, headed by H. C. Lytton, have purchased from Chauncey Powers and his brothers, Thomas and Frank, the famous Crane Lake game and fishing preserve, located in Mason county. The preserve comprises a tract of 1,515 acres and is located near the Illinois River opposite Beardstown. The Powers brothers purchased the tract in 1899. They erected a comfortable lodge and have employed wardens to look after the property. Trespassing has been frequent and many clashes occurred between the wardens and irresponsible hunters and fishermen who disputed the ownership of the Powers to the marsh and lake. Although the owners have always been successful in various court proceedings in dealing with these trespassers, they finally tired of the warfare.

Crane Lake preserve has long been famed as a duck and goose resort. Corn was cultivated on the preserves, and as it was never harvested, it furnished food for the birds in the fall and spring. The owners discouraged spring shooting and never molested the birds on their Northern flights. In addition, a portion of Crane Lake was reserved, and no shooting permitted upon that section. The birds appeared to recognize the protective order, and what were thought to be the same flocks appeared at the resort each spring and fall for many years. Crane Lake was noted as a feeding ground for wild geese, and at some portions of the season thousands fed there. Possession has been given to the new

owners, and they will make certain alterations and otherwise improve the property. The club house will be enlarged and preparations made for occupancy when the Northern flight of birds commences.

The second round-up arranged by the sportsmen and farmers of Menard county to destroy the wolves, which have infested that locality, took place this week, but like its predecessor was fruitless. A wolf and a fox were sighted, but both escaped after a long run.

All game wardens of Illinois have been instructed to secure the membership of sportsmen of their vicinity in a proposed State game club, the object being to co-operate with the State Game Commission in protecting and propagating game and assist in the prosecution of those who violate the law. It is desired to form a State association and later organize county branches.

Due to the unusual amount of snow in Central Illinois this winter, ski running has become popular, and a large number have participated in the sport.

Does a game warden require a license to hunt? This question has arisen in Central Illinois, charges being filed with the State civil service commission that Joseph Wimmer, of Barry, a deputy game warden, has been hunting without a permit. So far as known, wardens have never been required to take out a license.

Milder weather attracted a few ducks to the feeding grounds of the Illinois River this week. The spring flight this season is the latest in years. Mallards and sprigs are the most numerous.

E. E. PIERSON.

Virginia Game Laws.

RICHMOND, Va., March 23.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The Virginia Legislature convened on Jan. 9 and adjourned on March 9.

The Virginia Audubon Society's legislative committee, not being satisfied with several measures which provided for the establishment of a State game commissioner with a resident and non-resident hunters' license tax, drafted a bill, following as nearly as possible the Alabama game laws.

Jennings C. Wise, who is an attorney and a well-known sportsman and game protectionist, was put in charge of the measure, and with the assistance of the other officers and members of the Virginia Audubon Society, got the measure through the State Senate and only lacked six votes of having a two-thirds majority in the House. Had the measure been two days earlier in getting to the House before its dying hours and the two-thirds majority rule not needed to dispense with the constitutional reading, it would have passed this session.

Those who fought for the measure with Mr. Wise feel highly encouraged, and never before have Virginia sportsmen had a more striking illustration of the worth of such organizations as the National Association of Audubon Societies and the American Game Protective and Propagation Association, both of which assisted with money and also had their officers come here and present the real need of Virginia game protection to members of the Assembly.

Already a movement has started under the auspices of the Virginia Audubon Society which will be engineered by Mr. Wise, practically assuring the passage of the measure two years hence.

M. D. HART.

The Pheasant Supply.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 21.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The popularity of the pheasant as a game bird and as a valuable assistant to the farmer in keeping down insect pests, is manifest in the statewide demand for eggs and birds which the Conservation Department is sending out from the State game farm. Despite the fact that the department will more than double the number of pheasants and eggs distributed last year, the supply for the present season will not be sufficient to meet the demands. Sportsmen have found the pheasant to be hardy, prolific and game. Farmers testify that they like to see the beautiful birds in their fields, for pheasants are the active and tireless foe of all kinds of insects and worms that prey on crops.

The applications so far received will exceed the supply fully four times over, but the department will do the best it can in distributing pheasants and eggs this spring and summer. The situation shows the importance of establishing more game farms in various parts of the State where not only a sufficient number of pheasants but of other game birds to restock depleted covers and keep up the supply of feathered game, may be propagated.

The applications show that applicants were often careless in filling out blanks, failing to meet the requirements in answering the department's questions. So far the department has received 4,204 applications, asking for 125,472 eggs and 28,022 birds. Of this number only 2,580 applications fulfilled the requirements of the application blanks, calling for 74,380 eggs and 20,332 birds. The one farm now possessed by the State expects to be able to furnish 30,000 pheasant eggs and 5,000 birds.

The fisheries bureau of the department has reduced the transportation of live fish to a science, as illustrated in the exhibition at the Sportsmen's Show, New York, recently. The bureau collected from the various hatcheries and several lakes a fine lot of fish, including three mascalonge, twenty chain pickerel, twelve banded pickerel, nine yellow perch, two white perch, six black bass, three short-nosed sturgeon, fifty yearling brook trout, eight large rainbow trout, twelve large lake trout, ten large brown trout. These fish were carried to and from the show and were on exhibition nine days, and the loss was confined to four or five fish transported from distant stations. The big mascalonge, over forty-three inches in length, stood the trip well.

CONSERVATION COMMISSION.

Bush Clover for Quail.

NEW YORK CITY, March 23.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The cover picture of FOREST AND STREAM for March 16, entitled "In the Quail Country," and showing what appears to be an abundance of bush clover (*Lespedeza capitata*), reminds me of a point that I have often wished to suggest, namely, that bush clover should be sown freely for winter food for quail and other birds.

This plant will grow freely on the poorest sandy and gravelly soil. Seeds remain in the involucre during the entire winter, standing two or three feet above the ground, so that birds can get them, even in deep snow.

This clover is not often found in dense stands, probably because the seeds are eaten so greedily

by field mice whenever they are shaken out by the wind and fall to the ground.

In order to insure a good stand it would be best to collect the seeds in quantities in the autumn by whipping the tops over a pan, and these seeds can then be kept in storage until time for sowing in the spring. If they are soaked for a few hours in warm water before sowing, it hastens germination and lessens the time during which they might be devoured by field mice.

The only objection to raising this bush clover in a close stand is the fact that it would soon be displaced by other plants, as it is one of the nitrogen collectors, and makes poor ground rich. If one wishes to maintain a large area seeded to bush clover, it should be scattered rather thinly.

ROBERT T. MORRIS.

New York Legislature.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 25.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Assemblyman Evans, of Sullivan county, has introduced a bill providing that set lines may be used for eels and bullheads only in Pleasure Lake, Sullivan county, between sunset and sunrise.

Assemblyman Sullivan has introduced a bill appropriating \$25,000 for a fish hatchery in Chautauqua county.

Senator Cobb has introduced a bill in relation to the possession and taking of certain game animals and fish.

Assemblyman Bullion has introduced a bill providing that the gill nets with which frostfish, whitefish and Otsego bass may be taken in the open season in Otsego Lake must have meshes of not less than one and one-quarter inch bar instead of one and three-quarter inch bar.

Assemblyman Wheeler has introduced a bill relating to burning waste in certain counties.

The Assembly has passed Assemblyman McDaniel's bill, in relation to ferrets in Schuyler and Tompkins counties.

The Senate has passed Senator Rose's bill appropriating \$20,000 for the establishment of a fish hatchery in Sullivan county.

Assemblyman Sweet, of Oswego, introduced in the Legislature a bill providing that wild deer or venison may be possessed from Oct. 1 to Nov. 20, both inclusive, instead of from Sept. 16 to Nov. 15; possession from Nov. 21 to Jan. 1, both inclusive, provided he has obtained a license. If possession of a deer is obtained for transportation after Oct. 1 and before midnight of Nov. 6, it may, when accompanied by the owner, remain in possession of a common carrier for the additional time necessary to deliver it to its destination.

The Senate has passed Senator Roosevelt's bill amending the conservation law in relation to lands, forests and public parks.

Senator Roosevelt has introduced a bill in relation to the prevention of forest fires. It has been advanced to third reading by the Senate.

The Senate has passed these bills: Assemblyman Seaker's, appropriating \$20,000 for the establishment of a fish hatchery in St. Lawrence county. Senator Emerson's, appropriating \$20,000 for the establishment of a fish hatchery in Warrensburgh. Senator Hamilton, appropriating \$25,000 for the establishment of a fish hatchery in Chautauqua county.

Senator Thomas, of Madison, has introduced a bill relating to suckers, bullheads, eels and dogfish in Otsego county.

A Successful Bait for Wolves.

THE destruction of wolves and coyotes is a matter of great importance to stockmen and farmers in certain sections of the United States. A circular on this subject was issued in 1908 by the Biological Survey of the Department of Agriculture. Although the fetid scent described in that circular has proved very useful in trapping coyotes and wolves, a much more effective scent, used by some of the most successful wolf trappers in the West, and which has been tested with good results by field naturalists of the Survey, is prepared as follows:

Put into a bottle the urine from a wolf, the gall and anal glands, which are situated under the skin on either side of the vent, and resemble small pieces of bluish fat; or, if these cannot be readily found, the whole anal parts may be used.

In preparing four ounces of the mixture, use one-quarter the amount of glycerine to give it body and prevent too rapid evaporation, and one grain of corrosive sublimate to keep it from spoiling.

Let the mixture stand several days, then shake well and scatter a few drops on weeds or ground six or eight inches back of the place selected for the trap. Carefully conceal the trap, if possible, near a trail which the wolves follow, so they will catch the scent as they pass. The further from the trail the trap is set, the greater will be the quantity of scent needed. A little of the scent should be rubbed on the trapper's gloves and shoe soles to conceal the human odor.

This bait attracts wolves only, but a similar bait, made from the secretions of coyotes, is equally effective to attract these animals. It is highly probable also that wildcats, lynx and mountain lions will be attracted by bait prepared in a similar manner from their secretions.

Self-Hunting Dogs.

SOMERVILLE, Mass., March 14.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The question of tying up the dogs during the summer months like many other game questions seems to be many-sided. It is worthy of no little consideration and thought and must to some extent appeal to all considerate sportsmen. Such a law properly enforced would no doubt be quite a help along the lines of protection, though it would mean a sacrifice to some sportsmen. The greatest sufferers would be that class of dogs which really do the least damage.

That the dog of almost any breed owned by the farmer or rural resident, taught to drive domestic animal, killers of vermin about the places, many times set upon small harmless creatures just in fun, should acquire a self-hunting habit, I am in no way surprised. Such a dog should be restrained.

But the well-bred and properly handled kennel dog trained to hunt game animals, belonging to the class of dogs known as hounds bred to require and endure a great amount of exercise, must positively suffer from such a law. Owing to the fact that I kept my own dogs out of the woods from the last of February until October last year, I did not have a dog last fall that could stand over a half day's work, and did not succeed in getting them into good trim up to the time the season closed.

Living in the city and keeping my dogs confined, they have not acquired the knack of guard-

ing themselves against the constant traffic of the city street. Most of our parks are posted against dogs. I tried taking them out in the country to exercise them along the public highways, but found no such road exempt from the automobile. It is quite generally understood to what extent most of the drivers of these machines consider the welfare of such an insignificant thing as a dog. Our little party has found this out to our sorrow. Then the constant worriment is anything but pleasant.

Any actual harm done by these properly trained dogs I have never witnessed. My limited experience with such dogs have convinced me that with very few exceptions when taken out they know just what is required of them and they hunt exclusively the animal upon which they have been trained. Such dogs frequently ignore offers of food, and many of the most enthusiastic hunters show no inclination to eat the animal hunted. That they ever bother to rob nests I doubt very much. I am willing to believe that these dogs as well as any others can disturb nesting birds, and if done at night with more or less harmful effect. My impression is that the most of this night running of dogs during the summer is done by the resident country hound, seldom used in actual legitimate hunting, but are allowed to run at large the year round and are as lax in their training as are their owners.

As the conditions to-day call for every possible effort in the interest of game and song birds, it is proper that they should be afforded every advantage and protection during the breeding season. If the running at large of dogs is detrimental to the welfare of these birds, it behooves us as well thinking sportsmen to encourage the restraining of these so-called self-hunting dogs by controlling our own. As no amount of earnest appeal will accomplish this desired effort, let us have a law to regulate it, providing it can be properly enforced where it should be, and not mean the restraint of the least harmful dog by a well-intending owner. Senate bill 175, as published in *FOREST AND STREAM* in a recent issue I considered more than fair to dog owners, and hardly fulfilling the purpose for which it is intended.

CHAS. H. SHAW.

Biltmore Forest School.

ON SHIPBOARD, March 17.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* During the first part of February our field work was conducted in the forests near Darmstadt. On the 12th we found ourselves in the famous Black Forest. We were situated at the Kurhaus Sand, high up in the mountains, with the most wonderful views, surrounded by silent dark forests of fir and spruce. Here is the playground of Germany—the ideal home for the simple life. The beautiful white winding "macadams" piercing the blackness of the sighing solemn forest, the enchanting streams, gurgling and dashing down the mountain sides, the alluring footpaths leading off into the mystery of the woods, and the welcome, comfortable resting places where one can relieve his mind of worldly cares, and be soothed by the lullaby of the forest choir, and drink to content of the good pure mountain air—all these are in striking contrast with the busy outside world.

Our headquarters upon our return will be in the Adirondacks at Tupper Lake.

JAMES W. EGNOR, Class President.



SEA AND RIVER FISHING



Gulf Fishing.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 21.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Though somewhat early in the season I have made a couple of trips to McGirts Creek to try for black bass, but did not get a strike, either casting or trolling. With a week or two of warm, settled weather, it will be a different story.

Last month many fine strings of speckled perch were caught about the railroad bridge crossing this creek, live minnows being the bait used.

During the first part of the winter I was down in St. Petersburg, on Tampa Bay, for a few weeks, and what spare time I had was spent along the water front. Fishing from the docks is a favorite pastime with a large number of the tourists, many States being represented, and the tackle used was equally varied. Alongside of a man using a rod and reel equal to landing a six-foot shark I noticed another fisherman using a split bamboo fly-rod. When a fifteen-pound kingfish was hooked, there was excitement all along the line, for the kingfish is a game fighter.

Two grizzled old fishermen were standing side by side watching their corks riding the green swells and occasionally reeling in to see if the bait was in good condition. Said one: "Who do you think will be elected mayor of Philadelphia?"

The other, intent on putting on a live shiner, did not reply until he had cast far out from the dock and reeled in the slack. "Haven't taken much interest in the matter," said he at last. "What interests me is whether or not I am going to catch a kingfish this morning."

It was while fishing off the electric dock that I saw my first balloon fish. As the fisherman swung it back over the dock, the fish fell off the hook, grunted two or three times, and with a flip of the tail was on its back. Then it began to inflate, and in a minute it was about the size of a toy balloon. As I was examining this curiosity the man who caught it remarked that he could stand on the fish and not injure it. As he weighed at least 160 pounds, I replied that I imagined it would explode like a torpedo if he attempted it. Placing one foot on the fish and balancing himself with his rod, he raised his other foot and stood erect. A few moments after this exhibition the fish expelled the air. It was then tossed overboard and swam off as though such incidents were all in the day's sport. This fish was not over ten inches long.

The man who caught this fish told me that he once saw a pelican make the mistake of swallowing, or attempting to swallow, one of these fish and died as a result of its greediness. He said the pelican tried all kinds of schemes to eject the fish, but could not do so, and after a short struggle went over on its back, and with feet up drifted out with the tide.

Before leaving St. Petersburg I went over to

Pass-a-Grille, known far and near for its tarpon fishing. There is but a narrow strip of land between the pass and the gulf, and on this is the little town of Pass-a-Grille. To the west is the open gulf with its crescent-shaped bathing beach, across the pass to the east Pine Key, and to the south a number of small islands dot the entrance to Tampa Bay. Among them is Bird Key, a bird reservation under Government supervision.

Going back to Gulfport across Boca Ceiga Bay I witnessed one of the most beautiful sunsets I have seen in years. During the afternoon a storm had been brewing over the gulf, but just before sunset the great bank of clouds began to break up, and behind this ragged curtain the sun shot its brilliant rays over sky and water, and disappeared in the gulf like a big golden ball. From up and down the bay came gulls and pelicans, all headed for Bird Key. I counted up to sixty in one string of pelicans, then lost count. They were strung out in a straight line, one behind the other, and for some distance the whole line would sail along just above the water without wing motion, then the leader would glide upward, flap its wings a few times, coast down the incline and resume the steady sail just above the water, each pelican in turn following its leader's motions. These undulating strings of birds, all headed toward Bird Key, presented a curious sight in the changing twilight colors reflected in the water.

GEO. A. IRWIN.

The Law Upheld.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., March 22.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Of deep interest to the fishermen of Illinois was the recent decision of the Illinois Supreme Court in the Booth cases. The section of the fish law was upheld which prohibits the sale of game fish in Illinois, but the court declared unconstitutional that section applying to the transportation or sale of fish caught outside of the State. The court held that a State has no power to wholly exclude a lawful article of commerce produced in another State. While it may regulate the introduction of an article, including a food product so as to regulate its purity, the police power does not extend to its total exclusion. The court holds that sound, wholesome fish constitute a valuable article of food and are property. The owner of such fish, taken in another State or foreign country, has the right to bring them into Illinois for any lawful purpose. He may have them for his own consumption, to give away, or he may store them, although he may not have the possession of them here for purpose of sale. He has the right to receive another's fish for storage. If, being the owner, he desires to ship them to another State, he may do so, or if having them in store for another, the owner orders him to ship them to another State, he may do so. This transportation of commodities from one State to another is interstate commerce, and the Illinois law, where it prohibits such transportation, is unconstitutional and void.

E. E. PIERSON.

Aransas Pass Tarpon Club.

AKRON, Ohio, March 23.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* We are inclosing the awards of prizes as given by the Aransas Pass Tarpon Club, at Port Aransas, Texas, for the season ending 1911:

PRIZES AWARDED.

For longest tarpon of season; silver medal and Chronicle cup: Won by Mark Sarazan, Dallas. Length of fish, 6 feet 4½ inches.

For the most tarpon taken in any one day for three consecutive seasons; silver loving cup: Won by W. C. Boschen, New York, and J. E. Cotter, Port Aransas, with seven each. In this competition fish brought to gaff and released are credited to the angler.

For longest tarpon of season by beginner; silver loving cup: Won by Samuel Shoemaker, Philadelphia, and W. S. Montgomery, Fort Worth. Length of fish, 6 feet 3¾ inches.

For longest tarpon of season by beginner; umbrella: Won by Samuel Shoemaker, Philadelphia, and W. S. Montgomery, Fort Worth. Length of fish, 6 feet 3¾ inches.

For longest tarpon, over 6 feet 2 inches, taken before Sept. 1; bronze flower girl: Won by Mark Sarazan. Length of fish, 6 feet 4½ inches.

For longest tarpon of season, over 6 feet 1 inch, taken by lady angler residing not less than fifty miles from Tarpon, Texas; brooch: Won by Mrs. Will H. Dilg, Chicago. Length of fish, 6 feet 2½ inches.

For longest tarpon of season, over 5 feet 6 inches, taken by lady angler during two consecutive seasons; silver loving cup: Won by Mrs. Will H. Dilg. Length of fish, 6 feet 2½ inches.

For longest gold button tarpon taken by a lady; gold vanity box: Won by Mrs. S. S. Boyd, Chicago. Length of fish, 5 feet 7 inches. Second; umbrella: Won by Samuel Shoemaker, W. S. Montgomery and L. G. Murphy. Length of fish, 6 feet 3¾ inches. Third; tarpon balance, barometer and signet ring: Won by Commander C. W. Trousdale, Royal Navy, London, England. Length of fish, 6 feet 3 inches.

For longest and second longest silver buton tarpon of season; two silver loving cups: Won by Fred H. Reed, Oklahoma City, and W. S. Kinnear, Kansas City. Length of fish, 5 feet 5¾ inches.

For the 100th tarpon of the season; case of Scotch whiskey: Won by A. W. Hooper, Boston. Length of fish, 6 feet 2½ inches.

For last gold button tarpon of season; tarpon rod: Won by J. E. Campbell, Nowata, Okla. Length of fish, 5 feet 7 inches.

For shortest tarpon of season over 32 inches; reel: Won by A. W. Hooper. Length of fish, 35½ inches. Second; tarpon hooks: Won by A. B. Gwathmey, Jr., New York City: G. A. Franklin, San Antonio. Length of fish, 3 feet 1 inch. Prize divided (50 each).

For shortest tarpon of season taken by lady; bottle of extract: Won by Mrs. Will H. Dilg. Length of fish, 4 feet 6 inches.

For longest tarpon taken on July 4, for shortest tarpon taken on July 4; each 25 cigars: Both won by L. L. Lentz, San Antonio. Length of fish, 5 feet 3 inches.

For longest tarpon taken on Labor Day; 25 cigars: Won by G. A. Franklin, San Antonio. Length of fish, 5 feet 10 inches.

For shortest tarpon taken on Labor Day; 25 cigars: Won by T. C. Frost, San Antonio. Length of fish, 3 feet 4 inches.

For longest kingfish of season, over 47 inches; silver loving cup: Won by Duval West, San Antonio. Length of fish, 53¾ inches.

SPECIAL LINE PRIZES.

Nine hundred feet nine-thread line, to each: For longest gold button tarpon of season; Jefferson tarpon line: S. Shoemaker, Philadelphia. Length of fish, 6 feet 3¾ inches. For longest silver button tarpon: W. S. Kinnear, Kansas City. Length of fish, 5 feet 5¾ inches. For tenth gold button tarpon: F. H. Reed, Oklahoma City. Length of fish, 5 feet 5¾ inches. For fifth silver button tarpon: R. M. Waddell, Houston. Length of fish, 5 feet. For longest tarpon taken by beginner: W. S. Montgomery, Fort Worth. Length of fish, 6 feet 3¾ inches. Second: R. C. Patterson, Houston. Length of fish, 6 feet. For longest tarpon of season: Mark Sarazan; second, L. G. Murphy.

Our club has had a very substantial growth from its very beginning and last year we were favored with memberships from many of our American and foreign anglers.

The season of 1912 is now open and many schools of tarpon have arrived in the bays and along the jetties. Fishermen are now contesting for one or more of the many valuable prizes which the club has offered for the season of 1912 under the light tackle rules. Any angler has a just right to feel it a great honor in having landed a tarpon on light tackle, which entitles him to ever after wear the gold badge which is awarded by the club for so doing.

Hotel and boatmen's rates are very reasonable and the climate is ideal. Large additions have been made to our club's headquarters, Tarpon Inn, to take care of the steadily increasing business. To those who are interested in tarpon fishing I will say that if you go to Port Aransas you will surely get all the tarpon you will care to catch. The fish are there in large numbers and they bite. It is simply up to the angler's skill whether he lands one or not.

The United States Government is establishing a large fort at Port Aransas, spending many thousands of dollars on the harbor and improvements generally. This will be a very important port when the Panama canal is opened, as much of the traffic from and to the United States will be passed through this point.

I will be pleased to give any information to any one who has intentions of going to Port Aransas.

J. E. PFLUEGER, Cor-Sec'y.

The Ice Goes Out.

SULLIVAN COUNTY, N. Y., March 22.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The ice on the Neversink River broke up and went out easily on March 13. This is good news, indeed, as it probably means that all the streams in this part of the country have gotten rid of the ice without injury to either fish or insect life.

As it is said by some of the weather sharps to have been the coldest winter in forty-three years, the ice in all the ponds and streams was extremely heavy and we feared a repetition of the miserable and disgusting break-up in February, 1908. Then the ice went out on top of a flood and there was mischief generally. Now, I hope that the frost will melt out of the ground as quickly as possible, so that some of the late snows and heavy rains of spring will be enabled to soak in and fill up the sources of the springs and tributary brooks. For good fishing in June and the early part of July we need a full supply of water in all the trout rivers.

A rainy summer used to mean good fishing, but it seems a long time since we have seen anything but drouths during warm weather.

THEODORE GORDON.

Indoor Fishing Contests.

THERE was a lively discussion at the monthly dinner and meeting of the directors of the Anglers' Club of New York, on March 12, on dry and wet-fly fishing for trout. Besides the members there were present a number of guests. Walter McGuckin and William C. Metcalfe defended the floating fly and the methods that are adapted to its use in America, while Dr. Held and E. B. Rice spoke of the sunk fly. Each speaker was accorded fifteen minutes' time for his remarks, then general discussion was limited to five minutes' time for each speaker, after which the first speakers replied to comments or criticisms. The evening was thoroughly enjoyed

by everybody, and many humorous incidents and witty remarks were brought out.

At the next meeting of the club members there will be a similar discussion on the respective merits of the black bass, its habits and habitat, and the tackle and lures with which it is fished for. William Arthur Babson will speak of the large-mouth and Robert H. Davis of the small-mouth bass. The members will dine at the usual time and place, the Hotel Navarre, and at 8 o'clock the talk on bass and fishing will begin. Visitors, either to the dinner or the meeting, or both, will be welcomed. Particulars may be had by writing to the club secretary, A. B. Hubbell, 144th street and Southern Boulevard, New York city.

Fishing Rights.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., March 21.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* William Courey, of Bloomington, district fish warden, was asked to settle a dispute regarding the right of a farmer to build a fence through a stream, and whether or not a fisherman or hunter was privileged to destroy the fence. The controversy followed a recent statement by the warden that the State controlled all rivers and streams.

Warden Courey replied that landowners had the right to build a fence across any stream, not navigable, provided that it did not interfere with the passage of fish, and hunters and fishermen had no right to damage such a barrier. The State controls all streams in so far as the protection of the fish is concerned, and the owner of the land has no more right to catch fish illegally or fish with an illegal device than any other person. The warden also decided that no person had any right to fish in any lake, pond or other artificial depression upon the premises of any other person without the consent of said owner.

E. E. PIERSON.

Long Casts with Sea Rods.

IN an old issue of the Anglers' News is found a report of a casting competition held in Durban, Natal, in October last, in which some great casting was done with sea rods. J. G. Hattingh cast a four-ounce weight 320 feet 7 inches, a six-ounce weight 307½ feet, and an eight-ounce weight 303½ feet.

At the Flood.

(Cockles are fond of leaping at high tide.)

Let us start a game of leap-frog, said the Cackle to the Shrimp,
There's a billow just behind me and the Jellyfish is limp;
This is Leap Year, let me tell you, and the tide has come from France
Just to smooth the ballroom carpet. Will you, won't you, join the dance?

Let us wander to the greenhouse, said the Maiden trim and smart,
For the tide of love is frisking round the cockles of my heart;
This is Leap Year, bashful lover; like a Jellyfish you creep,
But my heart is full of cockles, and I'm bound to take a leap.

As you will, replied the lover like a zephyr from the south,
I am rather fond of cockles, and your heart is in your mouth;
In the spring a young man's fancy is awaking from its sleep,
But the spring is here in coming, so I think I'll join



Native Deer Cross With Sambur.

APALACHICOLA, Fla., March 23.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I recently shot a buck deer on my St. Vincent Island game preserve that is unmistakably a cross between the Indian sambur and the Virginia whitetail deer. Four years ago the three sambur does were without a buck of their own species. While it was generally supposed that these large deer from India would not cross with the small Florida deer, yet I think it must now be admitted that under favorable conditions they will do so.

The specimen deer shot was apparently about two and a half years old, or not more than three years, judging from its horns. While without any very distinct prongs, its long spikes have several knobs or blunt nodules and are somewhat flat, rather wide and are quite different from either of his two progenitors. In color he was not so dark as an Indian sambur, but was darker than are the Virginia deer. The length of the tail was divided between those of the two species and had a distinct dark stripe down the center of its back.

The deer was much larger than the adult native deer of Florida and its venison proved to be of fine quality.

During the summer following the winter when the sambur does were without a buck of their own species, my gamekeeper often insisted that he had seen some of them being followed by fawns, and in one case he claimed that he had seen two fawns following one of these does. Now that I have killed a deer that is evidently a cross between the two species, I can no longer doubt that he did see fawns following these does, as he reported, and there are no doubt several of the cross species now on this island.

The sambur deer have here the full range of an island of over eleven thousand acres, abounding in lakes, ponds, creeks, marshes, ridges and jungles. They are well protected and are breeding very fast, as are also the native deer. As they are now showing a disposition to produce a new type of deer that promises to be much larger than the small deer common to the Southern States, I am sure this must be regarded as a very valuable discovery.

I therefore hope that others may procure some of the Indian sambur does and introduce them among their Southern deer and I am confident that thereby the deer will be greatly improved in size. Those which I introduced were obtained from William T. Hornaday, director of the New York Zoological Society, of whom I have no doubt others may be able to obtain them, as surplus stock is sold from time to time, they being prolific breeders.

R. V. PIERCE.

Woodcock in Trinity Churchyard.

NEW YORK CITY, March 20.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I recall a number of occasions when woodcock have been seen in New York during the migration. Many years ago my brother in crossing Union Square flushed one, which flew straight east along Fifteenth street not very far above the pavement, and disappeared in the di-

rection of Stuyvesant Square. A few years ago there was recorded in *FOREST AND STREAM*—if I recollect aright—a case of a woodcock seen in spring in City Hall Park. No doubt there have been many other cases of this kind.

On Monday, March 18, someone looking out of the windows of a broker's office in 71 Broadway, saw a bird walking about under a little bush just south of the path passing close to Trinity Church. He said to someone standing near: "Why, that looks like a quail!" but presently, when the bird walked out into plainer view, it was recognized as a woodcock.

People pass frequently through Trinity church yard, and on one or two occasions, when men walked along the path near which this bird was, it retreated under the bush and hid until the coast was clear again. At last, however, someone frightened it and it flew toward Broadway and in front of Trinity Church and probably alighted on the north side of the church. Not very long after this it was again seen flying in front of the church, and realighted near the place where it had formerly been. The little bird did not get much rest, being startled again and again. What became of it no one knows. It disappeared, or was forgotten, by 1 or 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

It is well known that the little parks and open places in this city are frequently occupied for brief periods by migrating birds. Perhaps it was last spring that a scarlet tanager was seen in a tree either in St. Paul's church yard or Trinity church yard, and owls and hawks alighting on trees in parks, or on signs in the street, draw crowds to look at them, once or twice a year.

There are few people left alive who can remember when wild birds were often seen in what New Yorkers now call "down-town," yet it seems but a few years since the death of Charles H. Haswell, who in his most interesting volume, "Reminiscences of an Octogenarian," told how, when he was a young man, he used to shoot snipe on the Lispenard meadows and woodcock in the swamps of Tompkins Square, Broadway from Forty-sixth street to the North River, Fifth avenue at Thirty-second street, and the low land from Sixteenth to Twenty-third streets, and Sixth to Ninth avenues.

In his day canvasback ducks sold for fifty cents a brace. There was then no "high cost of living," though perhaps people grumbled then nearly as much as they do now.

G.

Robber Crows.

GRANGER, Tex., March 20.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* In *FOREST AND STREAM* of March 16 is an article in regards to crows. I have closely studied the habits of the crow since my boyhood and have come to the conclusion that the crow is the worst enemy that the quail and poultry have. On one or two occasions I have seen the crow stealing the eggs of the wild turkey despite the fact that the turkey hen was on her nest. The way it was done was very interesting. A pair of crows after circling over the nest would alight about twenty feet from the

nest, one on each side, then both would advance to the nest at the same time, and while one would boldly attack the turkey by taking hold of and pulling her feathers, the other would stealthily run up to the turkey, thrust its bill through the egg and carry it off. I have often seen them carry off the young of the common brown bittern. They are also very destructive to young ducks, and I have seen them attack and kill a two-thirds grown duck.

Several years ago while I was examining a crow's nest, the mother bird came in and I caught her with No. 8 shot. I noticed when I fired that she dropped something, and upon examining the place where she fell, I found a quail chick, which probably was not older than two or three days, and under the tree I found the wings and legs of two mourning dove squabs which evidently were taken from their nest.

In the spring the crow destroys vast numbers of young toads found in the vicinity of the ponds that are useful in destroying many harmful insects. The crow is not only a destroyer of game birds, but also of corn and other grain, and therefore should be exterminated. I have always tried to kill the crow at every chance and have destroyed their nests whenever I found them, and I think that every county in this State should place a bounty on crows to help the farmers and sportsmen to get rid of them.

A. C. MUSSLIL.

Starlings with Crows.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 22.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I have watched with interest for further information concerning crows and starlings flocking together. So far but the one observer seems to have noted it. So I will give my little experience. Three years ago last February while driving with my brother past some fields about half a mile east of Matawan, N. J., we saw large numbers of crows feeding, and with them a large number of what we took to be red-winged blackbirds, although it was early in the season for them, but which proved to be starlings. As we drove past, those nearest the road flew up, many crossing directly in front of us, and alighting a short distance away, resumed their search for food. The crows flew in their usual scattered manner. The starlings in compact flocks of from twenty to perhaps one hundred birds, but on the ground they scattered among the crows and seemed on the most friendly terms with them. I never before saw so many crows feeding together in that vicinity or so many starlings together there. I think there must have been close to 300 crows and nearly as many starlings. Whether their being together at that time was merely accidental or not I do not know.

About a month ago I saw a flock of about 200 starlings just south of Hartford, and despite the severe winter, they were very noisy and lively. A small flock seems to make its headquarters in a church steeple here in the city.

I have had little opportunity to observe the starling in summer, but have heard no evidence of his having done any harm whatever, and it seems to me his faults, if he has any, should be clearly proved before we destroy this beautiful and interesting addition to our bird life. The starling is not as handsome as the red-winged blackbird, but he stays with us all winter.

E. N. REID.

Notes on the Habits of the Starling.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 23.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Several letters relative to the habits of the starling have come to me since you published my inquiry several weeks ago. One of these is so interesting that I send it to you now. It was written by William F. Hendrickson, of Jamaica, a professional man, who is one of that great army of observers of bird life from whose unprejudiced studies much valuable information has come. He says:

"I first noticed these starlings in Long Island City eighteen or twenty years ago. They first appeared in the Astoria section, where they soon became numerous and spread to other outlying sections. In five or six years they became very numerous and gradually spread over Queens county, and thence easterly. I have seen them as far east as Greenport. They nest in church steeples, cupolas, barns, outbuildings, boxes, hollow trees, etc., and raise two—perhaps three—broods each season. In Long Island City there were formerly a number of truck farms, but today there are probably less than one hundred acres so cultivated. The starlings there frequented the streets, vacant lots, meadows and fields, and of course could do little or no damage in such places.

"In Jamaica, where I now reside, they are very numerous. For the past four or five years a pair has nested in a hollow catalpa tree in front of my house. When they begin to look about for the nesting site, they are very conspicuous. Usually the male bird first appears and inspects the hollow in the tree and the surroundings every day or so, then the female comes with him and both go through the process of inspection, going into and out of the hollow, and in the mean time there is a good deal of 'talk' on the subject, there being much chattering and whistling, and, while this is going on, the birds go all over the tree, inspect surroundings, etc. After they decide they get to work, and it seems to take a very short time to prepare the nest. After the female begins to deposit the eggs, the birds are not so noticeable. They take turns in the nest, the male entering the hole when the female leaves. After the young have been hatched, the male is at first kept constantly busy bringing food; later both do this, and when the young are grown a little, both birds are often absent at once. When either bird returns with food, it carefully inspects all surroundings, and if a person or animal is seen near the tree, the bird will not enter. When the coast is clear, the bird comes quickly to the nearest branch to the hole, looks quickly around and disappears inside like a flash. There is then a great chirruping, and the parent bird comes out, generally with some of the excrement of the young, which is carried in the bill and dropped some distance from the nest.

"I saw some time ago an article from the pen of the Connecticut State ornithologist, in which he said the starlings are dirty in their habits, and that they soon cause the ground under the nest to become filthy. Such is not the case with the birds I have closely observed. There is no excrement or other dirt to be seen under or near the tree, and after two or three broods had been reared in the catalpa tree in question, the only evidence of occupancy by birds were one or two whitish marks on the stub outside of the

entrance to the nest. Where adult birds roost there will of course be droppings, but the starlings do not roost on the tree in which they nest.

"As to feeding habits, we have during the summer possibly several hundred starlings in our vicinity, and during the past winter my family supplied food for a flock of fifteen or twenty, and many sparrows, which came daily for food during the severe cold weather. They would eat bread, seeds, etc., and would sometimes fight the sparrows for it. They would also be very busy picking around in the garden and on the lawn, picking up and swallowing constantly, and evidently feeding on weed seeds. They also fed in the surrounding open country, in weed fields, etc., and must have destroyed enormous numbers of weed seeds. They also frequent the salt marshes in large flocks and feed where the salt hay has been cut.

"In summer the adult birds fly over to the fields and bring back some kind of whitish colored worm or caterpillar about one inch long. Of these worms or caterpillars they bring a great many, going back and forth constantly. I have never seen them carrying anything else.

"In my garden I grow flowers and vegetables of all kinds, peas, beans, corn, spinach, lettuce, tomatoes, celery, etc. Sparrows are quite destructive to young peas and lettuce, and one year they destroyed all of my cauliflower plants (about seventy-five), but I have never known the starlings to do any damage of any kind in the garden.

"While the young are in the nest, the starlings are so quiet and unobtrusive that occasionally one brood is grown and gone before we notice that the old birds are raising another brood, the young being taken away somewhere just as soon as they can fly, and we see no more of them, unlike other birds, which stay around their nesting place for quite a while.

"The foregoing are my personal observations, and while I have heard it asserted that starlings do damage, I have seen no instances of it.

"Judging from my own observation, the birds must be of benefit to the gardener and farmer because of the immense numbers of seeds and insects they destroy."

J. D. W.

New Publications.

THE MAMMALS OF COLORADO, an account of the several species found within the boundaries of the State, together with a record of their habits and their distribution, by Edward Royal Warren, S.B., Director of Museum of Colorado College. Three maps and many illustrations from photographs taken from nature, \$3.50. New York, G. P. Putnam's Sons.

The present volume was begun some years ago by William Lutley Schlater, then director of the museum of Colorado College, but he having discontinued the work, turned it over to Mr. Warren, who has completed it.

Following the introduction, which acknowledges assistance from various well known men, is a brief definition of the life zones established by Dr. Merriam for the Western country, and a more or less brief bibliography. Perhaps it is fair to say that this contains many of the most important books on Western mammals, but on the other hand it contains several more or less unimportant pamphlets.

Each species is taken up, its Latin name given,

with the place where the name was first published; next comes the type, locality, the measurements, description and the distribution. Following this, in larger type and manifestly for the benefit of the casual reader, are remarks, often exceedingly brief, on the habits of the species. In many cases the etymology of the scientific name is given. The orders and the genera are defined.

All naturalists who have any interest in the West and most bird collectors will wish to possess this volume, which is both convenient and useful, though in some respects quite disappointing. The notes on the habits of many of the species are extraordinarily brief, but on the other hand most of the illustrations are of great beauty, and there are many of them. The picture of the little chief hare on page 55 is quite the best representation of this little animal that we recall, and is followed on the next page by a picture of one of the haystacks that these little beasts pile up. One regrets that the accounts of the habits are sometimes so unsatisfactory, but is grateful for the beautiful illustrations.

Starling Habits.

PORTLAND, Conn., March 1.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Referring to the letter of Ellis L. Dudley in your issue of the 24th, regarding the intermingling of crows and starlings, I want to speak of the habits of these birds as observed in this vicinity.

Last autumn a man here dug a long trench in a lot some distance back of his house into which to throw the refuse from his kitchen, covering up the material from time to time when the earth was soft enough to do so. On account of the recent severe weather it has been impossible to do this, and many crows now congregate each morning about the ditch. These crows are joined by a good sized flock of European starlings, and both species of birds feed upon the offal in perfect harmony. The crows and starlings do not arrive at the spot together, but the starlings always follow the crows.

Starlings are increasing rapidly in this section of the State, breeding in all suitable localities. During the colder months flocks of from fifty to one hundred individuals are frequently seen. They are partial to the vicinity of meadows, while many are contented to live about our village, feeding at times upon food thrown out for hens.

JNO. H. SAGE.

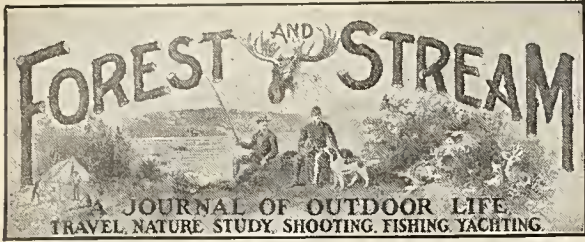
Great Blue Heron on Long Island.

NEW YORK CITY, March 23.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* On March 10 a great blue heron was absolutely identified on the Flushing meadows by a friend of mine, who informed me that the said bird had been seen at intervals during the last three months and was frequently noticed feeding on killies in one of the salt ponds.

In Eaton's "Birds of New York," issued by the New York State Museum, on page 254, it is stated: "This is the hardiest of all our herons and is occasionally seen in midwinter both on the coast and in the interior about the open waters of springs and streams."

It seems remarkable that one of these birds should have remained with us during a winter of such unusual severity, but he probably was misled by the mildness of the month of December, 1911.

ROBT. B. LAWRENCE.



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Advertisements should be received by Saturday previous to the issue in which they are to be inserted.

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

—FOREST AND STREAM, Aug. 14, 1873.

AN INTERESTING ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE announcement made in another column by R. V. Pierce in relation to deer is an important one. Dr. Pierce long ago established a game preserve in Florida that is in many respects ideal. He purchased St. Vincent Island, which lies in the Gulf near Apalachicola, and not only stopped the shooting there of all sorts of land and water birds, but protected deer and other game, planted suitable grains, and in every way, known to modern practice encouraged the increase of wild life. The results have been gratifying to the owner and have been watched with keen interest by naturalists and game breeders. Now and then our readers have been told of the progress of the doctor's work, and he has freely given the results of his investigations to the public.

Dr. Pierce now comes forward with the announcement that to the best of his belief there are on St. Vincent Island a number of deer, the descendants of native Virginia deer and the sambur deer of India. They are very fine specimens, the meat is excellent, they are larger and handsomer than the native deer, and indications point to rapid breeding among them.

No doubt Dr. Pierce will watch these animals closely in future, and report the result of his investigations. Meanwhile it might be well for breeders to try crossing sambur and Virginia deer, in order to ascertain whether this may be done in other sections of the country, as in the South, and whether the offspring, if any, seem to be valuable.

ORGANIZATION.

AN interesting example of the value of organization was given at the hearing held not long ago in Washington on the question of Federal protection of migratory birds.

John B. Burnham, president of the American Game Protective and Propagation Association, had evidently been in communication with sportsmen's clubs all over the country, and these clubs were enough interested in the question to send representatives to Washington to speak at the hearing. These representatives Mr. Burnham marshaled to speak on various aspects of the subject; they spoke and spoke effectively. The result was a remarkably effective presentation of the case from the sportsman's point of view—a presentation which seemed to greatly impress the legislators before whom it was made.

FOREST AND STREAM has often called attention to the futility of individual effort in the attempt to secure needed legislation on any subject. The successive efforts of a multitude of individuals or small associations carry practically no weight. The united demands of the same number of people and clubs, if exercised together, may carry tremendous weight. It is the difference between the accomplishments of a skirmish line and of a brigade. The first with a great noise deals in multitude of tiny blows, each one of which is practically ineffective. The other breaks down all opposition.

The sportsmen of the United States are gradually coming to realize this difference. When they have wholly done so, and are prepared to act together, they will find legislative bodies entirely ready to respond to their reasonable demands.

GENERAL JOHN W. NOBLE.

A LONG life, full of splendid service to his country, and of deserved honors, ended with the death of General John W. Noble on Friday, March 22.

General Noble's eighty years were brilliantly active. A Yale graduate of 1851, he began the practice of the law a few years later. In 1860 he enlisted in the Union Army, served through the war, and at its close was colonel of cavalry and brevet brigadier general. He was United States District attorney in 1867-70, and later was offered the portfolio of Solicitor General by General Grant, but declined it. He was appointed Secretary of the Interior by President Harrison in 1889 and served through his administration. His work as a cabinet minister was marked by the loftiest patriotism.

Among his many public services, the most important was his establishment of the present system of National forests, which was made possible by the Act of March 3, 1891. General Noble induced President Harrison to sign the bill and himself laid out the first of the National forest reserves—the Yellowstone Park timber reserve, to the east and south of the Yellowstone Park. Later he set aside the great Sierra reserve in California, the Grand Cañon of the Colorado, and a multitude of other reservations, to which later administrations have added, until now the National forests of the United States amount to 200,000,000 acres.

Long before this a number of men had been working hard in behalf of forestry. Robert Underwood Johnson, William Hallet Phillips,

John Muir, Theo. Roosevelt, Arnold Hague, F. H. Newell, E. A. Bowers, B. E. Fernow and others had done each his part to bring about some system which should conserve our rapidly decreasing forest area. But to General Noble fell the great happiness and the great honor of putting in operation an effective system of forest preservation.

Nineteen years ago **FOREST AND STREAM**, in an editorial entitled "Secretary Noble's Monument," spoke at length of his services to forestry, and after referring to the efforts of other men in this direction, said: "All this, however, would have availed little had it not been for the wisdom and far-sightedness of Secretary Noble. His broad mind was able to appreciate the needs of this country, and he had the courage to lead public opinion where others would have been content to wait for the popular cry and then obey it. He has set on foot a work that will live long after he has passed away, and if in his administration he had accomplished nothing besides this work of forest preservation, he would have deserved well of his country."

LEONARD FINLETTER.

THE death of Leonard W. Finletter, which occurred on March 19, brought sorrow to a very large number of sportsmen who knew him well. He was found dead in the library of his home in Merion, a suburb of Philadelphia. On the table beside the chair in which his body was found were fishing rods and reels and tackle, and on the floor was a pistol. Evidently he had passed the previous evening in overhauling his kit in preparation for a fishing trip, and had in some way knocked the pistol off the table, and it was discharged.

Mr. Finletter's age was forty-six years. He was at one time a well known attorney in Philadelphia, but had retired. He was a son of ex-Judge Thomas K. Finletter.

Years ago Leonard Finletter was one of the most skilled trap shots in the country, and was a prominent figure at nearly all of the shoots held by the Riverton and Philadelphia gun clubs. In recent years, however, he turned to quieter forms of recreation, and was very fond of trout fishing. His collection of fishing tackle was a very fine one. Only a month ago he wrote for **FOREST AND STREAM** a paper on "Trout Fishing on the Wutach," in Germany, one of many that he had written for this journal. Prior to his angling excursion to Germany last year he told us that it was his desire to make the acquaintance of German anglers and clubs, as well as to fish, and in this way add to the pleasure of his sojourn there.

Early in the winter Mr. Finletter began to make plans for the improvement of trout waters in which he was interested, and in order to go about the work intelligently, he collected all the information obtainable from books and papers and interviews with fishculturists and was prepared to prosecute work this spring looking toward the food supply as well as the water and the protection of the trout.

NATHAN M. BARRETT, of New Rochelle, N. Y., and Abram DeBonde, of Englewood, N. J., have been appointed by Governor Dix as commissioners of the Palisades Interstate Park.

YACHTING

Ticks from the Ship's Clock.

One hundred motor boat owners organized the Joliet, Ill., Motor Boat Owners' Protective Association. Officers were elected: Commodore, John F. Kelly; Vice-Commodore, Clarence Schmitz; Fleet Captain, E. J. Robinson; Secretary-Treasurer, R. E. Fuller; Directors—Wm. La Fontaine, Harry Hauser and H. R. Goodspeed. The principal object of the organization was to secure if possible, protection from thieves. It is also desired to stimulate interest in motor boating, arrange for regattas and promote the welfare of members.

We herewith, without any financial remuneration, offer Chicago Y. C. as a name for the new cup defender this: Chicidee. And if explanation be necessary, we might say it came from Chicago-Idea. If it should be accepted, we would feel somewhat puffed up and might therefore take unto ourselves the last three letters of Chicago, changing "a" to "e" and suffer henceforth from that disease. Anyhow, in our mind Chicidee is a bird.

New Starting Regulations.

THE starting regulations adopted at the last meeting of the Racing Association of South Jersey Yacht Clubs should be of interest to all yachtsmen. These regulations were formulated by a committee of the Racing Association of South Jersey Yacht Clubs, consisting of A. K. White, chairman of the Regatta Committee of the Seaside Y. C., Chairman; W. D. Snow, former commodore of the Ocean City Motor Boat Club, and Joseph L. Bailey, of the Holly Beach and Wildwood yacht clubs, the new secretary of the association.

The regulations lead off with the requirements that all salutes of visiting or other officers shall cease thirty minutes before the start of the first race and shall not be resumed until the last race has been started.

SURVEYED COURSES.

Each course shall be accurately measured by a competent surveyor, who shall plot same, giving two copies to the home club, who shall forward one copy to the secretary of this association. That the course should be marked by a red ball on a staff (contained in the box of paraphernalia) from a small anchored boat, or on a float anchored in position at each turn. In any event it should be four or five feet elevated from the water, and easily visible where the waters are large and open.

All clubs should insist that complete entries be in and official rating received five hours before the start of the first race, and that all races start with handicaps deducted so that first boat in wins.

The timers should elect the best watch as chief and the other watches be used to check this one. Captains should compare their watches with this chief watch.

SIGNALS FOR CLASSES.

Each class should be designed by a proper signal to be displayed while the class is being run off and replaced by the signal for the next class, and so on, and this signal to be used should be advertised (by the use of the rubber stamps provided) on the instruction cards given the captains participating in the races.

The preparation signal, the signal for start and recall for any class should be the same in all classes.

Boats shall be divided into three divisions, each division representing the general character of boat, as—cruisers, launches, racers—each division divided into two or more classes.

DIVISION NO. 1.

For Cruisers.—Divided into one or two

classes, according to the requirements of the entries, to be known as Class A and Class B.

The signal to be displayed designating that Class A is to be run off would be a white pennant, approximately three feet long with the letter C in color sewed thereto.

Class B would be a pennant half white and half blue, divided vertically, with the letter C on the white part of the field.

DIVISION NO. 3.

For semi-speed boats and family launches:

Class C—A blue pennant three feet long with the letters SS in white sewed thereto.

Class D—Family Launches—A pennant divided horizontally white and blue with the letter



VENONA, HOLDER OF LEG ON NORMAN CUP.

F in color on the white ground, and L in white on the blue ground.

DIVISION NO. 2.

For racing boats:

Class E to be a rectangular white flag with the letter R in color sewed thereto.

Class F—Rectangular flag divided horizontally blue and white with the letter R in white on the blue ground and the figure 2 in color on the white ground.

Class G—Similar rectangular flag divided vertically blue and white, with the letter R and the figure 3.

STARTING SIGNALS.

At five minutes before the start of any race or class, the pennant for that class shall be run up and stay up until all the boats of that class are off. Three minutes before the start of the class a red rectangular flag, measuring approximately three feet square, and attached to an 8-foot staff, held by one of the starters on the judges' boat, should be elevated at an angle of about 45 degrees from the starting line, and a gun or whistle to call the attention of the boats.

This flag should be so held until starting time, when it shall be dropped as near vertical down as permissible and a gun or whistle to call attention. Time shall be taken from the drop of the flag and not from the gun or whistle.

Recall is by waving this flag up and down over the starting line.

When starting boats where their time allowance is computed and they cross the starting line with handicaps deducted, in general the same method will be pursued, that is, five minutes before the time the flag of class being run up, to remain up until all of the boats of the class are off, the first boat will have the red flag raised by the starter, three minutes before their starting time, and the attention gun or whistle. Also the racing number of the boat will be held beside the red flag, so that the boats maneuvering may see it plainly.

At the starting time the red flag drops and the attention gun or whistle is fired. If more than three minutes elapse before the second boat, the red flag will be raised three minutes before starting time, but without the gun or whistle.

The second boat's racing number will be held beside the red flag as before and at the starting time the red flag will drop, and so on for each succeeding boat. There will be no gun after the first boat is off.

In case of a recall for this character of starting, the number of the boat to be recalled shall be held continually turned toward the boat, indicating that she is to come in and make a fresh start.

Eastern Y. C. Schedule.

ACCORDING to the program just issued by the Eastern Y. C., the ocean race for the Clark cup, one leg of which has been won by Morton F. Plant's Elena, will start at Newport instead of New London, finishing at Marblehead. The following Tuesday the annual regatta will be held off Marblehead. The principal interest is in the Puritan trophy at this meet. On July 12 the race for Norman cup will start, finishing at Marblehead. Irolita and Venona each has won a leg on this trophy, so that it promises to be decidedly interesting. The race will end about July 14, giving contestants ample time to get in line for Larchmont and New York Y. C. events.

On Decoration Day the cruise to Bar Harbor commences, during which sufficient time will be allowed for participation in regattas en route.

Associated Y. C. of America.

At the suggestion of William Hale Thompson, commodore of the new organization, power boats were admitted to the Associated Yacht Clubs of America. The title was changed to Associated Yacht and Motor Boat Clubs of America.

Two more officers were elected—Treasurer Nelson N. Lamper, and Secretary E. P. Farley. About \$10,000, including the \$5,000 Wrigley cup, have been contributed toward the big carnival to be held this summer.

Reports from builder Wood at City Island, N. Y., show the new syndicate defender to be progressing rapidly, and the committee, at a meeting at St. Hubert's Grill, decided to enter the new racer in the Manhasset Bay cup races on June 15, after which she will be shipped to Lake Michigan. A name for the new boat will be selected shortly.

Yachts Change Hands.

THE Hollis Burgess Yacht Agency reports the following sales:

Thirty-six foot motor boat Ahmed, owned by A. H. Munsell, of Chestnut Hill, Mass., to J. F. Appleton, of Salem, Mass.

Auxiliary yawl Aspinet, owned by Ernest G. Adams, of Worcester, Mass., to Stephen R. Bartlett, of Boston.

Motor boat Mahdeen III., owned by A. D. Bull, of Quincy, Mass., to a prominent New York yachtsman.

Fifty-foot auxiliary fishing schooner Malicia Enos, owned by Roland C. Nickerson, of Brewster, Mass., to Albert Story, of Gloucester, Mass., and William Hawkey, of Rockport, Mass.

Larchmont Racing Dates.

THE season of the Larchmont Y. C. will open June 15 with the spring regatta for all classes. It will be the first big regatta of the year on Long Island Sound waters. On July 4 the club regatta will be sailed. Race week will be from July 20 to 27. The fall regatta will be held on Labor Day. Races also will be held June 22 and Aug. 31 for its interclub class of boats.

At a special meeting Section 3 of Chapter 13 of the by-laws was changed as follows:

Chapter XIII., Sec. 3.—Change the word "second" at the end of the first line to "third," and the word "third" at the end of the second line to "fourth," so that the section now reads: "A race week commencing on the third Saturday after the Fourth of July and ending on the fourth Saturday after the Fourth of July in each year."

The amendment was made necessary in order that there would be no conflicting dates among the Eastern, the Larchmont and the New York yacht clubs. The change permits the larger boats to sail in the annual race week of the Larchmont Y. C. this year.

Ex-Commodore Wilson Marshall has offered a handsome prize for one of the more important divisions. As Commodore Richards and the other flag officers have offered trophies for the various schooner classes, the Marshall cup will go to the winner of the 65-foot division of sloops.

Istalena was the only 65-footers in commission last year. In addition to the sloop of Vice-Commodore Pynchon, it is known that former Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt intends to race Aurora and that Winsome will be sailed by her new owner, E. Trowbridge Hall.

New One-Design Class.

FROM plans by John G. Alden, of Boston, Stearns & McKay Co., of Marblehead, are building a number of one-design boats for members of Marblehead Corinthian Y. C. The boats are 24 feet over all, 15 feet waterline, 6 feet beam, 4 feet draft. They will carry 1,000 pounds outside and 200 pounds inside lead. They were built well and strongly, which fact, Mr. Alden says, will probably retard speed

somewhat. All fastenings are copper, cedar-planked, oak frames, and scantings same as those in average 18-foot knockabout. Sails will be made by Cousens & Pratt, Boston, of 5-ounce duck. The price complete will be \$500, and they are a bargain at one-third more than that figure.

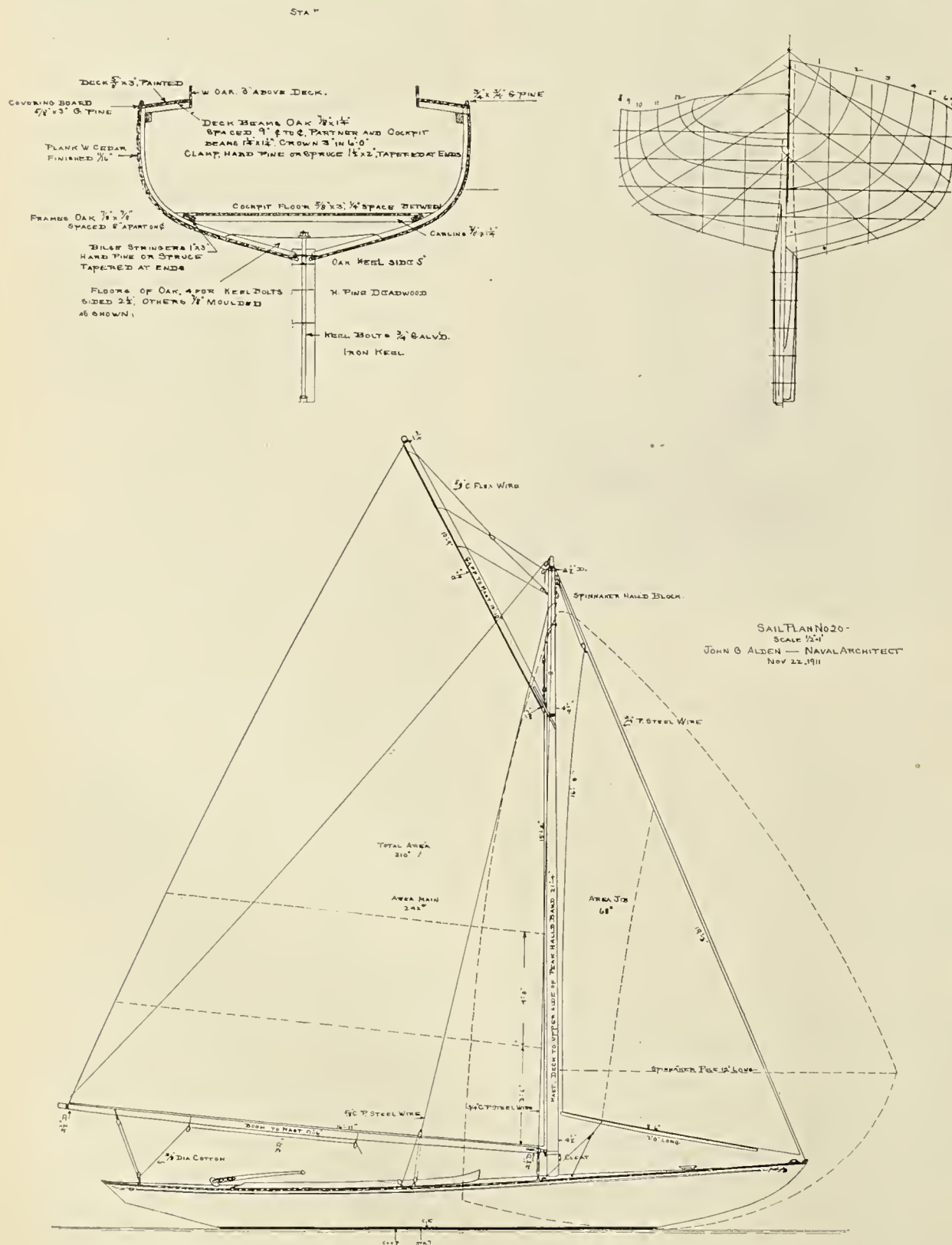
Death of Commodore Townen.

WILLIAM CHARLES TOWEN, vice-commodore of the National Y. C., died on March 19 at the Hotel Knickerbocker, New York, after a long illness.

Mr. Townen, who was born in Detroit, Mich., fifty-four years ago, came to New York when he was a boy. He served in the United States navy from 1875 to 1879, on the Vermont and later on the Tennessee. He spent a year traveling around the world for the United States Naval Service in 1894.

Mr. Townen was vice-president and a director of the Frazer Hollow Boat Company and a director of the United States Title Guarantee and Indemnity Company, a member of the United States Army and Navy Veterans, the Knights of Columbus, the Tammany Society and the Michigan Society. His clubs were the Democratic, Atlantic Yacht, Brooklyn Yacht, Columbia Yacht, Bayside Yacht, Shelter Island Yacht, Country and Catholic.

He leaves a widow, and one daughter, Mrs. Vincent S. Lippe, of this city.



NEW ONE-DESIGN CLASS FOR MARBLEHEAD CORINTHIAN YACHT CLUB.

Motor Boating

Another Challenge for International.

THE Sussex Motor Y. C., of Brighton, England, of which the Duke of Westminster is commodore, has issued a challenge for the British International trophy, and it has been accepted by the Motor Boat Club of America. As the Royal Motor Y. C. has full charge of all challenges in England, elimination trials will be held abroad before selection for membership in team of three that will come from Great Britain to try for the trophy. From present indications there will be two entries from France and possibly three, while every day brings rumors of another possible defender, the latest rumble coming from the Great Lakes in the neighborhood of Michigan avenue.

Almost every city on the Atlantic Coast has

BUILD YOUR OWN STEEL BOAT

Save 3/4 Cost



Just Pat'd Aug. 15, 1911

From paper patterns and printed instructions. Work easy and delightful. Material furnished. Also completed boats. Send today for catalogue and prices.

F. H. DARROW - 515 Perry Street, Albion, Mich.

ARCTIC HUNTING

For charter, ship fully equipped, specially built for ice work, for one or more months' cruise in Greenland or Spitzbergen and Franz Josef's Land waters, will accommodate party of 5 to 15. Polar bear, reindeer, fox, seal, walrus, Arctic birds, fishing.

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ARTHUR BINNEY

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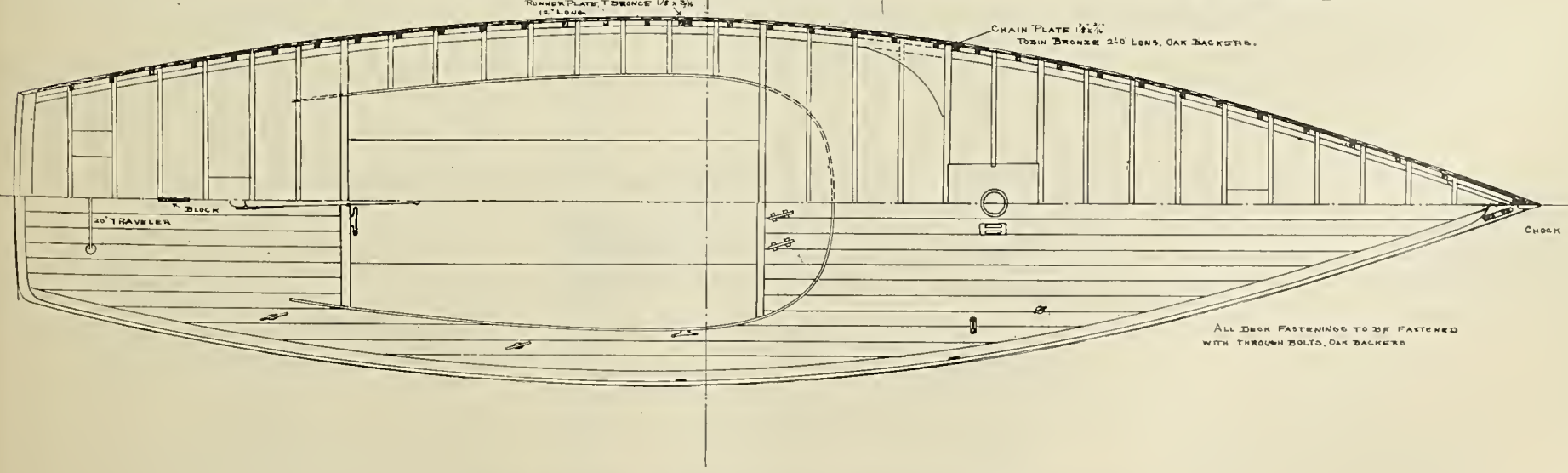
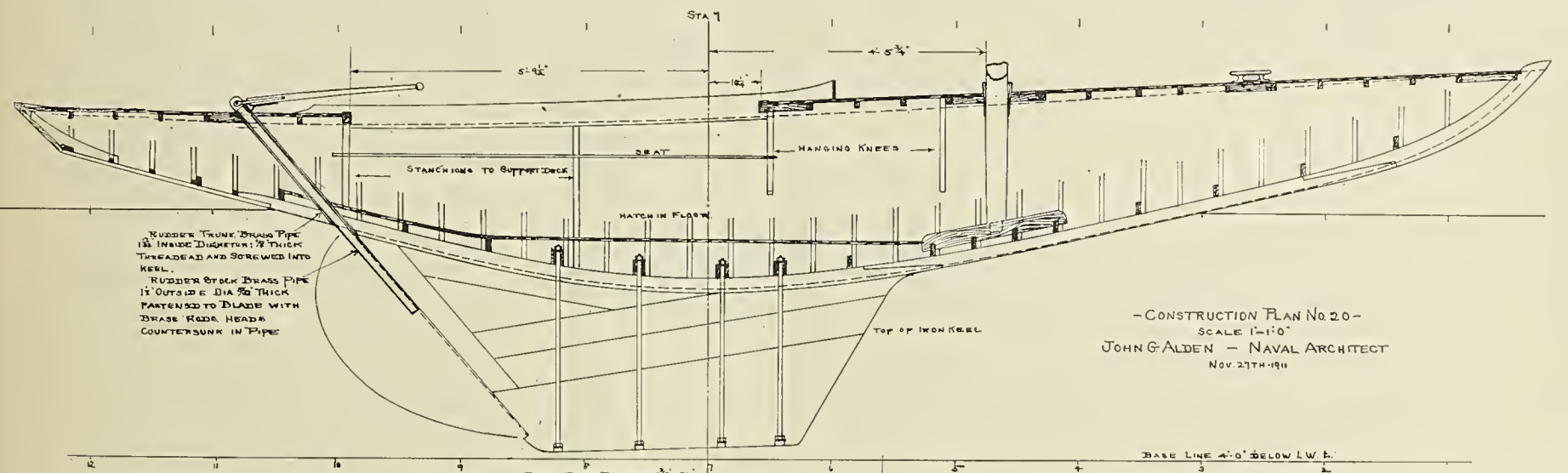
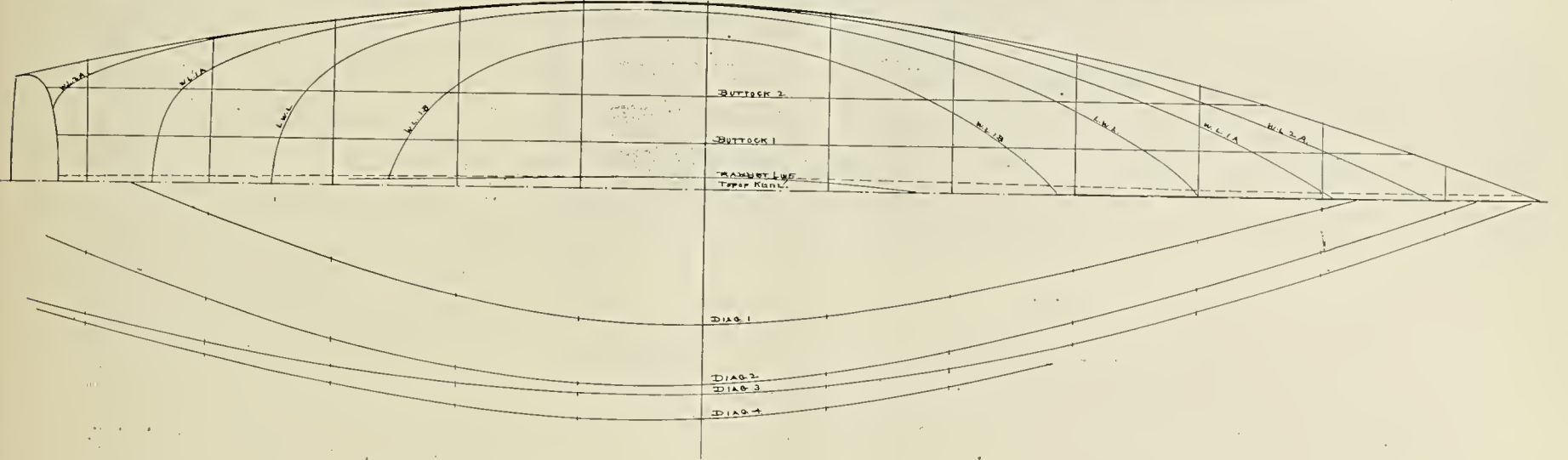
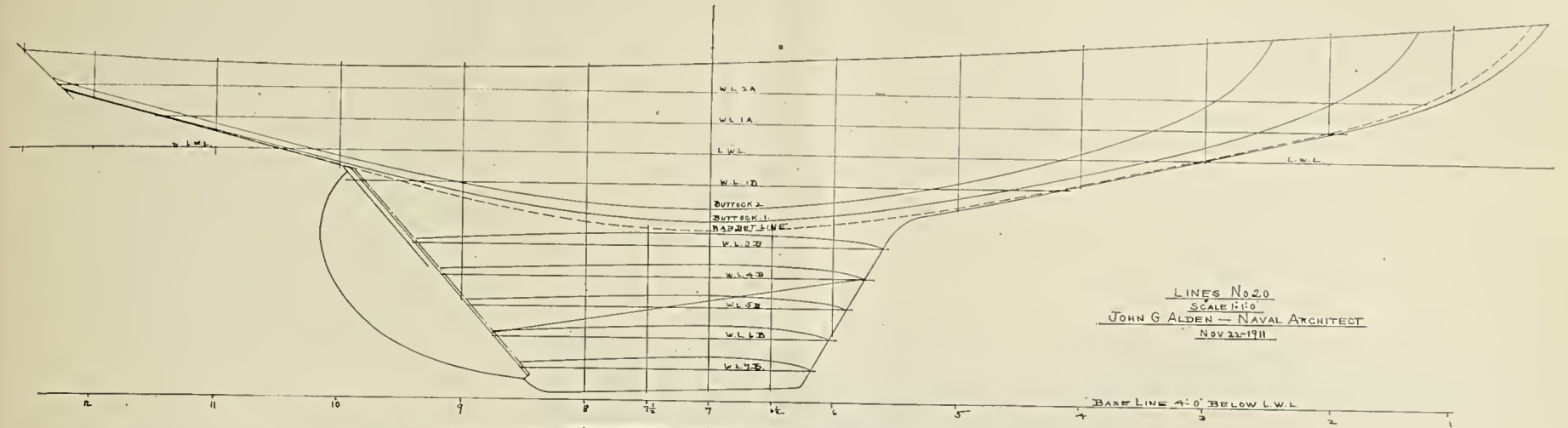
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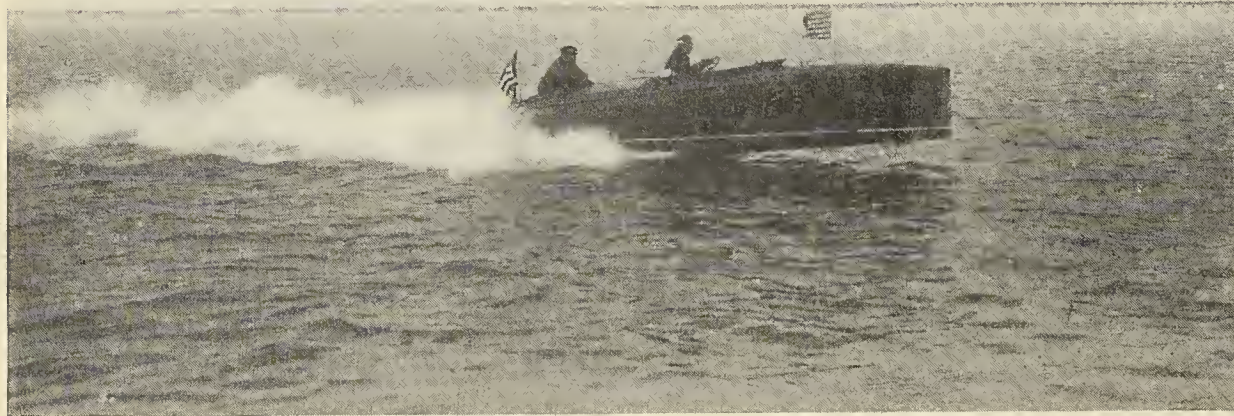
Yacht Brokers and Naval Architects

15 William Street - New York

Telephones 1375 and 1376 Broad



NEW ONE-DESIGN CLASS FOR MARBLEHEAD CORINTHIAN YACHT CLUB.



DIXIE JUNIOR DOING BETTER THAN THIRTY-FIVE MILES AN HOUR.

put in a bid for the event, the strongest being from New London, Conn. Capt. T. A. Scott, Harbor Master of that port, outlined to the board of governors of the Motor Boat Club of America many excellent reasons for the races being held there, which were rejected because of the distance from New York city, undoubtedly the center of interest. The committee decided last Friday that the "races would be held in waters adjacent to New York," which probably will be Huntington Harbor, provided arrangements can be made to remove oyster stakes and other obstructions.

Throwing the Life Ring.

In a lecture before the Motor Boat School, West Side Y. M. C. A., Principal Leslie Huxtable said:

"Every motor boat owner should practice throwing the life ring. First, get a good life ring—the best on the market—and then not less than a hundred feet of good rope to attach to the ring.

"The life ring is an awkward thing to handle, and it requires practice to drop it in the right place. For the sake of his guests the motor boat owner should know how to throw a ring accurately, for no one knows when a friend may fall into the water and be carried away from the boat by the tide. On such occasions every second counts. So have your ring handy; have the rope properly arranged so that it won't foul, and then know how to throw it.

"A few hours' practice will make most men

proficient, and then keep in practice by throwing the ring every few days."

Canoeing

A. C. A. Membership.

NEW MEMBERS PROPOSED.

Eastern Division.—E. S. Walker, 80 West School street, Woonsocket, R. I., by George A. Smith.

Western Division.—Charles R. Bull, P. O. Box 284, Kenilworth, Ill., W. S. Holly, 1446 Mulberry street, Rockford, Ill., William Welles Hoyt, M.D. 4314 Lake avenue, Chicago, Ill., and Maynard H. Riley, C. U. Tel. Co., Springfield, Ill., all by H. F. Norris; J. Edward Forsell, 1635 12th avenue, Rockford, Ill., by J. C. Van Duzer; F. W. McKinney, 5720 Woodlawn avenue, Chicago, Ill., by J. W. McConnell.

NEW MEMBERS ELECTED.

Atlantic Division.—6357, Eugene H. Hunter, 2813 Poplar street, Philadelphia, Pa.; 6358, Samuel L. Cornell, 507 West 179th street, New York, N. Y.

RESIGNATIONS.

Atlantic Division.—6148, Alexander Wright, Jr., Williamsbridge, N. Y.

Eastern Division.—3126, Ernest R. Adams, Boston, Mass.; 6241, Ralph L. Day, West Medford, Mass.

- April 23-24.—Spokane, Wash.—Washington State tournament, under the auspices of the Spokane R. and G. C. T. B. Ware, Pres.
- April 23-25.—Laurel, Miss.—Mississippi State tournament under the auspices of the Laurel G. C. Chas. Green, Pres.
- April 23-25.—Omaha (Neb.) G. C. F. T. Lovering, Sec'y.
- April 27-28.—Chicago (Ill.) G. C. E. B. Shogren, Sec'y.
- May 1.—Crete (Neb.) G. C. R. G. Spadt, Sec'y.
- May 2.—Jewell (Ia.) G. C. W. S. Hoon, Sec'y.
- May 2.—Dublin (O.) G. C. N. J. Dominy, Sec'y.
- May 2-3.—Kankakee (Ill.) G. C. E. F. Radeke, Sec'y.
- May 4.—Bethel, Conn.—Western Connecticut T. S. L. tournament, under the auspices of the Bethel G. C. C. K. Bailey, Sec'y.
- May 6-8.—Walla Walla, Wash.—Sportsmen's Association of the Northwest tournament, under the auspices of the Walla Walla G. C. P. P. Morrow, Pres.
- May 7.—Pittsburgh, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania Trapshooters' League tournament, under auspices of the Herron Hill G. C. Thos. D. Bell, Sec'y.
- May 7-8.—Vicksburg (Miss.) G. C. J. J. Bradfield, Sec'y.
- May 7-8.—Des Moines, Ia.—Hyperion G. C. W. E. Moyer, Mgr.
- May 7-8.—Columbus (Neb.) G. C. G. A. Schroeder, Sec'y.
- May 8-9.—Camden (Ark.) G. C. J. P. Wright, Mgr.
- May 8-9.—Columbus (O.) G. C. Lon Fisher, Sec'y.
- May 9.—Riverside, Ill.—National G. C. C. W. May, Pres.
- May 9.—Vergas (Minn.) R. and G. C. C. Scharf, Sec'y.
- May 9-10.—Charlotte, N. C.—Mecklenburg County G. C. E. P. Coles, Sec'y.
- May 9-10.—David City (Neb.) G. C. E. D. Taylor, Sec'y.
- May 14-15.—Adel, Ia.—Adel G. C. C. F. Clarke, Sec'y.
- May 14-16.—Columbus, Ga.—The Interstate Association's seventh Southern Handicap tournament, under the auspices of the Columbus G. C.; \$1,000 added money. The winner of first place in the Southern Handicap is guaranteed \$250 in cash and a trophy. Elmer E. Shaner, Sec'y-Treas., Pittsburgh, Pa.
- May 15.—Mt. Holly (N. J.) G. C. A. J. Delle, Sec'y.
- May 15.—Spring Valley (Minn.) G. C. J. M. Carey, Sec'y.
- May 15-16.—Fairmont, W. Va.—West Virginia State tournament, under the auspices of the Fairmont G. C. Ed. H. Taylor, Sec'y.
- May 15-17.—Peoria, Ill.—Illinois State tournament, under the auspices of the Illinois State S. A. Robert Scholes, Sec'y.
- May 16.—Scranton (Pa.) R. & G. C. M. F. Bohn, Sec'y.
- May 17.—Nevada (Ia.) G. C. E. W. Scott, Sec'y.
- May 17.—Pottsville (Pa.) G. & F. P. A. Elvin I. Elliott, Sec'y.
- May 18.—Phillipsburg, N. J. Alert G. C. Edw. F. Markley, Pres.
- May 20-21.—Iowa City (Ia.) G. C. C. Bothell, Sec'y.
- May 21.—Milton Junction (Wis.) G. C. W. H. Smith, Sec'y.
- May 21-23.—Waco, Tex.—Texas State tournament, under the auspices of the Waco G. C. E. S. Forsgard, Mgr.
- May 21-24.—Sunbury, Pa.—Pennsylvania State tournament, under the auspices of the Sunbury-Selinsgrove G. C. J. W. Schoffstall, Sec'y.
- May 22.—Galion (O.) G. C. C. C. Mandeville, Sec'y.
- May 23.—Mt. Morris (Ill.) G. C. H. W. Cushing, Sec'y.
- May 23.—Portage (Wis.) G. C. J. Raup, Sec'y.
- May 23-24.—Waterloo (Ia.) G. C. J. F. Libby, Sec'y.
- May 23-24.—Lexington, Ky.—Kentucky State tournament, under the auspices of the Fayette G. C. F. C. Bell, Sec'y.
- May 23-24.—Delta (Colo.) G. C. R. A. King, Pres.
- May 24.—Norwich, N. Y.—Chenango County G. C. E. D. Borden, Act. Sec'y.
- May 25.—New Haven, Conn.—Western Connecticut T. S. League tournament, under the auspices of the New Haven G. C. Wm. F. Alcorn, Sec'y.

DRIVERS AND TWISTERS.

The Mississippi State tournament will be held at Laurel, April 22-25. Squier money-back system; \$1000 added money—\$800 added by the club, \$200 by the Interstate Association.

W. H. Tanner, Secretary Sikeston Gun Club, writes: "Account of conflicting dates with Benton, Ill., Mr. Elmer E. Shaner, Secretary Interstate Association, has changed Sikeston, Mo., dates from May 29-30 to May 30-31."

A. Betti, Secretary of Mount Kisco Gun Club is trying to promote the excellent scheme of an organization to be known as Westchester County Trapshooting League. There are many thriving gun clubs among Westchester county shooters, so that such an organization should be welcomed by them. Clubs in the county are invited to communicate with Mr. Betti.

Mr. Fred G. Bills has challenged Mr. Fred Gilbert for the Hazard double target challenge trophy, which was won by Mr. Gilbert on July 10, 1911, at Wilmington, Del., during the week of the sixth Eastern handicap. Mr. Bills has sent me his check as a forfeit, and I am attaching hereto his letter to me on this subject:

J. T. SKELLY.

Chicago, Ill., March 18, 1912.—J. T. Skelly, Manager Sporting Powder Division, Du Pont Company, Wilmington, Del.: Dear Sir—I hereby challenge Mr. Fred Gilbert to shoot for the Hazard double-target championship trophy. The match to be held at some convenient day during the Eastern Handicap at Bradford, Pa., on July



TRAP SHOOTING



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

Fixtures.

May 1.—Syracuse, N. Y.—Onondaga G. C. G. M. Phillips, Sec'y-Treas., 213 Helen St., Syracuse, N. Y.

REGISTERED TOURNAMENTS.

April 2-3.—Birmingham (Ala.) G. C. O. L. Gary, Sec'y.
April 8.—Mt. Airy (Md.) G. C. Ray Watkins, Mgr.
April 9-10.—Moberly (Mo.) G. C. L. R. Hulen, Sec'y.

April 9-11.—Perry, Okla.—Oklahoma State tournament, under the auspices of the Perry G. C. Bush H. Bowman, Sec'y.

April 10.—Gaithersburg (Md.) G. C. R. M. Purdum, Sec'y.

April 11.—Atglen (Pa.) G. C. L. R. Lewis, Mgr.

April 13.—Rittersville, Pa.—Lehigh R and G. C. H. F. Koch, Sec'y.

April 15-17.—New Orleans, La.—City Park G. C. E. F. Leckert, Sec'y.

April 17-19.—Wichita, Kans.—Kansas State tournament, under the auspices of the Interurban G. C. C. W. Jones, Sec'y, 209 N. Main St., Wichita, Kans.

April 18.—Columbus (O.) G. C. L. Fisher, Sec'y.

9, 10, and 11. I think the conditions are that I am to forward check or draft for fifty (\$50) as a forfeit. Inclosed find personal check. You will have ample time to learn if the check is any good before the match takes place. Please notify the said Mr. Gilbert to be sure and bring along his very best shooting clothes, as I do not intend to give him over one-half dozen dead targets handicap.
F. G. BILLS.

F. R. Wickes, Secretary Orange Gun Club, reports great enthusiasm among members of that club. April shoots are 6th and 20th. Team shoot with Newton Gun Club, at Newton, N. J., April 20. Frank Hall cup shoot will take place on May 18, beginning at 2 o'clock. Traps open for practice at 12 o'clock. Club officers are: Geo. W. Wakeley, President; Roland Hopper, Vice-President; Abram Mosler, Treasurer; F. R. Wickes, Secretary.

Secretary Royal Robinson, of Indianapolis G. C., writes: "Please announce our spring shoot. Five 15-bird events, five 20-bird events, one 25-bird event. Total entrance \$19, and \$1 added for Squier money-back system. Optional sweepstakes, \$14.50. Latter is separate from regular program, and it is optional with contestant whether or not he makes entry for them. The money-back system does not apply to the optional sweepstakes. April 22 and 23. Not registered."

The biggest spring shoot of the year has been scheduled for Friday, April 19, at Freehold, N. J., when eight gun clubs of the New Jersey State Association will meet there to participate in the second contest for the silver loving cup presented by Frank Hall, of Ridgefield, as a 100-bird trophy. Under the rules by which the cup is presented, a shoot is to be held during the year on the grounds of each club, and the individual having the five highest scores captures the trophy. The Freehold Gun Club is the oldest clay-bird shooting club in New Jersey.

At a meeting of the executive committee of the Illinois Trapshooters' League, held recently, in Bloomington, dates for the summer shooting tournaments were decided upon as follows: Jacksonville, June 5-6; Peoria, July 16-17; Springfield, Aug. 7-8; Bloomington, Sept. 18-19. Decatur has been invited to join, the defunct gun club there having been reorganized, and the invitation will likely be accepted. Last year but one day was devoted to the periodical shoots. It was decided to shoot for two days, the change giving general satisfaction. Each match will be registered with the Interstate Association.

To-morrow night, at a meeting of the Illinois Interstate Gun Club Association, in Chicago, the subject of forming all of the gun clubs and various organizations of marksmen in the State into one grand organization, will be discussed. It is proposed to divide the State into districts and hold periodical shoots among the district associations, and annually to hold State competitions. At the present time there is in existence one State association, known as the Illinois Sportsman's, and the new project may not meet with much encouragement.

Last call for seventh annual amateur championship of America is herewith issued. It will take place under auspices of New York Athletic Club at Travers Island, Pelham Manor, N. Y., on April 4, with preliminary shoot all day of 3d. Pelham Manor is reached by New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R., or by trolley from 129th street and Third avenue, or from Grand Central Depot to Pelham, thence by trolley two miles across to gate of club. It is easily reached, and trains are frequent. Those coming from the east may change cars at New Rochelle or go through to Pelham. All expresses stop at New Rochelle, but not at Pelham. First ten men will receive prizes; winner gets a diamond-set medal. The championship calls for 200 targets in strings of 25, entrance \$8, including targets. For further particulars address A. E. Ranney, Secretary, Hudson Automobile Co., 1700 Broadway, New York City.

Birmingham handicap tournament will be held by Birmingham, Ala., Gun Club, April 2 and 3. Program: First day—Events 1 to 5, at 10 targets. Event 6, 10 pairs doubles. Last two events will be for double championship of the South; ten events at 10 targets, two events, handicap, 25 targets; handicaps 16 to 22yds. Last

two events constitute Great Birmingham Handicap. Second day—Ten events at 20 targets, two events, at 25 targets, handicap. Instead of dividing the money in several events Rosc system of 7, 5, 3, 1, or 40, 30, 20 and 10 per cent., thus giving a few shooters with the high scores the great bulk of the purse, we have adopted the plan of dividing into four equal moneys and into five equal moneys, so that any shooter who can break 16 and 17 targets will participate in the division of just as much money as does the shooter who breaks a straight. The handicap events are especially arranged to give the weak shooter the advantage, and in fact every care has been used to make this shoot one which will appeal particularly to the young trapshooter who has heretofore been diffident about entering into competition with the veterans of the game. Club officers are: Jas. H. Hillman, President; O. L. Garl, Secretary; Al. Geohagan, Cashier; Robert R. Skinner, Reporter.

W. G. BEECROFT.

Paleface Gun Club.

WELLINGTON, Mass., March 23.—Many of the Paleface Gun Club members are preparing in the weekly shooting matches here for the championship events in New York April 3 and 4. To-day a team match, a 100-target and a 50-target event constituted the day's program. The scores:
One hundred target match: Kirkwood 87, Osborne 83, Frank 81, Burnes 79, Clarke 77, Sweet 71, Muldown 62, Dominick 37.

Laurel Gun Club.

LAUREL, Miss., March 15.—Our weekly shoot occurred to-day, the following scores being made:

Shot at. Broke		Shot at. Broke	
C M Davis.....	100 65	V W Johnson..	75 62
Geo Bacon	75 59	O E Halbert...	75 59
Chas Green	100 77	H N Rogers...	50 28
S M Jones	100 59	W F Rumble...	75 52
P H Decker....	75 52	E Fordney	75 18
W Heald	100 52	N B Smith.....	75 59

H. N. ROGERS, Sec'y.

REMINGTON UMC

AUTOLOADING SHOTGUN

Five shots—Three to get the Cripples. Each separate shot under absolute control of the trigger finger. The action is simple, powerful and sure. Part of the recoil, ordinarily absorbed by the shooter's shoulder, is used to operate the mechanism. Not one single ounce of muzzle energy is lost. Handles the heaviest loads with least punishment. Handles all loads with equal ease and safety, and—a solid wall of steel stands between the shooter's face and the firing chamber always. As a repeater it is better balanced—quicker pointing—faster. As a single-loader it is simpler to operate. The simple completeness of the take-down permits ready cleaning of the barrel from the breech. The take-down screw is large and easily handled. Taken down the *Remington-UMC* Autoloading Shotgun measures 32 inches over all. Costs a little more because it is worth a little more.

Remington-UMC—the perfect shooting combination

REMINGTON ARMS — UNION METALLIC CARTRIDGE CO.
299 Broadway - - - - - New York City

Boston A. A.

Boston, March 23.—George B. Clark and T. C. Adams tied in the shoot for the take-home trophy. Clark won on shoot-off at 25 targets with 24½. The conditions were excellent. R. A. Faye was high gun in the shoot for the Barbey trophy, 50 targets. During the afternoon R. A. Faye broke 130 targets straight without a miss. This is the record for our traps at Riverside.

Take-home trophy:					
G B Clark.....	7½	50½	*S Mixer.....	0	41
T C Adams.....	0	50	C C Clapp.....	2½	41½
*C Biddle.....	0	49	C P Keeler.....	6½	41½
S A Ellis.....	2½	48½	G L Munroe.....	9	40
M Ballou.....	4	48	C P Blinn.....	7½	40½
*E Wigglesworth	0	48	F Whitney.....	7½	39½
D Lockwood....	0	48	G Hassam.....	0	39
R A Faye.....	0	46	F Richards.....	12	39
J L Snow.....	2½	44½	F H Owen.....	4	38
G L Osborn.....	6	44	J Ballou.....	0	38
H W Knights....	10	44	*C Austin.....	0	35
*E A Staples....	0	44	M E Cobb.....	12	37
J E Lynch.....	4	44	L H Davis.....	7½	32½
C B Tucker.....	2½	43½	J H North.....	5	22
W B Farmer....	2½	43½	*E Farley.....	0	22
W C Brooks....	5	43			
Shoot-off:					
G B Clark.....	2¾	25¾	T C Adams.....	0	23
Barbey trophy, 50 targets:					
R A Faye.....	50		S A Ellis.....	42	
M Ballou.....	49		W C Brooks.....	42	
*E A Staples....	49		G B Clark.....	42	
T C Adams.....	48		F Whitney.....	41	
C Hassam.....	48		C Hutchins.....	41	
J E Lynch.....	47		*J Ballou.....	40	
*E Wigglesworth	47		C P Blinn.....	40	
*S Mixer.....	46		G L Munroe.....	39	
J L Snow.....	46		C B Tucker.....	37	
*D Lockwood....	46		F L Owen.....	37	
C P Keeler.....	44		H W Knights....	36	
*C Biddle.....	43		C L Osborne....	34	
C C Clapp.....	43		M E Cobb.....	30	
W B Farmer....	43		F H Richards....	29	
L H Davis.....	43				
Team shoot:					
Beetleheads.					
E Wigglesworth..	95		T C Adams.....	98	
D Lockwood.....	94		R A Faye.....	96	
C Biddle.....	92		S A Ellis.....	88	
S Mixer.....	87		J L Snow.....	88	
Geo Hassam.....	87-455		W B Farmer....	84-454	
Average.....	.91		Average.....	.90 45	
			C. B. TUCKER, Capt.		



YALE UNIVERSITY GUN TEAM.

Left to right: B. H. Scott, '13; L. H. Thompson, '13; G. E. Dimock Jr., '12 (captain); H. R. L. R. Emmet, '12; Spencer Biddle, '12.

Jersey City Gun Club.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., March 20.—Thirty-two shooters took part in the all-day shoot of the Jersey City Gun Club on March 20, and while the day was good and bright, there was a strong wind from the west that caught the clays pretty soon after leaving the trap and caused a good many of the crack shots to miss a lot of them.

By far the best work of the day was done by Carl von Lengerke, of New York, who led both the professionals and amateurs, and shot consistently all day, finishing with a percentage of 84 for the 200 targets, which was going some, all things considered.

R. Morgan, of the Bergen Beach Gun Club was the high amateur for the day with 82 per cent., but was closely followed by J. E. Englert, of Topton, Pa., and W. J. Simpson, of Roselle Park, N. J., who finished with one less target, and B. M. Shanley, Jr., with two less for the day.

The office was in charge of Hank Stevens, and he was ably assisted by Jack Fanning, Neaf Apgar, Carl von Lengerke and T. Davis. The scores follow:

Shot at. Broke		Shot at. Broke	
C von Lengerke	200 168	H O Allyn.....	200 119
R Morgan.....	200 164	L S Page.....	160 115
J E Englert....	200 163	P L Coffin....	160 109
W J Simpson... 200	163	H J Schlicher..	120 87
H H Stevens... 200	163	E E Hallinger..	140 112
B M Shanley, Jr	200 162	J J Geiger.....	120 86
G H Percy.....	200 161	E von Lengerke	120 92
N Apgar.....	200 161	Capt Doe.....	120 84
C W Billings... 200	159	C R Babson....	120 73
J T Fanning... 200	158	T Dukes.....	100 77
J Hendrickson..	200 153	H Bercong.....	80 55
F Hall.....	200 152	M H Apgar....	80 35
W Hassinger... 200	148	F L Apgar....	80 30
D Dixon.....	200 145	H Matthis....	80 32
T Davis.....	200 133	E F Sobers....	60 25
F H Jackson....	200 126	H A Keller....	20 17

SECRETARY.

Birmingham Gun Club.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 22.—R. R. Skinner was high gun in the 100-hird match with 93, followed by J. K. Warren, Ed Holt and Geo. Lyons with 92.

The weather was rather disagreeable for good shooting. John Fletcher made the long run of the day and finished in third place with 90. James Hillman, last week's champion, shot away below his average, as he has not shot below 90 this season before. R. R. Skinner, John Warren, Geo. Lyon and Garl each made a perfect score of 20.

Everything is in readiness for the grand Birmingham handicap tournament, April 2 and 3.

The many friends of Geo. Lyon were glad to have him with us, and he promises to come back oftener hereafter. It is with regret that we learn he cannot be with us during our tournament.

Geo. Hillman was in town also after the shoot, and will spend several days here. The local Dupont bunch is too busy to get out to shoot at present; but will look after the smokeless end as soon as the dynamite end is a little more settled. Hank Hamilton, of that bunch, is shooting well again, and his many friends

will be glad to see him on the firing line again. Geo. Lyon did the best shooting at doubles; he is some performer with his pump, when it comes to doubles.

Shot at. Broke		Shot at. Broke	
R R Skinner... 100	93	Mrs Garl.....	100 79
Ed Holt..... 100	92	A Henderson... 100	78
Geo Lyon..... 100	92	J Hillman..... 100	76
J K Warren... 100	92	Wm Dunn..... 100	75
J Fletcher... 100	90	H C Ryding... 100	71
J C Broyles... 120	89	R H Baugh... 80	59
Ira Armstrong..	100 88	Scott Joy..... 100	55
O L Garl..... 100	86	R L Kennon... 100	52
G Hillman... 100	81	Goodman..... 60	39
Ed Cornwell... 100	81	J T Colbourn... 40	30
P H Lallande.. 100	80		
Doubles:			
Geo Lyons..... 120	97	Mrs Garl..... 48	25
R R Skinner... 96	72	P H Lallande... 48	20
G Hillman... 96	67	J C Broyles... 24	19
Goodman..... 72	45	H C Ryding... 24	15
J K Warren... 48	41	Ed Cornwell... 24	14
Wm Dunn..... 48	32	J Fletcher..... 24	14
O L Garl..... 48	30	A Henderson... 24	13

West Chester Gun Club.

WEST CHESTER, Pa., March 23.—Please find scores of the opening shoot of the season of the West Chester Gun Club. Harry Sloan was high with 96, Baldwin, Cleveland and Morris were runners up with 91. Mr. Worthington managed the shoot in his usual good form.

Shot at. Broke		Shot at. Broke	
Worthington... 100	89	Mace.....	65 54
Charles..... 100	81	Massey.....	60 52
Pyle..... 100	80	Good.....	40 35
Eachus..... 100	76	Hunt.....	40 35
Mardin..... 100	82	Temple.....	25 16
Soley..... 100	85	Geolier.....	50 21
Chandler..... 100	79	Egan.....	30 13
Wiley..... 100	77	Finegan.....	30 14
Morris..... 100	91	Woodcock... 30	20
Baldwin..... 100	91	Reid.....	30 23
Cleveland... 100	91	McCormick... 20	8
Sloan..... 100	96	Grooms.....	30 14
Happersett... 100	86	Barnes.....	20 14
Minker..... 100	89	Speakman... 25	16
Irwin..... 100	80	Woodward... 10	6
Dr Henry..... 100	80	Martin.....	10 1
Logan..... 100	56	Schroth.....	10 5

F. H. EACHUS, Sec'y.

Cleveland Gun Club.

THE weekly club shoot of the Cleveland Gun Club, held March 23, at Shooting Park, was fairly well attended, seventeen shooters taking part in the various events. The afternoon was somewhat gloomy, very poor light, which always helps to make poor scores for some. The high man of the bunch was Capt. Geo. Freeman, with a brand new green suit and his hair parted in the middle. When the first two scores were counted up, the monthly and the annual, 100 targets, the Captain had broken 88, which made him high gun for the day.

George says there is nothing like having nerve, and he knows the day is coming when he will break 100 straight. Blakeslee and Hogan were out again, and a shooting match it was, but Jack came out on top. Hogan says there is another day coming, and when it comes it will be Hogan day. The scores:

Shot at. Broke		Shot at. Broke	
Blakeslee..... 150	130	Harris.....	100 77
Doolittle..... 150	130	Rockwell.... 100	75
Freeman..... 150	127	Thorp.....	100 70
Hogan..... 150	127	Peebles..... 100	68
Rogers..... 150	127	Cross.....	100 62
Stevens..... 150	113	Wall.....	50 37
Genner..... 150	110	Riley.....	50 33
Stepp..... 150	109	King.....	50 32
Brainard..... 150	104		

F. H. WALLACE, Mgr.

Genesee Gun Club.

UTICA, N. Y., March 23.—The Genesee Gun Club had good sport this afternoon at the Riverside traps. Several recruits were added to the membership list, everybody shot well, and visitors were present from Norwich, Herkimer and Iliion. The scores averaged well, and indicate that Utica, and this section generally, will occupy a prominent place on the clay pigeon shooting map during the season of 1912. The scores made in the regular program follow:

Events:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Targets:	10	15	10	15	10	15	10	15
Corfield.....	8	13	7	13	9	12	8	14
Gammage.....	8	13	8	12	8	13	9	14
Biddlecome... 5	9	8	10	10	12	8	11	
Bonney..... 8	10	9	12	9	11	7	13	
Tobin..... 7	11	6	10	7	10	8	10	
Loughlin..... 7	12	9	10	6	13	8	14	
Reamer..... 6	9	8	11	10	12	7	...	
R Brunner... ..	6	10	6	9	5	10		
Keeler..... ..	10	6	11	7	10	8	11	
McCurley... ..	..	..	12	5	10	7	11
Connelly..... ..	..	..	..	8	11	8	10
H Jones..... ..	..	..	..	8	5	9	
Williams... ..	..	..	..	7	12	6	10
Parker..... ..	..	..	..	9	5	11	
Wells..... ..	..	..	..	7	4	8	

Ye Oak Meadow Gun Club.

IN the weekly shoot at the Ye Oak Meadow Gun Club range, March 23, Dr. Parker scored the highest with 61 out of 75. Other scores were: Zinn 54, Douglas 51, Newman 51, Donahue 49, Krupp 34.

Competition in the Gillespie cup shoot has narrowed down to three contestants. Krupp leads with 206; Douglas is second with 184, and Zinn third with 183. Two shoots remain to finish up this event. In the Dupont trophy shoot, Zinn leads with 136 out of 150. The standing of the members in this event is as follows: Parker 133, Newman 131, Douglas 126, Krupp 119, Donahue 90. This event is over half run, but as yet no marksman has attained such an advantage as to warrant picking a winner. A total of 250 targets will be shot at in this event, 200 to count in the scoring.

New York Athletic Club.

PELHAM MANOR, March 23.—The event to-day was the team shoot with Yale gun team. The home club won by 76 targets. Yale's poor showing was due to the augmenting of their regular shooting strength of five men by three substitutes in order to meet the eight-man team of N. Y. A. C. The three added members shot very badly, particularly Talbot, who broke only 37 out of his 100 clays. Five to five, the score would have been 409 to 419, allowing N. Y. A. C. their five high guns. R. L. Spotts was high gun for N. Y. A. C. with 92, while B. Scott made 86 for Yale G. C.

W. J. Simpson won a leg on March cup. C. W. Billings took a pedestal from under St. Patrick's Day trophy. R. L. Spotts has another claim on President's cup. G. J. Corbett made good on one more support for Pelham trophy, while F. A. Hodgman from 20yds., won distance handicap. The scores:

New York A. C.	Yale Gun Club.
R. L. Spotts..... 92	B. Scott 86
C. W. Billings..... 85	G. Dimock 84
G. J. Corbett..... 82	L. Thompson 81
W. B. Ogden..... 80	H. Emmett 80
G. F. Pelham..... 80	S. Biddle 78
A. L. Ranney..... 77	W. Keeler 68
F. A. Hodgman..... 71	J. Banks 47
F. H. Schaffler.... 70—637	W. Talbot 37—561

March cup, 25 targets, handicap: W. J. Simpson (3) 24, R. L. Spotts 23, B. Scott 22, S. Biddle 22, G. F. Pelham (2) 22, J. I. Brandenburg (5) 22, D. F. McMahon (3) 22, L. Thompson 21, G. M. Thompson (3) 21, J. G. Corbett (1) 21, W. B. Ogden (1) 21, F. A. Hodgman 21, A. E. Ranney (1) 20, W. J. Elias (2) 20, F. H. Schaffler (2) 20, E. N. Huggins (6) 20, G. Dimock 19, R. R. Debacher (4) 19, C. W. Billings (1) 18, E. L. Haas 18, H. Emmett 18, A. P. Walker (6) 16, W. Keeler 16, E. McLenore 16, J. Banks 11, W. Talbot 9.

St. Patrick's day cup, 25 targets, handicap: C. W. Billings (1) 25, E. N. Huggins (6) 25, G. F. Pelham (2) 24, G. Dimock 23, W. B. Ogden (1) 22, R. L. Spotts 22, B. Scott 21, H. Emmett 21, L. Thompson 21, A. E. Ranney (1) 21, W. J. Elias (2) 21, J. I. Brandenburg (5) 21, E. L. Haas 20, G. J. Corbett (1) 20, R. R. Debacher (4) 20, G. M. Thompson (3) 19, F. A. Hodgman 18, W. Keeler 18, W. J. Simpson (2) 18, F. H. Schaffler (2) 18, A. P. Walker (6) 18, E. McLenore 17, S. Biddle 17, J. Banks 12, W. Talbot 11.

Shoot-off: C. W. Billings (1) 24, E. N. Huggins (6) 23.

President's cup, 25 targets, handicap: C. W. Billings 22, G. Dimock 21, G. J. Corbett (1) 21, B. Scott 20, A. L. Ranney (1) 20, F. H. Schaffler (2) 20, G. F. Pelham (2) 20, H. Emmett 19, L. Thompson 19, D. F. McMahon (3) 19, J. I. Brandenburg (5) 19, G. Biddle 18, E. L. Haas 18, W. B. Ogden (1) 18, W. J. Elias (2) 18, R. R. Debacher (4) 18, F. A. Hodgman 15, W. Keeler 15, A. P. Walker (6) 15, G. M. Thompson (3) 14, W. J. Simpson (2) 12, J. Banks 10, W. Talbot 8.

Pelham trophy, 25 targets, handicap: G. J. Corbett (2) 25, D. F. McMahon (3) 25, W. B. Ogden (2) 24, B. Scott 23, R. L. Spotts 23, C. W. Billings (1) 23, G. F. Pelham (3) 23, H. Emmett 22, W. J. Elias (3) 22, S. Biddle 21, G. Dimock 21, A. E. Ranney (2) 21, F. H. Schaffler (3) 21, W. J. Simpson (3) 21, G. M. Thompson (4) 21, J. I. Brandenburg (6) 21, L. Thompson 20, W. Keeler 19, F. A. Hodgman (1) 18, R. R. Debacher (5) 18, E. L. Haas 16, A. P. Walker (6) 16, J. Banks 14, W. Talbot 9.

Shoot-off: G. J. Corbett (2) 25, D. F. McMahon (3) 20.

Distance handicap, 25 targets: F. A. Hodgman (20yds.) 21, G. J. Corbett (20) 18, F. H. Schaffler (19) 17, C. W. Billings (20) 16, R. L. Spotts (21) 16, W. J. Elias (17) 16, W. J. Simpson (18) 15, D. F. McMahon (18) 15, G. F. Pelham (19) 14, A. E. Ranney (20) 13, R. R. Debacher (16) 13, E. L. Haas (16) 13, J. I. Brandenburg (16) 13, A. P. Walker (16) 13, G. M. Thompson (18) 11.

Crescent Athletic Club.

BAY RIDGE, N. Y., March 23.—Full scores were made in every one of the five matches shot here to-day. The weather was raw and cold. The attendance way above normal. The scores:

Take-home trophy, 100 targets: H. M. Brigham 90, F. S. Hyatt 89, J. H. Vanderveer 85, H. B. Vanderveer 83, F. B. Stephenson 81, C. A. Lockwood 81, A. E. Hendrickson 79, George Felix 77, C. W. Berner 76, Charles Blake 76, J. F. James 75, G. G. Stephenson, Jr., 73, W. W. Pell 72, George Brower 71, J. S. Lawson 69, C. H. Pulis 69, H. T. Spooner 69, J. P. Fairchild 68, W. W. Marshall 66, C. R. James 65.

Stiver trophy, 25 targets, handicap: A. Blake (3) 25, J. F. James (1) 21, H. M. Brigham 21, George Felix (1) 21, C. H. Pulis (3) 21, A. E. Hendrickson (5) 21, F. B. Stephenson 20, C. Blake (1) 20, J. A. Vanderveer (2) 20, G. E. Brower (3) 20, J. P. Fairchild (3) 19, C. R. James (1) 18, G. G. Stephenson, Jr. (3) 18, C. W. Berner (3) 17, W. W. Pell (4) 17, H. T. Spooner (2) 16, C. A. Lockwood (3) 15, W. W. Marshall (7) 15, F. S. Hyatt (1) 14, F. Crampton (5) 13.

Vanderveer trophy, 25 targets, handicap: J. F. James (1) 25, H. B. Vanderveer (2) 24, C. A. Lockwood (2) 23, H. M. Brigham 22, C. Blake (1) 21, George E. Brower (3) 21, W. W. Pell (4) 21, George Felix (1) 20, H. T. Spooner (2) 19, J. P. Fairchild (3) 19, C. R. James (1) 19, C. W. Berner (3) 18, F. S. Hyatt (1) 16, C. H. Pulis (3) 16, A. C. Henry (5) 15, W. W. Marshall (1) 15, F. B. Stephenson 14, F. Crampton (5) 13, G. G. Stephenson, Jr. (3) 12.

Monarch cup, 25 targets, handicap: C. W. Berner (3) 25, H. B. Vanderveer (5) 25, J. F. James (1) 23, J. H. Vanderveer (2) 22, C. Blake (1) 22, C. H. Pulis (3) 22, C. R. James (1) 21, H. Blake (3) 21, H. M. Brigham 20, G. G. Stephenson, Jr. (3) 20, George Felix (1) 18, H. T. Spooner (2) 18, A. G. Henry (5) 18, J. P. Fairchild (3) 18, F. B. Stephenson, 17, F. S. Hyatt (1) 16, C. A. Lockwood (3) 16, W. W. Pell (4) 16, F. Crampton (5) 14, George E. Brower (3) 13, W. W. Marshall (7) 13.

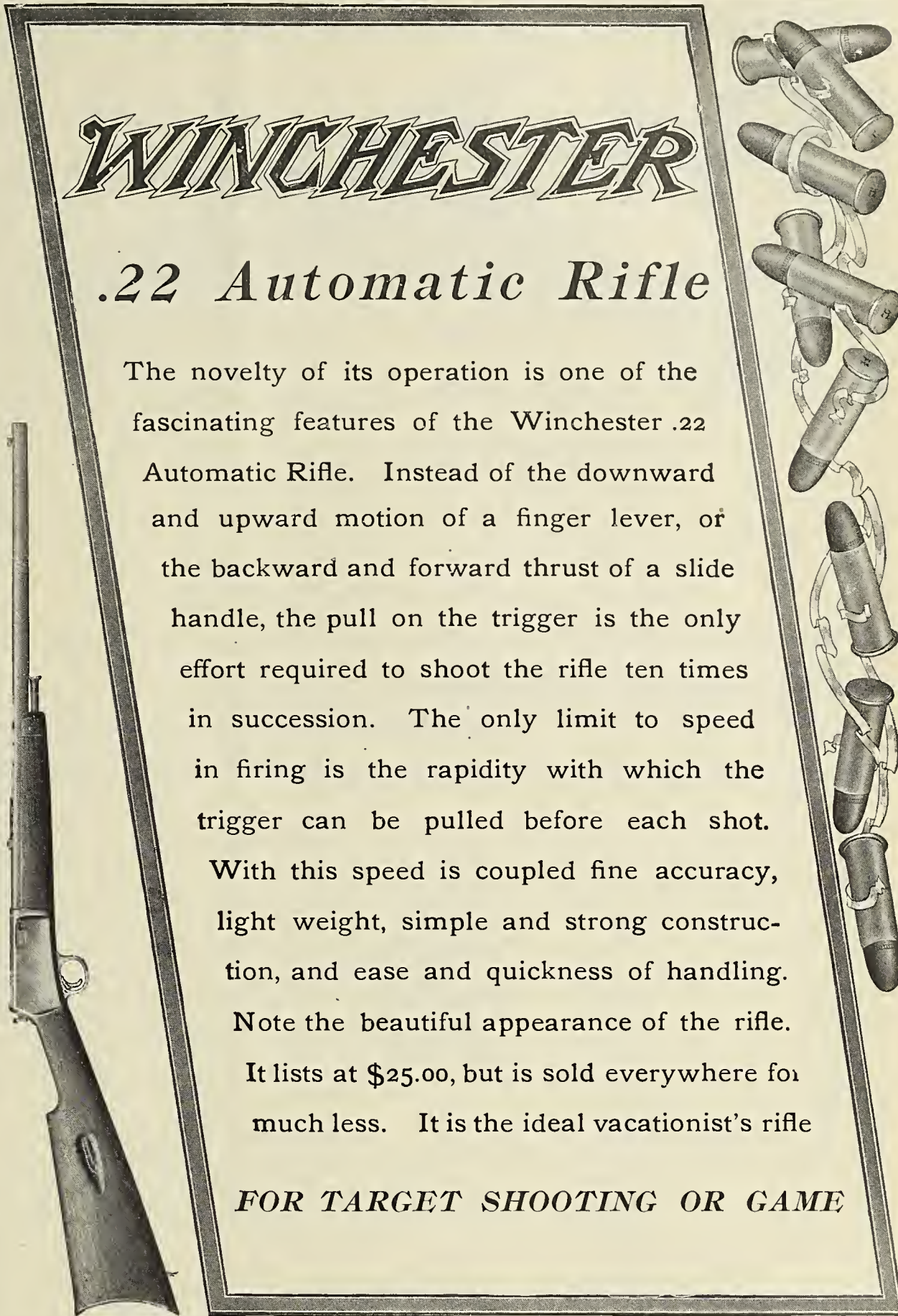
Team shoot, 25 targets, handicap: A. Blake (3) 25,

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C. Blake (1) 20; total 45. C. F. James (1) 24, F. S. Hyatt (1) 14; total 40. F. B. Stephenson 22, C. R. James (1) 17; total 39.

Greenwich C. C.

GREENWICH, Conn., March 23.—Much interest was evinced in the point contest for handicap trophy. Mr. B. Foster scored 99 out of 100 from 20yds., while E. C. Wills made 94 from 28yds. Present standing and day's scores follow:

M. B. Foster (20) 99, E. C. Wills (28) 94, E. T. Hall (28) 90, George M. Peacock (20) 85, N. Webb (24) 85, Baron Von der Ropp (scratch) 76, J. W. Masury (scratch) 74.

Handicap event: Foster 4 points, E. C. Wills 2 points, E. T. Hall 1 point.

Club championship: Foster 4 points, Baron Von der Ropp 2 points, J. W. Masury 1 point.

Montclair Gun Club.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., March 23.—Only one event was shot here to-day, which was for the sixth leg on spring trophy. It was taken by Seymour Crane with 48 out of 50 with 6 handicap. The scores:

First Round—J. C. Atwater (5) 18, I. S. Crane (6) 23, I. S. Crane, Jr., (10) 13, Ed. Winslow (6) 19.

Second Round—Atwater (5) 21, Crane (6) 25, Crane, Jr., (10) 15, Winslow (6) 21.

Hercules Gun Club.

TEMPLE, Pa.—The target shoot held at this place for the inanimate target championship for Berks and adjoining counties, under the auspices of the Hercules Gun Club, was fairly well attended, twenty amateurs shooting the programme, which consisted of five 20-target events, a total of 100 targets. Event No. 2 was a race of 10 pairs of doubles, in which eight of the boys entered.

The weather was excellent up to 3 P. M., when it became cloudy and stormy. The targets had a full regulation 50yd. flight, and all worked to perfection.

Event No. 1, 100-target championship: Prutzman 83, Keller 76, Wilson 73, Roder 78, L. Wertz 84, Reed 71, Weider 75, Mohn 72, Metz 69, Brunner 79, Rahn 72, Ludwig 55, Adams 90, Miller 81, Shupp 74, Behm 77, Bowers 61, Eisenhouer 85, Schmoyer 55, F. Wertz 77.

Event No. 2, 10 pairs doubles: Adams 15, Lee Wertz 12, Prutzman 7, Behm 12, Rahn 11, Miller 11, Reed 10, F. Wertz 14.

A. K. Ludwig.

Peters

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MARCH 9-16, 1912

- CHAMPIONSHIP MATCH:** L. C. Buss, second, score 2475 out of a possible 2500.
Five of the ten high men and thirty-eight of the sixty contestants used PETERS SEMI-SMOKELESS Cartridges.
- CONTINUOUS MATCH:** L. P. Ittel, H. M. Pope, L. C. Buss and Wm. Keim tied with three other contestants for first place, with three perfect scores each.
L. P. Ittel tied for Premiums, with five perfect scores of 75.
- ZIMMERMAN TROPHY:** M. Dorrlor won with 19½ degrees.
L. P. Ittel, second, 22 " "
L. C. Buss, third, 25 " "
- BULL'S EYE MATCH:** H. M. Pope, second, 6½ degrees.
M. Dorrlor, third (tie), 7 " "
- MOST BULL'S EYES:** T. H. Keller, first, 80 bulls.
F. M. Bund, second, 62 " "
Gus Zimmerman, third, 28 " "

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Camden Shooting Association.

CAMDEN, N. J., March 23.—The housewarming tournament of the Camden Shooting Association was held to-day, and was won by Chas. H. Newcomb, of the Independent G. C., of Philadelphia, with 97 out of 100. C. B. Platt, of Salem, N. J., a member of the Meadow Springs Club, was second with 94. For the Class B prize there were six ties, and four ties for the Class C trophy. The scores:

*H H Stevens..... 96	G Radcliffe	72
John Foster	J Bowman	62
C B Platt	W Kunkel	66
John Bedorf	J Anthony	74
Dr Ewing	R Hall	73
H E Perry	W Clegg	86
Joel Davis	H Fisher	89
J H Morris	A Worthington	81
H G Greene	E A Bonsall	76
E Halloway	Kirshner	68
W Wakeman	Fleming	79
J H Eyster	Fontaine	84
Edwards	Wells	76
F Halloway	W L Borden	89
H F Tompkin	Newcomb	97
J Pedlow	Freeman	85
H Eyre	W Lippincott	84
G A Clark	Aiman	85
*L B Lewis	W Johnson	72
*T H Keller, Sr..... 88	Warren	84
E F Slear	Gilbert	61
R Lamb	Moore	60
F Ziegler	Turner	72
J Davis	J Peacock	81
H Athony	Bowers	50
J Griffith	Miller	40
*J F Pratt	Lichtenstein	68
Judson	Groves	26
H R Armstrong	Cross	73

*Professionals.

Mineral Springs Gun Club.

WILLOW GROVE, March 23.—In one of the largest target shoots conducted by the Mineral Springs Gun Club to-day, the program called for nine events, with a total of 125 targets, and an added 25-target event, in which Worthington and Cooper tied with 23. Schwartz, of Lansdale, was high gun with 105, and Noah Clark, of Doyleston, and Ollie Houpt, of the Mineral Springs Club, tied for scratch place with 100 breaks each. The scores:

First event, 10 targets: Clark 6, Kates 7, Schwartz 7, Metz 9, Harding 7, Pierson 8, Houpt 8, Worthington 9.
Second event, 15 targets: Clark 13, Kates 13, Schwartz 9, Metz 10, Harding 11, Pierson 10, Houpt 10, Worthington 10.
Third event, 15 targets: Clark 12, Kates 13, Schwartz 14, Metz 10, Harding 11, Pierson 11, Houpt 13, Worthington 10, Potts 9.
Fourth event, 15 targets: Clark 10, Kates 12, Schwartz 14, Metz 13, Harding 12, Pierson 9, Houpt 10, Worthington 10, Potts 7.
Fifth event, 20 targets: Clark 18, Kates 13, Schwartz 19,

Metz 13, Harding 15, Pierson 15, Houpt 15, Worthington 11, Cooper 12, Brandt 12, Nash 13, Potts 10.

Sixth event, 10 targets: Clark 8, Kates 6, Schwartz 7, Metz 6, Harding 7, Pierson 7, Houpt 9, Worthington 6, Cooper 7, Brandt 8.

Seventh event, 15 targets: Clark 14, Kates 9, Schwartz 14, Metz 10, Harding 13, Houpt 13, Pierson 12, Worthington 11, Cooper 13, Brandt 12.

Eighth event, 10 targets: Clark 7, Kates 8, Schwartz 8, Metz 5, Harding 9, Pierson 8, Houpt 8, Worthington 9, Cooper 8, Brandt 8.

Ninth event, 15 targets: Clark 13, Kates 8, Schwartz 13, Metz 8, Harding 11, Pierson 12, Houpt 12, Worthington 9, Cooper 13, Brandt 9.

Total for the nine events: Clark 100, Kates 87, Schwartz 105, Metz 85, Harding 96, Pierson 92, Houpt 100, Worthington 87, Cooper 53, Brandt 49, Potts 26, Nash 13.

Special event, 25 targets: Clark 20, Harding 19, Worthington 23, Houpt 21, Cooper 23.

Alert—Lehigh Championship.

EASTON, Pa., March 23.—Alert Rod and Gun Club, of Easton, and Lehigh Rod and Gun Club, of Bethlehem, this afternoon decided the championship of the Lehigh Valley. Each team had won a victory. To-day's contest took place in Phillipsburg and was won by Alert. The decision was based on two out of three wins. The scores follow:

Hahn	18	J Taylor	20
E Smith	20	W Raub, Sr..... 17	
H Koch	16	E Markley	21
E Bruch	19	F Raub	21
E Eberts	16	W Stahl	21
C Miller	21	G Hartman	20
E Dorn	18	A Hartman	16
W Schrader	22	H Hausman	20
F Kethcheledge	19	W Raub, Jr..... 16	
Fluck	12-191	G Young	22-194

Edward Markley, of the Alert Club, was high gun at the general shoot that followed the match, breaking 92 out of 100 targets.

Gloucester Gun Club.

GLOUCESTER CITY, N. J., March 23.—There were fourteen entrants in the shoot for a turkey, and at the end of the tenth round there were five ties for the prize, and in the shoot-off Stokes Prickett, shooting for H. Sterling won. The shoot-off between Husted and Gibbons, left over from last week, again was postponed because of absence of Mr. Husted. The scores:
Weekly shoot, prize, a turkey: B. Martel 10, S. Prickett (shooting for Sterling) 10, F. Bennett 10, Prickett 10, T. Gibbons 10, H. Cheesman 7, A. Dasch 7, W. Murray 7, H. Githens 8, E. W. Wilson 6, B. Boyde 6, Gus Hargesheimer 6, E. Black 6, W. Moran 6.
Shoot-off, miss-and-out: S. Prickett (shooting for Sterling), 3, Martel 2, Prickett 1, Bennett 1, Gibbons 0.
Sweepstake, miss-and-out: Gibbons 7, Martel 6, Bennett 6, McLaughlin 5, Dasch 2, Black 2, Hargesheimer 1.

Essex County C. C.

WEST ORANGE, N. J., March 23.—C. E. Daly won four out of five events here to-day, shooting from scratch in each event. Hart won the odd event, early bird trophy. The scores:

Committee cup, 100 targets, handicap: Daly (0) 88, J. A. Hart (0) 81, B. M. Shanley, Jr. (0) 86, I. K. Taylor (24) 80, Peter Hauck, Jr. (16) 77, L. H. Ross (24) 87, A. O. Headley (16) 78.

March cup, 25 targets, handicap: Daly (0) 23, Hart (0) 19, Shanley (0) 21, Taylor (6) 16, Hauck (4) 17, Ross (7) 19, Headley (4) 18.

Heller trophy, 25 targets, handicap: Daly (0) 23, Hart (0) 17, Shanley (0) 24, Taylor (6) 18, Hauck (4) 17, Ross (7) 24, Headley (4) 17, Roland Ross (8) 18.

Shanley cup, 10 pairs doubles: Daly 13, Hart 12, Shanley 11, Taylor 8, Hauck 7, Ross 12, Headley 13, Ross 12. On the shoot-off between Daly and Headley the former won, 12 to 0.

Early bird handicap, 25 targets: Daly (0) 22, Hart (0) 23, Shanley (0) 21, Taylor (6) 24, Hauck (4) 20, Ross (7) 24, Headley (4) 24. Ross won on the shoot-off with a score of 23.

Saturday cup, 25 targets, handicap: Daly (0) 20, Hart (0) 19, Shanley (0) 20, Taylor (6) 20, Hauck (4) 18, Ross (7) 20, Headley (4) 18. Daly won on the shoot-off with a score of 23.

Larchmont Y. C.

LARCHMONT, N. Y., March 24.—The wet weather gunners turned out in their oilers to-day and shot through an interesting program.

L. Antoine won three events and was second in two others. In the 100-bird handicap match, he broke 98; Z. C. Offutt was second with 97. Antoine was also the winner of the leg for the March cup, after a shoot-off with R. L. Spotts, W. B. Short and K. R. Hooker. His third win was the leg for the Bemis trophy, after a shoot-off with Offutt and Hooker.

Ralph L. Spotts was high gun for the day with 116. He also won the 15-target scratch contest with a full score. W. B. Short tied with Offutt and Antoine in the shoot for the Held trophy, and in the shoot-off, Short won. He also won leg for the accumulation cup, breaking 49. Antoine and Offutt tied for second place with 48 each. In the 10-target scratch contest, J. H. Henry was successful, returning a full score, and beating J. H. Henry by 1.

Keystone Y. C. Trophy.

AFTER being tied up with Mooney for the gun offered by Keystone Yacht Gun Club for the special target shoot at Tacony, Sidebotham won in an extra event by smashing 21 of his 25 targets to Mooney's 19.

Sidebotham and Mooney broke 23 of their 25, Marsden finished second with 22, while George and Haigh tied with 21. Scores: Sidebotham 23, Mooney 23, Marsden 22, George 21, Haigh 21, Thompson 20, E. Betson 20, Wimmesberger 19, Paul 11, Harris 12, Foster 14, McKerney 15, Rice 16, C. Betson 17, Ritter 17, Abbott 18.

Marine and Field Club.

GRAVESEND BAY, N. Y., March 24.—Following are the scores for Saturday:

Trial shoot, 25 targets, scratch: E. H. Lott 22, J. M. Knox 19, C. B. Ludwig 17, J. H. Emanuel, Jr. 15, C. M. Camp 14, C. D. Sayre 13, E. D. Church 17. Won by E. H. Lott, who managed to get his last two targets, with Mr. Knox falling down on his last two.

March cup, fourth leg, 100 targets, handicap:

E H Lott.....	0 85	J M Knox.....	16 70
C B Ludwig.....	4 82	C D Sayre.....	4 70
C M Camp.....	4 80	J H Emanuel.....	4 60
E D Church.....	20 76		

Lott gained the fourth leg. He has been shooting wonderfully well with his new gun, and Saturday was a very bad day for shooting, as the wind that blew over Gravesend Bay was something dreadful, and the targets flew high and fast. Ludwig was second and Camp third. Saturday, March 30, will be the last day of shooting for the March cup.

Trophy shoot, 25 targets, handicap:

E H Lott.....	0 24	E D Church.....	5 17
C D Sayre.....	1 22	C M Camp.....	1 17
C B Ludwig.....	1 20	J H Emanuel, Jr....	1 15
J M Knox.....	4 14		

Again Lott managed to take the event, Sayre a close second.

Club sweepstake, 25 targets, handicap:

J M Knox.....	4 23	C B Ludwig.....	1 18
E H Lott.....	0 22	C B Sayre.....	1 18
E D Church.....	5 19	C M Camp.....	1 16

Club sweepstake, 25 targets, handicap. Tie between Lott and Knox shot off at 25 targets to decide the stake, in the next event, being the same conditions:

E H Lott.....	0 22	J H Emanuel.....	1 20
J M Knox.....	4 22	C M Camp.....	1 18
E D Church.....	5 19	C B Ludwig.....	1 16
C D Sayre.....	1 18		

Club sweepstake, 25 targets, handicap:

E H Lott.....	0 24	J H Emanuel.....	1 24
J M Knox.....	4 23	C M Camp.....	1 21
E D Church.....	5 20	C B Ludwig.....	1 23
C D Sayre.....	1 24		

Lott, according to conditions, won from Knox for the previous event, but there being a tie between Sayre, Lott, and Emanuel for the stakes, they shot off at the same condition in the next event.

Club sweepstake, 25 targets, handicap:

C D Sayre.....	1 24	J M Knox.....	4 20
J H Emanuel, Jr....	1 22	E D Church.....	5 19
E H Lott.....	0 21	C B Ludwig.....	1 19
C M Camp.....	1 20		

Won by Sayre, this being the first event of the afternoon that Sayre managed to get.

Match shoot, 25 targets, handicap. Lott giving Sayre and Emanuel, Camp and Church each 5 birds handicap, for sweepstakes:

C D Sayre.....	5 24	C M Camp.....	5 20
J H Emanuel, Jr....	5 22	E D Church.....	5 20
E H Lott.....	0 21		

Lott won two and lost two, breaking even on the shoot.

Same conditions as previous event, 25 targets, handicap, only Sayre and Emanuel shooting against Lott with a deduction of one bird over the last shoot:

E H Lott.....	0 22	C D Sayre.....	4 21
J H Emanuel, Jr....	4 21		

President Towne was out of town, but he telephoned during the morning, stating that he would offer a take-home trophy, which is the custom each Saturday, to the best net score at the close of the day for a 25-bird match. Following are the scores: C. M. Camp 19, E. H. Lott 18, J. H. Emanuel 18, J. M. Knox 18, C. B. Ludwig 18, E. D. Church 17, C. D. Sayre 17.

As it was getting dark, it was very hard to see some of the birds, so the scores were not very high, Camp being high gun with four close seconds.

GEO. H. BENDER, Supt.

Meadow Springs Gun Club.

GIDEON won the spoon offered for the high man in Class B with 25 straight. He also broke straight for the Henry trophy, and was high gun for the day with 92 out of 100. Scores:

Class A:			
Flagler.....	2 16 18 ..		18
Class B:			
Gideon.....	9 13 9 11	0 25 25 25	92
Thompson.....	7 10 10 14	1 23 24 24	89
Web.....	8 8 7 10	6 16 16 18	67
Renner.....	9 13	0 10 10 23	64
Letford.....	7 14	1 18 19 23	63
Coye.....	8 11	0 21 21 22	62
Emery.....	8 10	2 16 18 ..	36
Ivins.....	.. .. ..	4 19 23 23	..
Spaeth.....	.. .. ..	4 6 10 ..	10
*Milbourn.....	5 9 .. ..	.. 13 13 ..	27
*Mayers.....	2 8 1 8 ..	.. 6 6 8	33
*Seehold.....	6 10 9 13	.. .. ..	38
*McKane.....	9 13 .. ..	.. 17 17 ..	39

*No class.

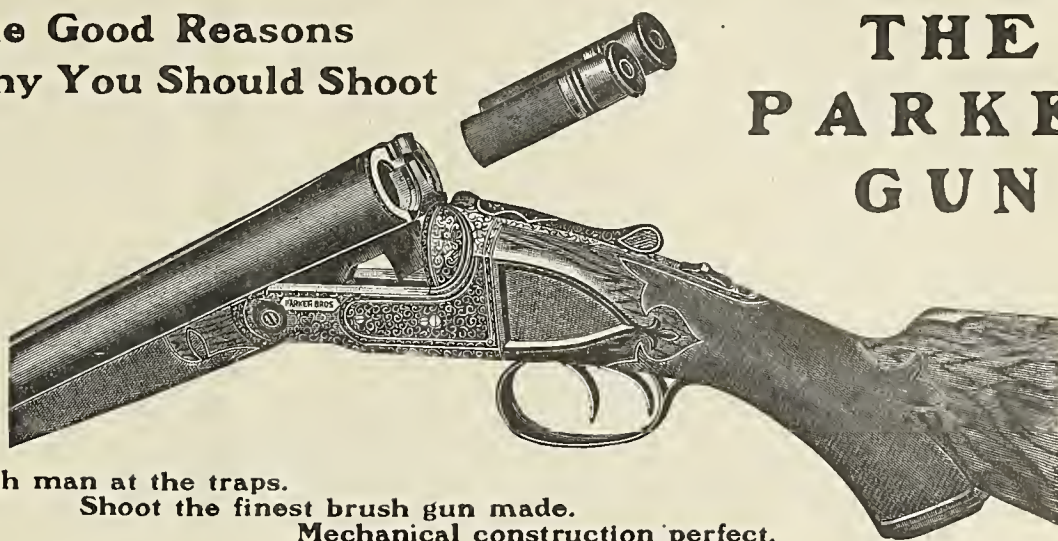
Stamford Rod and Gun Club.

STAMFORD, Conn., March 23.—Two events comprised the program here to-day. Fifty-bird handicap was won by J. M. Carr with 48 from scratch, excellent shooting under existing weather conditions. E. L. Hatch took the 100-bird handicap with 89 from scratch. The scores:

Fifty-bird handicap: J. M. Carr (0) 48, E. L. Hatch (0) 45, A. S. Pitt (4) 39, R. A. Gillespie (2) 36.

One hundred bird sweepstake: E. L. Hatch (0) 89, J. M. Carr (0) 87, A. S. Pitt (8) 79, R. A. Gillespie (4) 81.

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Hudson Gun Club.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., March 24.—There were only three squads brave enough to face the cold, nasty rain today and come out to the grounds for a little practice at the traps. Bill Hassenger, who came over from Newark, was the main squeeze, being high gun with 90 per cent.; Dave Engle was the runner-up with 85 per cent.

There was a match between Billy O'Brien and Kid Williams, at 100 targets, O'Brien allowing Williams a handicap of 10 birds, but Billy was the man to get the "mit," he losing out by 5 birds.

Kurzell challenged Beyersdoff to shoot at 12 pairs. Scores: Kurzell 5, Ben 12—good shots, yes? Joe Whitley has positively refused to shoot any more matches with Tom Kelly. He had to admit that Kel was a shade too strong for him to attempt to beat; but he says that he will take a chance at 50 birds with Kurzell.

On April 7 we hold our next club shoot; on April 21, our annual merchandise event takes place, open to all amateurs, and on June 2, the sixth contest for the Frank Hall trophy, open to all amateurs of the State of New Jersey, will be shot off on the Hudson Gun Club grounds. So come out next Sunday and get acquainted with us. Everybody is welcome here. Take Turnpike car at Pennsylvania Ferry at Jersey City, or any transfer point in Newark, ride to the Hackensack River bridge, get off on the west side and walk north to the D., L. & W. tracks, where you will always find the Stars and Stripes flying to greet you.

Events:	1	2	3	4	5	6
Targets:	25	25	25	25	25	25
D D Engle	22	22	22	22	18	..
H Higgs	18	19	22	19	20	21
W Hassenger	22	20	24	24	..	..
J Williams, Jr.	18	21	20	14	..	..
W Hassenger, Jr.	12	18	15	17	15	17
C von Lengerke	20	19	22	20	20	22
J Williams	19	17	19	19	19	..
B Beyersdoff	12	16	17	17	12	15
W O'Brien	19	21	19	20	16	19
R Young	17	17	24	17	..	..
J Nieman	10	15	10	9	15	11
T Kelly	15	19	19	20	19	18
C Kurzell	11	16	18	15	11	..
J Whitley .....	..	..	20	22	15	17
H Dodd	11	14	16	14	..	..

SECRETARY.

Hartford Gun Club.

THE Hartford Gun Club announces Saturday, July 27, as the date of its tournament this summer, particulars of which will appear later. This club is the good old Colt Gun Club, renamed and reorganized, and is now in a flourishing condition, with an active membership of over seventy—"more a-comin'."

The present officers are: President, L. H. Bradley; Vice-President, R. N. Clark; Secretary, R. D. Stevens; Treasurer, L. R. Libby; Field Captain, H. F. Nichols. The executive committee consists of the president (official), S. O. Purinton and W. R. Newsome.

The club suffered an irreparable loss in the untimely death of its late treasurer, John M. Root, who was killed by being thrown from an automobile, and all sportsmen and trapshooters hereabouts share in our sorrow. His manly and genial ways will never be forgotten.

The season's program calls for fortnightly shoots, some special events and the tournament mentioned.

Our latch-string is always out, and visiting shooters are heartily welcome. More anon.

Chicago Gun Club.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 23.—Eleven took part in the meet and several good scores were made, although the day was bad for shooting hard. All events were from the 16yd. line. A. F. MacLachlan, amateur, led in every event to-day. Professional honors were divided by Stannard and Amn. Scores:

Practice event, 25 targets: A. H. Amn 24, A. F. MacLachlan 23, J. H. Jaggart 23, W. D. Stannard 23, W. A. Davis 22, O. P. Goode 21, L. Jeff 20, H. E. Dickerman 20, C. W. May 18, H. L. Deffert 16, E. Malmlier 13.

Event No. 1, 50 targets: W. D. Stannard 48, A. F. MacLachlan 40, J. H. Jaggart 45, L. Jeff 43, O. P. Goode 43, W. A. Davis 43, A. H. Amn 42, C. W. May 41, H. E. Dickerman 38, E. Malmlier 28.

Event No. 2, 25 targets: A. H. Amn 25, A. F. Mac-

Lachlan 23, W. D. Stannard 23, L. Jeff 22, W. A. Davis 22, O. P. Goode 21, H. E. Dickerman 20, H. L. Deffert 18, C. W. May 17.

Event No. 3, 12 pair: W. D. Stannard 21, A. F. MacLachlan 20, W. A. Davis 19, A. H. Amn 19, O. P. Goode 18, L. Jeff 18, H. E. Dickerman 15, J. H. Jaggart 8.

Event No. 4, 12 pair: A. F. MacLachlan 20, W. A. Davis 20, A. H. Amn 20, H. E. Dickerman 19, L. Jeff 18, O. P. Goode 18, J. H. Jaggart 16, H. L. Deffert 16, C. W. May 15.

Don't Let 'Em Get Your Goat.

THERE is a sure enough laugh in the program of Highland Amateur Shooting Association at Edge Hill, Pa. This is it:

Event No. 2—The "John P. Burn Memorial Challenge Trophy" will be shot for as follows: The club will purchase a number of silver medals with a goat represented thereon. Members may purchase medals whenever they desire at the rate of 65 cents a piece. A member may challenge any other member to shoot for his goat (medal). The challenge need not necessarily be accepted. If more than one member challenge one other member, the highest man in event No. 1 may have the privilege of shooting the challenged party. Winning the goat of a man in one's own class entitles the winner to one point; if won from a class above, two points; if from a class below, one-half point. At the end of the season, the member having the most points to receive the trophy. No person to win more than three medals from any one other member.

The entire season's program shows intelligence in its get up. Read this:

"The object of this program is to give all shooters an opportunity to participate in all the club events without the heavy expense necessary in the usual 100-target club events of the past. Our 1912 program will cost about \$2.50, including car fare, ammunition and entrance. A 100-target program of the past has cost from \$4 to \$5."

Pillow Gun Club.

PILLOW, Pa., March 23.—Owing to the high water, the Pillow Gun Club could not participate in their regular weekly shoot on March 16. However, on Saturday, the 23d, the water receded sufficiently to allow a friendly shoot, and all the old members were on hand with what seemed the spring shooting fever in its worst stage. Many visitors were present watching the targets reduced to dust. Scores:

Shot at. Broke		Shot at. Broke	
J A Bingaman.. 100	92	D W Reitz..... 100	73
J H Bingaman.. 100	85	A E Daniels.... 100	78
J E Bingaman.. 100	81	H V Runk..... 100	67
D M Bohner.... 100	90	H C Bohner.... 50	34
J A Shaffer 100	86	J A Beibler.... 50	42
J Buffington.... 100	80	J Buffingt'n, Sr. 50	37
T L Snyder..... 100	71	G Wert, Sr..... 50	40

J. A. BINGAMAN, Sec'y.

Independent Gun Club.

READING, Pa., March 23.—The Independent Gun Club held a live-bird shoot among its members on the Spring Valley grounds. Nine men participated. Col. Kofroth proved to be master of the game with 9 kills, while Morris was a close second with 8 to his credit. Blind landed third money, while Firing, Bowman and Murtof landed fourth with 6. Shaeffer, on his first attempt, landed but 2 kills. W. B. Lutz furnished the birds at the grounds. Scores:

Ten live birds: Firing 6, Kofroth 9, Stricker 5, Shaeffer 2, Blind 7, Bowman 6, Morris 8, Weidner 5, Murtof 6. A. K. LUDWIG.

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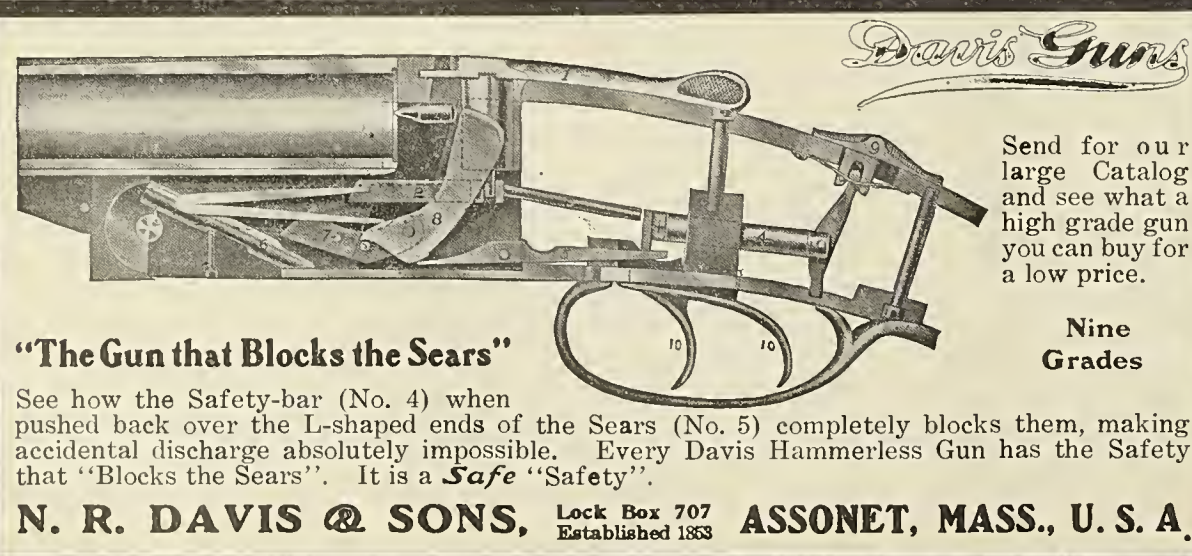
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Highland Gun Club's New Program.

THERE were present at this shoot twenty-eight shooters. In event No. 1, sterling silver spoon was won by high gun and high visitor.

In the straightaway event, five men received 3 points each; seven men 2 points each, and three men one point each. Under class system these men are distributed through each of the four classes, thus enabling those in each class to have a chance for the trophy.

In the memorial event, Meehan, Sr., defeated Landis, Sr., receiving 2 points; Harkins then defeated Meehan, Sr., receiving 2 points; and Landis, Sr., defeated Griffith, receiving 1 point.

In the class period events two Class A men are tied, one man within 1 target of the leaders and one man within 4 targets of the leaders, leaving ample opportunity for changes in position and assuring close contests right through the entire first period of three months. In Class B, four men are within 5 targets of the leader. Precisely the same can be said in all the classes as in Class A as to opportunities for contests during the entire period. In Class C, nine men are within 5 targets of the leader. In Class D, three men are within 5 targets of the leader. It will be seen that on account of classification, members of all degrees of skill have opportunities to win a trophy and the interest of close contests.

In championship event, fourteen men are within 5 targets of the leader, and of course, being a championship, it is absolutely a question of skill for the entire year, and there are many opportunities for changes in position.

In the club championship there are eleven men within 3 targets of the leader. The same may be said of this double championship, as the individual championship.

In the classes for the double targets for first period in Class A, three men are within 3 targets of the leader. In Class B, four men are within 3 targets of the leader. In Class C, nine men are within 3 targets of the leader. In Class D, three men are within 3 targets of the leader.

In the expert championship, there are ten men within 2 targets of the leaders. This, of course, is a yearly event and gives ample opportunity for changes.

In the expert events for the periods in Class A, there is only one target separating the leader and the last man. In Class B, 1 target separates the leader and the last man. In Class C, 2 targets separates three men and the leader, and in Class D, 1 target separates the leader and the last man. A careful study of this condition indicates the fact that the object of the program will unquestionably be accomplished, that object giving every one opportunity to win trophies and at the same time give them the excitement and interest of contests with men of about their own skill.

In considering these matters it must always be taken into consideration that a man of medium skill occasionally has an extra good day, and frequently one of expert skill has a poor day. There is no method by which such can be considered, and in any event one should be rewarded for his extra effort or result of such effort, and the other penalized for shooting below his form.

On account of the program being such a considerable departure from those usually offered, it may seem somewhat complicated, but any one who has had any experience at all can easily work out just how each event is run. Unfortunately one of the troubles with shooters is that they take everything for granted instead of carefully investigating what is given to them for their amusement.

Registered Tournaments.

The following tournaments have been registered with the Interstate Association during the week ending March 23.

May 3-8.—Walla Walla, Wash.—Sportsmen's Association of the Northwest tournament, under the auspices of the Walla Walla G. C. P. P. Morrow, Pres.

May 27-30.—Salt Lake City, Utah.—Utah State tournament, under the auspices of the Salt Lake G. C. E. J. Miller, Sec'y.

May 29-30.—Greensboro (Ala.) G. C. A. Lawson, Sec'y.

June 3-6.—Haines Landing, Me.—Maine State tournament, under the auspices of the Mooselucmaguntic G. C. R. L. Spotts, Pres.

June 5-6.—Jacksonville (Ill.) G. C. J. A. Groves, Sec'y.

June 6.—Coffeeville, Kans.—Forest Park G. C. Frank L. Ruthrauff, Sec'y.

June 10-11.—New Madrid (Mo.) G. C. D. R. Hunter, Sec'y.

June 10.—Ft. Wayne (Ind.) G. C. W. H. Scherer, Sec'y.

June 15.—Allentown, Pa.—Lehigh Valley S. A. Allen Heil, Sec'y.

June 15.—Beaver Dam, Wis.—Recreation G. C. L. H. Zimmerman, Sec'y.

June 19-20.—Idabel (Okla.) G. C. F. C. Butler, Sec'y.

June 20.—S. Madison, Wis.—Triangle G. C. H. G. Waterman, Sec'y.

June 26-27.—Freehold (N. J.) G. C. M. W. Conover, Sec'y.

July 2-3.—Milan (Mo.) G. C. N. A. Mewmaw, Pres.

July 6-7.—Swansea (Ill.) Country Club. W. C. Butts, Sec'y.

July 11.—Marion (O.) G. C. D. A. Orr, Sec'y.

July 17-18.—Peoria (Ill.) G. C. C. L. Portman, Sec'y.

July 26.—Huntington (W. Va.) G. C. A. C. Martin, Sec'y.

Aug. 7-8.—Springfield, Ill.—Illinois G. C. J. R. Leib, Sec'y.

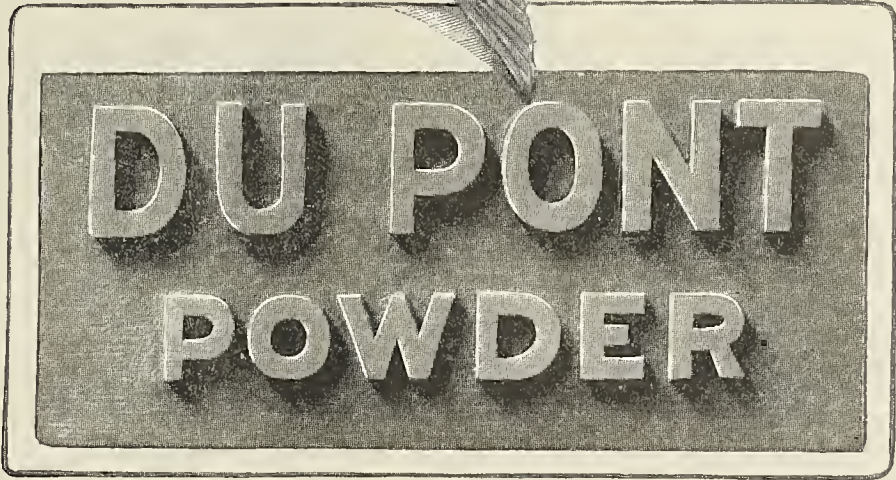
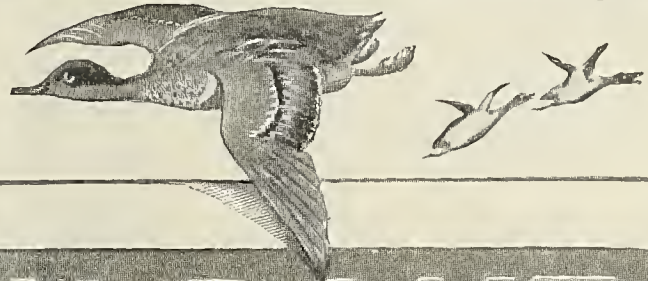
Sep. 18-19.—Bloomington, Ill.—McLean County G. C. C. A. McDermid, Pres.

ELMER E. SHANER, Sec'y-Treas.

Orange Gun Club.

ORANGE, N. J., March 23.—The principal event was a leg on the Unger cup, which was won by Ernest von Lengerke, with 47 out of 50. The other scores in the event were: Thos. Dukes 41, H. von Lengerke 40, Dr. F. W. Lockwood 39, F. R. Wicks 38.

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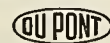
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Pioneer Powder Makers of America

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Wilmington, Del.

Mr. Dukes won a leg on the secretary's cup at 50 targets, the second 25 with gun below the shoulder. His score was 45 out of 50. Other scores: H. von Lengerke 37, Lockwood 31, Wakeley 34, Mosler 36, E. von Lengerke 37, Wickes 36.

There was considerable interest in the shooting of Phil Wakeley, son of Dr. George W. Wakeley. This ten-year-old lad with a 20-gauge gun broke 3 out of 10 targets. He has the makings of an amateur champion.

The Du Pont Gun Club.

W. S. COLFAX, JR., the amateur State champion, was high man with a total of 97 at the shoot on March 23. A. B. Richardson, of Dover, second with 95. Following the match Richardson challenged Colfax for the State championship title. The match will take place at the Du Pont traps on April 13.

Several other good scores were made. Neaf Appgar, of New York, broke 94 out of 100, tying with J. H. Minnick, of Wilmington. J. T. Skelley made a score of 93, E. A. Everitt 91. There were fifty-three entrants.

In addition to the shooting over the expert traps, there was a double target event, each contestant having 20 targets. In this event H. P. Carlon was high man, breaking 17. The prize was fifty shells.

The scores in the Coleman du Pont merchandise event were: Class A, 24 out of 25—Eugene du Pont; Class B, 24—D. J. Dougherty; Class C, 23—J. H. Minnick; Class D, 22—L. L. Jarrell.

Class A challenge cup match: E. A. Everitt (holder), 49 out of 50; H. Winchester (challenger), 46.

Class B spoon contest tie made previous Saturday: N. K. Smith 20 out of 25, P. J. Guest 19.

The scores, at 25 targets, were: Edmanson 23, Bush 21, E. du Pont 24, Richardson 23, Leedom 15, Guest 19, Crawford 12, Springer 14, Winchester 23, Tomlinson 17, Hoopes, Jr., 20, Curley 16, Anderson, Jr., 18, Morgan 19, Martin 23, Wood 13, Mathewson 19, Simon 12, Jarrell 22, Lyon 20, Lynch 16, Hammond 20, Dr. Bullock 9, Smith 18, Magahern 14, Robertson 23, Skelly 23, Apgar 23, Colfax, Jr., 25, Everitt 24, Davis 17, Dr. Betts 17, N. K. Smith 20, Mode 7, Dougherty 24, Hartlove 13, Carlon 21, Simon 13, Coyne 16, Major Ramsey 19, Dr. Patterson 16, Minnick 23, Goodman 14, Lindsay 12, V. du Pont 18, C. J. Dougherty 16, Lambert 13, Wilson 19, Kenworthy 17, Porter 11, Joslyn 18, Doremus 17, Wood 20.

Mt. Kisco Gun Club.

THE Mount Kisco Gun Club held an invitation shoot for the members of gun clubs in Westchester county. The club gave six prizes. In the first event, first prize went to W. McCormick, a loving cup; second, a Russian leather pocketbook; third, L. C. Remsen, 100 shells. Second event: First, a metal clock, A. Betti; second, fancy vest, L. M. Petry; third, 100 cigars, J. H. Miller.

Targets:	25	25	H. 25	Events:	1	2	3
Events:	1	2	3	Targets:	25	25	H. 25
J H Miller....	11	17	8 25	A Betti	13	20	5 25
*W McCormick	10	24	1 19	*E Carpenter..	11	19	6 24
*L M Petry..	12	18	7 25	*A Scovel	13	19	6 22
*E Townsend.	12	21	4 24	L Carson.....	9	20	5 22
F Smith	10	17	8 23	O McCully ..	10	15	10 19
L C Remsen.	12	22	3 23	*A Sutton.....	..	19	6 22
*W Beckley...	9	15	10 22	L Preston ...	5	7	12 19
C H Banks..	10	17	8 20	W Gardiner ..	9	16	9 20

*Visitors.

ACROSS THE PLAINS IN EARLY DAYS.

Continued from page 400.

"Wal, ef anybody likes moss-flavored grease, he mought relish it, but I never hankered fer it," was the response, while I fell to wondering whether moss-flavored grease would be more palatable than bacon flavor. Just at this juncture the fish gave a mighty flop, loosened the hook from its mouth and rolled down the slippery bank into the water. "No gre't loss," observed my host. "Only he'd a made a lot o' ile."

Despite the assurance that there were no fish other than cats in the branch, I had made ready one of my small hooks and was in the act of adjusting one of the crawfish, of which I'd put a number in my haversack, when my friend demanded to know what I thought I was going to do. I replied by making a long cast and proceeding to troll, slowly walking down stream.

"Thet line wouldn't hol' a four-poun' cat," he had just time to say when I had a strike and instantly became aware that something infinitely more gamy than a cat was on my line. I was regarded with open-mouthed astonishment while I pursued pickerel tactics and soon landed a three-pound fish of a variety then unknown to me.

"I'll be gewhizzled!" was the intelligent comment vouchsafed as my friend looked the fish over. "Thet's a sure 'nough white fish," was the final judgment, "'tho' I'd no idee they was any this side o' Injanny." From what I have since learned I am of the opinion that it was a small-mouth bass, though it did somewhat resemble the Lake Erie whitefish.

I had no sooner unhooked my fish than an idea, born of hunger, flashed into my mind and I said: "I'm going to make a camper's meal of that fish."

Dry, seasoned wood was plentiful and we soon had a big fire roaring in a shallow declivity between two mounds of earth. Taking the fish I wrapped it well in wet wire-grass, raked a spot in the glowing embers and covered it up in the coals. Then we sat and talked, catching a small cat in the mean time. Stripping off a broad section of bark from a green cottonwood, I made two platters, and at the expiration of thirty minutes, opened the fire to find the fish done to a turn. The skin and adhering cinders peeled off, the white, fragrant flesh slipped from the bones, and we had as appetizing a meal as ever tickled the palate of hungry man. I had a bag of pilot biscuit, designed for emergency, in my haversack, but no salt. The memory of "Dare Devil Dick" and how he used gun powder for seasoning came to me, and I dismantled a cartridge. The condiment was good and we ate heartily, my appetite surprising my friend.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]



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Fixtures.

FIELD TRIALS.

Oct. 28.—Southern Ohio Field Trial Association's second annual field trials. G. R. Harris, Sec'y, 15 West Sixth St., Cincinnati, O.

English Setter Club of America.

YOUR committee on 1912 field day has completed all arrangements for the seventh meet and begs to report as follows:

After numerous trips over various sections, excellent grounds have been secured at Medford, N. J., and although the train service is unfortunately not of the best, we will have to adjust ourselves to this condition in order to obtain what we believe will be the most satisfactory trial this club has ever held from the viewpoint of our first consideration whenever giving these field days—that of giving the dogs every possible advantage to "make good." The country over which we will run offers unlimited possibilities for range and speed and the quantity and quality of cover for the birds and bird work could not possibly be improved upon.

In order to make an early start on the morning of Friday, April 12, the members and their dogs will have to go down to Medford on Thursday evening, the 11th, on a 5:32 train from Market street ferry (Philadelphia side Pennsylvania R. R.).

Hotel accommodations and good accommodations for the dogs will be found in Medford. The committee will direct the members to the hotels upon their arrival. The charges will be found moderate.

Drawings in the derby class will be made at the Indian Chief Hotel during Thursday evening, so that owners or handlers must be present at that time. The all-age drawings will be made on the field during the running of the derby on Friday morning.

The trials will be started about 7 A. M. on Friday, the 12th, with the derby class, and if the entries warrant, the running of this class will be continued all day and the all-age class not run until Saturday morning, the 13th, but should the derby entry be light, the all-age class will follow immediately that same day, so that there is a possibility of finishing the meet on Friday and returning to Philadelphia late the afternoon of the 12th, but we can foretell nothing definite in this respect as we hope you will appreciate, so come down Thursday afternoon on that 5:32 train, prepared to stay one night and one day or just twice that long.

We take pleasure in announcing that Mr. John White, of Hempstead, Long Island, has been secured to judge the trial this year. Mr. White needs no introduction and with a gentleman of his experience and ability placing our dogs, this trial affords our members an unusual opportunity which we hope you will appreciate and "go the limit" with the number of your entries in order to take advantage of same.

Keep well in mind the day and the train you take for Medford. Drawings in the derby class will be made on the night of the 11th, and only by those actually present with their dogs.

Game Laws in Brief

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1912 DOG SHOW WINNERS

- 1. Splendidus. 2. Lady Betty of Astoria. Owned and imported by Jacob Ruppert, Jr., New York.
- 3. Knoxcroft. Bloodhound, bred and owned by Rookwood Kennels, Lexington, Ky.
- 4. Champion Mistress of Midlothian and Matchless Midlothian. Scottish Deerhounds, owned and bred by Midlothian Kennels, Netherwood, N. J.
- 5. Royal Maklulu. 7. Black Hussar. English Retrievers. Bred by Messrs. Chapman and Walton, Oakland, N. J. Hussar is owned by F. W. White, of New York City.
- 6. Yesdihc Challenge. Gordon Setter, owned and bred by Yesdihc Kennels, Easton, Pa.
- 8. Greystone Patriot. Rough Collie, owned and bred by Samuel Untermyer, New York.
- 9. Parsque. French Bull, owned and bred by Never-Never Kennels (Mary Winthrop Turner), Shelter Island, N. Y.
- 10. Zyclon of Perchina. 11. Postrel of Worozova. Russian Wolfhounds, two of the last three of this type to leave Russia, and the only dark-colored Wolfhounds in America. Owned by Valley Farm Kennels, Simsbury, Conn.

Should no response be made to your name when it is called at the hotel that night, the entry will be considered out of the running absolutely.

There are no trains down to Medford later than the 5:32, and no other means of reaching there except by automobile (17 miles from Camden, Marlton Pike, good stone roads).

Luncheon will be served on the grounds at 50 cents per.

Professional handlers will not be permitted to work members' dogs. Bitches in season will not be permitted to start or to be on the grounds.

There is no entry fee charged. Entries positively close April 6.

The trials will be held rain or shine.

Classifications, as at our former meets, will be made and prizes awarded as follows:

Dogs.—Highest total score 18 months of age or under. First prize, blue ribbon; second prize, red ribbon; third prize, yellow ribbon.

Bitches.—Highest total scores 18 months of age or under. Same prizes.

Dogs.—Highest total scores over 18 months of age. Same prizes.

Bitches.—Highest total scores over 18 months of age. Same prizes.

Highest scores for speed, range and style. Same prizes.

Highest scores for obedience and control. Same prizes.

Highest scores for bird work. Same prizes.

Highest total score, winner's class. Winner's prize, red, white and blue ribbon. Reserve winner's prize, red and white ribbon.

Special prize wins green ribbons.

Rosettes will be given in commemoration of placements in the derby and all-age classes.

First class certificates and bronze club medals will be awarded to all entries making a total score of 250 points or over. Second class certificates will be awarded to all entries making a total score of 200 points up to 250.

French Bulldog Club.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Since the Westminster Kennel Club show, we have received various news clippings of articles in which the inference seems to be that the Never Never Land Kennels is disappointed and somewhat discouraged at the results of said show in so far as the French Bull Dog is concerned. We are disappointed only at seeing such specimens as Nellcote Gamin and Gamin's Riquet overlooked. We wish to correct the untruthful statement that Ch. Charlemagne of Amersham was defeated, since he was shown for exhibition only and did not compete, and the same with regard to Ch. Pourquoi Pas and also to correct the misleading and untruthful statement in the advertisement of Noswal Kennels to the effect that Noswal Nabob had never been defeated. He was defeated by both Riquet and Ch. Charlemagne of Amersham at the Specialty Show of the French Bull Dog Club of America in April of 1911. During a period of about two years, one or another of the dogs of the Never Never Land Kennels has met and defeated all the prominent French bull dogs of the country, including champions and among these champion Nellcote Gamin. We except only Riquet and Enchantress. During this period of about two years, a record of 88 championship points and more blue ribbons and trophies than all the French Bull Dog Kennels in the country combined, leave us no room for discouragement with the result of our efforts to improve and popularize this breed of dog and build up the organization of the French Bull Dog Club of America.

We resent the publication through letter or advertisement of untruths or half truths that are intended to mislead. We may at times criticize the judging, but we shall always accept the judgment without protect. We have and always will, exert our utmost endeavors to expose fraud, abuse or dishonest practice in all matters pertaining to the dog. We shall support the French Bull Dog Club of America and its standard of type and we shall abide by

its constitution and by-laws as is incumbent on all its members.

We consider the Dollar Princess was fairly beaten by Enchantress, as the Dollar Princess both showed badly and was badly shown, but we shall take every opportunity to show her against Enchantress in the future till such time as the judgment is reversed. We consider the placing of Nabob over Riquet and Nellcote Gamin a joke and rather a poor joke at that. It may make the unskillful laugh, but it cannot but make the judicious grieve.

Our purpose in this hobby is to improve and protect the breed of the French bull dog and any breeder or kennel than can breed a champion will have our sincere congratulations and support. We shall use every effort to have honest and impartial judges. We believe that no one should officiate in the ring who is a professional handler of dogs of any breed, and we shall use our best endeavors to bring such a law about. MARY WINTHROP TURNER.

Maryland Kennel Club.

ONE of the biggest and most successful kennel meets of the year, and, with the exception of Westminster, the most successful financially, was that of Maryland Kennel Club, held March 15 and 16 in Baltimore. It is estimated that over 3,000 people paid admission during the two days of the show. Great interest was taken in the exhibit of the animal refuge association. T. Dudley Riggs is the president of the club and Dr. George W. Fisher is the chairman of the dog show committee. Mrs. Edwin J. Farber is the president of the refuge association, and the advisory board is composed of Right Rev. John G. Murray, Major Samuel H. Lyon, W. D. Gill, Richard Leupold and Joseph H. Pentz.

Boston Dog Show.

THERE have been 1,272 entries received for the Eastern Dog Club Show on April 2 in Mechanics' Hall, Boston. There are 868 dogs and 404 bitches. Boston bulls naturally lead the list with 190. Airedales come second on the list with 82, while English setters follow with 68. An interesting entry is that of E. P. McMurtry, who will show his six Norwegian bear hounds for the first time in this country. Four packs of foxhounds will show—two American and two English.

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Turnabout is Fair Play

For the past year my department has been turning out studied and thorough answers to thousands of letters from readers of FOREST AND STREAM. I have told hundreds of readers what sportsmen's goods they needed, and where to buy them, and that my advice has been satisfactory is proved by innumerable letters of thanks from my inquirers. I have enjoyed this work immensely, and am at your service every minute of the working year. Now then, I want you to do something for me.

What I want you to do is this: When you order by mail or purchase from a sporting goods house anywhere, mention FOREST AND STREAM. When you order direct from one of our advertisers, tell him you learned about the article you want in FOREST AND STREAM. When you write for catalog, speak of FOREST AND STREAM. In doing this, you fulfill a twofold purpose. You show the dealer what magazine is bringing him returns, thereby enabling him to learn if he is investing his money wisely in advertising, and you also help us because it is to our interest that the dealer should spend his money wisely, since the wisely spent dollar comes to FOREST AND STREAM.

We know that you readers of FOREST AND STREAM are buyers of sporting goods, and our advertisers, some of whom have used these columns for thirty-five years, have proved it—and now come on. Ask me some more questions.

MANAGER OF THE
INFORMATION DEPARTMENT
FOREST AND STREAM
127 Franklin Street New York

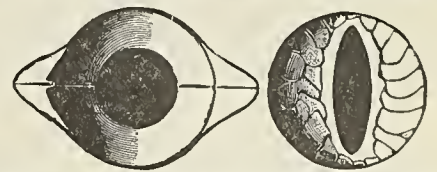
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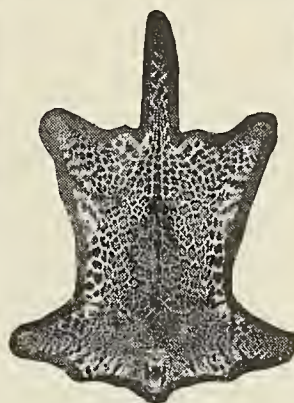
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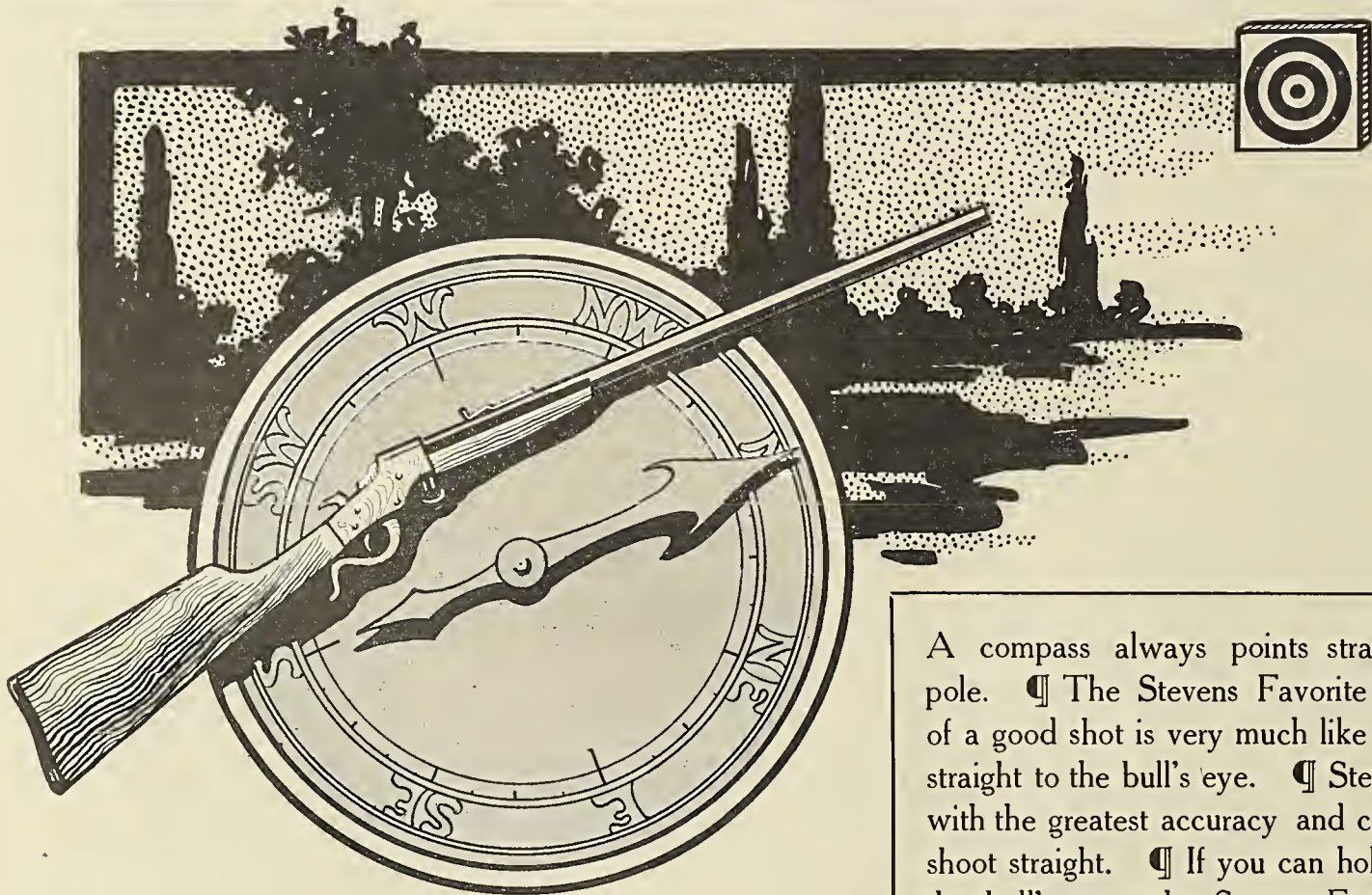
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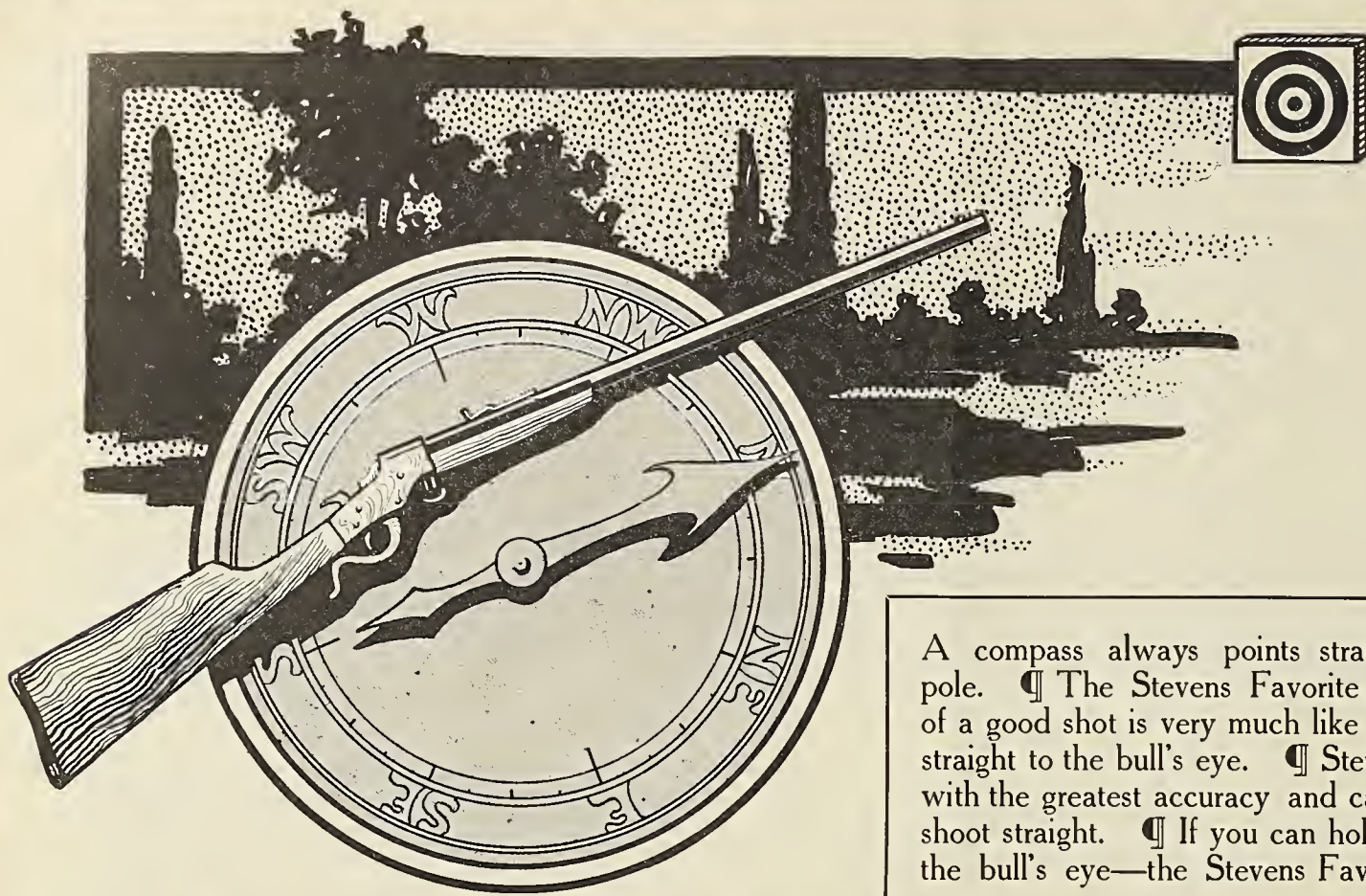
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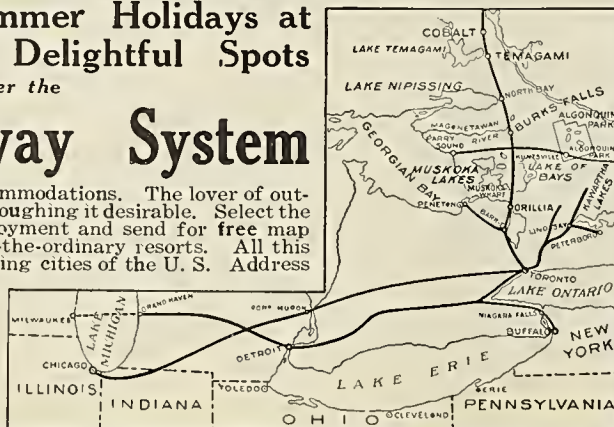
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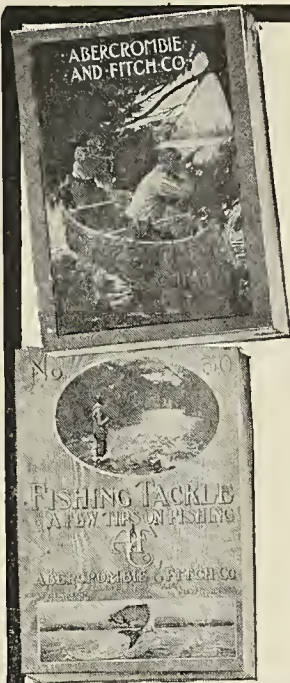
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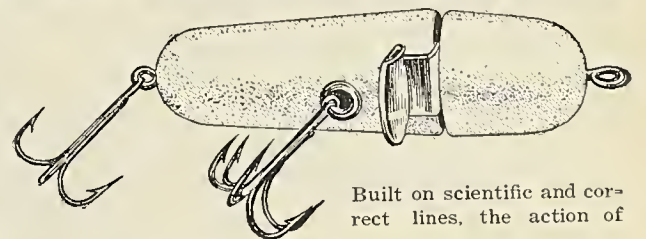
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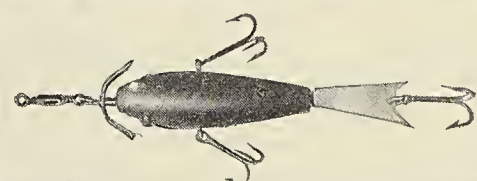
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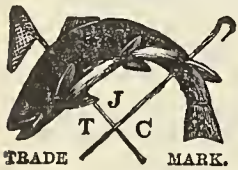
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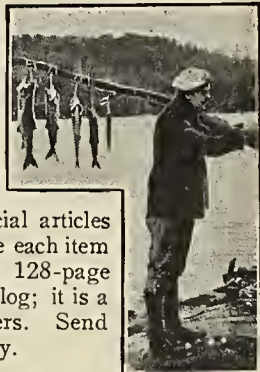
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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 1912.

VOL. LXXVIII.—No. 14.
127 Franklin St., New York.

A Fishing Trip to Lake Wenonah

By W. M. KEIL

PROBABLY nowhere in the Adirondacks today is there to be found a more perfect natural sportsmen's preserve than that section embracing Lake Wenonah, in Saratoga county, and the surrounding country. Far enough removed from the noise and hustle of town life, and off the beaten path of the summer boarder, it is still easily accessible by a pleasant drive of eleven miles from Northville, the terminus of the Fonda, Johnstown & Gloversville railway.

To anyone familiar with the Adirondacks from sections like Saranac, Tupper Lake or Big Moose, it is almost unbelievable that here at the very gateway of the North Woods stand properties as primitive and in many ways as virgin as when trodden by our forefathers before the Revolution.

Having occasion to be in that vicinity late last summer, I was invited by J. W. Olmstead to spend a few days at his camp, near Lake Wenonah, and incidentally to have a whack at some of the big speckled trout that lurk in countless numbers in this mountain spring. The drive from Mr. Olmstead's home in the busy little town of Northville took us something like three hours, as my host had several stops to make on the way—one place after apples, another for a jug of maple syrup and still another to leave some little delicacy for a sick friend. The road for the first few miles passes through what once must have been quite a thrifty farming community, but now for the most part abandoned and rapidly growing up with underbrush. At one of these old homesteads along the way live two elderly deaf and dumb ladies, and it seems to be a standing joke among many of the parties traveling up to the Olmstead camp to send the uninitiated in to ask some question, or to leave a message, for the old ladies' methods of communication are indeed wonderful to behold.

The drive I found to be a steady climb all the way, and where we left the main highway and turned into the private road, still a mile or so from camp, the elevation was about 1,800 feet. This is the real beginning of the Adirondacks, and is also the southeast boundary of the Adirondack forest preserve. Mr. Olmstead told me that no timber had been taken from his proper-

ties here for over twenty-two years, and then only the heavy spruce, so that with the hardwoods still standing and the effacement that twenty years' growth has made, it was no wonder that to me it seemed an untrodden wilderness.

Shortly after turning into the preserve, the roadway dips sharply down into a gorge, and here and there through the thick foliage I caught glimpses of Sand Creek, the outlet of Lake Wenonah, as it dashed madly over the boulders on its way to the Sacandaga. The Olmstead pre-

ping at the camp, and to Mrs. Lem, who was busily preparing the evening meal. After a good old fashioned appetizing supper, all hands adjourned to the piazza with their pipes. Mr. Judson I found to be a prince of entertainers with a seemingly inexhaustible fund of anecdotes and tales of Adirondack folk lore. Especially interesting were his stories of how, as a boy, he used to start from his home in Johnstown, carrying only his blanket, rifle, hooks and line and a few handfuls of salt, and stay for months alone in the big woods, traveling hundreds of miles, and depending entirely on his rifle, birch pole, and the wild fruits and berries of the woods for his subsistence.

As keeping late hours is not much of a success in this balsam-laden atmosphere, I was soon climbing the stairway to the second floor of the cabin, which is divided into four sleeping apartments, furnished with rustic furniture and the most comfortable beds imaginable. Scattered over the walls were pieces of birch bark upon which former occupants had scrawled original sayings, mottos, epigrams, etc. One I distinctly remember hung conspicuously near the head of my bed, and read something like this: "Laugh, and the world laughs with you; snore, and you sleep alone" but from remarks passed the next morning at breakfast, it was just possible that someone else should have occupied that room.

Although the morning did not appear favorable for either lake or stream fishing, we decided to try the lake, anyway, with flies first, and if with no success, to try trolling with small trout spoons. Hurriedly gathering our tackle together we took the trail leading to the lake, about 600 yards distant. Never shall I forget the impressive beauty of the scene as I caught my first glimpse of Wenonah Lake glistening through the narrow wooded aisle. In its forest-rimmed setting it lay like a mirror in the morning stillness. Not a ripple distorting the imaged reflection of the surrounding slopes. With the exception of the little boathouse at the outlet of the lake, the hand of man as yet had not marred the natural beauty of the shore line. Here and there old fallen and half submerged forest monarchs, glistening white in their nakedness, relieved the



LAKE WENONAH.

serve controls about two and one-half miles of this ideal trout stream, with its successions of quick foam-flecked rapids and deep, dark, mysterious pools, and it was with great difficulty that my companion restrained me from unpacking my fly-rod when I caught sight of it. The road from there on to the camp clings closely to this stream, and with its seductive voice still calling, we presently came out into a clearing of about twenty acres, containing the log cabin, barn, ice house and garden patch and looking for all the world like pictures I used to see in my history of a colonial homestead. All it lacked was a man with a rifle strapped over his back, plowing.

"Lem," the caretaker of the camp, met us at the stable and helped us lug our duffle over to the cabin, where I was introduced to a Mr. Judson and his guide, "Jerry," who were stop-

solid green of the overhanging bushes along the water's edge, while towering in the background old Camelback Mountain seemed to smile as he caught the glint of the rising sun coloring the jewel at his feet. I could begin to understand now why Mr. Olmstead, rather than detract from this sublime picture, had chosen his campsite so far from the lake, and in my enthusiasm at the enchanting view I stood many minutes in open-mouthed admiration, forgetting that my host was waiting in the boat, and that we were there for the fishing.

Slowly paddling along the shore we cast our flies for more than an hour without a rise. During this time not a fish had broken the surface of the water that we could see. Apparently they were not looking for flies or food on the surface, so taking off our small midges we rigged up with small double-bladed spoons, baiting one with a minnow and weighting them with split shot, tried trolling in the deeper water. Nothing doing. Not a nibble could we get all morning, although we tried every lure in our kits. I had noticed as we rowed along near the shore many runways where the deer came down to drink and nibble at the lily pads, and was told that this section was one of the best of hunting districts, both for deer and the smaller feathered game. And during the afternoon, while rambling through the woods, I saw plenty of evidence that an occasional bear still finds this a favorite abode.

The next day we tried the stream fishing, spending a delightful time clambering over its boulder-strewn course, and while not catching any record breakers, succeeded in tempting many a fair-sized specimen into taking our flies, and in return for their pluckily waged battles, to be liberated unharmed again to the water.

This stream is greatly augmented by the flow from a most remarkable spring that boils out of the mountain just above the camp. Throughout the most protracted dry weather its flow of 300 gallons of water per minute remains unchanged, while its temperature never varies but little from 40 degrees summer or winter. Where the brooklet from this spring enters Sand Creek, the owner has constructed several spawning races, and every fall many of the breeding trout from the larger brook ascend these raceways and deposit their eggs naturally. The spawners are later driven out of these brooders, and the outlet closed against further intrusion, so that each season sees several thousand little fellows hatch out and remain here until of a size sufficient to brave the larger waters of stream or lake.

Several more trials at fishing on the lake proved as unfruitful as the first morning's attempt, and Mr. Olmstead, I am sure, was beginning to think I doubted his statements that the lake really did contain fish. But on the evening preceding the day I was to leave, as we stepped out on the lake shore at the end of the trail, the entire surface of the water seemed alive with rising fish. As we hastily tumbled into the boat and pushed out, several silvery forms leaped clear of the water, falling back with a resounding slap, making our pulses bound, as with trembling fingers we looped on our flies. At my first cast a good sized fish half left the water in an attempt to take the dropper fly, and as he fell short, another took the trailer with a mighty swirl. A quick twist of the wrist, and I had him fast. Down he went into the depths, carry-

ing the tip of the pliant little rod into the water. Up he came again while I reeled furiously to take up the slack. As he leaped into the air I realized that I was fast to no fingerling, and that only careful handling would save this fish on such light tackle. Finally the strain of the rod began to tell on him, his surges grew less frequent, and he rolled on the surface, showing his crimson sides and belly. As I carefully reeled him in toward the boat I noticed several other trout trying to take the dropper fly. Another fish on that leader meant certain disaster, but with a deft dip of the landing net my companion lifted him safely into the boat, and I put down my rod to lovingly lift from the meshes of the net a two-pound speckled trout. The struggles incident to the landing of this fish, instead of frightening away the others seemed to excite their curiosity. Taking off the dropper fly, I cast again. Almost immediately several fish rose, and in their eagerness seemed to push each other out of the way, and I missed. Another cast, a strike, and this time I had him. A repetition of my former battle, and another two-pounder was lifted in, admired, carefully

unhooked and given his freedom. Some trout-ing, that! That evening there was no suspense of waiting for a rising fish, for as fast as we could cast our lines they rose, not only at the fly itself, but at the dropper loop, and the end of the line where it was fastened to the leader. And such trout! averaging over a pound each—plump, though splendidly proportioned; exquisite in their coloring, and carrying none of the earmarks of the incubation trough nor hatchery pool.

After about the twentieth fish had been landed and returned to the water—for we intended to kill none, unless an unusually large specimen—we decided that, as it was rapidly growing dark, it was time to stop, and though I would have liked to carry home with me one of the four or five-pounders that I certainly just missed hooking at different times, I was more than satisfied. And as we walked back to camp through the twilight I realized that such fishing comes but once in an angler's life time, and that probably never again would I be able to strike the trout in exactly the same voracious mood and fighting spirit.

Across the Plains in Early Days

By SAMUEL MANSFIELD STONE

(Continued from last week.)

DURING the afternoon following my fishing experience I galloped over a twenty-mile stretch of the most beautiful prairie I have ever seen. A gently rolling surface, from which the grass of the former year had been mowed or burned, was now covered with a thick carpet of green upon which thousands of the most beautiful floral patterns imaginable were spread by the hand of the master artist. It seemed almost a sacrilege to ride rough-shod over the gorgeous picture whose floral colorings made fragrant protest to the vandalism of my pony's hoofs.

I was never able to acquaint myself with the flora of the prairie as I would like to have done. Later in the season, however, I found that the so-called Michigan rose was indigenous to all of the high prairie country, and the pungent odor of attar of roses made heavy the atmosphere of early June. I also became familiar with that wonderful provision of nature, the compass plant, whose taper leaves always grow on the north and south sides of the stalk. Many a traveler has been guided to his destination by this unerring guide. I learned, too, of the medicinal qualities of other specimens of prairie vegetation. In the latter category may be included belladonna or deadly nightshade. One day, after a river bath, I extemporized an efficient towel of the small, thickly-growing vine which matted the river bank. Three days later I was covered with an eruption from the crown of my head to the soles of my feet, accompanied by an itching torment. I applied the home remedy for mercury and sumac poisoning, sugar of lead and copperas, but to no purpose. By this time I was a spectacle. In this condition I halted one night at a cabin in the Neosha Valley. The woman of the house, a motherly old creature, no sooner saw me than she exclaimed:

"I see I've jest got to get after ye with some

cremanightshade, er ycr friends won't know yer dead corpse when yer sent hum."

The suggestion sent a shiver through me, and I was more than willing to place myself under any treatment that would avert the implied catastrophe.

My self-constituted physician hurried out upon the prairie, quickly returning with an apron full of stocky green plants covered with half-opened yellow flowers. These she macerated in an old mortar, adding a quantity of cream, and giving me the mixture, said:

"Yew git up the ladder, peel off an' eynt yer-self from one end to 'tother, an' then go to bed."

The relief that followed the application of the ointment is beyond the power of words to express. I was able, too, for the first time in several days to go to sleep. On awakening the following morning, to my intense gratification I found that the pustules had disappeared, the irritation was gone and I was, in fact, cured.

Late one afternoon there loomed up against the western horizon a hazy, blue peak, surmounted by a pile of imposing-looking buildings. This proved to be Mt. Oread, and the buildings those of the Kansas University. The institution was at that time located about a mile out of the city of Lawrence. Just at dusk I entered the city, and there occurred to me an incident which, though very startling at the time, proved of very great service to me in my subsequent travels. The Kaw River at what then was the foot of Massachusetts street, was very broad and not over three feet deep. To give my pony a drink and a chance to wash the mud from his legs, I ignored the bridge, riding into the water just above the structure. Skeezik had just put down his head to quench his thirst, when several pedestrians on the bridge set up a shout, which was taken up and reiterated by others who came

running to learn the cause of the outcry. To my astonishment and bewilderment the eyes of the frantic, gesticulating crowd were centered upon me, and I began to look myself over in search of the cause of such a remarkable demonstration. Just then Skeezik raised his head with a snort and began to tremble and to struggle violently without, however, making any headway. My bewilderment was increasing when in the jargon of the shouting multitude I distinguished the word, "quicksand." Then the situation was clear. In my ignorance I had ridden into danger, failing to notice the warning sign posted on the river's brink. I knew that I was in no personal danger, but the thought that my heedlessness had placed the pony in such a dire predicament aroused my keenest sympathies for the poor brute. With help I got the pony out, but it was not till after many futile attempts that I could force the animal into a stream again.

I spent half a day in the city, then learning of a very curious natural feature in the township of Waukarusa, I saddled up Skeezik and galloped southward. The curiosity in question was a pyramidal mound, some three hundred feet in height, and upward of an eighth of a mile in circumference at the base. Standing alone as it did upon a gently undulating prairie, this mound appealed forcibly to my imagination as I rode slowly around it in the dusk of a mild spring evening. I had refrained from questioning those who told me of the mound's existence as to existing theories of its origin, preferring to form my own, unbiased opinion. But on standing face to face with this strange formation I found intelligent theorizing impossible. Determining to inspect the mound in detail on the morrow, I cast about me for shelter for the night. This I soon found in a snug little cabin in a wild plum grove forty rods from the base of the mound. Here lived S. B. Smith, a one-time Connecticut man who had emigrated to Kansas in the early fifties. I sat till a late hour that night listening to experiences with Quantrell, border ruffianism, John Brown raids, etc., through which my host had passed. In the morning on my declaring my intention to make a thorough inspection of Blue Mound, Smith expressed a wish to accompany me, with which I gladly acquiesced. Armed with a bag, a hammer and a spade, the purpose of which I could not divine, my host and guide took me to the western slope of the mound, whence a comparatively easy ascent could be made.

That wonderful pile, which puzzled me the previous night, proved absolutely astounding when viewed in the broad light of day at close range. That the mound was not the result of some natural phenomenon was forcibly apparent. It was no less the work of human hands than the Egyptian pyramids. It was constructed of huge bricks which were evidently made from the contiguous soil. Smith dug through the thick prairie turf and threw out several spadefuls of the clayey loam underneath. He then called my attention to the presence of numberless small shells with which the loam was intermingled. With his hammer he broke off a large fragment from one of the bricks in which the same sort of shells were plainly visible. The inference was conclusive. Smith explained that bricks made from the soil of that region would quickly harden in the sun to a firmness consist-

ent with endurance, and declared that the mound material had no doubt been procured in this manner.

This mound had evidently been originally constructed in pyramidal form, though the action of wind and rain through countless years had worn away the angles, giving the pile a circular appearance. It was built up in regular terraces, each of a width to make driving a pair of horses and a vehicle on their surfaces possible. These terraces were about six feet in height, but the accumulations at their bases made it possible to clamber from one to another, and we soon stood on the summit of the mound, a clear but uneven space sixty feet in width.

"Isn't this worth fighting and suffering for?" said my companion, comprehending the vast ex-

Sitting there, overlooking a fifty-mile expanse of green, flower-embowered prairie, dotted here and there with settlers' cabins, Smith related numerous tales of adventure during the strenuous days before the war. They were intensely interesting to me, but without the setting and the circumstances the pictures would seem tame and commonplace.

Smith's theory of the mound was that it had been built to serve some such purpose as that to which the latter day citizens had put it. Deep excavations had failed to discover aught but solid wall, though in similar mounds in the southern part of the State, large chambers had been found which bore evidence of having been used for burial places, he said. Subsequently I saw these other mounds, about twenty in num-



A WESTERN SCENE TO-DAY—BAND OF DOMESTICATED ELK ON A RANCH.

Courtesy G. P. Putnam's Sons.

panse of beautiful landscape, bathed in dew and sparkling in the morning sunlight. "Many a time when heart sick and well-nigh discouraged," he continued, "have I clambered to this spot, viewed the picture which you see spread at our feet, and gained fresh courage and strength."

He called my attention to a stump which stood on the extreme pinnacle and told me it was the remains of a tall signal pole erected during the border ruffian days. A guard was stationed on top of the mound both day and night to warn the neighboring settlers of any suspicious occurrence, such as a body of men or swift-riding horsemen appearing on the Missouriward horizon. For one of the bushwhackers' favorite pastimes was to run over the line, twenty miles away on the Missouri border, swoop down and kill as many settlers as possible and run off their horses and cattle. To warn the people against these raids, the watcher on the mound would display a flag in the day and a lantern at night.

ber, ranged at regular intervals of about a mile on the great plain contiguous to the Indian Nation. The silent monuments to some long-extinct race filled me with a sense of solemnity which I was unable to account for. To think that some other race of men would possibly speculate upon the evidences of our own existence was not altogether a pleasant pastime, yet the thoughts would occur.

I again turned my pony's head westward, being anxious to reach Emporia as soon as possible, having directed most of my traps and accoutrements forwarded to that place. Just as I emerged from the timber which skirted the banks of Waukarusa Creek I was well-nigh overwhelmed by a shower of the most ingeniously worded billingsgate that it was my fate ever to have come in contact with.

Emerging from the thicket I beheld a string of mules, a dozen pairs at least, attached to a breaker plow. Guiding the plow, or trying to, was a typical Western citizen. The mules pur-

sued the even tenor of their furrowed way with wagging heads and switching tails, keeping time to their measured steps. At intervals the man would rip out another edition of billingsgate embellished with now and then an extra tough word on the side. Vainly I looked for some troublesome idiosyncrasy on the part of the mules or something that could in a measure at least afford a pretext for such vigorous maledictions. Finally I concluded that swearing was to this man what whistling or hymn singing was to others. Fetching his team to a standstill as I approached, the plowman scrutinized me closely. "If yer name ain't ——," he finally inquired, "what is it?" Then, half apologetically: "Ye've certainly got a —— face if thar ever wuz one."

A moment's conversation revealed to me that this talented blasphemer was a son of one of my father's brothers, the latter having removed to the West in the early days. Till that time, however, neither of us was aware of the other's existence.

The muleteers were given charge of the team and my newly-found cousin invited me to a snug cabin built into the sheltered side of a big hummock. It took the remainder of the day to satisfy his inquiries concerning the East, which he had never seen and of whose ways and customs he was in ignorance. He had cut loose from home at a very early age and had made his own unaided way in life until at that time he owned a vast tract of excellent prairie land and large flocks and herds. In the course of conversation I ventured to touch, delicately as possible, upon his remarkable attainments as a swearer. He was unfeignedly surprised and declared that he had no use for a profane man. He had traveled for some years, he said, on the Mississippi River boats and often when preoccupied he found himself rehearsing the expletive code of the roustabout foremen. While it was difficult to classify those sulphurous utterances which greeted my arrival with the "dead languages," having no present force or significance, still I fain would do it, since discovering the social status of their declaimer. At all events the language was no part of the individual, for I found my cousin to be one of the mildest mannered men imaginable.

I remained over night and had hard work to tear myself away from his urgent entreaties to remain and "make a visit." But I was anxious to equip myself and get among the soul-stirring elements somewhere beyond. To my cousin's interrogatories I replied that I was on a tour of the ranches in the interests of a Kansas City journal, which was part of the truth. An incident occurred while I was making ready to depart which, though painful, was, I believe, fraught with salutary results to Skeeziik. The animal had from the very first an unpleasant habit of running backward when I attempted to adjust the headstall. The present occasion was no exception, save that his route was for him unfortunately chosen. A lye leach lay in his track, and hitting his heels against its foundation, Skeeziik literally sat down in a puddle of crude lye. The alkali promptly took the hair off and burned into the exposed flesh. With a snort of terror, Skeeziik let his heels fly and the lye leach soared skyward, while concentrated potash was showered around indiscriminately. Skeeziik was either too much frightened or too

(Continued on page 452.)

The Sunk Lands

By WILLIAM PERRY BROWN

TO read many of the current periodicals nowadays, one might think that to reach the wilderness one must go to Canada or Alaska, or somewhere else in that vague north-land stretching from the Pacific to Hudson's Bay, having a southerly beginning somewhere north of Lake Superior, with an easterly shoot into Labrador. There is wilderness there in almost any direction, and climate, too. Climate mostly hovering about freezing point and far below, with snow and ice. But it is equally true to those who know that some of our older States have wilderness enough to satisfy even the crudest nature lover, if one will go where it is. Wilderness also, where ice and snow claim but a minimum of climatic monopoly during the legitimate winter months; where, in fact, reciprocity, if not free trade, rules the general weather market, so as to suit all tastes, if one will either stay there long enough, or go there at a time when one's special brand of weather may be expected to come uppermost.

Yes, sir. There are large areas outside of the Adirondacks where the noise of dogs, the crack of guns, the swish of the angler's line, and the chance of getting lost are more potent than the surveyor's level, the steam whistle, or even the farmer's plow. Areas that are so near to many over-crowded cities, that one wonders why the teeming street crowds are not spilled far more generously into these wilderness oases.

There is still, among other such spots, a large district in Northeast Arkansas and Southeast Missouri, to which the term wilderness can be broadly applied. It is generally known as the sunk lands of the St. Francis, and lays across the Mississippi River from the more famous Reelfoot Lake region. Marsh, swamp land, lake, forest, running stream dominate it, while the St. Francis River, flowing south through a vast lowland region, makes it easily penetrable by boat or canoe.

Memphis is hardly three score miles to the south, while St. Louis to the north is within three or four hours by rail. Sundry railroads tap the borders of this region; Little Rock, Springfield and Cairo, all considerable cities, lie within easy contiguity. To many it will seem hardly credible that deer, bears, turkeys, wildcats, 'coons, ducks in thousands, should permanently abide there, apparently safe from extinction, although thick settled farming and lumbering regions abound upon all sides, and the Mississippi's banks are thickly dotted with towns and villages.

One noted railroad flag station, called Hachie Coon, lies almost in the heart of this district. Here the lowlands and the numerous lakes spread out into great primeval stretches of swamp, woodland and marsh, comprising millions of acres of land and water, where the usual adjuncts of civilization are almost wholly wanting. Solitude is here, and great forests as dense and labyrinthine as the trackless areas in East Africa. If the nature of the game to be had here is more in accord with our native preconceptions of what wild game ought to be, it is just as satisfactory to hunt it in a sportsman-

like way as to join in the tumultuous doings that seem to characterize an African lion and elephant hunt where scores of natives are employed.

This Arkansas and Missouri region includes a belt from twenty-five to fifty miles wide and over a hundred long, where one may travel miles without seeing signs of human occupancy. Unless you are a born woodsman, you may well wish the settlements were closer together if your compass is faulty, the weather foggy, or you have become too much "turned round." At long intervals the hut of some lonely trapper—on the main streams—the batteau of the pearl mussel hunter, or, during the open season, the camp of a hunting party, may gladden your eyes.

Roaming this forest is no child's play, even if one understands woodcraft sufficiently to keep from being lost. The undergrowth is dense over large areas; ferns, vines, briars, all sorts of oak, chinquapin and other scrub, fallen logs, tussocks with the continual intervening of sinuous swamp land strips, often with a lake or pond as the center, together with much bog and marsh along the edges; in fact, the coverts are so ample that game, driven out elsewhere, finds there a natural refuge roaming at will over large areas where it is less disturbed. When too closely pursued by dogs and hunters, the game flees hither, thither, about the watery wilderness where scent is so easily lost and concealment is everywhere at hand.

Too much water at times of the great floods has, in fact, destroyed more game in the sunk lands than all the hunters. Every few years the Mississippi rises higher than usual and goes rioting through this section in a way that completely submerges many of the "islands" where ordinarily the game finds refuge. Not many years ago a great overflow covered the whole St. Francis basin, forming an inland sea fifty miles wide in places. It buried all the ordinarily high places. Hundreds of deer, trying to swim in this beforrested sea, were entangled in drifts or vines and fallen tree-tops. Others, reaching the high railroads along Crowley's Ridge on the west, were slaughtered by negro and other pot-hunters; in fact, by every one but the sportsmen who opposed so far as was possible this wanton and cruel destruction. The following fall but few deer could be found throughout this wide area, though ducks, squirrels, turkeys and even bears were as numerous as ever. Tree climbing and flying game had utilized their natural aids for self preservation. Several years of comparatively dry seasons enabled the deer to multiply rapidly, as they always do, where letting up in slaughter conspires with nature to encourage the growth of wild creatures.

Of late years more stringent game regulations penalizing the shipment of game from the States where it is killed show results that are encouraging. The great bottoms of the St. Francis are becoming more widely known as one of the finest deer, bear and turkey sections in the middle West. Also Uncle Sam has been doing good work, and now a long levee extends more or



Game in New Brunswick.

IN his annual report, James K. Flemming, surveyor-general of New Brunswick, has this to say of the conditions affecting game there:

The past game season was an ideal one for sportsmen. The weather conditions were all that could be desired, especially during the month of October. So far as can be learned from guides and sportsmen returning from the hunt, there was no lack of game and as a result very few returned from the chase unsuccessful, although there are always some who would sooner return empty handed than take a head that did not come up to their idea of size.

There are perhaps more possibilities in the game of our Province than in almost any other of our natural resources, and the Department has been alive in bringing to the notice of non-residents where they may find a sportsman's paradise. The Guides' Association was encouraged by a grant to hold their annual show in Madison Square Garden at New York, and there is no doubt that exhibitions of this kind, where experienced guides can give information at first hand, result in numbers coming to this Province.

No change was made in the game laws with regard to the opening and closing of the season or as to the number and kinds of game to be taken, although representations were made that the season be shortened by fifteen days and that cow moose might be legally killed. At the guides' annual dinner held in Fredericton, which the surveyor-general attended, it was brought out by every game guide in attendance that all kinds of game was more plentiful than ever, and it was the consensus of opinion that this happy result was in a large measure brought about by the efficient protection we are giving to the game of this Province. As an instance I may mention that a few years ago no moose existed in the southern part of New Brunswick, while to-day big heads are found and the game is very abundant. Then again it has been stated that certain localities were being shot out and that if means were not taken to diminish the shooting, the end was in sight as far as game was concerned. It is curious to note, however, that more game was seen in these localities than ever before. One of these districts, it may be mentioned, is Cain's River, and we have the testimony of four sportsmen from Dayton, Ohio, who brought out four moose (one having a spread of sixty-two inches) and seven deer, that they saw upward of fifty moose during their trip, which is certainly conclusive evidence that the game is not on the decrease. During the coming year it will be our ambition to preserve the game in a more efficient manner, if that is possible, than ever before in order that the Province may become more attractive to sportsmen who spend their money freely and which is circulated among a class of people who are instrumental in the building up of our country. While the returns from the game receipts are not equal to last year, it must be borne in mind that some large remittances were not received until after the fiscal year was closed.

In the reports of wardens it is shown that in Northumberland county 456 moose, 218 caribou and 576 deer were killed in season. This is in warden district 1, while in district 2, 1,233 animals were taken out, of which Westmoreland county furnished 355. District 3 shipped 540 moose, nearly half of them from Queens county, and district 4 shipped 309 moose, one-third of them from Victoria county.

Wardens report that four non-residents got four nice heads at Big Forks, Salmon River, Kent county, 48, 59, 54, 56 inches respectively. Tom Lampkey got a head at Salmon River, Kent county, 60 inches; Mrs. S. M. Dunn one of 50 inches. Melvin Dunn got a white deer with black ears.

Frank Jonah got a head on Oct. 2 with a spread of 64 inches, 13 points on each pan. On Nov. 18, Ransford Lirette, of Calhoun's Mills, Westmorland county, shot a deer weighing 360 pounds.

Jos. Muzerall, of Point Sapin, captured a head at Laketon, Kent county, on Nov. 30, with a spread of over sixty-three inches.

J. Darius Rodgers, of Fredericton Road, shot a leopard-spotted deer in November. A number of white (albino) deer have been shot near Harcourt.

Wardens Goodwin and Seaman recommend that all guns be licensed at \$2, as a great many hunters carry smooth-bore guns to avoid paying license and under pretense of partridge shooting carry ball cartridges as well as small shot.

Elk to Oregon.

LAST February a number of elk were brought from Jackson's Hole, Wyo., to St. Anthony, Idaho, and there delivered to W. L. Finley, State game warden of Oregon, and his chief deputy, C. J. Craig, to be turned out in a portion of one of the forest reserves in Oregon.

The elk were transported from Jackson's Hole, Wyo., in crates built on sleds, which were hauled over the snow to St. Anthony. Heavy snows interfered with their transportation across the Teton Pass, and the first twenty-eight miles of the journey occupied four days. Three elk were lost in the pass, but twenty-two came through in good shape. After being allowed to rest for a day, those chosen were started for Oregon in charge of Messrs. Finley and Craig.

From these elk, and a few others previously brought there, Mr. Finley selected fifteen of the best for transportation to his State. These are to be turned out in a fenced pasture and used as a breeding herd from which to secure elk to restock other portions of the State.

Long ago Oregon was full of elk, but like the rest of the country it has been swept bare of the herds that once inhabited it. The people of Oregon are greatly interested in this reintroduction of elk into the State, and public opinion there should be a great force in protecting these animals from the lawless and selfish people of whom some are found in every community, and who for their own selfish pleasure would be likely to slaughter these animals.

less along the west bank of the river, screening the vast bottoms from the more disastrous overflows.

As a game preserve right in our midst these sunk lands rank high, like the Yazoo canebrakes in Mississippi, the great swamps of Florida and along the coast lands of the Carolinas and Virginia. Its bass and other fishing is also of the highest order. The many small lakes and basins are akin to the better known Reelfoot region. From Marked Tree, Ark., to somewhere near New Madrid, Mo., a distance of over a hundred miles, there extends a network of lakes, bayous and small interconnecting streams which form an area that is naturally a freshwater fish supply region.

Many years ago, when I lived in St. Louis, we made trips to this section, and while we found the main rivers, like the St. Francis, not extra good for fishing, the many lakes, ponds and smaller streams afforded such sport that the memory of it is still vivid. Old settlers in this section, as do others across the great river near Reelfoot, tell of a time when their grandparents, then inhabiting a sparsely settled territory, saw the Mississippi flow up stream for quite a distance, owing to a great seismic disturbance that occurred here early in the last century. It resulted not only in making Reelfoot Lake, but in forming these sunk lands, creating innumerable small lakes, lagoons and bayous; a region largely unsuitable for agriculture, but quite the thing in the way of a great natural fish and game preserve.

As the country grows and the towns and cities enlarge, and the farms and plantations around it increase, one cannot but feel grateful that nature has planted right in our populous midst such a region as this. While sportsmen entering or leaving these grounds do so by rail, those who make longer stays usually take to the canoe or the motor boat. Any settler down there can go into the swamps, pick out a likely cypress, juniper or other suitable wood, and with saw, axe, adze, broadaxe and cross-cut saw, fashion a dugout of the size he prefers. It may be suitable for one or two or a dozen men. Once completed, the frequent rains will enable him to skid or float his canoe into suitable water, when—there you are! With a home-made paddle or two, he is equipped to go anywhere within three score miles in almost any direction at an hour's notice. He can hunt, trap, fish, gather ginseng, golden seal or other wild medicinal roots and plants and act as guide to the sportsmen from big towns. He can live like Crusoe, hermit-like and alone; or he can have as much company as he likes. When the outer world calls him he can jump on a train, and almost before he knows it be there. If he is wise he will take along a goodly store of pelts, roots, pearls and the like. Of late large tracts of this area have been secured by non-resident sportsmen. Club houses are erected. While these hunters spend much money here and there, it is of record that in more than a few instances they have run counter to the game laws. It is likely, however, that with the present growth of the public conservation spirit all over the land, each State interested in this sunk land problem will further cinch its hold, and secure to the people at large the public preservation of this great natural preserve so nearly in the center of our great population.

Game Preserves

By HENRY CHASE

IN my former letter I attempted to treat the subject of private game preserves in America as a serious issue. I said they were false institutions in this country, but that, unless sportsmen awake to the necessity of conserving the supply of game we now possess, circumstances may cause the establishment of preserves in large numbers and bring about the European system of protection in which hunting is a privilege reserved almost wholly to the wealthy class and pursued upon private preserves. Now, in this discussion, let it be understood that by private game preserves we do not include land used by game breeders as such, nor deer and other animal farms, nor such bird refuges as the one mentioned in *FOREST AND STREAM* recently, located near Detroit, for all these are of more or less public benefit. What is here referred to are those great tracts of wild land owned by wealthy people and provided for their personal and private enjoyment of hunting to the exclusion of the public—a purely selfish institution, and not conceived with any intent to benefit the public nor to aid the cause of general game preservation.

Herein I desire to direct attention to the legal position of the private preserve in reference to the game found thereon belonging to the State—the birds and quadrupeds from without the preserve which fly or wander into and find refuge in it. We will concede that where a private preserve is completely stocked by its owner with game legally acquired by him by purchase or otherwise, and as long as such game is confined upon his premises, it constitutes private property and the owner has an indefeasible title to it. But even if this game escapes its confines, leaves the preserve and returns to its natural liberty, it becomes the property of the State. And certainly the preserve owner's title to game which wanders back and forth at will from land surrounding the estate cannot be much superior to that of any other citizen. It is true he has what is known at common law as a *profit à prendre* in his land for the purpose of hunting and fishing thereon, and this is a valuable right in its way between individuals, but it does not affect the State's sovereign rights.

This brings up the most important and difficult problem in reference to game which the courts of this country have been called upon to solve, and that is, the exact nature and extent of the title to game possessed by the State and the purpose for which that title is held by it. Suffice it to say, the courts have held conflicting opinions upon the subject, but we are content to pin our faith to the views expressed by Chief Justice White of the United States Supreme Court in the case of *Geer vs. Connecticut*. In that case this great jurist, by one stroke of his pen, did more to advance the cause of game protection in America than all other agencies combined. It is singular that he is seldom mentioned in this role, when the fact is, every true sportsman in the United States should doff his hat to our worthy chief

justice. And when the sportsmen fully appreciate what he did, they will do so.

The justice took up the subject of the ownership of game and fish from the earliest times known to the laws of civilized countries. He traced it through the Grecian, Roman and Salic laws, and gave extracts from the Code Napoleon, which he said summed up an unbroken line of law and precedent, as follows: "There are things which belong to no one, and the use of which is common to all. Police regulations direct the manner in which they may be enjoyed." He showed conclusively that all the property of which game in its wild condition is capable of bearing lies in the State for the benefit of its people in common. This decision gave a new impetus to the States to go forward with a free hand and protect their game.

Let us proceed to analyze the subject upon the theory of the law in this country that the wild game of a State belongs to the people thereof in their collective sovereign capacity, and that the individual can acquire only such a qualified or transient property therein as the State elects to give him, and that this property which the State gives is common to all its citizens alike. There is, and necessarily must be, an equality of opportunity to all during the lawful open season to capture game. In the meantime, let us keep in view the right of landowners in this connection. No one has a right to trespass on private property in the pursuit of game. The landowner, therefore, simply has a superior right to game found upon his premises by virtue of his right to forbid trespassing upon his land. Nevertheless, in the absence of statutes to the contrary, he is subject to the same regulations protecting game as every other citizen. In actual practice, without the privilege of pursuing game, of course, the public's right of hunting becomes nugatory, for, as a matter of fact, if the law were strictly observed, there would be scarcely no ground upon which the public would be free to hunt. Outside of the National forest reserves and a few State parks, almost every foot of game land in the United States is held in private ownership. Ordinarily, then, on most occasions when any of us go for a hunt we commit actionable trespass and are liable for nominal damages. Here, indeed, appears a singular inconsistency and conflict of laws which amounts to this: Whereas, the general ownership of game within a State is in its people, yet as individual property owners may forbid hunting and pursuing game, such ownership is of no practical value to the people, and is merely an empty-sounding word.

We know, however, this is not true in fact, for a great majority of landowners—especially those possessing large tracts of wild land—recognizing the rights of the people, are quite willing that the public should hunt over their property. To sum up, then, the legal status of private game preserves resolves itself into this: Their owners acquire their right of exclusiveness to the game upon their lands principally through their proprietary right to forbid tres-

passing upon their real property. The game is owned in common, but when it finds refuge on a private preserve the public is forbidden to pursue it any further. Yet the preserve owner may do so.

In quite a number of States of late years the public has evidently been considering this palpably unjust state of affairs and figuring upon plans to correct it. The landowner's right of property is admitted and cannot be attacked by direct hostile legislation, for it is safeguarded by the State and Federal constitutions. But the public, seeing that it is being deprived of its rights by indirection and conflict of laws, has discovered that it can protect itself and retaliate by indirect legislation. To this end statutes have been enacted which are aimed solely at the preserve owner and so restrict his hunting privilege as to make it worthless to him as a means of recreation and enjoyment, and he finds himself a marked man in the community.

It remains to be said that the true remedy for guarding the public's right of hunting and preserving game lies in a different method. As the game grows scarcer the incentive for wealthy sportsmen to provide private preserves for their own enjoyment grows stronger. Each new preserve limits and restricts the rights of the public by narrowing the area of public hunting grounds, and attracts the game away from same. So that, although the process may be slow, yet it seems inevitable that in course of time nearly all of the game left will be found upon private preserves and the public excluded from hunting it. Taken in time the remedy for this undesirable condition is neither radical nor difficult. In most of the States the hunter's license is in vogue, and large sums are thus collected from the sportsmen annually. Why not set aside a certain proportion of these funds each year and invest it in State refuges and propagation farms? Land, unfit for agricultural purposes but excellent for game covers, can be purchased very cheaply. And by this process it would be only a matter of time that all waste land in each State would be owned by the public in perpetuity. In the meantime, if the State came into the market as a purchaser and discovered that the preserve owners had got possession of all the most available game land and refused to sell it, by the law of eminent domain and condemnation proceedings, the State can force them to do so for the public good, by making due compensation for their loss. If this plan were pursued it would have a two-fold beneficial effect. First, it would insure the sportsmen their right of hunting on good game ground and increase their interest in protection. Second, the authorities could provide better means of protecting the game on State lands than upon private property, as is now the case.

It can hardly be doubted that unless the sportsmen are soon aroused to the necessity of game protection, the above plan will have to be adopted, or else the right of free hunting in America will be only a memory; all of the game will be found upon private preserves and the European method of game protection will finally establish itself in a land that has long boasted of its free institutions. The plan above is not a new one, nor is it applying the radical principles of State socialism to the game interests.

The Roosevelt Bill.

PORT RICHMOND, Staten Island, N. Y., March 30.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The inclosed letter from Senator Roosevelt, the chairman in the Senate of forest, fish and game, will be interesting reading to every man in our State who is at all interested in the important question of how best to effect the protection and conservation of our fast diminishing numbers of fish and game:

I beg to acknowledge your letter of March 12 in regard to the open season for hares and rabbits. I fear very much that your association does not understand the new fish and game bill. Under the bill, it is provided for in a simple manner that the Conservation Commission may, on the petition of one person, close or otherwise regulate the open season in any locality in part or in whole.

Under the new bill all that is necessary is for the Richmond County Field Trial Association, or one of its members, to petition the Conservation Commission to restore the season on hares and rabbits in Richmond county to what it was before. I have absolutely no doubt that the Conservation Commission will make the regulation.

You say in your letter that if the general law in force throughout the State allowing the killing of rabbits beginning Oct. 1, becomes effective in Richmond county it will result in the annihilation of practically the only game animal in the county. I wish to assure you that if the general law allowing the killing of rabbits beginning Oct. 1, becomes effective in Richmond county it will be solely the fault of the residents of Richmond county:

As I have said before, there is no wish on the part of the Legislature or of the Conservation Commission to change your present law. We are simply trying to do, by a rule of the Conservation Commission, what formerly was done by an act of the Legislature. There are a good many animals and a good many counties in this State, and to have separate acts of the Legislature year after year for each of these animals and each of these counties, has created an intolerable situation that must be remedied.

Let me call particular attention to that part of Senator Roosevelt's letter which states that "under the bill it is provided for in a simple manner that the Conservation Commission may, on the petition of one person, close or otherwise regulate the open season in any locality in whole or in part."

It is hardly possible that any such provision is constitutional. The Legislature always had power to delegate to local boards the power to make such reasonable police and other regulations as were necessary for the conduct of the affairs of the localities and political subdivisions thus empowered. For instance, boards of supervisors in the matter of fish and game protection could make seasons for game and fish which restricted the seasons fixed by the Legislature, but such boards could never lawfully extend the seasons defined by the Legislature. If Senator Roosevelt has correctly stated the intent of the new bill, it will lie within the power of the Conservation Commission to dictate open and closed seasons in any or all of the counties of the State without regard for the acts of the Legislature. Such exercise of power in that artificial body is against the principles of representation which lie at the root of our Government.

That the Legislature cannot so divide its responsibility of enacting laws seems to be declared by the ease of people versus action reported in forty-eight of Barbour (N. Y.) in the following language of the opinion of Justice Ingraham: "* * * The Legislature cannot confer the power to discharge duties and make regulations and pass laws relating thereto upon

State officers no matter how appointed, whether by the Governor and Senate or by the Legislature; and * * * could not vest officers appointed under authority of the State with the performance of such duties."

So much for the legal aspect of the matters referred to in the Senator's letter. Senator Roosevelt complains that the demands of the separate counties for separate acts of the Legislature to meet the needs of each county creates an "intolerable situation." So far as Richmond is concerned, his complaint is without foundation. For years the open season for rabbits and hares in our county was from Nov. 1 to Dec. 31.

Such a season is reasonable, but for the past five or six years our sportsmen have been waging constant warfare against the attempts of the Legislature to extend our season, and indeed this year we have been defeated in our efforts for game protection in this particular regard, for the Legislature against our repeated petitions to both Senator Bayne and Senator Roosevelt has put us in the general section relating to hares and rabbits, and it will be lawful to shoot that sort of game in this county on Oct. 1.

At that time we have hundreds of young rabbits not able to run before a dog, and perhaps not even separated from the parents. Of course their slaughter is easy. We petitioned also for a restriction against snow hunting, which met with no more recognition than our first request.

Strange as it may seem then, in view of the declared policy of the Conservation Commission to protect and conserve our game, we, in Richmond, have for years been upon the defensive against legislation which could not be more surely aimed at the annihilation of our only remaining game animal.

A uniform law for the State will relieve the legislators from a lot of tiresome work, but that such a law is best for game interests is undoubtedly far from the truth.

Differences in temperature and general conditions of food and shelter induced by climate and environment vary so much between the northern and southern counties of our State that open seasons should be regulated accordingly, and it seems too bad that the only reason alleged against the passage of equitable laws should be that the labor involved is too great.

EDWARD SIDNEY RAWSON.

A New Game Farm.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 26.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Fish and Game Commissioner F. M. Newbert, who is now in charge of the new branch office at Sacramento, is greatly interested in the new game farm that is being established at Folsom. In response to an inquiry as to what is being done at the new farm and what the plans are, Mr. Newbert has replied as follows:

"The commission has undertaken a new idea regarding game propagation. We have obtained from the prison directors of the State a lease of twenty-five acres that adjoins the prison walls. It is the most ideal spot for a game farm. One might travel the world over and not find a place its equal, because it is located in the center of California where the sun shines three hundred and twenty-five days in the year, and where flowers are always in bloom.

"The farm will cover some of the round hills

in a district where the lemon trees bear twelve months in the year, and where the earliest oranges are raised. These hills are asleep in sunshine almost the whole year, and they overlook the American River, one of our most beautiful streams.

"No wonder that this spot at the present time is favored with the presence of more than 1,000 of the king of game birds, our blue valley quail. We surely have the right to crown him king, for out of doors there does not live a bird that can make an experienced sportsman look so much like a novice at any time. He is game to the core, and will always find the one chance in a hundred to escape. An expert on bobwhite is a beginner when hunting the blue valley quail in Northern California. I have had the pleasure of experiencing the gameness of this grand little bird. After my dog had retrieved a winged one, and at the command to let go, the bird slipped from my hand, and running with the speed of a man, gained the brush and disappeared down a squirrel hole, lost forever. You count a blue valley quail when he is in the coat, and do not forget to note that his life struggles are over, or the count may be one less when you arrive home, for he is game to the last.

"This is the grand little fellow that the commission is going to try and save for the people of our State. He will remain close to habitations, but at the first crack of the gun he is off, and it takes a keen eye and an experienced dog for a sportsman to return with a few in his coat.

"The Folsom prison affords many advantages besides being the natural home of the bird. There are on the grounds several acres of vineyards, some olive and fig trees, and best of all their home—large rocks with small oaks growing all around. We will also have the advantage of a large reservoir which will irrigate every inch of the twenty-five acres. Two searchlights play over the grounds all night long, and it will be impossible for any predatory animal to come upon the tract. In other words, the farm is absolutely protected from all chances of losses by 'coons or other varmints, or two-legged skunks.

"We believe that placing the farm at Folsom prison is the first step toward prison reform. After teaching this little fellow to eat from his hand, no living man can help but love and admire him, and to improve any character you must first instill a loving spirit and the power of right thinking. If any warden can get a prisoner to think of his home and mother, the battle is half won, and he will begin to think that life is worth living after all. At the prison there are hundreds of men who would consider it an honor to help make our farm a success. Cleanliness is the key to success in poultry raising, and at the prison we will have the help necessary at all times, thereby saving the State many thousands of dollars, and giving the poor devil that misfortunes of life have overtaken and stopped a career that might have been successful, a chance to improve his mind and body.

"Warden W. H. Reilly, who is an ardent sportsman and greatly interested in this movement, with the assistance of our superintendent, will in a short time be able to announce that California is the possessor of one of the greatest propagation farms in the United States."

GOLDEN GATE.

An Efficient Warden.

ST. LOUIS COUNTY, Minn., March 25.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Perhaps a little news from Northern Minnesota with reference to the wilful slaughter of big game may interest some of your readers, particularly those who count on an outing each year, not merely for the privilege of the kill, but for the manly sport and the benefit derived from the exercise necessary in the shooting and the packing of the game after it has been bagged.

For many years before the last season, the attempt at preventing the needless killing of big game in this district has been a farce. Politics has dominated the appointment of most of the game wardens, and the salaries in the shape of fees or commissions, were not commensurate, for many reasons, one being, if a game warden was about to pull over some big fellow, he would be called off for cause. But at last a game warden has been appointed that is not afraid, and with whom politics does not interfere. He has done more to halt the pot-hunting and hunting for profit in this region than all the game wardens since I have been located in this county, about twenty years.

I love the sport and am pleased to see one warden guarding it without fear or favor. Many are trying to injure him by plotting and scheming to get him out of the way, but he moves right along attending to business, and there is no way that he can be incriminated.

Most of the wardens are long on platitudes and short on performances. If anything is needed in this neck-o'-th'-woods, it is a man that can make good with performances. A square deal is needed for the warden who is trying to preserve the game and fish. Nothing causes so much disregard for the law as weak-kneed enforcement and to know that a law is being violated with impunity by some, but that its violation by others brings upon them the severest punishment.

The greatest danger to the game does not come from without, but from within. Many of the violators are loggers and boarding house keepers; in fact, many lumber camps pay hunters so much per carcass. The loyalty of the wardens to the game and the laws is the only way that those from within will ever be brought into check. We need the confidence of the game wardens, and we should give them ours. Nothing else will protect the big game of this district from the pot-hunter and those who follow hunting for a living. It is not unusual in this country for the game to be killed and left to rot, and this is a condition that we should prevent. Greater respect is due our present warden. In my opinion the State Game and Fish Commission made no mistake in its appointment of George E. Wood game warden at large of this county. He has been maligned and despised because he has punished many of those in high places, most of whom have pleaded guilty without a trial. Since the opening of the last season he has probably had one hundred convictions. Lumber camps and boarding houses have been feeding their patrons and employes on wild meat killed out of season.

Using dynamite in the lakes for fish has been carried on for many years with none to say them nay. Woods has gone after these dynamiters in earnest, as well as after the netters

who have almost ruined the fishing. Hundreds of feet of nets have been taken out of our inland lakes by him.

Notwithstanding the fact that many have lambasted him with mean language and endeavored to have him removed by the commission, his salary has been increased, which is a vindication of the man and his work, and certainly exhibits the commission's appreciation of its appointee. I hope he may be continued in his present capacity until the ruthless destruction of the big game is stopped. NOMLAS.

Ducks Abundant.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., March 30.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The Illinois River and contiguous lakes have been thronged with duck hunters this week. The ice has been going out of the bottoms and bayous, and the birds are congregating in the clear waters. Although the season will be brief this spring, due to the cold weather with the resultant delayed flight, the sportsmen are assured of three weeks of shooting while the birds are on their way to the breeding grounds of the north. Natural blinds are missing with the disappearance of the wild rice, smartweed and buck brush. There are numerous theories explaining the disappearance of the swamp growths, and whatever may be the correct one, the fact remains that the cover has disappeared, while the flight of the birds appears as great as ever.

Young Hungarian partridges are being distributed to various sections by J. A. Wheeler, State game commissioner. These birds were hatched on the State game farm at Auburn. The English ring-necked pheasants with which the department has been experimenting for a number of years do not appear to thrive in this State, due to lack of cover.

The supervisors of Stark county have cancelled the bounty on wolf scalps. It was asserted that wolves have been killed in Pcoria and other counties where there is no bounty, and the scalps brought to Stark county to be redeemed. As there was little chance of guarding against this deception, it was decided to suspend payment.

E. E. PIERSON.

New York Legislature.

The Senate passed the bill of Assemblyman Jones, amending the town law relative to preventing and fighting forest fires, so as to make the provisions conform to the conservation law in making certain other changes.

The Senate passed the bill of Senator Bussey, providing that fish may be speared through the ice in Silver Lake, Wyoming county, during January and February, and that bullheads may be speared or taken with set lines during May.

The Assembly passed Mr. Jones' bill, amending the town law relative to the prevention and fighting of forest fires; Assemblyman Penbleton's, providing that suckers, bullheads, etc., may be speared in the Susquehanna River, in Tioga county, from April 1 to Sept. 30; Senator Emerson's, appropriating \$20,000 for establishing a fish hatchery in Warren county.

Vigorous efforts were made to push the water grab bills through, but they were defeated by a small margin.

Big-Game Hunting in East Africa.

THE sportsman planning a hunting trip in East Africa has the choice of five steamer routes from Europe to Mombasa, the port of Protectorate, as follows: The Union Castle Steamship Line, direct; the Peninsular & Oriental Steamship Line, with trans-shipment at Aden to the British India Line; the Messageries Maritimes, direct; the German East Africa Line, and the Italian East Africa Line. First-class return fare from London amounts to about \$350, while the cost from Marseilles and Naples is somewhat lower.

The first-class round-trip fare from Mombasa to Nairobi, the starting point for shooting parties, is \$28.55. Practically everything except clothing is liable to an import duty of 10 per cent., but one camera, one pair of field glasses, and one telescope are admitted duty free. Original invoices should be produced for goods whenever possible.

The licenses required by a traveler may be any one of four, namely, a sportsman's license, costing 750 rupees (\$243), a resident's license, at \$49, a traveler's license, at \$5, or a landholder's license, at \$15. Each of these licenses is good for one year, except the traveler's, which is valid for only one month. If a person holds a sportsman's or a resident's license and desires to kill one elephant, \$49 extra must be paid, and to kill two elephants \$146, but if the second elephant is not obtained a refund of \$97 is made. As lions and leopards are classed vermin no license to kill them is required.

The sportsman may bring his own battery; if not, rifles and guns can generally be hired or purchased in Nairobi. If hired, the expense is \$6 to \$10 per week according to the value of the gun. Heavy and light cordite rifles, both new and used, can be bought, together with ammunition.

Consul Alexander W. Weddell, of Zanzibar, says that practically any time of year will do for shooting in East Africa, but on account of the big rains it is preferable to plan trips for periods between May and February.

A white guide, familiar with the language and customs, can usually be secured, the wages varying from \$195 to \$365 per month, with food, equipment, etc., furnished by the head of the expedition. Ponies or mules are usually taken, and they can be either hired or bought outright. Roughly speaking, a good mule can be obtained for \$80 and a pony for \$160 up.

The expenses in the field, which include the hire of tents, necessary camp furniture, the cost of food, wages, outfit, and rations of the necessary attendants, is reckoned at about \$486 per month for each member of the expedition—that is to say, each sportsman. This sum does not include liquors, and it may easily be exceeded if luxuries are required. The expenses of a safari vary with the nature of the district visited, and if a foodless, waterless, or otherwise difficult territory is chosen, the cost is increased to a considerable extent. The foregoing figures have reference to a safari starting from Nairobi. The average number of porters, per man, on a two months' trip is about 30. Travelers are advised to bring their own personal kit, boots, etc., battery and ammunition, and a good pair of field glasses; everything else can be purchased locally if desired.



SEA AND RIVER FISHING

The Fish of Greenwood Lake.

PATERSON, N. J., March 30.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* A few weeks spent at Greenwood Lake last fall brought me to the conclusion that the question most frequently asked at that popular resort is, "What is the matter with Greenwood Lake?" Fishing at the lake is not as good as it was some years ago, and that the sport of taking the big-mouth bass is in a woeful state of decadence. In point of numbers the small-mouth bass are still doing pretty well, but a notched stick indicating six inches in length is kept convenient by most guides and is frequently made use of to determine the fate of struggling fish.

While the perplexing question above referred to may not be answered definitely, no more perhaps than a farmer can tell why his apple trees should be prolific one year and produce a small crop the succeeding year, yet I presume it is permissible in your columns to offer guesses as to what may perhaps be a proper answer. There is just as much and as good water as there ever was. Pollution does not cut much of a figure; bass are just as prolific in spawning as they ever were, and the increased number of anglers is hardly in proportion to the decrease in the volume of sport. Perhaps the best guess is the exhaustion of the food supply, and I believe it is axiomatic among fishculturists that a sheet of water will produce a number of fish in direct proportion to the amount of the food supply.

While I was at the lake I was informed by a number of the residents there that the number of mussels in the lake had increased until that number has become what our English cousins would call prodigious. From the Bulletin of the Bureau of Fisheries for 1908, page 621, et seq., I copy the following:

"Two well-marked types of glochidia [i. e., mussel seed] occur in the Unionidæ, one provided with stout hooks on the ventral margin of the valves and the other entirely hookless. The former are characteristic parasitic on the fins and other external parts of the fish, the latter on the gills.

"The hookless type is by far the commoner one, and, furthermore, practically all the commercial species of mussels belong to the genera included in this class.

"Hookless glochidia are only rarely found on the external parts of the fish, and although they become attached readily to such places, their grasp is insecure, and the usual consequence is that they all are soon brushed off. Being hookless and quite small, they are admirably adapted to lodgment on the gill filaments, among which they may become attached in great numbers.

"Contact with any part of the fish affords the stimulus which causes the adductor muscle of the glochidium to contract and close the valves. This stimulus is a purely mechanical one, as the same result may be produced by touching with any object. In this way they may be caused to snap shut on a bristle or hair, or on the edge of a piece of paper. Once attached to the fish, however, the glochidium exerts a

stimulus upon the epidermal cells of the host which causes them to undergo a rapid proliferation.

"The fishes when first placed in contact with glochidia give evidence of great irritation and as soon as the gills begin to be infected, they exhibit violent and rapid breathing movements, apparently in the attempt to expel the parasites. After a time, however, they become quiet, and, when removed from the presence of the glochidia, behave normally, except that the more rapid respiratory movements may continue even for days afterward.

"The fishes we have used in our experiments have shown marked differences in their ability



WARDEN WELCH OF CALIFORNIA AND JAPANESE FISH NETS CONFISCATED BY HIM.

to retain the glochidia both on the fins and on the gills, more especially on the latter. They vary even more strikingly with respect to their capacity for withstanding the injurious effects of gill infection, and furthermore some fishes are undoubtedly much more susceptible than others, as the glochidia become attached, especially to the gills, more readily.

"Of the fishes which we have had under observation, the following species have proved to be the most satisfactory: Rock bass, large and small-mouth black bass, green sunfish and red-spotted sunfish. All of these species are very susceptible and readily infected with gill parasites, large numbers of which may be carried without apparent injury to the fish. A single individual of any of the above mentioned fishes, not more than three or four inches in length, will successfully carry at least 1,000 glochidia on its gills at the close of the parasite period, a number that would speedily kill many other species.

"Yellow perch, blue-gilled sunfish and crappie, although quite susceptible, are far less resistant to the injury and quickly succumb to over-infec-

tion. Young bullheads are apparently very difficult to infect, and we have not succeeded in causing glochidia to become attached to either their gills or fins in appreciable numbers."

The food of mussels consists of minute insects and vegetable matter to be found in the water, the food necessary for the support of the lives of the minor forms of fish life on which the higher class of fish depend for food. If in addition to the damage thus done the lives of fish are destroyed by over-infection from glochidia, might it not perhaps be safe to assume that the reduced numbers of fish in Greenwood Lake may be directly traceable to the large numbers of mussels? The fact that the glochidia would find more ready lodgment on the gills of the more slow-moving large-mouth bass than its more agile congener, the small-mouth variety, might account for the reduced number of the large-mouth bass. I know of no economic value of the mussels in Greenwood Lake.

They are permitted to remain and to breed year after year without any interference from human agency. If we assume that the glochidia interfere with the food of the small fish and the existence of the larger, might not an answer be found to the question, "What is the matter with Greenwood Lake?" The mussels may have a commercial value and perhaps some manufacturers of buttons and the like articles might be glad to avail themselves of an opportunity for removing them. At any rate, the experiment of removing large numbers of the mussels would be comparatively inexpensive and might be attained with good results.

Another inhabitant of Greenwood Lake, which may do its share toward the depletion of the fish dear to the heart of the angler, is the bullhead. In an article on this fish, Forbes and Richardson say:

"The food of thirteen specimens examined by us was unusually simple for that of a catfish, consisting chiefly of small bivalve mollusks, larvæ of insects taken upon the bottom, distillery slops and accidental rubbish. One of the specimens had eaten eighteen leeches, leeches

appearing in the food of four others and a few had taken terrestrial insects and univalve mollusks."

Charles Hiester says that catfish appear to live on the larvæ of insects and on flies that fall into the water.

Bashford Dean says:

"The habits of the catfish make it a most objectionable neighbor. The stomach contents show its destructiveness to fish eggs and to young fish. It will eat incessantly day and night, prowling along the bottom with barbels wide-spread."

H. M. Smith says:

"During the spring fishing season many are caught in seines hauled for shad and alewives, especially the night hauls on the flats. The species resort to the shad spawning grounds to feed on the eggs and must be enormously destructive in this way. On April 24, 1899, at Capehart's shad fishery at Avoca, not less than 5,000 white catfish from six to twenty-four inches long were caught at one evening's haul, and these were without exception absolutely gorged with shad spawn, so that their bellies were distended like balloons."

It is well known that catfishes of several varieties abound in Greenwood Lake. Their food is the same as that of the young of the better class of fishes. The United States Manual of Fish Culture, page 153, says of the food of the young bass: "They feed on insects and other minute forms of life found in water." It is thus evident that a great deal of the food which might produce healthy bass goes into the maw of the catfish. The latter's rapacity is seldom disturbed by the angler. When set lines were numerous in Greenwood Lake, there were fewer catfish and more bass, pickerel and perch, but the law prohibits the use of set lines. The removal of catfish presents a more difficult problem than the removal of mussels, yet set lines would accomplish the result, for the flesh of the catfish is by many prized for the table. Might it not be well to permit under certain restrictions the use of set lines? These lines should be anchored to the bottom and nothing but what is known as chunk bait should be permitted to be used. Floats might be required indicating the location of these lines in order that they might be examined by fish wardens, and other regulations might be adopted so that these set lines would take only catfish.

CHARLES A. SHRINER.

Tarpon Fishing.

LONG KEY, Fla., March 24.—*Editor Forest and Stream*: The tarpon season is now in full swing here, fish being brought in nightly by successful anglers. Thomas Stimson, of New York, captured two tarpon in one evening last week, and Frank Stewart duplicated the feat the following night. A beautiful fish weighing over 150 pounds was brought in by the yacht Samoa.

Besides tarpon, kingfish, amberjack, barracouta and other fish are being taken in large numbers. Mr. and Mrs. Stephens, of New York, recently brought in a catch of eleven fish containing five amberjack weighing from sixty-seven to forty-one pounds. Still better tarpon fishing is expected with the coming full moon.

H. HOPTON SMITH.



NATURAL HISTORY



Ten Years' Experience with the Starling

SOUTHPORT, Conn., March 30.—*Editor Forest and Stream*: Ten years ago to-day I saw my first starlings. There were six or seven of them. They were hovering about the spire of a church about two miles from my home. It was a week later that I decided what they were. I now know the birds very well. I wish I did not. It was perhaps a year or two before they settled in our neighborhood. They have increased steadily and now occupy the entire town. Everybody has them. Their favorite nesting place is in some crevice in the eaves of a dwelling house, but if your house is in good repair they proceed to take the best available hole in a tree. If some other bird, even a flicker, has made it for himself that makes no difference, they take it. They have undoubtedly come to stay, and not merely that, but to spread over the whole country.

The misguided person who established this bird in America has, it seems to me, done the country an irreparable injury. The starling is a coarse and unattractive bird, devoid of the refinement of our native birds. It has no song worthy of the name. Its best efforts in that line are rendered disagreeable by a constant chattering or snapping of the bill. It is a ground feeder and disputes possession of your lawn with the robin. It is a voracious eater of cherries and other fruits in summer and in winter it roves the country in flocks and devours the berries on which our winter birds depend.

In summer they come by the score to my birds' drinking and bathing pool, made with much labor and filled each morning with clear water and, when they leave, it is unfit for any decent bird to use. This morning I swept the snow and put out some apples for a robin that is sojourning with us. When I returned from business this evening I was told that "a million" starlings had come and devoured every one and also that a large piece of suet put out for the woodpeckers had gone the same way; in fact, we have practically given up putting out suet on account of the starlings.

In the light of these experiences you can perhaps imagine my feelings when I read expressions of solicitude for the successful establishment of this bird in our country.

If one inherited a garden filled with choice orchids he would not set about to introduce burdocks and thistles into that garden. We have an abundant variety of native birds. Cannot some sane law be enacted to prevent hereafter this foolish introduction of foreign species?

MILTON S. LACEY.

Damage Done by Crows.

WHAT CHEER, Iowa, March 22.—*Editor Forest and Stream*: I read the article in *FOREST AND STREAM* in regard to the crow and want to let you know what some people think of them in this vicinity.

There has been lots of hog cholera here this

year and many farmers think that as crows will eat from a dead carcass and will carry pieces in their claws from one lot to another, they surely cause cholera to spread from one to another. A person is supposed to burn an animal that has died from cholera, but many do not do this, but bury them instead, and some partly burn them and leave the unburned portion where crows can feast on it.

Crows like to eat the soft corn while on the stalk and many times when they break through the husks, the corn rots. In Minnesota, where the cornfields are scarcer and smaller, the crows do much more damage than in Iowa, or it appears so, as it is more noticeable.

I have seen crows in an orchard picking narrow deep holes in apples which will eventually cause them to rot or wither. I have never seen a crow rob a bird's nest, but know they will destroy chicken eggs and young chickens. A crow will catch a small chicken and pull its head off and carry it away.

The only thing I ever saw a crow do that showed any good intention it might have had was when it caught a half grown ground squirrel, bit it, dropped it, but before it could catch it again the squirrel escaped into a hole and the crow stood looking down into the hole for a few seconds, then flew away.

There is a roosting place one and one-half miles north of here where crows roost in winter and many of them in summer also. There are hundreds of them. From 4 o'clock in the afternoon until dark they travel to this grove in bunches of two or three to thirty or forty. They roost in a grove of maples that I do not believe is more than two acres in area.

It is not just one or two individual crows but a flock that destroys apples and corn, as I have seen ten or fifteen together all doing the damage.

The rookery I mentioned is in a grove back of a farm house, and the proprietor will not let anyone shoot on his premises, but I think if he knew how little good they were doing, he would allow shooting.

G. P. B.

Native and Foreign Birds.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 28.—*Editor Forest and Stream*: I was very much interested in reading the editorial in a recent issue of *FOREST AND STREAM* in relation to the need of some law that would insure the protection of quail and other small game during the winter months. There is no question but that the last severe storm did much to deplete quail and other birds in this vicinity, for recent observations have shown me that the former large beves of quail now have no more than eight or ten in a bunch, and they seem to be badly scattered. They are subsisting upon weed seeds and corn. I have noticed them in the fields moving about and judge that they are able to take care of themselves. One bevy I found in a deserted farmhouse. In the country this side of the Minnesota River there are many large beves, and there seems to be very good shelter.

It has been a hard winter for animals.

Squirrels are in the drifts digging for such acorns as may be hidden away, but there was a light acorn supply last year.

Now that there are sunny days again, the birds have made their appearance. The chickadee is a bright, industrious fellow. Be it ever so cold, he is out with his appetite. The bluejays are not so much in evidence. All the birds stay close to the thick-leaved coverts afforded by black oak, cedar and pine.

Bird lovers all over the country should make it a point to feed birds in the winter. At the country house we have a large space cleared and keep a liberal supply of grain and crumbs, with pieces of suet attached to the limbs of the trees for the benefit of chickadees and woodpeckers that are regular visitors. We should do all in our power to spread the interest in bird study among the people. And in the spring do not forget to put up the bird houses, no matter if it is right in the city. I have seen places where there have been some ten to fifteen houses and every one of them occupied by a pair of birds. Martins and wrens are quick to come, as are also various other small birds.

Farmers are, as a rule, pretty busy in summer, but in the winter they have much time to themselves, and I think that were they duly instructed in protection they would do all they could to help. They never receive much enlightenment upon the subject. Literature should be supplied to representative sportsmen in every State, to be distributed among the farmers.

A year or so ago Mrs. Buffum, of New Mexico, started a bird protection league, and it is good to know that her efforts have borne fruit. There is no limit to what this league could do, and it is pleasing also to note that our women are working with man in endeavoring to protect the birds. Nature study and bird protection should be taught the children in the schools.

L. M. Grider, well known in the West as a game farmer of much experience, says:

"Where among all their new-fangled imported game birds, on which thousands of dollars are being wasted annually, can they show one like our prairie chicken or ruffed grouse, or bobwhite, and last but not least, our grand California quail?"

"Can they show us among these imported birds one that could be turned out on the fields of North Dakota or Manitoba, which would survive a winter there?"

"Can you, or any one else, find any foreign game bird that is equal in sagacity to our ruffed grouse? That can hold his own anywhere as that bird is doing in the New England States to-day?"

"About once or twice a season some one hands out hot air about pheasants; the grand game birds they are; how easily they are propagated, and how money could be made breeding and raising them.

"The fact, however, is, and I write from actual expensive experience, that the pheasants, as a rule, show very little intelligence and have only a small quantity of what we call self-preservation. A small bobwhite or California valley quail can run them any time and anywhere. They will drop their eggs any old place and run and abandon their offspring at the slightest sign of danger.

"To obtain any increase at all from them they

must be hatched under bantam hens and they require constant supervision and attendance. Any bird that has to be nursed that way can certainly not be called a game bird fit to inhabit our depopulated fields and forests. They may do for parks and poultry yards, but when it comes to where you turn them out and it means bird hunt, hide or die, they are lost every time.

"Another and very important point generally not understood at all, or entirely ignored, is that you cannot raise any quail anywhere if there are pheasants about, as they will kill and eat every young quail and other small bird they can get hold of, and they have eaten hundreds of them in my yards until I discovered the male-factors.

"There are millions of quail in Mexico. Let us open the law to have some of them imported



NEST OF A LOON.

and sold for breeding purposes throughout the country, and we will soon have a new supply of birds coming from a source that never produced any before, and cannot, with the laws interpreted as they are at the present time."

ROBERT PAGE LINCOLN.

Loon's Nest.

WORCESTER, Mass., March 27.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I send you herewith a photograph of a loon's nest taken by me last June while fly-fishing for trout at Lyford Pond, Maine. It was located directly on the shore of the pond and about a foot above the water's surface. It took me some time to find the nest, and I never should have suspected that it was there if it had not been for the peculiar actions of the old birds. They kept very near the canoe—we were anchored—and tried in every way to attract our attention, in hopes, I suppose, that we would chase them and leave the vicinity of the nest.

I made a careful search and finally found the nest, and got the picture.

CHARLES A. ALLEN.

More About the Starling.

RALEIGH, N. C., March 28.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* On the farm in the English midlands where I spent my boyhood, the starling was one of our commonest birds. Among the farm buildings was a massive structure known as the pigeon house or dove house, commonly called the "dove'us" by the farm laborers. (And in parentheses I might remark that the chicken or hen house was always known as the "en'us.")

The pigeon house was a square brick building of one room, with walls about four feet thick at the base and perpendicular on the outside. Inside, however, they gradually fell outward toward the top in a series of narrow steps, each step carrying its own row of nesting holes built in the thickness of the wall.

It was a good place for pigeons, and there were pigeons there, lashings and lashings of them. And starlings, too! And the broken pigeon eggs that were always to be found on the floor were credited—perhaps on too slight evidence—to the starlings. Considering the matter at a distance, I now know that we acted on insufficient evidence in destroying all the eggs and young of the starlings that we could find, though it was commonly accepted in the community that the starlings were pigeon egg destroyers. Every time the house was searched for squabs, we boys made a more thorough search for the starlings' nests, and we would often find and destroy a hundred or more eggs and young in one search.

As an offset to this, starlings were always in evidence on the permanent pastures grazed by sheep, feeding right in among the flock. And it was a common sight to see from one to three or four of these birds perched on the back of a single animal, many of the animals being thus attended. They were given credit for feeding on the ticks with which the sheep were infested. And the explanation is plausible, as the starling with us then was primarily a ground bird, and would not be likely to use the back of a living and moving animal simply as a perch.

My only experience with starlings in America is the sight of a few running around on the grass in Central Park last summer.

H. H. BRIMLEY.

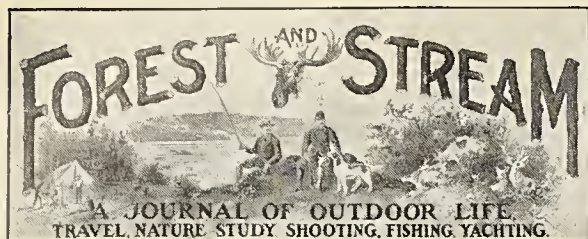
New Publications.

GUIDE TO THE INSECTS OF CONNECTICUT, by W. E. Britton and B. H. Walden. Paper, 192 pages, numerous plates.

This is Bulletin No. 16 of the Connecticut State Geological and Natural History Survey. Part I. relates to habits and haunts of insects, their distribution, characters, growth and metamorphoses, and classification. Part II. relates to the earwigs, grasshoppers and crickets.

SOYER'S PAPER BAG COOKERY, by Nicholas Soyer. Cloth, 12mo., 130 pages, 60 cents net. New York, the Sturgis & Walton Co.

Everybody is interested in paper-bag cookery, in town, and everybody that camps may read this little manual with profit. Full particulars regarding this method are given, followed by numerous recipes, a time table for various foods, and some excellent reasons given by Dr. Charles Reinhardt for improved methods of preparing food.



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Advertisements should be received by Saturday previous to the issue in which they are to be inserted.

THE OBJECT OF THIS JOURNAL

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

—FOREST AND STREAM, Aug. 14, 1873.

THE MISSISSIPPI IN FLOOD.

WILLIAM PERRY BROWN'S graphic description of the sunk lands of Southeast Missouri, which we print in another column of this issue, is of peculiar interest just at present. The Mississippi River is in flood, the sunk lands are a vast sea, and the Reelfoot Lake region, further south, is for the time being a part of the great waterway.

There is a peculiar fascination about the great river when it is in flood in April. The sun shines warmly through a yellow haze, the river scene changes frequently, the floating debris attracts hordes of black birds, and these are carried along by the rapid current while they search for insects in the driftwood. Crows, too, find a rich harvest alongshore and in the stream, and belated wildfowl enliven quiet coves and backwaters as they rest ere resuming their northward flight.

Muskrats splash about among the willows and seek sloughs and bayous when they are driven from their haunts by the rising waters. Rabbits huddle in groups on every sand ridge and fall easy prey to their winged and other enemies. Robins flit about, intent on their home-making duties, and even the kingfisher finds abundant food in the yellow flood.

To the uninitiated a great flood is a terrible thing, and one to be viewed for the first time with bated breath. "Why do people live in such places?" they ask, just as other impractical ones question the attractiveness of the polar regions to the Eskimo. It is their home; that is all. But if there is weeping and wailing, no outward

signs of emotion will be found. Along shore men and women, surrounded by their goods and chattels, wait patiently for the water to recede, so that they may go back to their water-soaked homes and muddy fields and resume their efforts to make a living. It is, after all, a sort of mild excitement that appeals to them, and they watch the water rise inch by inch, knowing the inevitable result of a flood stretching for miles in every direction. There is no haste, and they remain until the last minute. There is, however, a knowledge born of long experience that guides them, and for this reason there are few fatalities in the great floods. They are inconvenient, but a thing to be expected, and no cause for worry.

GAME REFUGES IN NATIONAL FORESTS

SOONER or later many places in the West, from which big game has been exterminated, will be restocked with indigenous species. An increasing number of strong societies and a number of the Western States are manifesting a constantly growing interest in this subject, which shows an encouraging trend of public sentiment.

Because elk are numerous and showy, efforts are being made by many bodies to reintroduce these animals in regions where once they were abundant, and in a few cases these efforts have taken practical form. Certain societies, and the residents of certain States, have contributed money to pay for the capture and transportation of these animals from the vicinity of the Yellowstone National Park to distant places where they are likely to do well and increase.

An interested and efficient worker is Senator Joseph M. Dixon, who last February introduced in the Senate a bill to set apart two tracts in Montana as refuges and breeding places for game birds and animals. Both these are to be in charge of the Secretary of Agriculture.

It is many years since **FOREST AND STREAM** first urged on Congress the setting aside of areas in the National forests as game refuges. The proposal received warm commendation by those who realized how fast our big game was being destroyed, but politics and the politicians always managed to sidetrack the movement. Now, however, the signs of the times indicate that before long public sentiment will force Congress to act—that Congressmen of certain Western States in which National forests are situated will be obliged to consider this a living issue. Those who are interested in game protection and propagation and the re-establishment of native species in localities where once they were abundant, can afford to wait until public opinion grows to a point where it will insist on Congressional action. When this time comes, the Congressman who attempts to oppose this public opinion will certainly be pushed out of the way.

Every reader interested in this subject, and in the not less important Federal protection of migratory birds, should tell his Senator and his Congressman how he feels about them. Representatives in Congress are usually willing to heed the requests of their constituents, but representatives cannot understand the feeling in their districts except as they are informed of it. Constituents should speak up.

THE New York legislators devoted more or less of their valuable time to the introduction of bills of great importance—to the people of the township of Coalville, in Canal county,

whose peace of mind and future happiness are wrapped up in the propositions to make it legal to take bullheads and suckers with spears or setlines at certain times in certain portions of Pollution Creek. It is conceded that it is the legislator's right to introduce at least one bill each session, hence not even the well known conservation—or is it conversation?—policy of the Governor shakes the determination of the talented lawmakers to regulate the manner of taking the people's natural food supply, those great game fish, the sucker and the bullhead.

THE New Jersey Chamber of Commerce was temporarily organized in Jersey City on March 21. Among its objects will be the conservation of the State's natural resources, and a committee will be appointed to work for the betterment of conditions relating to water pollution and kindred subjects. There is an abundance of material to work on. The Passaic River is an example of the extremes to which communities go in the matter of befouling their surroundings.

FOURTEEN burglary insurance companies and the Burglary Insurance Underwriters' Association sent a protest to the New York Legislature during its closing days against the Sullivan firearms law. It was urged that the law be amended in favor of law-abiding citizens, and the fact pointed out that the alarming increase in hold-ups and burglaries called for preventive measures. No action was taken by the lawmakers.

A PRESS dispatch from Skowhegan, Maine, says that the criminal suit against Dr. Charles D. Brooks, of New Jersey, brought by Mrs. Harold Hight, has been withdrawn. The physician has agreed to pay the claim of \$1,950 and cost of suit. He it was who shot and killed Harold Hight in mistake for a deer last autumn. Mrs. Hight brought the suit on behalf of herself and her son.

STRIPED bass are to be introduced into the Columbia River this year. The eggs will be collected in the Sacramento River in California and sent to the Clackamas hatchery on the Columbia for hatching and distribution. Investigations made on the Sacramento seem to show that salmon and striped bass may safely be put into the same waters.

FOR the first time in a number of years caribou have recently been reported from Northeastern Maine, where a few have been seen by woodsmen. Caribou cannot be shot legally in that State now, and it is possible that freedom from pursuit is luring small numbers back to their former range.

THE Russian Duma has established a closed season on sables in Siberia, which have been pursued so relentlessly during the recent years of high prices on furs that they are threatened with extinction. From February next until October, 1916, there will be no hunting of sables in Siberia.

THE New Jersey Legislature has passed the House bill which prohibits the use in hunting in that State of any shotgun or rifle holding more than two cartridges at one time.



YACHTING

Ticks from the Ship's Clock.

In the trap department will be found designs of moderate priced club houses. Should you be interested in knowing more of these designs, drop a line to Mr. Beecroft, our gun editor, and he will send you full particulars.

At the last meeting of the New York Y. C. twenty-five new members were elected.

Howard Gould left Miami, Fla., last week for a cruise on Majara. He will visit Bahamas, Cuba, Porto Rico, Colon and Panama. Included in his party are Mr. and Mrs. Martin Littleton and Dr. and Mrs. Frank Northrop.

The English auxiliary yacht Xarifa, in charge of Capt. Morse Hawkins, of East Setauket, left Port Washington, L. I., last week for a cruise to the Mediterranean and thence to China. Xarifa will sail direct from here to Gibraltar, where she will be joined by her owner, C. N. Nelson, of New York. She will be gone about eighteen months.

The Quebec Y. C., whose club house was destroyed by fire several years ago, have plans for a handsome new house, to be built this spring in the neighborhood of Custom House Pond. The club is in excellent financial condition, helped considerably by the advent of the motor boat, which is responsible for many new members. There are forty-three boats in the fleet, of which twenty-one are power-pushed. It is safe to say that every man of any prominence, and who loves the salt sea, is a member of the Quebec Y. C. The officers are: Honorary Commodore, Hon. Wm. Priece; Commodore, Dr. S. Gaudreau; Vice-Commodore, F. J. Cockburn; Captain, J. Smith; Secretary-Treasurer, Laurier Auger; Managing Committee, the officers, Lorenzo Auger, Dr. A. Lavoie, Dr. E. G. Gale, C. Fremont; Sailing Committee, T. S. Hetherington, W. A. Home, J. S. Thom, Delphis Mercier, H. B. Polnoka; Club Room Committee, J. B. Matte, E. E. Turgeon, N. Menier; Auditors, A. Lemieux, A. E. Scott.

Sorry to observe that Sir Thomas Lipton has fallen off the water wagon, though it must be true, as a foreign correspondent reports that Sir Thomas has purchased a hydro-aeroplane at Monte Carlo. Possibly, Sir Thomas feels he will get more satisfaction from the Aeroplane Club of America than from the New York Y. C., and besides Herreshoff has not yet taken to designing air displacement yachts. Still more important is the fact that the Hank Haffs and Charley Barrs of the air are mostly in Europe. Perhaps Sir Thomas will yet win an America's cup.

Frederick S. Nock, East Greenwich, R. I., is building from plans by Swasey, Raymond & Page a 40-foot raised-deck cruiser for Frank L. Cross, of Quincy, Mass.

Guy Lowell, of the Eastern Y. C., has challenged for the Quincy cup, now held by the Quincy (Mass.) Y. C. Mr. Lowell is having built at Lawley's, from plans by Bowes & Mower, the new Sonder class challenger. Thus far four challenges have been received for the cup.

Commodore J. Stewart Blackton has named as regatta committee of the Atlantic Y. C. Carlos de Zafra, chairman; A. Nickerson and J. L. Luckenback. Mr. De Zafra was a member of racing board last year.

The Kingston, Ont., Y. C. numbers 270 motor boats in its fleet, several of them very fast. Many new boats are under construction, all of

which augurs well for the coming season. The club officers are: Commodore, W. C. Kent; Vice-Commodore, H. Hora; Rear-Commodore, John McKay; Secretary-Treasurer, Charles S. Kirkpatrick.

The annual meeting of the Chesapeake Bay Yacht Racing Association will be held April 13, when the date will be set for this season's cruise.

Delaware River Y. R. A.

At a meeting of the Delaware River Y. R. A., held March 28 at Wilmington, the regatta committee reported plans for the big Chesapeake Bay cruise, to be held from May 22 to May 28 inclusive. Boats will start from Philadelphia on May 22, and the first day will make Chester. May 23 they will leave Chester for Annapolis, where they will visit the naval academy and take a trip up the Severn.

They will leave Annapolis May 25, arrive at Cambridge, Md., May 26, leaving the same day for Baltimore, which they will reach May 27. Continuing that day to Chesapeake City, which will be reached the next day, ending the cruise on the 28th, with the run back to Philadelphia.

The annual Delaware River cruise will be held June 21 and 22, with a run to Overfalls Light and return. The cruise is open to all boats owned by members of the association and is also open to cruisers. The Keystone Y. C., promoting the race, will announce its schedule later.

Director of Public Safety Porter has promised yachtsmen protection from river pirates, who, during the years past, have robbed yachts of everything portable, in some cases taking boat, cable and mooring.

1912 Long Island Sound Dates.

On March 27, at the Hotel Astor, New York city, the annual meeting of the Yacht Racing Association of Long Island Sound was held. Stuyvesant Wainwright, American Y. C., presided.

The amendment to allow 31-raters to carry six men instead of five was defeated.

Officers elected were: President, Stuyvesant Wainwright, American Y. C.; Treasurer, Victor I. Cumnock, Seawanhaka-Corinthian Y. C.; Executive Committee—W. Butler Dunean, Jr., Manhasset Bay Y. C.; George E. Roosevelt, Seawanhaka-Corinthian Y. C.; Horace E. Boueher, Larchmont Y. C.; Frank Bowne Jones, Indian Harbor Y. C.

The schedule of races for 1912 follows:

May 30—Harlem Y. C. annual and Bridgeport Y. C. spring.

June 1—Knickerbocker Y. C. annual.

June 8—Manhasset Bay Y. C. annual.

June 15—Larchmont Y. C. spring.

June 21—Seawanhaka-Corinthian special.

June 22—Seawanhaka-Corinthian annual and New York Y. C. race to Block Island.

June 25—Indian Harbor Y. C. race to New London.

June 28—Seawanhaka-Corinthian Y. C. race from New London.

June 29—New Rochelle Y. C. annual.

July 3—American Y. C. annual.

July 4—Larchmont Y. C. annual and Hartford Y. C. annual.

July 6—Riverside Y. C. annual.

July 11—Indian Harbor Y. C., all classes.

July 12—Indian Harbor Y. C., all classes.

July 13—Indian Harbor Y. C. annual.

July 20—Larchmont Y. C., start of race week.

July 27—Larchmont Y. C., end of race week.

Aug. 3—Horseshoe Harbor Y. C. annual.

Aug. 10—Huguenot Y. C. annual and Bridgeport Y. C. annual.

Aug. 14—Riverside Y. C. special.
 Aug. 17—Stamford Y. C. annual and Harlem Y. C. Stratford Shoal.
 Aug. 24—New Rochelle Y. C. summer race and Northport Y. C. annual.
 Aug. 30—Seawanhaka-Corinthian special.
 Aug. 31—Seawanhaka-Corinthian special.
 Sept. 2—Larchmont Y. C. fall and Norwalk Y. C. annual and Sachem's Head Y. C. annual.
 Sept. 7—Indian Harbor Y. C. fall.
 Sept. 14—Manhasset Bay Y. C. fall.
 Sept. 21—Indian Harbor Y. C. Corinthian cup.
 With the exception of the races to and from New London, the Seawanhaka Y. C. special races and the Indian Harbor Y. C., class races are championship races.

New England Y. C. Dates.

May 30—South Boston Y. C., M. Y. R. A. and Interclub open.

June 8—Mosquito Fleet Y. C., M. Y. R. A. and Interclub open.

June 17—Boston Y. C., M. Y. R. A. open at Hull.

June 22—Savin Hill Y. C., M. Y. R. A. and Interclub open.

June 22—Corinthian Y. C. ocean race.

June 29—Eastern Y. C. special open race at Marblehead.

July 4—City of Boston open races at City Point.

July 4—Boston Y. C., M. Y. R. A. open at Marblehead, morning.

July 4—Corinthian Y. C. open at Marblehead, afternoon.

July 5—Hingham Y. C., M. Y. R. A. open.

July 6—Squantum Y. C., M. Y. R. A. and Interclub open.

July 13—Columbia Y. C., M. Y. R. A. and Interclub open.

July 20—Winthrop Y. C., M. Y. R. A. and Interclub open.

July 31—Quincy Y. C., M. Y. R. A. open.

Aug. 1-3—Boston Y. C., midsummer series at Hull.

Aug. 3—Wollaston Y. C., Interclub open.

Aug. 4—Lynn Y. C., squadron run, Bass Point to Marblehead.

Aug. 5—Eastern Y. C., special open race to Marblehead.

Aug. 6—Boston Y. C., M. Y. R. A. open race at Marblehead.

Aug. 7—Corinthian Y. C., midsummer series at Marblehead.

Aug. 8—Corinthian Y. C., midsummer series at Marblehead.

Aug. 9—Corinthian Y. C., midsummer series at Marblehead.

Aug. 10—Corinthian Y. C., annual open race at Marblehead.

Aug. 17—Cottage Park Y. C., M. Y. R. A. and Interclub open.

Aug. 24—Lynn Y. C., M. Y. R. A. open.

Aug. 24—Boston Y. C. at Marblehead Club.

Aug. 31—Wollaston Y. C., M. Y. R. A. open.

Sept. 2 (Labor Day)—Quincy Y. C., Bermuda race and Interclub open.

Sept. 8—M. Y. R. A. rendezvous at Hull.

Yachts Change Hands.

THE Hollis Burgess Yacht Agency has sold the following:

The well-known 30-foot waterline sloop yacht Shiyessa, owned by Mrs. Louisa Currell, of Charlestown, Mass., to a prominent yachtsman of Isleboro, Me.

The 60-foot schooner Coronilla, owned by the estate of A. J. Wright, of Boston, to Charles M. Fauci, of Lynn, Mass.

The 27-foot waterline yawl Friendship II., owned by Francis A. Guinivan, of Beverly, Mass., to N. F. Ambursen and W. L. Church, of Boston.

Motor boat Ibex, owned by Dr. William H. Litchfield, of Brookline, Mass., to Albert F. Bigelow, of Cohasset, Mass.

The 21-foot knockabout Micaboo, owned by Norman S. Powell, of Philadelphia, to Edward M. Coffin, of Newburyport, Mass.

British Yachting In 1911.

BY G. E. HOPCROFT.

FROM a sporting point of view, the past yachting season was almost a record one; but from a national point of view many Englishmen were sadly disappointed with the results obtained. In justice to this country, however, I must point out that some of the papers "made mountains of mole-hills," for a number of the successful foreign yachts were designed in Britain. If we look closely at the records of the past season we shall find that many of the so-called "British defeats" were really British victories after all.

Great interest was taken in the opening races of the season, for many new yachts were "out." In the A class the Fife-designed schooner *Waterwitch* was the center of attraction; but I fear that she disappointed her admirers at Cowes, and later on at Ryde. She is a fine yacht, and I fully expected to see her defeat the German schooners with ease. That she failed to do so is remarkable, but no doubt Mr. Fife will improve the yacht during the winter; and it is quite possible that when *Waterwitch* fits out in the spring we may find that we have quite a second Westward after all. It is reported that Mr. Fife intends to give the yacht a much larger sail spread.

The season opened with the Royal Thames match, in which the 19-meter yachts met for the first time—that is to say, three of them started, for *Norada* did not sail in the early regattas. There was a good wind, and after a well-sailed match, slightly marred, perhaps, by a poor start, *Mariquita* won the first prize. In the 15-meter class *Vanity* defeated *Jeano* by no less than eight minutes.

As some of my readers may not have followed the recent developments in yacht building, I should explain that during the winter of 1911 four yachts were built for the new 19-meter class. Two of these yachts were designed by Mr. Fife, one by Mr. Mylne, and one by that clever Gosport designer, Mr. Nicholson. When *Norada* joined the little fleet the class was made up as follows: *Octavia* (Mylne), *Corona* (Fife), *Mariquita* (Fife), *Norada* (Nicholson). After the opening events, the 19-meter craft met again and again at the various regattas round the coast. In the Nore to Dover race the new Gosport flyer, *Norada* came to the front, and *Octavia* had to take second place. The Gosport yacht is from the board of the designer of the speedy but ill-fated *Brynhild*, and she has that beauty of mould which always distinguishes a "Nicholson boat." The yacht is owned by Mr. Milburn. *Octavia* and *Corona* did well during the Clyde fortnight; *Corona* took the King's cup, and *Norada* upheld the honor of the south by winning the Commodore's cup at the Royal Northern Regatta.

Turning for a moment to the A class, I should mention that toward the end of April it became certain that the American schooner *Westward* would not race in British waters during 1911. In May the yacht was fitted with her ocean rig for the trip back to the States. I was lucky enough to see her in dry dock just before she sailed, and was greatly impressed with her underwater body. We were disappointed then, for we knew that *Westward* would not meet the new *Waterwitch*; but now we are half inclined to be thankful that the American clipper did not race in British waters, for it must be admitted that, on last year's form, the former would certainly have lowered the colors of the beautiful Scotch yacht.

At Kiel *Waterwitch* was hardly a match for the German schooners, and at Cowes, and later on at Ryde, she did not seem to be able to hold *Meteor* in light winds. At the same time, I cannot help thinking that the latter is sailing much faster than she did in 1910, when she was so badly beaten by *Westward*. I saw *Meteor* sail at Ryde in that year. I also saw her sail there, under very similar weather conditions last season, and I should say that the yacht is now ten minutes faster over a 50-mile course. It is difficult, therefore, to estimate exactly how *Waterwitch* stands as a "flyer" when compared with *Westward*.

In the 15-meter class the sport has been good, and when the foreign yachts came to swell the fleet, during the Solent weeks, the class was a wonderfully interesting one. *Vanity* seems to have shown good form all through the season, and *Jeano* and *Mariska* have had their share of the prizes. The King of Spain's *Hispania* and the Spanish yacht *Tuiga* (both Fife-designed craft) sailed well during their stay in British waters; and the German yachts, *Sophie Elisabeth* and *Paula*, also met with considerable success in the 15-meter class. In fact, the foreign element was very much to the fore last year, and our yachts have had all the bad luck. Luck still plays its part in yacht racing, and, apart from any consideration of the respective merits of the various yachts, I cannot help thinking that British yachtsmen had more than their share of bad luck.

Vanity won the Royal Thames race in May, and she was also first in the Nore to Dover match. In the International she was third in her class on both days—in fact, the three leading yachts finished in the same order each day: *Hispania*, *Tuiga*, *Vanity*.

Cowes week opened in splendid weather, and the racing was of a very interesting character. Many foreign yachts were in British waters, for the International festival attracted almost every sporting owner in Europe; and it was well understood that Cowes week would simply be a foretaste of the sweets which we were to enjoy during the first European International Yachting Festival.

Cowes week opened, as usual, with the Royal London matches, and these races took place in perfect yachting weather. *Meteor* won the 23-meter—a class race, and *White Heather* managed to save her time and took the second prize. This was one of the most interesting incidents of Cowes week, for after *Meteor* crossed the line it looked for some time as if the British cutter might still win the first prize, as she had 8m. 26s. in hand. *Waterwitch* was at that time slightly ahead of *White Heather*, and as I watched the yachts from near the battery it seemed that even the schooner had a chance of winning if only the wind would "pipe up." Of course, it "piped down," and *White Heather* drew up level with *Waterwitch*. Neither of them could quite manage to save her time, however; but *White Heather* sailed a good race, and her skipper deserves great praise for the way in which he won the second prize. The principal results (Cowes week) were: Royal London, A class race—*Meteor*, 1; *White Heather*, 2. International cup (15 meters), first race—*Sophie Elisabeth*; second race, *Paula*; final, *Paula* (German). Royal Squadron, Emperor's cup, *Germania*, 1; *White Heather*, 2. International challenge cup (19 meters), *Norada*, 1; *Corona*, 2. In the 15-meter and 12-meter classes the King of Spain's *Hispania* and *Rollo* (Norway) sailed wonderfully well.

The great International festival opened on Monday, Aug. 7, and once again the weather was perfect. A little more wind would have given joy to some of our yachtsmen, but one cannot expect perfection in this climate, and the bright sunshine made up for a lack of wind. Spithead was crowded with yachts, excursion steamers, and warships—in fact, it was one of the most wonderful scenes ever witnessed on this famous stretch of water.

I have not space in which to give details of the racing, but I give a table of the chief events:

FIRST DAY.

Class A.....	1, Germania; 2, Meteor
19 meter class.....	1, Norada; 2, Corona
15 meter class.....	1, Hispania; 2, Tuiga
12 meter class.....	1, Rollo; 2, Javotte
10 meter class.....	1, Tonino; 2, Irex

SECOND DAY.

Class A.....	1, Meteor; 2, Germania
19 meter class.....	1, Norada; 2, Octavia
15 meter class.....	1, Hispania; 2, Tuiga
12 meter class.....	1, Rollo; 2, Cintra
10 meter class.....	1, Tonino; 2, Irex

Germania and *Meteor* are German yachts, designed in the Fatherland; *Rollo* was designed and built in Norway; but *Hispania* and *Tuiga* are British-designed yachts sailing under Span-

ish colors. The festival was a great success, although the foreign yachts did better than some people expected. We must comfort ourselves with the reflection that only three really foreign-designed craft proved to be of outstanding merit.

In the smaller classes sport was exceedingly good last summer. The 8-meter class is very popular, and smaller classes are filling up well. The nations of Europe are now building a number of these small craft, and in the future we may expect to see new developments, as the various designers try to take full advantage of the rule under which the whole of Europe now builds.

During the past six months we have heard a great deal about the America's Cup, but as the Americans still insist upon the old rules, no one seems inclined to send a British-built yacht across the Atlantic to meet an American yacht of the old type. To my mind it is strange to find that so many people seem to think that we should have more chance of winning the famous cup under the new American rule, which has been in force for some years, than under the old conditions. It should be remembered that Mr. Herreshoff was able to beat our designers with *Westward*, built to fit our own rule; therefore it is reasonable to suppose that he would be able to do even better under his own rule, to which he has built for several years. It should be remembered, also, that our designers have never—so far as I know—been called upon to design a yacht for the so-called universal rule.

The beautiful *Octavia* proved to be the champion in the 19-meter class last year. The class is a fine one and let us hope that during the coming season we may once again see the four 19-meter yachts fighting their battles and settling—or trying to settle, for they are well matched—which of them is the best all-round boat.—County Gentleman and Land and Water, England.

Yachtsmen's Club of Philadelphia.

THE Yachtsmen's Club of Philadelphia has set July 6 as the date for the long distance race this year. The regatta committee made this announcement at its meeting on March 23. It was decided the course must be over 200 miles in length. The start will be made from one of the Philadelphia clubs on the Delaware River to Hampton Roads, where the Hampton Roads Y. C. will entertain. This race is held to improve the build and construction of cruising yachts, and only those that comply with requirements will be allowed to start. Entries thus far received are: Vice-Commodore Brigham's *Caliph*, Ventnor Y. C.; George Fish's *Lugeo II.*, Ocean City Y. C.; Commodore Cartledge's *Marguerite II.*, Keystone Y. C.; Commodore Dudley's *Haji*, Camden M. B. C.; Commodore Joseph Thompson's *Isabella II.*, Ventnor Y. C., and Commodore James Thompson's *Albatross*, Stone Harbor Y. C. The return race will be to the Baltimore Y. C.

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London Yachting.

FIVE years ago there was one lone sailboat on the river Thames. To-day there is a fleet of motor and sail boats that numbers twenty-five and is valued at nearly \$30,000 and six others will be launched as early as possible in the spring.

These results, says the Montreal Star, have been brought about largely by the work of an energetic motor boat association which has wrought wonders by getting the river in a navigable shape and demonstrating to people that boating on the Thames is a real pleasure and that there is scenery to be viewed that it is worth a trip to see. More than this, the members have found a little summer resort of their own at "Wonderland," one of the beauty spots on the river and from earliest spring until as late as possible in the fall a colony of business men who own boats and their families spend a delightful outing there.

Every September a regatta is held in which there are dozens of contestants for each event, hundreds of dollars' worth of the choicest prizes are donated by members of the club and by local merchants who have ever been hearty supporters of the motor boat association. The regatta is attended by thousands of citizens who line the banks or hire canoes or rowboats.

The course is a serpentine one extending over three and a half miles through country that is exceptionally beautiful. Except at the city end there is a good depth of water and every year sees larger boats. The club has never lost a member except through removal from the city and many of the members who started with small craft now own the largest and best boats on the river.

Mr. W. J. Thorne is the energetic president of the association, and he has a body of hustlers to help him. Everything the association undertakes goes.

"We were never in better shape than at the present time," said Mr. Thorne. "Our membership is growing steadily and the boats are better every year. It's rather an interesting fact that in proportion to its population London has more than twice as many boats as Toronto or Hamilton, notwithstanding that those cities are situated right on the lake and have natural advantages that are impossible in an inland city.

"Our latest plan is for a big new boat house in which our members can keep their boats and hold social affairs. The only trouble will be to build it big enough to accommodate our rapid growth. This season will easily break all records, but we have done that every year since we started and expect to keep on. While our strip of water is limited it is exceptionally beautiful and all who start boating become enthusiasts."

Mr. W. H. Priestly is vice-president of the association, and Mr. Sim Threapleton secretary.

Crescent A. C. Yachting Dates.

THE yachting committee of the Crescent Athletic Club announces two full regattas for the Gravesend Bay championships this year on June 22 and Sept. 7. Starts, as usual, from off the Atlantic Y. C. dock at Sea Gate. The series of races for the Lipton cup will be sailed during the race week of the Atlantic Y. C. This cup is for yachts of Class S and must be won three times by the same yachtsman before it becomes his permanent property. Legs have been won by Richard Moore's Blue Bill and by Dr. C. L. Atkinson's Cyric.

There will be two motor boat regattas, June 15 and Sept. 14. There will be races for cruising yachts and high speed boats and launches.

Commodore Edgar F. Luckenback, Vice-Commodore Charles Lembcke and Rear-Commodore G. G. McIntosh have been renominated as flag officers of the club. Commodore Luckenback has offered the prizes for one of the lower bay sailing regattas to be sailed for on June 22.

The annual yachting dinner of the club will be held on April 17, when prizes won last year will be distributed.

Motor Boating

Atlantic Coast 20-Footer Championship

THE Cambridge Y. C. will hold a regatta on June 28 and 29 for the Atlantic Coast championship for 20-foot motor boats. Six boats already are entered. This event, it is expected, will eclipse the annual races at Peoria and give to Maryland waters great prestige among motor boatists.

Those entered are A. K. and C. D. White, who will have Sand Burr II.; Peter V. Hoy, who has a new boat to replace the Pee Vee Ho; Commodore Alfred I. du Pont will have a boat with a guaranteed speed of 40 miles an hour; T. Coleman du Pont, whose boat has already made 40 miles an hour, and James Busic's new speed boat. William K. Vanderbilt, at a recent conference with Commodore Du Pont, announced he might have a boat entered.

The five entries already made overshadows the regattas at Peoria, where not more than four 20-footers competed.

A very handsome trophy will be given by Commodore Du Pont. Governor Phillips Lee Goldsborough has offered a trophy, and the club will give a special trophy.

There will be a special race for bugeyes and another for schooners, and there will also be a special race for boats of all classes, power and sail, open to craft flying the flags of the yacht clubs of Baltimore. This race will start from Baltimore early on June 27 and finish at Cambridge.

James Smith, chairman of the racing board, was in Baltimore recently and called upon prominent local yachtsmen and issued invitations to enter.

Probably Not Huntington Harbor.

F. H. MORLEY, secretary of the Motor Boat Club of America, has written boards of trade at Northport and Huntington that the board of governors finds several serious objections to Huntington Bay and are considering other courses near New York.

Some time ago a letter was received from the Motor Boat Club by George B. Johnson, secretary of the Northport Board of Trade, saying the principal objection to Huntington Bay was the large expense connected with the removal and replacing of oyster stakes which dot the course. Considerable expense was incurred by the Motor Boat Club of America last year for this work, and the secretary wrote that it would not stand this expense again. Dexter K. Cole, manager of the Northport division of the Sealshipt Oyster Company, which leases the largest number of oyster beds along the course, agreed before the town trustees that not more than \$25 would be charged for the work this year.

At a meeting of the board of governors last week, however, it appears that other objections to Huntington were raised, among which were the uncertainty as to whether the Chateau des Beaux Arts will be open and the difficulty the general public would have, as they did last year, in reaching the course to view the races.

Suggestions made in the letter received on Monday by Mr. Strawson and Town Clerk Sammis are:

First—The committee think that your board might possibly start arrangements with the Long Island Railroad to see if additional train service could be had during the days of racing.

Second—What arrangements can be made for the transportation of people to and from the Beaux Arts pier, whether the street railway can be induced to extend its line to the pier, so that it would be in service at the time of the races or some other method of transportation be provided. This is a very important point, as a great many people last year did not get nearer the races than the Huntington Station, others at the end of the car line, etc., etc.

Third—Is the Chateau des Beaux Arts to be

open this year? If so, can you give us any idea who is going to have it?

It is known, however, that the wealthy residents of East Neck are opposed to the presence of the throngs of people who come to view the races and are inclined to trespass upon their estates, and it is possible that they have used their influence against the motor boat events.

There has been much comment upon the possibility of the purchase of the Chateau des Beaux Arts by the New York Y. C. It is feared that if the sale is made another objection against the races will be raised, as that would preclude all chance of the public viewing the races from the pier.

Nassau County Yachting Association.

At a meeting of the Long Beach Motor Y. C., held on March 27, at Hotel Nassau, the organization of the Nassau County Yachting Association, which was temporarily organized last summer, was perfected. Commodore Roland H. Mayland, formerly first flag officer of the Hempstead Bay Y. C., was elected President, and A. A. Dal Molin, secretary of the Nassau Y. C., Secretary.

It is planned during the summer in Raynold's Channel and at other places along the shore to hold a series of events which will include races between hydroplanes, high speed contests and probably races between aeroplanes and motor boats.

Among those present were Commodore Baker, of the Nassau Y. C.; Commodore Schiffmacher, and Mr. Smith, of the Keystone Y. C.; A. A. Dal Molin, George Schiffmacher and R. H. Dal Molin, Senator William H. Raynolds and Frank Bailey, of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, were interested listeners.

Canoeing

Atlantic Division.

BURLINGTON, N. J., March 26.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Now that the first event of the canoeing season of 1912 has been held, in the shape of a dinner in Trenton, on Feb. 17, we must awaken to the fact that there are other and possibly more interesting events following.

The cruising men can look forward to a delightful cruise down the Ramapo River on May 11 and 12. On the advice of the commodore, we substituted this river for the Hackensack; and while I am not personally familiar with this section, I am informed by those who have been there that it far exceed the Hackensack in beauty of scenery, more exciting in the abundance of quick water, rifts and possible spills, and that it is a more desirable and pleasurable trip in many ways. Rear-Commodore A. D. Berning is chairman of the committee of arrangements for this cruise, and associated with him are R. H. Nash, Charles Spenner and H. N. Wilson. Mr. Wilson has a shack on this river, where he lives a greater part of the summer. All of these men are thoroughly familiar with the trip and they promise it will be the best cruise in many years. Any information the Atlantic Division members may desire (or members of any other division) before the details of same are mailed to them can be had from the committee. As this is the opening paddling event, both the committee and myself would feel greatly pleased to have a big turnout, and I trust everyone who possibly can will arrange to go.

On May 25 and 26 will be held a cruise down the Rancocas Creek, already famed for its beauty of virgin wildness and placid waters. This is an ever-popular trip with the Delaware River canoeists, and always appeals to the man from a distance who once makes it. Above a point eight miles from the Delaware River, the Rancocas is divided into two branches—the north branch being navigable from Hanover Furnace to Delanco, a distance of forty-five miles; the south branch from a little above

Vincentown to the same terminating point, a distance of twenty-five miles. This year's cruise will be on the north branch, as before, starting at Brown's-Mills-in-the-Pines, going through New Lisbon, Pemberton, Birmingham, Smithville and Mt. Holly, at each of which places are dams around which the canoeist portages his canoe and duffle.

Four miles below Mount Holley dam we find the most delightful camping site in many miles, viz., Cedar Spring. Any size camp can be accommodated, and there is to be had an abundance of good spring water. A feature of the cruise will be the campfire on the evening of May 11 at this spring. The "Old Guard" know what these campfires are and consequently are always on hand, so let the younger members take notice of the manifestations of interest in these events by the older members and come along and join us, and help make this cruise a memorable one.

Benjamin A. Sleeper, a young and enthusiastic A. C. A. member, is chairman of this committee, and by addressing him at Burlington, N. J., anyone can receive inside and advance information concerning this cruise.

HENRY B. FORT, Vice-Com.

Interclub Canoe Association.

THE annual meeting and election of officers of the Interclub Canoe Association was held last week in their temporary headquarters, at 1214 F street, northwest.

The election resulted as follows: Commodore, Adrian Sizer; Vice-Commodore, W. A. Rogers; Rear-Commodore, A. P. Hastings; Treasurer, J. Frank Medbury; Secretary, W. F. Summy; Purser, George P. Hutchison; Librarian and Custodian, W. R. Garrett. The Executive Committee is composed of the officers and the following named members at large: Messrs. A. B. Dent, J. J. Lightfoot, A. M. Nevius, and R. Rutherford.

A. C. A. Membership.

NEW MEMBERS PROPOSED.

Atlantic Division.—George E. Esselborn, 2342 Webster avenue, New York, N. Y., by Fred W. Baldwin; Bertram M. Henemier, 125 Manhattan street, New York, N. Y., by Francis C. Buchenberger; Harold B. R. Laing, 225 Marble Hill avenue, Kingsbridge, N. Y., and William J. Marsh, 109 West 225th street, Kingsbridge, N. Y., both by A. D. Berning.

Central Division.—John H. Teach, 88 Pascal, Buffalo, N. Y., by F. S. Thorn.

NEW MEMBERS ELECTED.

Atlantic Division.—6366, Lawrence A. Fullam, 6032 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.; 6370, Davis C. Wells, Jr., Bordentown, N. J.; 6371, William A. Steimer, Bordentown, N. J.; 6372, Edmund vom Steeg, Jr., 10 Camden street, Roselle Park, N. J.; 6373, Ludlow Stevenson, 218 Claremont avenue, Jersey City, N. J.; 6374, Walter C. Grill, 400 West 149th St., New York, N. Y.; 6375, Herman Heye, 71 Broadway, Jersey City, N. J.

Central Division.—6359, E. W. S. Key, 409 Elmwood avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.; 6360, Hugh McLean, P. O. Box 58, Buffalo, N. Y.; 6361, M. S. Bostwick, care of Magnus Metal Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y.; 6362, Alfred S. Lowe, 100 West avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.; 6364, Richard L. Wood, 2412 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y.; 6365, G. C. Schierer, 44 E. Utica street, Buffalo, N. Y.; 6367, Charles R. Hurley, 501 Marine Bank Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.; 6368, Hyatt W. Smith, 247 Lexington avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.

Eastern Division.—6363, Le Roy B. Surrey, P. O. Box 106, Plymouth, Mass.

Western Division.—6369, Arvid L. Greenberg, 915 8th avenue, Court Rockford, Ill.

MEMBER RE-INSTATED.

Western Division.—5116, John De Graff Berkey, Spring Lake, N. J.

MEMBERS RESIGNED.

Central Division.—5688, Henry S. Carr, Pittsburgh, Pa.; 5839, Jens Bache-Wiig, Edgewood Park, Pa.



TRAP SHOOTING



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

Fixtures.

May 1.—Syracuse, N. Y.—Onondaga G. C. G. M. Phillips, Sec'y-Treas., 213 Helen St., Syracuse, N. Y.

REGISTERED TOURNAMENTS.

April 8.—Mt. Airy (Md.) G. C. Ray Watkins, Mgr.
April 9-10.—Moberly (Mo.) G. C. L. R. Hulén, Sec'y.
April 9-11.—Perry, Okla.—Oklahoma State tournament, under the auspices of the Perry G. C. Bush H. Bowman, Sec'y.

April 10.—Gaithersburg (Md.) G. C. R. M. Purdum, Sec'y.
April 11.—Atglen (Pa.) G. C. L. R. Lewis, Mgr.
April 13.—Rittersville, Pa.—Lehigh R and G. C. H. F. Koch, Sec'y.

April 15-17.—New Orleans, La.—City Park G. C. E. F. Leckert, Sec'y.
April 17-19.—Wichita, Kans.—Kansas State tournament, under the auspices of the Interurban G. C. C. W. Jones, Sec'y, 209 N. Main St., Wichita, Kans.

April 18.—Columbus (O.) G. C. L. Fisher, Sec'y.
April 23-24.—Spokane, Wash.—Washington State tournament, under the auspices of the Spokane R. and G. C. T. B. Ware, Pres.

April 23-25.—Laurel, Miss.—Mississippi State tournament under the auspices of the Laurel G. C. Chas. Green, Pres.

April 23-25.—Omaha (Neb.) G. C. F. T. Lovering, Sec'y.
April 27-28.—Chicago (Ill.) G. C. E. B. Shogren, Sec'y.

May 1.—Crete (Neb.) G. C. R. G. Spadt, Sec'y.
May 2.—Jewell (Ia.) G. C. W. S. Hoon, Sec'y.
May 2.—Dublin (O.) G. C. N. J. Dominy, Sec'y.

May 2-3.—Kankakee (Ill.) G. C. E. F. Radeke, Sec'y.
May 4.—Bethel, Conn.—Western Connecticut T. S. L. tournament, under the auspices of the Bethel G. C. C. K. Bailey, Sec'y.

May 6-8.—Walla Walla, Wash.—Sportsmen's Association of the Northwest tournament, under the auspices of the Walla Walla G. C. P. P. Morrow, Pres.

May 7.—Pittsburgh, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania Trapshooters' League tournament, under auspices of the Herron Hill G. C. Thos. D. Bell, Sec'y.

May 7-8.—Vicksburg (Miss.) G. C. J. J. Bradford, Sec'y.
May 7-8.—Des Moines, Ia.—Hyperion G. C. W. E. Moyer, Mgr.

May 7-8.—Columbus (Neb.) G. C. G. A. Schroeder, Sec'y.

May 8-9.—Camden (Ark.) G. C. J. P. Wright, Mgr.
May 8-9.—Columbus (O.) G. C. Lon Fisher, Sec'y.

May 9.—Riverside, Ill.—National G. C. C. W. May, Pres.
May 9.—Vergas (Minn.) R. and G. C. C. Scharf, Sec'y.
May 9-10.—Charlotte, N. C.—Mecklenburg County G. C. E. P. Coles, Sec'y.

May 9-10.—David City (Neb.) G. C. E. D. Taylor, Sec'y.
May 14-15.—Adel, Ia.—Adel G. C. C. F. Clarke, Sec'y.

May 14-16.—Columbus, Ga.—The Interstate Association's seventh Southern Handicap tournament, under the auspices of the Columbus G. C.; \$1,000 added money. The winner of first place in the Southern Handicap is guaranteed \$250 in cash and a trophy. Elmer E. Shaner, Sec'y-Treas., Pittsburgh, Pa.

May 15.—Mt. Holly (N. J.) G. C. A. J. Dellette, Sec'y.
May 15.—Spring Valley (Minn.) G. C. J. M. Carey, Sec.

May 15-16.—Fairmont, W. Va.—West Virginia State tournament, under the auspices of the Fairmont G. C. Ed. H. Taylor, Sec'y.

May 15-17.—Peoria, Ill.—Illinois State tournament, under the auspices of the Illinois State S. A. Robert Scholes, Sec'y.

May 16.—Scranton (Pa.) R. & G. C. M. F. Bohn, Sec'y.
May 17.—Nevada (Ia.) G. C. E. W. Scott, Sec'y.
May 17.—Pottsville (Pa.) G. & F. P. A. Elvin I. Elliott, Sec'y.

May 18.—Phillipsburg, N. J. Alert G. C. Edw. F. Markley, Pres.

May 20-21.—Iowa City (Ia.) G. C. C. Bothell, Sec'y.
May 21.—Milton Junction (Wis.) G. C. W. H. Smith Sec'y.

May 21-23.—Waco, Tex.—Texas State tournament, under the auspices of the Waco G. C. E. S. Forsgard, Mgr.

May 21-24.—Sunbury, Pa.—Pennsylvania State tournament, under the auspices of the Sunbury-Selinsgrove G. C. J. W. Schoffstall, Sec'y.

May 22.—Galion (O.) G. C. C. C. Mandeville, Sec'y.
May 23.—Mt. Morris (Ill.) G. C. H. W. Cushing, Sec'y.

May 23.—Portage (Wis.) G. C. J. Raup, Sec'y.
May 23-24.—Waterloo (Ia.) G. C. J. F. Libby, Sec'y.

May 23-24.—Lexington, Ky.—Kentucky State tournament, under the auspices of the Fayette G. C. F. C. Bell Sec'y.

May 23-24.—Delta (Colo.) G. C. R. A. King, Pres.
May 24.—Norwich, N. Y.—Chenango County G. C. E. D. Borden, Act. Sec'y.

May 25.—New Haven, Conn.—Western Connecticut T. S. League tournament, under the auspices of the New Haven G. C. Wm. F. Alcorn, Sec'y.

May 27-30.—Salt Lake City, Utah.—Utah State tournament, under the auspices of the Salt Lake G. C. E. J. Miller, Sec'y.

May 28.—Albia, Ia.—Monroe County F. & G. P. A. T. B. Perry, Jr., Sec'y.

May 28-29.—Benton (Ill.) G. C. W. H. Foulk, Sec'y.
May 28-30.—Omaha, Neb.—Nebraska State tournament, under the auspices of the Omaha G. C. F. T. Lovering, Sec'y.

May 29-30.—Greensboro (Ala.) G. C. A. Lawson, Sec'y.
May 29-30.—Wilmington, Del.—Delaware State tournament, under the auspices of the Du Pont G. C. T. E. Doremus, Sec'y.

May 30.—Cleveland (O.) G. C. F. H. Wallace, Sec'y.
May 30.—Buffalo (N. Y.) Audubon Club. B. V. Covert, Pres.

May 30.—Watertown (Wis.) G. C. B. H. Reick, Sec'y.
May 30-31.—Sikeston (Mo.) G. C. W. H. Tannér, Sec'y.

DRIVERS AND TWISTERS.

The Throckmorton Gun Club, at Throckmorton, Tex., has just been organized, with every prospect of success in the way of funds and membership. H. A. Bachman is Secretary.

H. F. Wilkinson, secretary, writes: "The Roanoke Gun Club will begin its official shooting on April 6, and thereafter shoot each Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock until the last Saturday in October."

The selection of Walter Winans, by the National Rifle Association, to represent America in sporting rifle events at Olympic games this year is most commendable. Mr. Winans won double rifle championship at the last Olympic meet.

H. J. Henry, Corresponding Secretary Onondaga Gun Club, writes: "On April 13, the Audubon Gun Club, of Buffalo, N. Y., will shoot a twenty-man team race with the Onondaga Gun Club, of Syracuse, at Syracuse. The conditions of the match are 100 targets per man. A return match will be shot in Buffalo some time in May."

On April 13, Orange Gun Club will shoot a match with Newton Gun Club, at Newton, N. J. It will be a gala day, with events for visitors. Rain or shine, snow or blow, shooting will begin on arrival of 10:30 train from New York. Trains leave New York, 8:00, 11:45; Hoboken, 8:15, 12:15; Newark, 7:46, 12:32; Orange, 8:00, arriving at Newton at 10:30, 2:50.

T. H. Kelley, Secretary, writes: "The sixth contest for the Frank Hall trophy will be held on the grounds of the Hudson Gun Club on June 2. To reach the Hudson Gun Club grounds, take Turnpike car at Jersey City ferry of the Pennsylvania Railroad, or at any point in Newark, and ride to the west side of the Hackensack River bridge, then walk north to the D., L. & W. R. R. bridge, where the club house is situated. We start shooting at 9:30 A. M., and everybody is welcome here. So come out and give us a call."

The fifth annual open handicap tournament of the Lawrence Fish and Game Protective Association will be held on Patriots' Day (April 12), on the club grounds, Andover street. Seventy-five dollars in merchandise and trophies. Sweeps optional. Interstate rules, 16yds.; open to amateurs, with targets only for professionals. Five events of 20 targets; two events of 25 targets. Officers: A. B. Sherman, President; R. W. Forster Vice-President; A. C. Gray, Secretary; Wm. J. McDonald, Treasurer; Tournament Committee, Francis G. Rogers, Wm. J. McDonald, A. C. Gray.

The Omaha Gun Club and the Tri-City Revolver and Rifle Club have consolidated and will build a new club house on the grounds, which are being used at the present time by both clubs. It will be in bungalow style, two stories. The front entrance will face north, and the entire front of the house will be surrounded by a large veranda and screened in. The first floor will be fitted up with a kitchen, dining room and two lounging rooms. The second floor will have four rooms. An approach to the new club house will be made from the car line and will be sodded and planted with flowers. The house will occupy the site now being used by the Omaha Gun Club house. The range will be unchanged.

The dates for the Maine State championship trapshoot for 1912 will be June 3, 4, 5 and 6. This early date has been selected because several men who will participate will probably shoot on the American team which competes at the Olympic games in Sweden shortly afterward. R. L. Spotts, of the New York A. C., one of the

members of the Mooselucmeguntic five of Haines Landing, which won the Maine championship last year, and who will shoot again on the team this year, is a member of the American Olympic team, and C. W. Billings, who will probably shoot in the open events at Haines Landing, is captain of the Yankee bunch. Of course, the State shoot will take place at Haines Landing, since Mooselucmeguntic Gun Club won the cup last season, and Walter D. Hinds, of that city, is captain of the team.

W. G. BEECROFT.

New York State Sportsmen's Association.

Editor Forest and Stream:

As noted in your fixtures, the above organization will hold its annual convention and tournament at Syracuse on June 10 to 13. The list of officers and committees follows: President, Hurlburt W. Smith, Syracuse; Secretary-Treasurer, L. H. Schortemeier, 201 Pearl street, New York city; Committee on Organization for the Protection of Game, W. E. Hookway, Chairman, Syracuse; C. L. Franz, Seneca Falls; Dr. L. Welling, Mechanicsville; James Lamphere, Weedsport; J. L. Talcott, Buffalo. Tournament Committee, T. E. Clay, Syracuse; J. L. Talcott, Buffalo; C. L. Franz, Seneca Falls; W. E. Corfield, Utica; C. G. Blandford, Ossining. Handicap Committee, E. A. Wadsworth, Chairman, Wolcott; F. D. Kelsey, East Aurora; Dr. L. Welling, Mechanicsville; E. M. Hurd, Albany; L. H. Schortemeier, New York city.

Apropos the active existence of our Association, the following note may be of interest in this day of awakening game protection and conservation of the State's natural resources, taken from the history of the Association:

"In October, 1859, a few ardent lovers of field sports signed the following call for a convention:

"A State convention of sportsmen will be held in the village of Geneva, on Tuesday, Nov. 15, 1859, for the purpose of discussing and devising means for united action throughout the State for a revision of the present senseless and inefficient game and fish laws. Sportsmen are generally invited to attend."

"At noon, Tuesday, Nov. 15, 1859, the convention was called to order at the Franklin House by M. H. Mandeville, of Geneva, upon whose motion, Charles H. Haswell, of New York city, was chosen President; Charles W. Hutchinson, of Utica, and H. L. Suydam, of Geneva, Vice-Presidents, and Henry Hunter, of Rochester, Secretary."

L. H. SCHORTEMEIER, Sec'y-Treas.

Meadow Springs Gun Club.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 30.—To-day's card called for four practice tests, the club test at 25 birds with handicaps added, and the second shoot for the Henry trophy. In addition to this latter prize, there were also numerous spoons handed out for various feats of gun handling.

Events:	1	2	3	4	5	6	Grand Total.
Gothard	6	..	..	..	4½	22½	4½ 25
Clegg	6	15	9	11	1½	20½	1½ 18½
Wiley	9	12	10	14	2	21	2 24
Williams	9	12	9	14	1½	22½	1½ 24½
Mardin	8	11	8	13	1	24	1 24
Armstrong	8	9	7	6	3	18	3 21
Pratt	8	10	9	13	..	..	.. 40
Ford	6	11	8	10	..	..	.. 35
Hechner	4	6	w	..	..	..	.. 10
E. B. Garrett	4	7	..	..	4	21	4 25
Pyle	7	13	9	10	2½	25	2½ 18½
Litford	9	14	8	14	3	23	3 24
Soley	9	11	7	13	2	25	2 25
Emmerson	9	11	6	13	3	22	3 23
Philbrook	9	15	9	15	1	25	1 19
Renner	8	12	..	..	2	24	2 23
Newcomb	10	15	10	13	0	20	0 24
Freeman	10	12	8	10	0	20	0 25
Sloan	10	11	8	14	0	24	0 23
Turner	7	10	..	..	..	..	.. 17
Gideon	9	12	10	9	1	19	1 17
Keenan	7	10	7	12	4	17	4 18
Hillpot	10	14	9	13	1	22	1 24
Coyle	7	12	..	..	2	25	2 23
Webb	2	13	9	10	0	21	.. ..
Thompson	6	14	5	13	1	20	1 25
Henry	9	14	9	14	1	23	1 23
Pierce	..	..	..	..	3	17	3 24
McAlonan	..	..	..	..	5	21	5 16
C. C. Watson	..	..	..	..	0	15	0 19
W. Watson	..	..	6	..	0	13	0 18
Ivins	..	..	..	..	4	23	4 16
Hinkson	5	6	6	12	3	21	3 15
Kendall	..	..	..	..	0	19	0 21

No. 5 was the Harvey trophy.

Kelly came over with Coburn, and still can point the old gun right. He is sure one of the boys. Scores: Coburn 138, Webster 137, Dr. Edwards 135, Fisher 130, Squier 126, Moeller 118, Coffman 116, Kelly 74 out of 100, Kilgore 51 out of 60, Shilling 65 out of 75, J. H. Smith 109. All the rest shot the program.

Luther was more than a welcome visitor. Every one is glad to see Luther Squier come on the ground.

The writer, having purchased the well-known Hotel National, or Bulkhead, at the Lewistown Reservoir, or Indian Lake, extends a very cordial invitation to shooters to come and spend their vacation at this popular resort. Everything is being cleaned and refurbished, which will make this hotel one of the best places on the lake. The same good meals will be served, like those served at the club.

The shoot to be held April 2 at this resort is postponed until April 9 on account of the Lake still being frozen. The duck shooting will be much better at this date. The Squier money-back plan will be used. Come and stay over for the ducks. Take the Ohio electric to Stop 27, on the Lima and Springfield Division, or T. & O. C. to Russel's Point. Good guides, with boats, blinds and decoys, can be had at reasonable prices. Ammunition of all kinds on the grounds.

LON FISHER.

Indianapolis Gun Club.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 30.—Parry and Stoner tied for first place in percentage of targets broken. Moller posted two straights of 20 each; Parry, Barr, Hymer and Denny one each.

Shot at. Broke		Shot at. Broke	
Parry	145 131	Neighbors	120 74
Moller	145 129	Denny	100 81
Edmonson	145 125	Noris	100 55
*Hymer	145 122	Lewis	80 59
Britton	140 108	Cole	85 50
Stoner	125 113	Ong	60 39
*Barr	120 107	Hafner	40 23
Pearson	120 102	Dixon	80 59
Alig	120 84	Hymer	20 16

*Professionals.

R. R.

Columbus Gun Club.

COLUMBUS, O., March 25.—The Jack Rabbit shoot held Thursday, March 21, was O.K. Of course bad weather had to come, but when don't we get bad weather these days. Quite a nice little crowd was out. Coburn took us all in to camp. Webb was one bird behind. Dr. Webb three behind. Harley Kilgore got in in time to shoot four events, and he still knows how. Dad

Eastlake Gun Club.

MARTIN was high man at the regular weekly shoot of the East Lake Gun Club on the grounds at Twenty-ninth and Market streets to-day. Scores:

Shot at. Broke		Shot at. Broke	
Martin	50 40	Coffin	25 16
Donahoe	50 30	Lightcap	25 12
Davis	50 29	Jones	25 16
Spring	25 18		



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Five Man Bridgeport Team Wins

N. R. A. CHAMPIONSHIP

with a score of

996 Out of a Possible 1000

H. J. Deitrich	200	C. W. Vanstone	198
C. J. Naramore	200	Dr. Scripture	198
A. B. Gully	199	A. L. Birks	198
J. Williams	199	Geo. Wolfram	198
J. W. Hessian	198	W. M. Naramore	198

A TEN MAN TOTAL OF 1986

These unparalleled scores were made possible only through the uniform dependable accuracy of

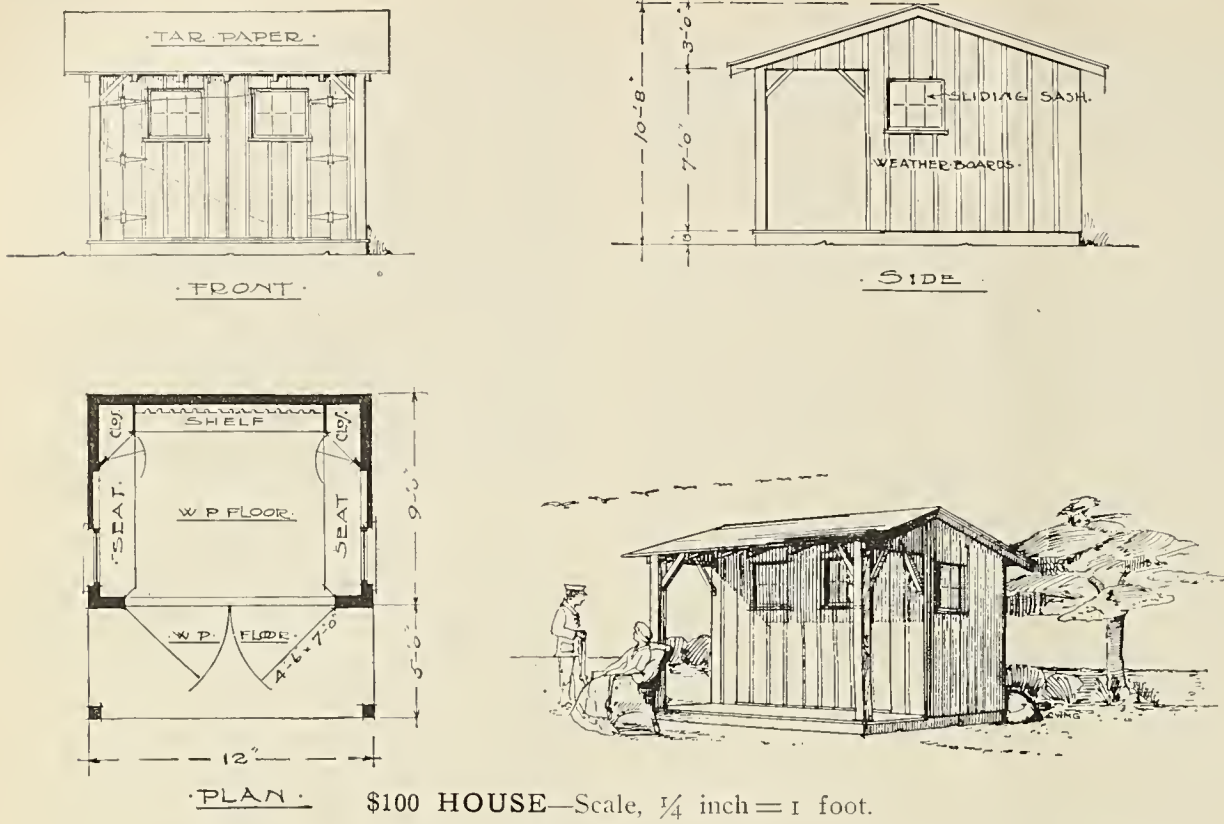
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These scores, together with Mr. Hubalek's tally of 2484 ex 2500 at the Zettler Match in 1911 and Mr. Geo. Armstrong's remarkable 25-shot pistol record of 244 ex 250, present an unbroken series of world's records in proof of the superiority of

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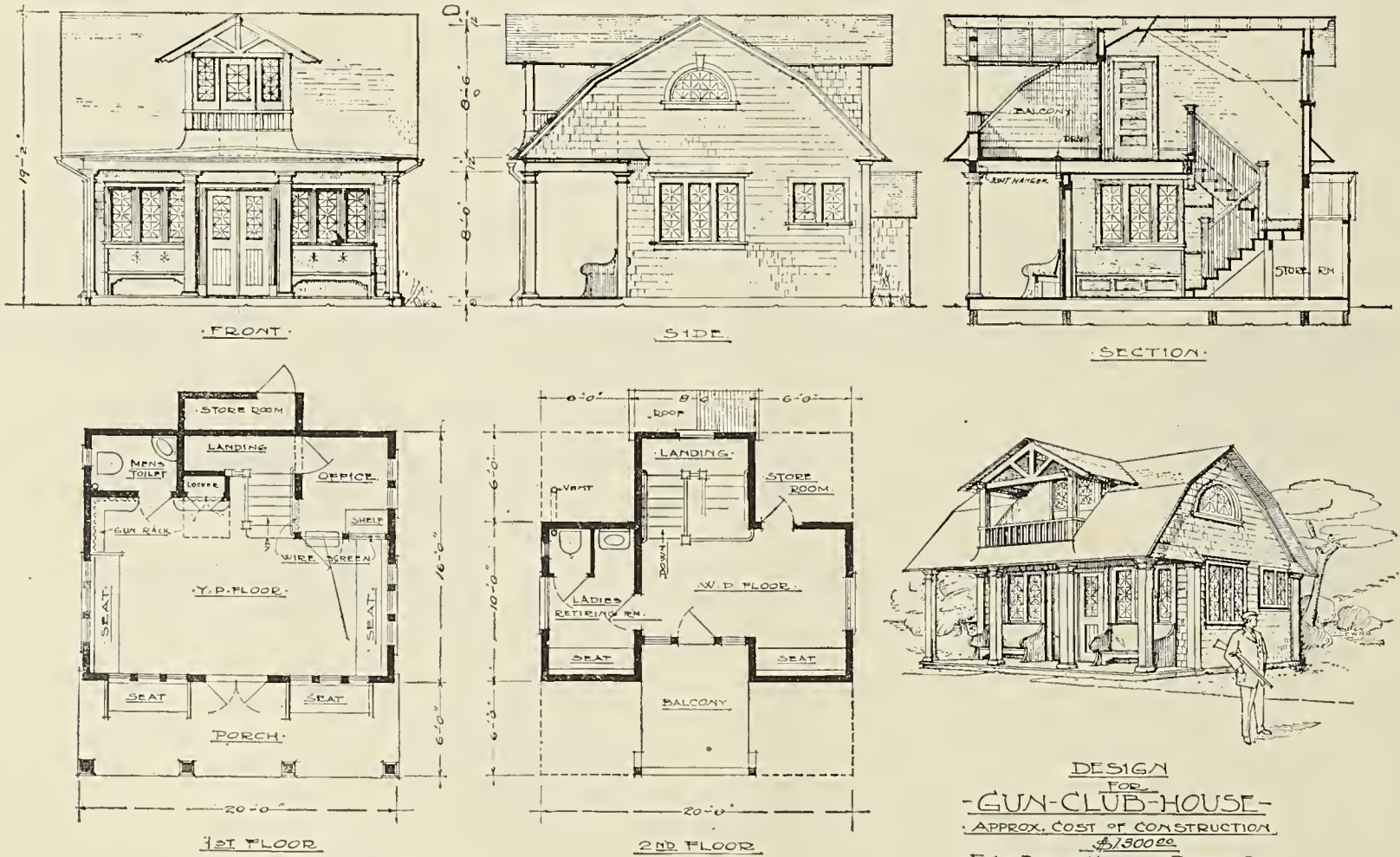
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Club House Plans.

We are able, through the courtesy of E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Co., to publish a series of gun club house plans. These buildings range in price from \$100 to \$1,300, complete. They are from designs by architects expert in gun club house building, and have been made up from the best features found in club houses now in existence, with even more modern suggestions from trapshooters who have a thorough knowledge as to what are requisites in club house layouts. Working plans, specifications and detailed cost of construction of any of these houses will be sent free of charge to any club upon application. We shall also be glad to give advice as to what furnishings are essential for each house, and where they may most reasonably be purchased.

\$100 HOUSE—Scale, 1/4 inch = 1 foot.



\$1,300 HOUSE—Scale, 1/4 inch = 1 foot.

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Speedway Gun Club.

NEWARK, N. J., March 28.—Members of the Speedway Gun Club scored a victory over the representatives of the Bergen Beach Gun Club in a special match, shot yesterday afternoon over the Speedway traps. The match was close throughout, and the locals won by a score of 216 to 202. Each man shot at 50 targets. In the first string of 25 the locals led by a margin of 6 birds, due to the good shooting of Louis Colquitt and William Hassinger. In the second string the Speedway gunners smashed 110 birds out of the 125 that they fired at, while the visitors missed 23 out of their allotment. J. K. Voorhees, of the Bergen Beach Gun Club, and S. Thompson, of the locals, each turned in a perfect string of 25 kills as their part of the score in the second string.

While yesterday was not exactly a good day for shooting, some good scores were turned in. Louis Colquitt was the individual high gun of the day. William Has-

singer and B. M. Shanley, Jr., also shot well in the events in which they participated. The scores:

Bergen Beach.		Speedway.	
Medler.....	40	Hassinger.....	44
Morgan.....	43	Colquitt.....	48
Sidman.....	37	Thompson.....	43
Voorhees.....	46	Hall.....	40
Scidmore.....	36—202	Shanley.....	41—216
B M Shanley, Jr.....	22 23 19 20 22 21 20 23 22 15		
E R Haas.....	18 17 20 22 19 16 19		
C S Medler.....	21 22 22 17 21 19 21		
D J Welzmilller.....	13 21 19 19 18 24		
S Thompson.....	22 22 18 25 19		
W Hassinger.....	22 24 23 21 23 15 20		
C Wilson.....	21 17 18 16 18		
J Martin.....	23 21 24 22 17		
C A Brown.....	18 17 14 17		

R Morgan.....	17 17 22 21 21 22
J K Voorhees.....	18 20 21 25 21 18
W Scidmore.....	16 19 18 18 20 17
A B Sidam.....	15 18 18 19 19 20
Peter Bey.....	15 14 11 15
L Colquitt.....	22 24 24 24 23 20
W R White.....	17 18 16 12
F Hall.....	22 20 20 22 24
G A Ohl, Jr.....	16 15
Jas Wheaton.....	19 17
Wm Stengel.....	15 16
M H Apgar.....	17 19 14 17
F Apgar.....	21 10 16
Ross.....	8 19

SMOKELESS.

The FOREST AND STREAM may be obtained from any newsdealer on order. Ask your dealer to supply you regularly.

Highland Gun Club.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 30.—The spoon winners in the second of the monthly shoots of the Highland Gun Club to-day were Crothers in Class A; Clark in Class B; Perry in Class C; Frank Meehan, Jr., in Class D; Kunkel and Houpt in the protection race, and Eyre among the visiting shooters. High gun honors went into a tie between Crothers and Severn. The points in the first event, which was at 10 targets straightaway, were Perry 3, he breaking straight; "Butch" Landis, Severn, Clark, Griffith and Houpt, 2, getting scores of 9, and Walter Dalton, Tansey, Wentz, Flanagan, 1 each, their breaks totalling 8.

The John B. Burn memorial trophy was at 15 targets, and Crothers was the high man with a straight. The combined scores of the two events counted for the period prizes. Crothers was high in Class A; Clark led in Class B with 21; Perry was the whole thing in Class C with 19; and Thomas Meehan and R. David shared the Class D with 15 each. The same events also count for the club championship.

In the third event, at 5 pairs of doubles, Severn got 8, Joel Davis and Crothers each 7.

A five-target event, expert rules, was a tie between Thomas Meehan, Tansey and Griffith, each breaking straight. In the protection race, Tom Tansey and Thomas Meehan as one team, tied with Kunkel and Houpt with a straight, and in the first shoot-off they again tied, but in the second, Kunkel and Houpt were the victors.

The clock event at 25 targets was won by Tom Tansey with 24, and Houpt with 23.

Getting each other's goat, at 15 targets wound up the day's program, and J. F. Meehan lost one to Perry and another to Clark. Scores:

Class A.				Events:			
Events:	1 2 3			1 2 3			
Targets:	10 15 10			Targets:	10 15 10		
Landis	9 12 6			Severn	9 14 8		
Tansey	8 11 5			Crothers	10 15 7		
Class B.				Class C.			
J F Meehan, Sr..	7 12 4			Clark	9 12 5		
W Dalton	8 9 6						
Class C.				Class D.			
Wentz	8 10 4			Firth	5 11 4		
Flanagan	8 6 5			Laurent	3 7 5		
Davis	7 9 7			Lindley	6 9 5		
Harkins	7 10 4			Houpt	9 12 6		
Perry	10 9 4						
Class D.				Visitors.			
T Meehan	5 10 1			R David	5 10 2		
Deist	2 0 1			Haines	4 4 3		
F Meehan, Jr....	6 6 2						
Class E.				Class F.			
Eyre	9 10 4			Dreakley	5 .. .		
Kunkel	6 11 4						

Garrison-Highland Rod and Gun Club.

WEST POINT, N. Y., March 30.—The Garrison-Highland Rod and Gun Club held their first tournament on March 26. We had a fair turnout and a fine time in general and shot at a total of 4630 targets.

Besides the regular 15-bird events, we had a team shoot between eight members of the Monroe Rod and Gun Club, and a like number from Garrison-Highland Club, and, sad to relate, we got trimmed to the tune of 43 birds; but this being our first offense, we hope to do better next time.

Professionals:			
N Apgar	150 136	J S Fanning....	150 123
H H Stevens....	150 131	S Davis	150 110
C von Lengerke	150 127		
Amateurs:			
B M Higginson	150 122	Dr R H Rulison	120 67
G C Hudson....	150 119	F M Reed.....	75 32
Geo Hall	150 112	W C Gibbs....	135 76
F N Lundebjerg	150 109	R L Shepard... 90	57
A E Bason....	150 100	Clinton	60 36
C R Woodhull..	150 99	Scott	60 34
H Goodsell ...	150 84	Wait	45 24
A S Anderson..	120 46	H B Tuthill... 60	28
Geo Dawes	75 47	D M Applegate.	75 55

Team shoot, 50 birds per man:			
Monroe R. and G. C.	Garrison-Highland G. C.		
Shepard	Higginson	34	44
Woodhull	Hudson	35	32
Bason	Lundebjerg	37	45
G E Hall	Goodsell	40	32
Reed	Stephens	22	23
Tuthill	Gibbs	28	29
Dawes	J Gardner	35	16
Rulison	Winfield	36-267	3-224
	F. N. LUNDEBJERG, Sec'y.		

Essex County C. C.

ORANGE, N. J., March 30.—The last shoot of the season of the Essex County Club took place this afternoon. L. H. Ross won the March cup and James A. Hart the Shanley trophy at 10 pairs of doubles. The scores:

March cup, 25 targets, handicap: C. H. Daly (0) 20, Hart (0) 20, B. M. Shanley, Jr., (0) 24, Ross (7) 25, A. O. Headley (4) 22, J. K. Taylor (6) 19, Peter Hauck, Jr. (4) 17, H. S. Brown (6) 25, H. T. Folsom, Jr. (7) 20.

Shanley trophy, 10 pairs doubles: Daly 13, Hart 11, Shanley 15, Ross 12, Headley 4, Taylor 8, Hauck 10, Brown 12, Folsom 12.

Goat medal, 25 targets, handicap, elimination first and second string: Daly (0) 10, 13; Hart (0) 5, 8; Shanley (0) 4, 2; Ross (5) 9, 14; H. T. Folsom (5) 12, 7; Headley (2) 5, 7; Taylor (4) 9, 7; Hauck (2) 5, 4; Brown (4) 7, 10; H. T. Folsom, Jr., (5) 7, 6. Shanley and Ross were the respective winners, and they were scratched

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.22 Automatic Rifle

The novelty of its operation is one of the fascinating features of the Winchester .22 Automatic Rifle. Instead of the downward and upward motion of a finger lever, or the backward and forward thrust of a slide handle, the pull on the trigger is the only effort required to shoot the rifle ten times in succession. The only limit to speed in firing is the rapidity with which the trigger can be pulled before each shot. With this speed is coupled fine accuracy, light weight, simple and strong construction, and ease and quickness of handling. Note the beautiful appearance of the rifle. It lists at \$25.00, but is sold everywhere for much less. It is the ideal vacationist's rifle

FOR TARGET SHOOTING OR GAME

for the final, Ross winning with a score of 23 on a string of 25 straight.

Team match, 25 targets each man: Shanley (0) 25, Headley (4) 19, 44, Hauck (4) 27, Daly (0) 23; total 50. Folsom (7) 26, Brown (6) 23, Hart (0) 21, Taylor (6) 19; total 40.

Handicap, 25 targets, two shoots: Daly (0) 19, 22; Hart (0) 22, 20; Shanley (0) 23, 24; Ross (7) 22, 20; Headley (4) 14, 14; Taylor (6) 24, 16; Hauck, in one event (4) 19.

Laurel Gun Club.

LAUREL, Miss., March 28.—The following scores were made at our regular shoot yesterday:

Shot at. Broke		Shot at. Broke	
W F Rumble...	100 54	W Stevens	50 31
Jacoway	100 63	P H Decker	75 43
G Bacon	75 57	N B Smith....	50 38
W Heald	75 29	O E Halbert...	75 59
J R Chambliss..	50 9	C M Davis.....	100 82
W V Johnson...	100 82	S M Jones.....	75 51
H N Rogers....	50 27		

H. N. ROGERS, Sec'y.

Smith Gun Club.

NEWARK, N. J., March 30.—William Hassinger and John W. Davis won the regular events held at the Smith Gun Club traps this afternoon. Hassinger broke 186 out of 200, and Davis 140 out of 150. F. Apgar broke 175 out of 250. An unusually large crowd turned out, and the traps were kept busy from 1 o'clock. Scores:

J Baldwin	23 21 20 19 19 23 22 .. .
R Bercaugh	18 20 17 20 21 20 .. .
C Collins	19 17 18 18 21 21 18 .. .
A Robinson	20 18 19 21 20 21 20 .. .
W Hassinger	23 22 23 23 25 25 23 22 .. .
F Apgar	15 19 18 20 18 18 16 15 15 20
M Apgar	15 10 18 15 19 19 17 18 .. .
E Sickley	20 20 20 22 22 23 21 19 .. .
B Heard	14 19 17 20 19 23 17 22 .. .
L Tompkins	15 10 11 17 14 17 16 .. .
J Davis	24 24 23 24 23 22 .. .
H Higgs	21 17 20 22 21 .. .
A Stager	19 17 17 18 .. .
J Castle	20 19 21 20 .. .
C W Davis.....	19 20 19 18 .. .
H Hughes	18 21 21 20 .. .
C Sutphen	12 10 13 15 .. .

Peters

.22 CAL. SEMI-SMOKELESS CARTRIDGES

WIN A BIG SHARE OF THE HONORS AT THE
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- CHAMPIONSHIP MATCH:** L. C. Buss, second, score 2475 out of a possible 2500.
Five of the ten high men and thirty-eight of the sixty contestants used PETERS SEMI-SMOKELESS Cartridges.
- CONTINUOUS MATCH:** L. P. Ittel, H. M. Pope, L. C. Buss and Wm. Keim tied with three other contestants for first place, with three perfect scores each.
L. P. Ittel tied for Premiums, with five perfect scores of 75.
- ZIMMERMAN TROPHY:** M. Dorrlor won with 19 1/4 degrees.
L. P. Ittel, second, 22 " "
L. C. Buss, third, 25 " "
- BULL'S EYE MATCH:** H. M. Pope, second, 6 1/4 degrees.
M. Dorrlor, third (tie), 7 " "
- MOST BULL'S EYES:** T. H. Keller, first, 80 bulls.
F. M. Bund, second, 62 " "
Gus Zimmerman, third, 28 " "

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New York Athletic Club.

PELHAM MANOR, N. Y., March 30.—Thirty-six gunners turned out here to-day, many attracted in the hope of getting a line on the trap layout before shooting in the National Championship.

D. F. McMahon took high gun cup with 92. C. W. Billings made the St. Patrick's day cup "his for keeps" by taking the tie from seven others. March cup went to G. J. Corbett. President's trophy and Pelham trophy to D. F. McMahon after a shoot-off. R. L. Spotts refused to be left out, so took distance handicap. R. R. Debacher went off with Olympic rules Billings trophy, while McMahon went off with 100-target handicap. The scores:

March cup, 25 targets, handicap: G. J. Corbett (2) 25, E. N. Huggins (7) 25, G. M. Thomson (4) 24, W. J. Simpson (3) 23, F. H. Schaffer (3) 22, G. F. Pelham (3) 22, D. F. McMahon (3) 22, B. M. Higginson (0) 22, A. P. Walker (7) 21, W. B. Ogden (2) 21, R. L. Spotts (0) 21, C. W. Billings (1) 21, A. E. Ranney (2) 21, O. C. Grinnell (2) 20, F. Hall (1) 19, J. G. Batterson (2) 19, F. A. Hodgman (1) 18, J. H. Hendrickson (0) 18, J. Martin (0) 18, J. W. Hessian (0) 15, G. H. Abbott (2) 16, E. McLemore (0) 14, F. Graham (0) 14, H. Allyn (0) 13, A. Dalton (0) 13, R. R. Debacher (5) 13. Shoot-off won by G. J. Corbett.

St. Patrick's day cup, 25 targets, handicap: C. W. Billings (1) 25, A. E. Ranney (2) 25, F. H. Schaffer (3) 25, G. J. Corbett (1) 25, G. F. Pelham (3) 25, D. F. McMahon (3) 25, W. J. Simpson (3) 25, G. M. Thomson (4) 25, W. B. Ogden (2) 24, A. P. Walker (7) 24, O. C. Grinnell (2) 24, J. H. Hendrickson (0) 23, J. Martin (0) 23, B. M. Higginson (0) 22, E. N. Huggins (7) 22, R. L. Spotts (0) 21, R. Morgan (0) 21, F. Hall (1) 21, G. H. Abbott (2) 20, J. W. Hessian (0) 20, A. Dalton (0) 19, R. R. Debacher (5) 19, F. Graham (0) 19, E. McLemore (0) 18, F. A. Hodgman (1) 17, J. G. Batterson (2) 15. Shoot-off won by C. W. Billings.

President's trophy, 25 targets, handicap: D. F. McMahon (3) 25, G. F. Pelham (3) 25, O. C. Grinnell (2) 25, W. J. Simpson (3) 25, A. E. Ranney (2) 24, F. H. Schaffer (3) 24, W. B. Ogden (2) 24, C. W. Billings (0) 23, R. L. Spotts (0) 22, G. M. Thompson (4) 22, G. H. Abbott (2) 21, E. N. Huggins (7) 21, J. W. Hessian (0) 21, B. M. Higginson (0) 21, J. Martin (0) 21, J. H. Hendrickson (0) 21, G. J. Corbett (1) 21, A. P. Walker (7) 20, J. Randolph (0) 19, J. Wheeler (0) 19, E. McLemore (0) 19, F. Hall (1) 18, F. Graham (0) 17, A. Dalton (0) 17, J. G. Batterson (2) 16, R. Morgan (0) 16, R. R. Debacher (5) 16, F. A. Hodgman (1) 15. Shoot-off won by D. F. McMahon.

Pelham cup, 25 targets, handicap: D. F. McMahon (2) 25, G. F. Pelham (3) 25, O. C. Grinnell (2) 25, R. R. Debacher (5) 25, F. A. Hodgman (1) 24, A. E. Ranney (2) 24, F. H. Schaffer (3) 24, G. J. Corbett (1) 24, C. W. Billings (0) 24, J. H. Hendrickson (0) 23, B. M. Higginson (0) 23, W. B. Ogden (2) 23, A. P. Walker (7) 23, W. J. Simpson (3) 23, G. M. Thomson (4) 22, E. N. Huggins (7) 22, J. G. Batterson (2) 22, J. Martin (0) 21, F. Hall (1) 21, E. McLemore (0) 30, R. L. Spotts (0) 19, A. Dalton (0) 19, R. Morgan (0) 18, G. H. Abbott (2) 18, H. Allyn (0) 17, J. W. Hessian (0) 17. Shoot-off won by D. F. McMahon.

Distance handicap, 25 targets: R. L. Spotts (21yds.)

22, A. E. Ranney (20) 21, F. A. Hodgman (20) 20, J. H. Hendrickson (21) 20, D. F. McMahon (19) 19, G. M. Thomson (17) 18, B. M. Higginson (21) 18, F. H. Schaffer (20) 17, G. J. Corbett (20) 17, W. B. Ogden (19) 17, O. C. Grinnell (19) 17, J. G. Batterson (17) 16, C. W. Billings (20) 16, G. F. Pelham (19) 16, A. Dalton (21) 14, E. N. Huggins (16) 14, E. McLemore (16) 14.

Billings cup, 25 targets, handicap, Olympic style, gun below the elbow: R. R. Debacher (5) 25, J. W. Hessian (0) 23, G. M. Thomson (4) 22, F. Hall (1) 22, J. H. Hendrickson (0) 22, F. A. Hodgman (1) 22, D. F. McMahon (2) 21, B. M. Higginson (0) 20, F. H. Schaffer (3) 20, C. W. Billings (0) 19, A. Dalton (0) 19, A. E. Ranney (2) 18, R. L. Spotts (0) 18, W. J. Simpson (3) 16.

High gun, 100 targets, scratch: D. F. McMahon 92, C. W. Billings 92, G. J. Corbett 91, A. E. Ranney 88, B. M. Higginson 88, O. C. Grinnell 87, G. F. Pelham 87, F. H. Schaffer 86, J. H. Hendrickson 85, W. B. Ogden 84, W. J. Simpson 84, R. L. Spotts 83, J. Martin 83, G. M. Thomson 77, F. Hall 75, J. W. Hessian 73, E. Lemore 71, F. A. Hodgman 70, A. Dalton 68, R. Morgan 67, G. H. Abbott 67, F. Graham 66, J. G. Batterson 61, E. N. Huggins 62.

One hundred target handicap: D. F. McMahon (8) 100, W. J. Simpson (12) 96, A. E. Ranney (8) 96.

Crescent Athletic Club.

BAY RIDGE, L. I., March 30.—Under ideal conditions there was a large attendance to-day. The scores follow:

Take-home trophy, 100 targets, scratch: C. A. Lockwood 91, C. Blake 90, G. E. Henry 90, H. M. Brigham 89, C. W. Berner 88, F. S. Hyatt 88, G. Felix 86, A. P. Palmer 85, F. B. Stephenson 85, J. F. James 84, G. E. Brower 84, C. R. James 82, H. T. Spooner 81, *C. von Lengerke 81, J. P. Fairchild 80, A. Blake 80, G. G. Stephenson, Jr., 79, W. W. Pell 79, W. W. Marshall 76, C. H. Pulis 73. Won by Lockwood.

March cup, 25 targets, handicap: H. T. Spooner (3) 25, J. F. James (1) 24, C. W. Berner (3) 24, W. W. Marshall (7) 24, A. E. Henry (5) 24, C. R. James (1) 22, H. M. Brigham (0) 22, A. Blake (1) 22, C. H. Pulis (3) 21, J. P. Fairchild (3) 21, F. B. Stephenson (0) 20, C. A. Lockwood (4) 20, *C. von Lengerke (0) 20, G. W. Felix (2) 19, C. Blake (2) 19, G. E. Brower (3) 19, G. G. Stephenson, Jr. (3) 18, W. W. Pell (5) 17, F. S. Hyatt (2) 15.

High gun for the month: H. T. Spooner 87, J. F. James 85, G. E. Brower 85, C. Blake 85. Spooner's four strings for the month were: 18, 25, 20, 25; total 87.

H. M. Brigham trophy, 25 targets, handicap: C. A. Lockwood (4) 25, A. P. Palmer (5) 25, C. W. Berner (3) 25, C. Blake (2) 25, J. P. Fairchild (3) 25, H. M. Brigham (0) 24, A. E. Henry (5) 24, F. B. Stephenson (0) 23, A. Blake (1) 23, G. E. Brower (3) 23, J. F. James (1) 22, F. S. Hyatt (2) 22, H. T. Spooner (3) 22, C. H. Pulis (3) 22, G. G. Stephenson, Jr. (3) 21, George Felix (2) 21, W. W. Pell (5) 21, C. R. James (1) 20, *C. von Lengerke (4) 19, W. W. Marshall (7) 16.

Shoot-off: Lockwood (4) 25, Blake (2) 25.
Second shoot-off: Blake 24, Lockwood 23.
J. H. Vanderveer trophy, 25 targets, handicap: F. S.

Hyatt (2) 25, C. A. Lockwood (4) 25, C. Blake (2) 25, J. F. James (1) 25, F. B. Stephenson (0) 24, H. T. Spooner (3) 24, G. G. Stephenson, Jr., (3) 23, C. R. James (1) 23, C. H. Pulis (3) 23, W. W. Pell (5) 23, George Felix (2) 22, H. M. Brigham (0) 22, *C. von Lengerke (0) 22, J. P. Fairchild (3) 22, W. W. Marshall (7) 22, A. E. Henry (5) 20, G. Brower (3) 19, A. P. Palmer (5) 18, C. W. Berner (3) 18, A. Blake (1) 18.

Winner for month: J. F. James, 25, 20, 25, 25; total 95.
M. Stiner trophy, 25 targets, handicap: George Felix (2) 25, C. Blake (2) 24, J. F. James (1) 23, C. A. Lockwood (4) 23, A. P. Palmer (5) 23, G. E. Brower (3) 23, A. E. Henry (5) 23, G. G. Stephenson (3) 22, H. T. Spooner (3) 22, C. H. Pulis (3) 22, F. B. Stephenson (0) 21, C. R. James (1) 21, C. W. Berner (3) 21, H. M. Brigham (0) 21, W. W. Pell (5) 21, F. S. Hyatt (2) 20, W. W. Marshall (7) 20, J. P. Fairchild (3) 17, A. Blake (1) 16, *C. von Lengerke (0) 16. Leg won by Felix. Trophy won by H. T. Spooner.

Special trophy, 25 targets, handicap: G. G. Stephenson, Jr. (3) 24, H. M. Brigham (0) 24, J. F. James (1) 23, A. P. Palmer (5) 23, J. P. Fairchild (3) 23, C. A. Lockwood (4) 22, C. W. Berner (3) 21, H. T. Spooner (3) 20, A. E. Henry (5) 20, F. B. Stephenson (0) 19, A. Blake (1) 19, C. Blake (2) 19, G. E. Brower (3) 19, W. W. Pell (5) 19, C. R. James (1) 18, F. S. Hyatt (2) 18, C. H. Pulis (3) 18, W. W. Marshall (7) 18, George Felix (2) 17, *C. von Lengerke (0) 21.

Shoot-off: G. Stephenson, Jr., 22; Brigham 21.
Hyatt trophy, gun below elbow, 50 targets: A. E. Henry (5) 46, F. B. Stephenson (0) 38, G. E. Brower (3) 38, G. G. Stephenson, Jr. (3) 37, J. P. Fairchild (3) 36, H. T. Spooner (3) 35, W. W. Pell (5) 27, W. W. Marshall (7) 25.

High average on 200 targets: G. G. Stephenson, Jr., 154, first; F. B. Stephenson, 153, second.
*Guest.

Queens C. C.

QUEENS, L. I., March 30.—Only one event was shot here to-day, a 100-target handicap event. It was won by Fred Rowland with 91 from 5 handicap. Scores:

F. Rowland (5) 91, P. von Boeckman (0) 88, Dr. Cleghorn (5) 85, G. F. Stephenson (0) 85, J. M. Kissam (5) 85, W. L. Hyland (3) 85, P. Hathaway (5) 84, D. K. Morrell (4) 79, Dr. Griffith (0) 79, W. W. Simonson (0) 78, W. Barnes (13) 78, S. Van Allen (0) 75, C. H. Danton (5) 75, C. Chaffe (0) 62, H. Kaller (0) 61, P. M. Lord (0) 57, G. Fairfield (5) 53, M. Magnolia (0) 40.

Bergen Beach Gun Club.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., March 30.—The take-home end of March cup was shot to-day, and was won by Dr. Remson with 81 1/4 per cent., his day's score being 78. Second man was R. Morgan with 79 1/4 per cent.

Sliding distance handicap, 100 targets: D. Remson 78, J. Coornaam 75, J. Gaughan 73, H. B. Suydam 72, W. J. Skidmore 72, D. Jones 62, D. Muller 64, W. Simms 55, D. Duffield 32, W. Brown 60, H. Hewes 52, C. Hess 31, A. Collins 29.

Jersey City Gun Club.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., March 30.—Thirty-two shooters were out on March 27 to attend the Frank Hall trophy shoot at the Jersey City Gun Club, and of that number twenty-three were contestants for the cup, and from the enthusiasm shown by the shooters, it would seem as though the interest in the different shoots for the cup will be on the increase from now on, and will result in a good healthy competition among the shooters of New Jersey, as all residents of the State are eligible.

Al. Ivins, of Red Bank, was the high gun, finishing with 92 per cent.; C. W. Billings, of Glen Ridge, was next with 91 per cent, and W. H. Trowbridge, of Newark third with 89 per cent. The scores follow:

Shot at. Broke		Shot at. Broke	
Ivins	100 92	Tippett	100 77
Billings	100 91	Sindle	100 77
Trowbridge	100 89	Shanley	100 76
*Fanning	100 88	Simpson	100 76
Page	100 87	Wickes	100 74
Day	100 85	Young	100 72
*Stevens	100 84	Lindley	100 72
Hall	100 83	Dr Matthews	100 71
Piercy	100 83	O'Donohue	100 70
Colquitt	100 83	Jackson	100 70
Vanderveer	100 82	Kussmaul	100 68
Hassenger	100 80	Baldwin	100 66
Dukes	100 80	Dr Moeller	100 62
Hallinger	100 80	*Von Lengerke	100 62
*Apgar	100 79	Harvey	100 56
Brickner	100 78	Lawrence	100 53

*Trade representatives.

The next shoot for the cup will be at Freehold on April 19.

SECRETARY.

Paleface Gun Club.

WELLINGTON, Mass., March 30.—In the 100-target added bird handicap match this afternoon, Biddle was high gun.

The five-man team match between the Palefaces and the Beetheads was won by the former with a score of 397 to 393. Scores:

Handicap event, 100 targets:			
Biddle	12 98	Dimick	24 86
Dr Newton	16 96	Williams	0 85
Bartholf	10 95	Sweet	8 85
J Clark	8 94	W F Clarke	8 85
Proctor	16 93	Beers	16 84
Smith	8 93	Lockwood	12 82
Sibley	8 92	Marden	8 81
Osborne	8 92	Edwards	0 78
Wiggs	12 89		

Five-man team match, 100 targets per man:

Palefaces.		Beetheads.	
Williams	85	Biddle	86
Osborne	84	Bartholf	85
Edwards	78	Wiggs	77
Clarke	77	Sweet	75
Marden	73—397	Lockwood	70—393

Lawrence F. & G. P. Ass'n.

LAWRENCE, Mass., March 30.—The Lawrence Fish and Game Protective Association won the second of a series of three shoots being held with the Beverly United Shoe Machinery Athletic Association Gun Club at the local grounds to-day by a score of 384 to 378. Each team has now won a shoot, and the third and final meet will be held at the grounds of the local club, Saturday, April 27, at 2:30 P. M., and the winning team will be presented the five silver cups which are staked on the outcome of the match, one for each member. To-day's scores were as follows:

Lawrence F. & G. P. A.		Beverly U. S. M. A. G. C.	
Burns	82	Hurd	80
Boynton	82	Winslow	80
Hall	80	Whidden	76
Russell	71	Foster	72
Hanford	69—384	Spencer	70—378

Other club members shot as follows: Rogers 80, Bradbury 76, Gray 74, McDonald 70, Archihald 65.

A. C. GRAY, Sec'y.

Mt. Holly Gun Club.

MT. HOLLY, N. J., March 30.—We have organized a gun club at Mt. Holly, N. J., and this is a report of our weekly shoot. We are to hold a registered tournament on May 15.

Shot at. Broke		Shot at. Broke	
Lamb	125 115	Frake	40 33
Foster	125 108	Commegy	35 29
Davis	125 111	Hendricks	55 47
Macdonald	40 34	Shimm	40 33
Clatts	105 83	Loveland	40 31
G Smith	55 45	Stevens	30 25
Dellette	20 17	Stiles	30 19
Lippincott	60 50	Wright	75 67
Evans	40 30	A Smith	30 17

A. J. DELLETTE.

Hudson Gun Club.

THE merchandise shoot on April 21, at the Hudson Gun Club, promises to be one of the largest shoots of its kind in this vicinity in years. The committee have purchased upward of thirty valuable prizes, including cut-glass, silverware and shooters' utensils.

With the trapshooting season now practically closed; with the large clubs of Greater New York, this shoot affords a fitting climax for the season for the "cracker-jacks," and affords them an opportunity to try their hands at the Hudson Gun Club traps, which are acknowl-

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edged by all who have shot over them, to be the hardest set of traps for high scores around New York.

A special invitation is herewith extended to members of the New York Athletic Club, Crescent Athletic Club, Larchmont Yacht Club, Queen Gun Club, and Country Club, to come out and try their hand with the "Jersey boys," who will try to make the day a pleasant one for all. Members of the New Jersey State Sportsmen's Association will also have a good opportunity to get a line on the traps for the Hall cup event, to be shot on these grounds June 2.

CARL VON LENGERKE.

The Du Pont Gun Club.

WILMINGTON, Del., March 30.—W. S. Colfax and Lester B. German tied for first place to-day with 74 out of 75. The match between Colfax and German was arranged for 50 targets, but when the last target was broken, each man had a clean score. Both Colfax and German accounted for 24 out of the next 25.

H. P. Carlson won the silver fob trophy for the event at 20 doubles with 17.

Alden B. Richardson won the Coleman du Pont Class A spoon with 25 straight. Richardson lost the Class A challenge cup, which he won on Thursday from E. A. W. Everitt by breaking 50 straight, to H. H. Lukens. The winner yesterday broke 48 out of 50.

W. A. Joslyn, of this city, challenged Lukens for the same cup. Lukens again won, breaking 47 as against 45.

J. H. Minnick won the Class B cup, which was offered in open competition. He also won the Coleman du Pont Class B spoon. The other winners in the merchandise events were: Class C—W. B. Smith, Jr., 23; Class D—D. A. Grier, 22.

There were sixty-eight competitors, and the attendance was the largest of the season. Scores:

Bush 23, Richardson 25, Edmanson 22, Steele 18, Lambert 9, Lynch 15, Curley 10, Hoopes, Jr., 21, Guest 20, Lyon 24, Lukens 23, Minnick 25, Colfax, Jr., 25, Morgan 22, Dr. Bedford 19, W. Mathewson 20, MacMullen 15, Goodman 15, Lamber 15, Victor du Pont 19, Anderson, Jr., 17, Highfield 12, Wood 17, W. L. Smith 18, Springer 19, Davis 13, Capt. Doe 19, Geo. Lyon 23, David 17, Jarrell 15, Skelly 23, Dr. Betts 20, N. K. Smith 19, Carlson 24, Dodson 20, Francis 15, Reed 7, Wood 20, Magahern 23, Porter 17, D. Grier 22, Dr. Patterson 20, W. B. Smith, Jr., 23, Newman 16, Lewin 4, J. B. Grier 18, Crosby 9, Dougherty 22, Coyne 20, Dr. Bullock 19, Birch 9, Ort 15, Keithley 23, McCardle 19, E. E. du Pont 24, Foord 24, Gregg 19, John 15, Shaffer 18, Ewing 15, Jackson 21, Haverbeck 23, Black 17, W. A. Joslyn 21, Doremus 21, L. Mathewson 19, L. German 25, Roberson 20.

Camden Shooting Association.

CAMDEN, N. J., March 30.—The main event of the afternoon was a 50-target match in which there were twenty-two contestants. First prize went to Radcliffe with 46, which with his handicap of 4, gave him a clean score. Morris was second high, also with 46, his handicap of 3 gave him 49. Pedlow with 5, and Anthony with 7, tied for third honors, each having a score of 47. Scores:

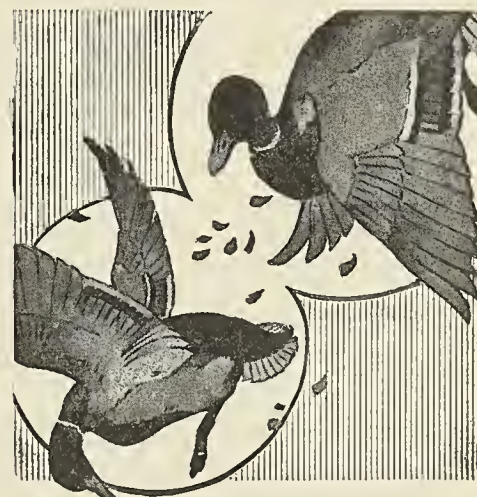
Horner	5 45	Eyester	6 45
Morris	3 49	Fleming	3 43
Warren	1 43	Turner	4 33
Judson	0 45	Anthony	7 47
Slear	0 42	Chalmers	3 43
Hand	1 42	Cox	5 45
Fontaine	1 42	Radcliffe	4 50
Platt	0 42	Wicks	4 35
Bates	2 42	Lippincott	3 42
Holloway	7 46	Johnson	3 34
Pedlow	5 47		

Smashing every target, Hine line took first money in a sweepstake at 10 targets. Four with 9 each split the second purse, and five with 8 each divided third money. Scores: Hine line 10, Morris 8, Radcliffe 7, Hand 9, Bates 8, Turner 3, Pedlow 9, Holloway 7, Slear 7, Platt 8, Warren 7, Fontaine 9, Horner 9, Eyester 8, Fleming 8.

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Boston A. A.

BOSTON, Mass., March 30.—Thirty members and guests gathered at the Riverside grounds to-day to see R. A. Faye break 81 targets straight.

The scores of the take-home and barbary trophies were combined for the Hunter trophy. M. Ballou was high gun for first trophy, and R. A. Faye for the second, and there were four ties for the last one. The scores:

Take-home trophy:

M Ballou.....	3	50	E F Gleason....	0	44
L H Davis.....	7	50	F H Owen.....	4	41
J E Lynch.....	4	50	G L Monroe.....	9	44
C P Blinn.....	7½	41½	J H North.....	10	43
R A Faye.....	0	49	F L Richards...	12	43
G L Osborn.....	6	49	J L Snow.....	2½	42½
C P Tucker.....	2½	47½	W B Farmer....	2½	42½
C P Keeler.....	6½	47½	T C Adams.....	0	42
W C Brooke ...	5	47	D Dewey.....	6	41
S A Ellis.....	2½	45½	C C Clapp.....	2½	38½
G B Clark.....	6	15	W E Cobb.....	12	38
H W Knights...	10	45	N F Greeley....	10	38
F Whitney	7½	44½	*C Austin	0	32

Shoot-off, 25 targets:

Davis.....	2	25	Ballou	2	20
Lynch	2	20			

Barbary trophy, 50 targets:

R A Faye	49	G B Clark	41
T C Adams.....	47	F Whitney	41
M Ballou.....	47	D Dewey	40
H W Knights...	47	C Hutchins	40
J L Snow.....	46	G L Osborn	39
C P Tucker.....	46	G L Munroe.....	39
C C Clapp.....	46	G Whitney	39
J E Lynch.....	45	J A Remick	38
C P Keeler	45	F L Richards...	32
L H Davis	45	*W T Farley....	31
W B Farmer....	44	J H North.....	30
W C Brooks	44	N F Greeley....	29
S A Ellis	44	F H Owen.....	27
C P Blinn.....	43	W E Cobb.....	26
E F Gleason	43		

Hunter trophy, 100 targets:

C P Blinn.....	15	100	J L Snow.....	5	91
M Ballou.....	8	100	S A Ellis	5	92
H W Knights...	20	100	T C Adams	0	89
L H Davis	15	100	W B Farmer....	5	89
D E Lynch.....	8	99	E F Gleason....	0	87
R A Faye.....	0	98	F L Richards...	24	87
C P Keeler	13	99	D Dewey.....	12	87
C B Tucker.....	5	96	C C Clapp.....	5	87
W C Brooks	10	96	J H North.....	20	83
G L Osborn	12	94	N F Greeley....	20	77
F Whitney	15	93	W E Cobb.....	24	76
G L Munroe....	18	92	F H Owen.....	8	76
G B Clark.....	12	92			

*Guest.

Larchmont Y. C.

LARCHMONT, N. Y., March 31.—The regular season at traps ended here to-day, and the final big event will be pulled to-day in the form of a special invitation shoot. Nine events were finished up to-day.

Twenty gunners shot for the March cup. It resulted in a tie between K. R. Hooker, D. McMahon and Bemis with clean scores. In the shoot-off Hooker won.

The same number took part in the final shoot for the Bemis trophy, and in this R. J. Held won with a full score, but won the trophy outright. He was also the winner of the senior shoot, a special match at 50 targets for a cup. The junior cup was won by K. R. Hooker.

W. B. Short won the Held trophy, a season prize. A leg for this trophy was won yesterday by L. Antoine with a full score after a shoot-off with C. W. Billings.

The 125-target scratch contest was won by R. L. Spotts with a score of 111, and C. Daly won the 10-target match with a full score.

There were seven ties in the 15-target scratch contest, each man having broken 14 targets. K. R. Hooker won in the shoot-off. E. G. Unitt won the leg for the accumulation cup and the cup itself.

W. J. Elias was the winner of the 100-target handicap match with a score of 95 to his credit, and the 100-target special match was won by W. E. Bemis.

The committee cup was won by R. J. Held, and the trustees cup by R. L. Spotts. S. Halstead won both the take-home trophies.

Registered Tournaments.

THE following tournaments have been registered with the Interstate Association during the week ending March 30:

June 13-14.—Indianapolis (Ind.) G. C. J. C. Dixon, Sec'y.

June 25-26.—Du Bois (Pa.) G. C. E. W. Kelly, Sec'y.

June 26.—Worcester (Mass.) Sportsmen's Club. Jay Clark, Jr., Sec'y.

June 29-30.—New Athens, Ill.—Egyptian G. C. Jac. H. Koch, Sec'y.

July 11-12.—Warren (Minn.) G. C. D. Farrell, Pres.

July 17-18.—Seattle (Wash.) T. S. A. A. L. Hall, Sec'y.

July 23-24.—Paragould (Ark.) G. C. C. W. Stedman, Sec'y.

July 24-25.—Mason City, Ia.—Cerro Gordo G. C. H. B. Madsen, Sec'y.

ELMER E. SHANER, Sec'y-Treas.

Greenwich C. C.

GREENWICH, Conn., March 30.—Only seven men turned out to-day. E. C. Wills won February and March cup with 19½ points. The nearest competitor, N. Webb, had 10½. Scores:

with 19½ points. The nearest competitor, N. Webb, (24) 91, G. M. Pyncheon (20) 90, E. T. Hall (28) 90, Baron von der Ropp (0) 89, W. B. Sewell (28) 85.

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The only gun that fills the demand for a trombone ("pump") action repeater in .25-20 and .32-20 calibers.



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The Marlin Firearms Co.
27 WILLOW STREET, NEW HAVEN, CONN.

Northern Kentucky Gun Club.

MARCH 31 was the real thing in spring goods, and the first taste of fine weather brought out an almost old-time crowd for the weekly shoot. There were sixteen men who took their places on the firing line during the afternoon, and they kept the boys busy until nearly dark. We were pleased to greet "Roundy" Chamberlin, of Columbus, once again, and to see that he was still some shooter. In the first two events he failed to let any of the clays escape and went out with 96, which put him at the head of the class. Emil Hammerschmidt was second with 94. Capt. Dameron got a little careless in the last two events, and let some easy birds get away, but he was a close runner-up for second place with 93. Charlie Young (Chief Sparrow), of Springfield, was another welcome visitor. O. J. Holiday, our local expert, has just returned from a long trip in the South. He did not show his best form to-day by a good many targets. George Walker is getting into the target game. In his second event he dropped but one target. We'll soon have him for one of the regulars, and practice will make him a hard one to beat. Hammerschmidt and Dameron shot the first of a series of matches to-day, the former winning by one target. Hack and De Vere did very well for beginners. Ertel and Ford are visitors whom we hope to see often this summer. The latter put up a very nice score, shooting a 92 per cent. gait. Irwin did nice work in his second and fourth events, dropping but two targets out of 50. Luverne (Gould) is coming back, and if he will stick to it, will reach his old-time standard before the snow flies again. His match with J. B. C., scheduled for to-day, was postponed, as the latter was out of the city. Hammerschmidt and Dameron are ready to meet any two-man team composed of shooters resident in the vicinity of Cincinnati. A feature—in fact, the feature—of the club meet on April 14, will be a two-man team match, the opposing teams to be made up from four shooters, Irwin, Johnson, Dameron and Hammerschmidt, the last two to be on opposite sides. There is a rumor that the Cincinnati Gun Club will be able to effect an arrangement this spring which will put that old-time organization on the trapshooting map again, and result in its taking its place once more among the leading clubs of the country.

Match, 100 targets: Hammerschmidt 94, Dameron 93.

Events:	1	2	3	4	5	Total.
Chamberlain	25	25	23	23	..	96
Holiday	24	20	21	20	..	85
C A Young.....	24	24	21	23	23	115
Dameron	23	24	23	23	..	93
Hammerschmidt	23	24	25	22	..	94
Ertel	17	17	16	..	..	50
Ford	23	23	23	..	..	69
Walker	14	24	20	19	..	77
Schreck	21	15	..	..	..	36
Keefer	18	..	..	..	..	18
Irwin	22	24	22	24	..	92
Williams	10	..	..	..	..	10
Hack	11	..	..	..	..	11
De Vere	13	..	..	..	..	13
Luverne	22	21	..	..	..	43
Lambert	8	..	..	..	..	8

Stamford Rod and Gun Club.

STAMFORD, Conn., March 30.—R. A. Gillespie won both events here to-day. In the 100-target sweep he got 85, and in the monthly cup event, at 50 targets, his score was 47. The attendance was good, and weather perfect.

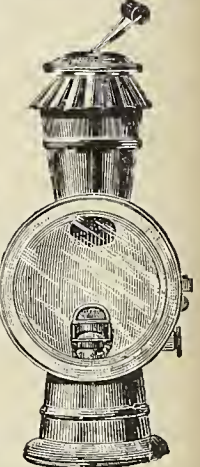
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Cleveland Gun Club.

CLEVELAND, O., March 30.—Club shoot of the Cleveland Gun Club, held to-day, at Shooting Park, had fine weather conditions, which brought out the summer crowd, which put the bluerocks to the bad. Doolittle, who has shot little, was high gun with 94 out of 100 in the regular events. The next big shoot of the club will be the spring tournament, April 10, and those that are looking for something good, just come and take in this shoot. Scores:

Event No. 1, monthly trophy, 50 targets, 16yds.: Doolittle 46, Blakeslie 46, Hogen 41, Freeman 41, Archer 41, Brown 40, Rockwell 40, Parkhurst 40, Flick 39, Rogers 39, Drake 35, Brainard 34, Stevens 33, Wall 33, Hecker 32, Harding 32, Hogan 31, Thorp 30, Morgan 24.

Event No. 2, annual trophy, 50 targets, 16yds.: Flick 48, Doolittle 48, Rogers 47, Hogen 46, Blakeslie 45, Archer 43, Brown 41, Freeman 41, Parkhurst 42, Brainard 39, Stevens 30, Stepp 36, Rockwell 35, Drake 35, Wall 32, Heikes 31, Thorp 31, Harding 31, Logan 30, Morgan 28.

Special event No. 3, 50 targets, 16yds.: Hogan 45, Flick 44, Doolittle 43, Blakeslie 41, Brown 40, Parkhurst 40, Rogers 38, Wall 38, Grant 38, Logan 33, Harding 31, Thorp 31, Morgan 25. F. H. WALLACE, Mgr.

Marine and Field Club.

BATH BEACH, L. I., March 30.—E. H. Lott was the principal winner at the Bath Beach traps of the Marine and Field Club to-day. He took the March cup with a total of 281, and captured a special prize offered by J. M. Knox with a total of 45 out of 50. The take-home trophy was won by C. M. Camp. J. M. Knox won a trophy shoot. The scores:

March cup, 300 targets, handicap: E. H. Lott (0) 261, J. H. Knox (48) 258, J. H. Emanuel, Jr. (12) 247, C. B. Ludwig (12) 247, P. R. Towne (0) 238, C. M. Camp (12) 231, C. B. Sayre (12) 217.

Knox cup, 50 targets, handicap: E. H. Lott (0) 45, H. B. Vanderveer (0) 44, C. M. Camp (2) 38, J. H. Emanuel, Jr. (2) 38, C. B. Ludwig (2) 37.

Take-home trophy, 25 targets, handicap: C. M. Camp (1) 25, E. H. Lott (0) 23, C. B. Sayre (1) 21, H. B. Vanderveer (0) 20, J. H. Emanuel, Jr. (1) 19, C. B. Ludwig (1) 16, J. M. Knox (4) 15.

Trophy shoot, 25 targets, handicap: J. M. Knox (4) 23, J. H. Emanuel, Jr. (1) 22, H. B. Vanderveer (0) 21, E. H. Lott (0) 21, C. B. Ludwig (1) 20, C. D. Sayre (1) 20, C. M. Camp (1) 20.

Trap at Gloucester City.

GLOUCESTER CITY, N. J., March 30.—There were two shooting matches at bluerocks this afternoon at the old race track. A big crowd was on hand to see the shoot. The main event was for a double-barreled gun. There were thirty participants, and at the end of the tenth round there were eight tied for the prize. In the shoot-off, after Martel, Prickett and Bennett had broken 8 straight, they decided to shoot it off next Saturday.

The second match, for a turkey, was won by Martel, who broke 20 straight. Scores:

First event, shoot for double-barreled gun, at 10 blue-locks: Martel 10, Prickett 10, Bennett 10, Boyd 10, Wedemyer 10, Larney 10, Sterling 10, Monohan 10, Robinson 8, Wilson 8, Black 7, Bobo 7, Martin 6, Smith 6, Johnson 5. The others broke less than 5.

Shoot-off, miss-and-out: Prickett 8, Martel 8, Bennett 8, Boyd 7, Wedemyer 5, Larney 3, Sterling 6, Monohan 2. The first three will shoot off next Saturday.

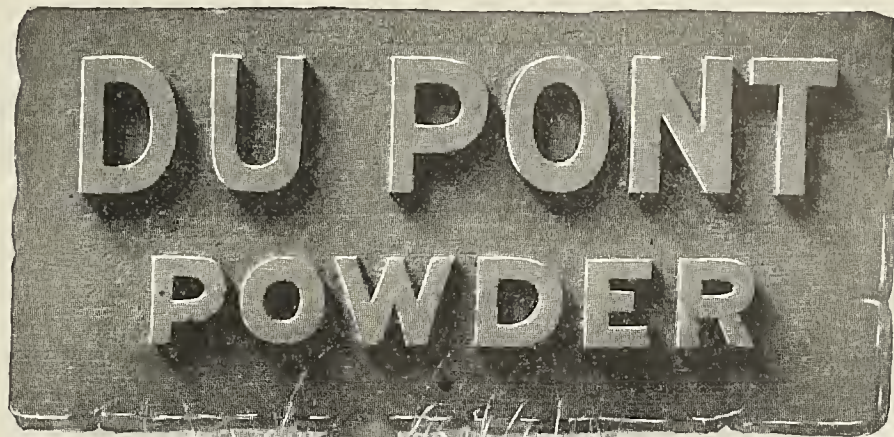
Second event, sweepstakes, miss-and-out, prize turkey: Martel 20, Prickett 19, Robinson 16, Monohan 14, Berstesser 11, Bowe 9, Callahan 7, Bennett 7.

Westchester Country Club.

BAYCHESTER, N. Y., March 30.—Fifty expert targeters gathered at the Westchester Country Club to-day, the events being the Metropolitan senior and junior championships.

The senior title was won by R. L. Spotts, with a straight 25. C. W. Billings, of the New York A. C., won the junior event, also making a straight.

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Rifle and Revolver

Seventy-First Regiment Rifles.

THE championship of the Seventy-first Regiment was won by Sergt. H. L. Bryan. The match called for twelve strings of 7 shots each on both the 300 and 500yd. ranges, not more than two strings to be shot on any one night. Out of a possible 840, Sergt. Bryan made 816.

By winning the two Class A revolver matches shot last week, Sergt. G. H. Doyle established a record that has never been equalled by a member of the rifle club. He has won every Class A revolver match that has been shot this season.

The Class Cup match, the first leg of which was shot on Feb. 15, was won by Pvt. W. E. Toele in the expert class with 135 out of a possible 140; by Corp. S. Bukley in the sharpshooter class with 132, and by Pvt. A. Dern in the novice class with 128.

Federal Rifle and Revolver Club.

BOSTON, Mass., March 30.—The re-entry rifle match held at the Federal range, which opened on March 1, was finally won by Capt. W. R. Murphy by one point. Scores: Capt. W. R. Murphy 242, F. B. Chapman 241, Jackson Palmer 239, Capt. S. W. Wise 238, Miles Standish 237, H. E. Whitten 237, C. H. Kelley 236, J. B. Dunbar 236, Eugene Carver, Jr., 231, Dr. P. J. Post 229.

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WM. F. NYE New Bedford, Mass.

Intercity High School Rifle League.

THE last week's matches in the Intercity High School Rifle Shooting League resulted in no change of the leaders. Both Iowa City and Deering High won their matches by default.

A feature of the shooting was the breaking of the interscholastic record by the team of the Baltimore Polytechnic Institute, their score of 970 being 2 points better than the previous record made by the Deering High School boys of Portland, Me. The tie between Portland and Iowa City will be shot off this week.

The 1912 series of matches, the first held between the public high schools, has been a great success, and has been the means of bringing to the attention of other high schools throughout the United States, the popularity of rifle shooting as a school sport, and has resulted in the organization of many new clubs among the schools in different parts of the country.

The results of last week's matches are as follows: Baltimore "Poly," 970, defeated Southern High and Manual Training, 914; Deering High, 959, defeated De Witt Clinton, 0, by default; Iowa City High, 950, defeated Central Manual Training, 0, by default; Salt Lake City, 921, defeated Brookline, 829; Portland, 912, defeated Business, 903; McKinley Manual Training, 880, defeated Western High, 763; Morris High, 940, defeated Central High, of Philadelphia, 0, by default.

Final standing:

	Won.	Lost.
Iowa City High School	14	1
Deering High School	14	1
Baltimore Polytechnic Institute	13	2
Morris High School	11	4
Southern High and Manual Training	10	5
Salt Lake City High School	10	5
Central High School, Philadelphia	8	7
Portland High School	8	7
Brookline High School	7	8
Central Manual Training School	7	8
Manual Training School, Washington	7	8
De Witt Clinton High School	5	10
Western High School, Washington	4	11
Business High School, Washington	4	11

Seventh Regiment Rifles.

CORP. J. K. BOLES ended his season brilliantly by not only keeping the regimental championship another year, but also made a new regiment record of 117 out of a possible 120. Sergt. A. Scholz, Pvt. Wenneis and Pvt. J. D. Thees each scored 115. A new mark for the adjutant's trophy shoot was made by the Company G trio of officers. The summary:

Rapid fire match:

	200yds.	500yds.	Total.
Lance Corp. J. K. Boles, Co. I	23	24	47
Pvt. J. D. Thees, Co. B	23	24	47
Lance Corp. F. Wenneis, Co. E	20	24	44
Corp. L. A. Oliver, Co. K	18	24	42
Corp. R. E. Larendon, Co. G			46

Revolver match: Corp. R. E. Larendon, Co. G, 46; Sergt. A. H. Tiemeyer, Co. C, 45; Pvt. D. S. Steele, Co. 9, 44.

Adjutant's trophy match: Won by Co. G, as follows: Capt. W. J. Underwood 38, Lieut. W. B. Nesbitt 42, Lieut. G. Stratton 44; total 124.

The other scores were: Co. E 89, Co. M 87, Co. B 87. Expert qualification:

	200yds.	500yds.	Total.
Carp L. A. Oliver, Co. K	69	42	111

Sharpshooter qualification:

Ord. Sergt. T. Anderson, N. C. S.	33	34	67
Pvt. H. W. Taylor, Co. C	34	31	65
Pvt. A. R. de Tartas, Co. G	31	34	65

Brookline Challenges Tech.

THE Brookline High School Rifle Club has issued a general challenge to any high school rifle club for a match to be shot some time during April, and the "Tech" team has accepted. The Brookline team has been doing some good shooting, and should stand a good show in any competition in which it enters. Nine more members of the club qualified yesterday as junior marksmen, as follows:

	Standing.	Pron.	Total.
Hastings	38	46	84
Danziger	38	42	80
Caldwell	39	48	87
Chamberlain	43	46	89
Norton	41	44	85
McClench	39	46	85
D. Demond	42	48	90
Johnson	38	44	82
Clampit	38	45	83

Intercollegiate Rifle Tournament.

MASSACHUSETTS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Commandant's Office, Amherst, Mass., April 1.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* A few days ago one of your subscribers called my attention to your issue of Feb. 10, in which, under the picture of the Captain of the Princeton rifle team, you say, "Leading Eastern team in Intercollegiate Rifle Tournament." This subscriber was not at all pleased, and asked me to write you, giving you a few facts.

I am a great admirer of Princeton in all of its work, scholastic as well as along the lines of her great athletic abilities. However, I know Princeton does not care for any honor that is not hers.

The rifle team at this college has just won the Intercollegiate championship of the United States by the remarkable score of 973 for the best five men in ten. Iowa, our competitor, had a score of 971. More than this, the team here has won this championship for the last three years, and each year has broken the intercollegiate record. Again we have won the outdoor championship for the past two years, and each year have broken the outdoor record.

I inclose a report of the last matches of the Eastern

League, in which we met Princeton, winning the match by 51 points. You will note that nine teams shot above 900, and Princeton was No. 9, with a score of 907. I don't consider that Princeton this year had as good a team as either Harvard or North Georgia. In view of the fact that in eleven matches Princeton's highest score did not equal our lowest, you may wish to change the wording of the remark referred to, and call the team here the leading team.

GEO. C. MARTIN.

[The week of Feb. 10, in which issue the photographs referred to appeared, Princeton and Massachusetts Agricultural College teams were tied for first place in Eastern Division of intercollegiate rifle tournament. Princeton won the trophy for college not having a military department.—EDITOR.]

J. H. Barlow.

JOHN HARWOOD BARLOW, inventor of Ideal cartridge reloading tools, died on March 29 in Venice, Italy. He was born in Duckenfield, England, April 26, 1846, and came to this country when two years old. He enlisted in the army during the Civil War, and saw service at Richmond.

Mr. Barlow was a born mechanic of an inventive turn of mind. He worked in the early '70s at Parker's shop in Meriden. Afterward he was employed for ten or twelve years as a contractor at Winchester's.

In 1884 he established the Ideal Manufacturing Co. This business was successfully carried on by Mr. Barlow until two years ago, when he sold out to the Marlin Fire Arms Company, and since then has been away from New Haven the greater part of the time.

Mr. Barlow was married in April, 1874, to Ida E. Hubbard, of Haddam, who died Feb. 28, 1887. He is survived by three daughters, Miss Alpha Winifred, who is still in Italy; Mrs. Joseph A. Derby, of New Haven, and Mrs. Earl Brewster, and two grandchildren, John Barlow Derby and Rachel Derby.

Mr. Barlow was a public-spirited, large-hearted, generous man, beloved by all who knew him. He was interested in the welfare of New Haven. He was a member of the Civic Federation and of the Chamber of Commerce. He was a prominent Democrat, though he never desired to hold office. He was a Mason, a member of Meriden Center Lodge, also an honorary member of the New Haven Blues.

Massachusetts Wins Intercollegiate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 27.—Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst, Mass., for the second consecutive year, has won the intercollegiate rifle shooting championship of the United States, having defeated all teams in the Eastern League and the State University of Iowa, winner of the Western League championship. The score of the championship match was 973 to 971.

The special prize for the college not having a military department was won by Princeton University. Officials of the National Rifle Association of America, under the auspices of which the intercollegiate matches have been held, declare rifle shooting rapidly is becoming one of the recognized sports in the colleges throughout the country.

Du Pont Gun Club, Rifle Dept.

WILMINGTON, Del., March 30.—The scores made on the rifle range of the Du Pont Gun Club follow: Pistol scores: D. Appleby 88, 87, 91; L. C. S. Dorsey, 88, 85.

Rifle scores: J. T. Birch 230, 223, 206, 228, 230; Walter Conner 175; J. B. Grier 220, 196, 223, 198; D. Appleby 289, 236, 235, 240; W. Wood 150; H. T. Reed 234; L. C. S. Dorsey, 232, 227, 230; J. Magahern 21; C. A. Haverbeck 223, 168.

ACROSS THE PLAINS IN EARLY DAYS.

Continued from page 432.

mad to attempt to run, and he remained on the same ground, while he tried to kick the clouds out of the sky. Fortunately my cousin had a tub of lime water, resultant on mixing some whitewash, and watching his opportunity when Skeezik came down from a rearward ascent, he showered a quantity of this upon the animal's hind quarters. The neutralizing effects of the lime had a pacifying tendency, and a few minutes later Skeezik consented to have his burning flanks thoroughly bathed and seemed to appreciate the treatment. Never a handsome animal, Skeezik's appearance was now positively horrifying. With his body and fore quarters covered with long drab hair, and his hams and flanks as bare as the back of one's hand, he seemed an awful burlesque on some other animal. The most extravagant imagination would scarcely recognize a horse in what I ultimately saddled and rode away. But here he was closely analogous to the proverbial singed cat, for Skeezik was a hundred fold better than he looked. The incident effectually cured him of his habit of backing when bridled.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

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For Sale.—To close out the Cocker Spaniel branch of our kennels, we will sell the following stock at greatly reduced prices: One beautiful black brood bitch with whelp. One black brood bitch not bred. Three black female pups. All the above stock thoroughbred and finely pedigreed. Mount Merrick Kennels, Dorset, Vt.

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Fixtures.

FIELD TRIALS.

Oct. 28.—Southern Ohio Field Trial Association's second annual field trials. G. R. Harris, Sec'y, 15 West Sixth St., Cincinnati, O.

French Bulldog Club of America.

PROBABLY never before in the history of dog shows have so many valuable prizes been offered at a specialty show for French bull dogs as in the premium list of the annual gathering of the French Bull Dog Club of America, which takes place at the Hotel Astor April 20.

Over 150 special prizes, ranging in value from \$10 gold pieces to the Never Never Land trophies and numerous cups worth \$250 each, the majority of which are open to all and to be won outright, are among the incentives which will probably attract all the champions of the breed.

There are many innovations this year, which include classes for whites and brindles, made especially for recent importations, including the pair owned by Anna Held, and the famous Dollar, the property of Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont. Green classes for dogs never having won a first prize promise to be well patronized, as many pets of this fashionable breed are owned in New York which have never been shown.

Local classes for dogs owned within a radius of twenty miles of the City Hall in which champions are barred is another new feature. Others are ladies' classes, for dogs owned and shown by a lady, and the miniature classes, for dogs under sixteen pounds. In all there will be fifty classes, which promise to call out a record entry.

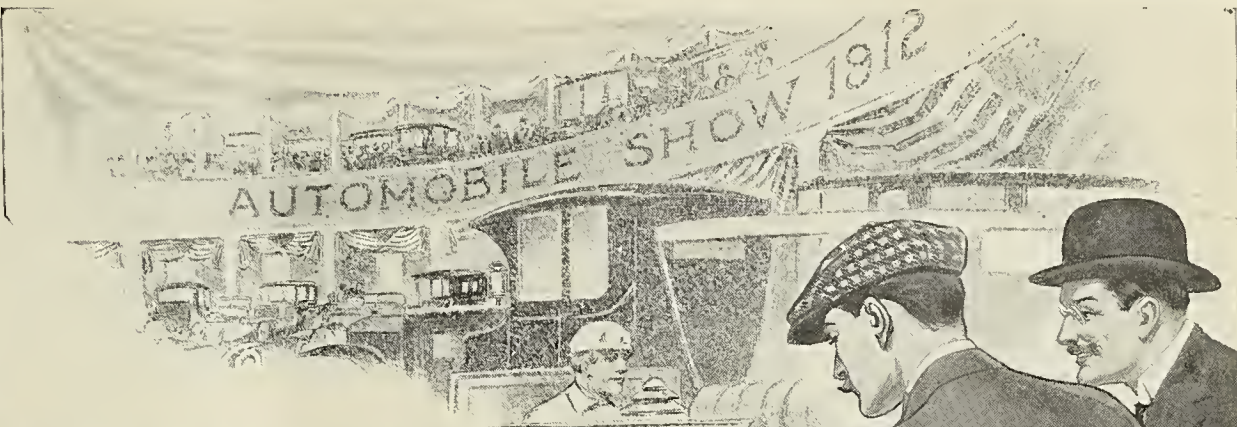
The judge of the exhibition will be William Lennox, an international authority on the breed. The premium list and all particulars can be obtained from the show secretary, Charles G. Hopton, Gaiety Building, Broadway and Forty-sixth street, New York. The entries will close April 10.

Southern Ohio Field Trials Association

Forty members met at Schuler's on March 25 and enjoyed a dinner. About nine o'clock the meeting was called to order by President Utter, and considerable business was transacted. The report of the treasurer showed the club to be in a prosperous condition. The following applications for membership were reported upon favorably by the Membership Committee, and were duly elected: Dr. C. Behymer, R. H. Kemper, T. J. Widrig, G. W. Schuler, Wm. N. Andrew, C. E. Bultner, H. S. Frulan, Herman J. Groesbeck, C. C. Regan, A. J. Cobbe, R. L. Gregory, H. G. Buckner, Wm. W. Oskamp, Theo. M. Foucar, W. E. Cliver, J. A. Wood, Wm. Cooper Procter and O. R. White. The club now has sixty-five active members, and many applications are still in the hands of the committee.

A suggestion to split the guaranteed purse of \$1,000, giving \$500 for one open stake, and dividing the remaining \$500 between the members' stakes, resulted in considerable discussion. Mr. C. H. Cord, the breeder of Cord's Lad of Jingo, and formerly one of the leaders in the Dayton Pointer Club, opposed this most strenuously. He favored making the members' stakes strictly amateur affairs, with cups and not money prizes, and predicted that if the other plan was adopted the club would last a year and no longer. If it was desired to bring the big dogs here for the trials, all the money should go in the open stakes, and it would be impossible to get the handlers to bring a string of dogs here for one stake. Messrs. Wood, Oliver, Turnipseed, Walker, Williams, Schuler and others spoke in the same strain, and a motion made by Mr. Turnipseed to retain the original plan of two open stakes, with \$1,000 guaranteed, was unanimously carried.

Mr. A. F. Hochwalt was called upon by the president, and gave the club many valuable sug-



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gestions in regard to running trials, drawn from his wide experience. He said that the professional part of the trials should be cut out entirely, or else that both stakes should be run. The purse, he thought, would prove an attraction to the handlers and would bring them here, provided they could be assured of territory sufficiently large to run their dogs on, and that arrangements would be made for riding during the running. Another inducement would be the assurance that training quarters could be found, so that they could work out their dogs. The membership stakes should be strictly amateur. Members could, of course, enter their dogs in the open stakes if they desired, and it might easily prove that some of them had derbies which would hold their own with the entries of the professional handlers.

The question of changing the date of the trials, on account of an eastern club having

claimed the same date, was discussed. The sentiment of the meeting was against any change, as the Ohio association was the first to claim the date, but in the interests of harmony efforts will be made to come to some agreement so that neither club may suffer from competition.

Mr. Robinson, of Hamersville, stated that a tract of land sufficiently large for the trials could be secured, and that he had no doubt but that arrangements could easily be made to open gaps in the fences wherever necessary. The birds have wintered fairly well, and there should be no difficulty in finding a sufficient number to give all the dogs work on game. The Ground Committee will visit the locality, ascertain the exact conditions, and report at a future meeting. It was decided to fix the fees in the membership stakes at \$2.00 to nominate, and \$3.00 to start, the money to be used in purchasing cups for prizes in each stake.

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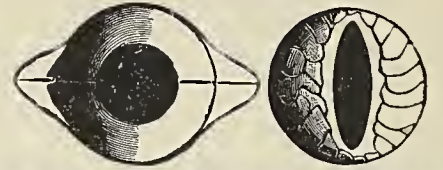
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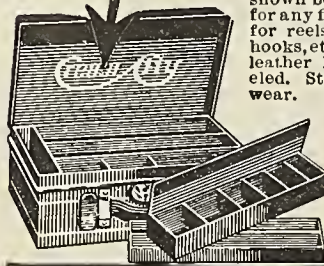
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A Philippine Deer Hunt

By ARTHUR L. GRIFFITHS

REFER to a map of the Philippines, find Vigan on the western coast of northern Luzon, trace the Abra River, which flows into the treacherous China Sea near Vigan, back to its sources and you will find the scene of this story. Deer are plentiful all over the Philippine Archipelago, having increased at will for centuries and seldom being hunted except with spears. Philippine deer are but half the size of the American variety and are prong-horned instead of antlered. They are even more beautiful than our deer, being sleeker, fatter and more graceful. Of all the fauna of the Asiatic Archipelago they are the most charming.

Meat is at a high premium in the provinces of the Philippines, and its only source of supply is from swine and deer, the swine either semi-wild in the villages or fully wild in the forests. Deer hunting, though most arduous in its requirements, is almost a necessity, for the porcine dwellers of the pueblos are anything but discriminating in their diet and all kinds of offal is free of access. No deer hunter in those antipodal islands ever has the crisp days of our autumn in which to pursue his quarry, nor has he our open air-fanned woods, but must pursue his quest in a temperature akin to Tophet and in forests, the impenetrability of which only yields pathway to the briskly-wielded bolo.

Under such difficulties the habitat of the game is reached, but the difficulties of hunting deer in the Philippines are not only those of reaching its habitat. In America deer can be stalked or tracked, there never. In this country a lone hunter may be successful, not so in those islands of the sea. There are no open

woods, penetrable in silence, no snow on which to track, and the deer must be driven from covert to ambushed hunters, not possible for a lone huntsman.

There is one way in which it is possible for two to hunt deer, but not probable after a first

dile-infested lake near the drinking place of our desired quarry. The mosquitoes and broken stone both connived successfully to keep me wide awake, and Pedro, more immune, remained so far a time, but at length fell asleep. Soon I was apprised of the fact by stentorian snores, but he was too far away from me for me to arouse him without the possibility of frightening any possible deer, so I trusted in fortune that his snores would not scare away the game.

Suddenly, in the oppressive silence of the dank forest, there came a tremendous splash in the lake within twenty feet of where we lay. Crocodiles! The noise awoke Pedro and he hoarsely whispered "Cayman!" Our attention was at once diverted from watching for deer to watching our own feet. Another louder and nearer splash came, and we hastily arose and beat a retreat to Bucay, stumbling into and over obstacles only found in the tropics.

Never again did we lie in wait for deer on the shores of that lake.

Another night, which was to be blessed with the full moon's glory, we two proceeded to a rice paddy near Laiyugan to repeat the search for deer. Like deer in our Northern climes, Philippine deer wander in the gloaming of early evening. At the rice paddy by Laiyugan the omnipresent mosquitoes were thicker than at the crocodile-infested lake. After a two-hours' wait, accentuated by silent battle with the blood-thirsty pests, we heard an animal moving in the cogon grass beside the paddy. Our hearts leaped. So did the animal, down into the paddy. Where was he? We could distinctly hear him, but could not see a thing. For half an hour we heard that deer wandering about among the



THE AUTHOR (IN REAR CENTER) AND NATIVE HUNTERS, SOME OF WHOM WERE INSURGENT OFFICERS.

attempt. That is to lie in wait at night near a drinking spot. This is possible when the tropic moon sheds its wonderful lustre over the scene, but mosquitoes and hurtling cockroaches render such a hunt most unendurable.

Some one has said that the mosquitoes have been substituted for carrier pigeons as a means of communication between the various islands of the archipelago, as the former are much larger and better able to endure the fatigues of the journeys. I hardly doubt the feasibility of such a plan after my numerous experiences with the tenacity of life and purpose of those multipeds.

One unfortunate tropic night I attempted a still-hunt for deer. Pedro Gonzales and I lay down on a broken stone trail beside a croco-

rice stalks, but never once could even a portion of its bulk be discerned.

Pedro whispered an anathema, and I replied, "So say I." For hours of torture of skin we waited, long after our invisible quarry had eaten its fill and departed, and then we arose sadder, wiser and hungrier men. Another fruitless Philippine night!

As we wended our wearisome way up through the sandy gullies, Pedro remarked, "Maestro, we will go again and take some beaters and I am sure we will have better fortune." Hard though our previous experiences had been, my need for fresh meat led me to grasp at the new hope with avidity. The expected hour was awaited with impatience.

Weeks later Pedro came to my ant-ridden room. He cheered me by saying, "Maestro, I have arranged for a grand hunt this time. Tinguianes from Abang, up the river, will be our beaters and we will wait at some convenient spot for them to drive the deer past. Nothing will be easier than to shoot them then." I was elated.

On the appointed day we forded the Abra, passed through the leafless trees where the giant bats roosted and saw the ruins of the huts outside Abang, where the headhunters had recently obtained some victims. In Abang the Tinguianes received us hospitably. Around the village we found the triplicate bamboo fence erected to keep out the headhunters.

All was speedily made ready and the beaters gathered with their dogs and deer nets. A long valley extended down to the Abra from the higher mountains beyond. It was grass clothed with an occasional body of trees in which we knew deer could be found.

At the top of a long wooded rise three miles beyond Abang we found a rough, rock-encumbered field. There in a little elevated copse of trees I sat, old-fashioned Filipino rifle in hand. Then the beauties of the scene drew aside my attention. For two hundred yards before me the field rose until its upper lip curled over the sky line. To the left and right the tropical forest met the field.

Then the halloos of the beaters filled the valley at my left, but nothing appeared. My thoughts wandered to America, but were instantly brought back to the islands by a crash in the undergrowth, and out of the woods jumped a doe and fawn and began to cross the field in a succession of leaps. I sat and admired them.

Wake up! I wasn't there for that. I must have the meat. Aiming as carefully as I could, I had the fate to see the dust raised by my bullet several yards in the rear of the fleeing pair, yet my feelings were not injured by that miss.

Another wait, another listening to the distant beaters' shouts. Gazing at a piece of woods forty yards away, my abstraction was hurled from me by beholding a great buck standing in full view and calmly gazing around. My gun was not even reloaded, but I did not realize it, for I was too intent on the scene. There was a buck in his native habitat, a rare scene. Was not he majestic? Buck fever or buck admiration possessed me. Then the buck broke the spell by beginning to leap in my direction. Hastily I pushed in a Filipino-loaded cartridge made for use in the insurrec-

tion. The buck came right to the foot of my little hillock and passed broadside on. When I felt sure of him I pulled the trigger. The primer exploded, the cartridge did not. With bated breath I actually moved the muzzle to follow the deer, hoping the powder would yet

ignite and give me my meat. The deer went around a shoulder of the hill to safety and—the rifle discharged into the earth at my feet as I lowered it.

Hot, weary, downhearted, I went back to Bucay hungry and yet to be so.

Out of the Past

By CHARLES S. MOODY

IT is a long glance backward from the thermos bottle of to-day with its manifold possibilities of heat and cold, to the water bottle of the pre-Columbian period. Not many relics so fragile as a bit of pottery come down to us from the fifteenth century.

As I write there sits before me on the table an ancient water bottle bearing the date Nov.



A NEGRITO SHARER OF THE JUNGLE WITH THE DEER.

13, 1447, with the maker's name. The inscription is in the old English style of penmanship and is still legible through the cracked and battered glazing. It is an odd old piece of ceramic, unlike anything I have ever before seen.

It would be interesting were we able to trace the history down through the centuries since it left the kiln. Alas! that history is lost. One may only reproduce it in imagination. One may picture an English laborer, with the bottle on his arm, wending his way across the moor while yet the day is unborn; see him as he places it beneath a hawthorn and covers it with furze; watch him, when the sun beats hot, pause in his labor, wipe the sweat from his brow and seek the refreshing draught its fat sides hold.

Mayhap it belonged to some lord of the manor whose henchman carried it, filled with ruby wine, when his master rode afield with hawk on wrist. There are many things that might be dreamed of the old relic. One might

picture it hidden away among the household goods of some emigrating family in our early Colonial settlement. Might even suppose it to have touched shoulders with spindle-legged chairs and tall Dutch clocks in the Mayflower, a plebian mixed with aristocracy.

Why not? Enough junk was brought across in that historical catboat to furnish patents of gentility to hundreds of families in this country. Why not some obscure hind, with no thought of founding a family on the strength of a dilapidated chair or an asthmatic settee, at the last moment of making ready, pack this old bottle away among the bedding with the remark to his goodwife, "Beshrew me, Rachel, we will fetch the old water bottle along. Per-adventure I shall need it when I labor afield."

However it happened, it has come down to us from generation to generation, growing yellow and cracked as the years rolled away, gathering the moss of tradition until its history has been concealed. The old bottle is eleven inches in height, nine inches in diameter and two inches thick. It is composed of some sort of hard red clay, glazed brown with light yellow splashes. It is not quite true, being smaller on one side, nor is it exactly round.

The history so far as I have been able to trace it is but slight. It came into the possession of T. J. Campbell nearly forty years ago, being presented to him by a man named Thompson, who said it had been in his family time out of mind. He died a very old man and had known of the bottle for over eighty years.

Time to Go A-Fishin'.

GET out your rod and tackle
And prepare the luring flies,
For it's time to go a-fishin'
In the anglers' paradise;
Drop some oil upon the bearings
Of your last year's patent reel,
And be sure there's nothin' missin'
When you pack the wicker creel.

Test the lines for weakened places,
So the fish can't get away,
For you know how that would vex you
And the things which you would say;
Try the pole before you pack it
And be sure it's good and strong,
For the season soon will open
And you'll want to join the throng.

See what time the trains are leaving
For your fav'rite anglin' haunts,
Have your boots well oiled and ready
Ere you start your summer's jaunts;
Pack some luncheon in the basket
Where you know it can't fall out,
For remember you'll be hungry
After whippin' hours for trout.

—Portland Oregonian.

Across the Plains in Early Days

By SAMUEL MANSFIELD STONE

(Continued from last week.)

ONE night I came to a house which for that region was palatial. It was a two-story frame structure with a verandah, a well-kept lawn, inclosed by a picket fence, the house ornamented with green Venetian blinds, and both the house and fence neatly painted. All the surroundings gave evidence of thrift and good taste. I flattered myself that for one night at least I should have congenial company, for I argued that with such indices as these, the occupants of the premises must be refined, educated and good company.

Soon afterward I realized that one cannot safely judge from appearances. The occupant of the house was all that I had pictured as regards education and culture. He was a former college professor from Boston. He was, as near as I could judge, about forty-five years of age, well dressed, well groomed and good looking. His daughter, a beautiful girl of eighteen, managed his house and the three servants, while an overseer managed the large stock farm. But I never spent a more miserable night in my life. The man was gloomy, sour, morose. His sense of hospitality alone enabled him to observe the common decencies of life.

Next day, shortly before noon, I reached the line of the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Gulf railway, alongside which the trail ran for miles. Skeezik was loping along with head down and a reminiscent look in the eye, which he occasionally cocked around at me, when of a sudden an express train stole up behind us, and when almost opposite, the engine committed one of those hissing indiscretions peculiar to locomotives with overcharged steam-chests. It was Skeezik's first experience with a railway train, and hearing that blood-curdling racket and catching a glimpse of the flying monster at the same time, it proved more than his sensitive nerves could stand. Luckily my feet were securely entrenched in the stirrups of the stout Mexican saddle, or Skeezik and I would have been separated. His first jump was but a sample of a long succession of leaps, jumps and bounds. It seemed as though the animal was in the air all of the time, while he covered an immense stretch of trail. Meantime the train had come alongside, but Skeezik seemed determined that it should not distance us. A head protruded from every window, while shouts, yells and cheers added not a little to Skeezik's terror. I never rode like that before. I have never ridden like that since. I never expect to ride like that again. How long Skeezik's endurance would have lasted I can form no conjecture, but my hat flew off, and turning him finally, I rode back and got my hat, after which we headed for the Neosha Valley once more. Toward evening of the next day I reached Emporia and found my equipments at the express office. Finding that Neosha abounded in fish, I determined to spend a few days there. It may not be uninteresting to give at least a partial inventory of the articles that comprised my now completed outfit. First and foremost was the saddle, a new Mexican with

pockets, gun straps, holsters, blanket grips, lock stirrups and mud guards. The whole foot could rest in the stirrup, thus avoiding tiring the soles after the fashion of the single-bar stirrup. Attached to the stirrup straps were broad flaps made to buckle around the leg to the knee, as a protection against cactus thorns, rattlesnakes and mud. The cantle of the saddle came up to the middle of my back and was comfortably padded, while the pommel rose to the middle button of my waistcoat, surmounted by a broad, padded



DR. MOODY'S OLD WATER BOTTLE.

rest, high enough to rest my chin upon by stooping slightly, a very appreciable convenience as I subsequently found when wearied by long stretches of travel.

I had one change of underclothing which I stowed away in one of the pockets. My camping outfit consisted of two heavy woolen blankets and a large rubber blanket. To this I subsequently added a goodly bundle of mountain ash boughs as a rattlesnake safeguard, something I learned from prairie campers. One of the saddle pockets I filled with jerked beef, Westphalia bologna, and pilot biscuit. To this I added a triangle of very old home made cheese and pemmican. I congratulated myself on my perspicacity in adding a little medicine case, but when afterward I learned that the only drug I really needed, sulphate of quinine, had been omitted, my foresight was by no means flattering. I also rolled a quart bottle of whiskey up in my blankets for possible emergency.

I supplemented my armament by a powder and ball revolver and felt practically invulnerable when I had slung the outfit upon my hip. With

its long, rifled barrel, the weapon would shoot, but what I had set my heart upon was a rifle with which to slaughter Indians and buffalo. I had little faith in the breech-loading affair I bought to shoot geese with. To my notion it carried too big a ball to be effective at long range. I ransacked the one gun store that Emporia boasted, but found nothing to my mind. I met several people willing to part with a rifle for the price of two better ones in St. Louis, but I ignored their kindness. At last there came a young fellow to the hotel one day with a rifle that excited my curiosity, though I had no thought of buying such a one at that time. This gun bore evidence of long and hard service. The appearance of its stock was that of an emergency job with a hatchet and jack-knife. Long and arduous service had failed to obliterate the tool marks. It was not artistic to look upon, but there was no question as to its utility. Several rows of tally notches on one side suggested the result of the weapon's use, but whether these recorded the result of sanguinary or other service was only conjecturable. The barrel was a bar of steel, forged in octagonal form, evidently hand work which had never known a lathe. There was fully a five-eighth-inch thickness of steel around the thirty-two bore. The rifle was equipped with a bridge lock of the finest and most accurate mechanism I ever saw. By a set-lock attachment but a feather's weight was necessary to release the hair trigger, yet the adjustment was so perfect that the gun might be carelessly tossed about, though cocked and set, with impunity. There was no doubt an interesting history connected with that old rifle, but all its owner knew of it was that it was found in the shack of an old Colorado hunter who was found dead in his bunk.

I was inclined to ridicule this ancient gun until I saw it shot. The veriest pinch of powder sufficed for a charge and an oiled patch was laid over the muzzle before pushing the ball down. The young fellow placed a square of paper on a post, in the center of which he blackened a bulls-eye. Counting off a hundred paces, he kneeled, resting on one knee, the barrel being too heavy for him to manage off-hand, and fired. The black spot was perforated in the center. Then I tried my hand. It took me a little time to get the hang of the sights, but afterward I made some good shots. The arrangement of sights was different from anything I had ever seen. At the muzzle was soldered a four-inch steel tube the size of an ordinary lead pencil. Half an inch from the further end of this tube was fixed, exactly in the middle, a bead of the size of a bird shot, suspended by a hair-like shank from the top. A flat strip of steel was raised from the breech, in the middle of which was a perforation the size of a pin-head. To aim, one had but to peep through the rear sight until he brought the muzzle bead in range of the object; this done, it was impossible to miss the mark.

I determined to own that rifle if money would cause its owner to part with it. I would not have hesitated at almost any sum he might have named, so long as it came within the scope of my roll. Meantime he had been looking my breechloading rifle over, the graceful model and nickel trimmings of which seemed to delight his fancy. Great was my astonishment when after he had made a respectable bulls-eye with the weapon he asked what "boot" I would want be-

tween the two guns. I managed to conceal my surprise, however, and replied that I would trade even. It was now his turn to be surprised, for he evidently expected that I would name a sum beyond his ability to raise. The eagerness with which he acceded to my terms showed that he feared I would reconsider the offer on longer consideration.

I practiced with that rifle until I could hit almost anything within the range of my vision. It was too heavy for quick shooting, but with time to bring the sights into use, it would do accurate work. The report sounded like the crack of a whip, and there was not the slightest recoil.

I had heard tales of wild turkeys in the timber along the Neosho, but careful and repeated scouring of the forests in question failed to reveal such game. My sportsman instincts revolted against the slaughter of prairie chickens at this season of year, just as they were mating.

It required the exercise of no inconsiderable ingenuity to distribute my effects upon Skee-zik's back and still leave space for myself. When finally it was accomplished, it looked like an animated corner of my grandfather's garret. Skee-zik stood with his accustomed phlegmatic stoicism, as if in a brown study, during the stowing and strapping process. It was not till I had clambered into the saddle and gotten the stirrup straps and leggings adjusted that he appeared to evince the least degree of interest in sublunary matters. Then something about the aggregation jingled. Skee-zik's ears pricked up, his head turned to one side, and with a snort he straightened his legs and flew upward with a jerk. A hurried inventory, when the pony had resumed a pacific attitude, revealed the ground for yards around strewn with items of a tenderfoot's outfit.

But at last, seated in the midst of my belongings, I turned Skee-zik's head westward and loped out of town. It was not, however, till several hours that the animal was fully restored to confidence and consented to jog along without throwing his head around every minute or two to inspect his awkward trappings.

That night I stopped with a Dutchman burdened with the name Solomon Stradivarius Motzenbocker, and yet he had lived through chicken pox, measles, mumps and whooping cough and arrived at a man's estate.

My first experience with a prairie thunder storm was a revelation to me of the might and stupendous grandeur of nature in commotion. It was on the fourth day out of the Neosho Valley. All the morning the air seemed strangely oppressive, lacking its customary exhilarating qualities. It was not till almost 11 o'clock that any breeze was noticeable, and then it came in hot, spasmodic spurts that seemed to scorch rather than temper the sweltering traveler. Skee-zik was restless and ill-natured. He would toss his head every now and then, sniff the breeze and give a vicious leer. Occasionally a jackrabbit would bound along the trail, and discovering us, leap into the bordering sward. These animals I subsequently learned seldom travel in the open trail unless in an urgent hurry. Presently a reddish haze appeared along the western horizon, which gradually overspread the whole sky, giving it a weird, brassy look. Then, away in the northwest, the outlines of a cloud evolved from the haze, spreading rapidly and

growing blacker. Another cloud appeared further southward, unrolling itself with astonishing rapidity and uniting with the first cloud almost directly overhead. By this time the wind had died away. The clouds assumed a sort of greenish hue which was reflected upon the earth, putting everything into a sickening gloom. My heart throbbed and a sense of nausea seized me. I looked vainly around for a friendly roof, but naught save the wide rolling prairie met my gaze. Just as I had concluded that I would have to make the best of a highly unpleasant situation, Skee-zik stopped short, wheeled, put his feet together and refused to move. It was but the work of a moment to unfasten my great rubber blanket, whose size I welcomed most gladly then, for by puckering it with the throat straps into a cone which I slipped over or above my head, its ample folds completely enveloped me and covered the pony from his shoulders backward. By this time the clouds were rolling and tossing, and there was a roar of coming wind. It was almost dark, and the air stifling. Then of a sudden there was a mighty blaze as electric flame swept from zenith to horizon accompanied, not followed, by a crash of sound that fairly shook the earth. I could feel Skee-zik tremble, but he moved not. Like spent balls from a distant firing squad came a volley of hail stones which stung when they struck, and then the rain. I had heard of rain which came in sheets, but in this case it was as if a flying torrent of unknown depth and width had suddenly been let loose. The pony, swayed by the shock, braced himself more firmly and stood fast. It seemed as though I would be torn from my saddle and borne away by the flood, but I shut my teeth and clung to the pommel. Occasionally, above the crash and roar of thunder, I heard a strange hissing sound as of a million pounds of pent-up steam escaping through a narrow orifice. When the storm had passed and I saw but a few rods distant a wide stretch of prairie swept clean of grass, and in elevated spots of turf, the mystery was partially explained, though I did not then appreciate the horror of the fate which had come so close to me. Two months later, on witnessing the work of a Kansas cyclone, I appreciated the terrors of the monster from which I had been delivered.

I could form some idea of the amount of water that fell during the ten minutes that the storm raged, for a little ravine fifteen feet in depth, over which I had passed dry shod just before halting, was now a muddy torrent. Because of the depth of the mud I quit the trail on resuming my journey, keeping to the high, firm ground. A little beyond where I quitted it, the trail took a turn to the southward, a fact I failed to notice at the time and consequently I lost my way. While the sun remained I was able to hold to a general westward course, but after sunset I rode blindly on. After an hour I reached a grove of timber and had about decided to make my first camp.

"Hold up!"

I started as if a blow had struck me, and Skee-zik snorted and evinced a disposition to run away. Quieting him, I turned back as a man strode out of the shadow and confronted me. In the dim light I could see that he held something in his hand which I needed not to be told was a pistol. Instinctively my own hand sought

the holster of my saddle when the voice again sounded, its owner's arm coming up to a level with the range of my head at the same time.

"Hold up yer hand, quick! Don't yer make another move ef yer wants ter live. Now, who be yer, an' what be yer doin' in these 'ere diggin's 't this time o' night?"

I told him truthfully who I was and demanded to know who he was, and by what right he assumed to be an inquisitor.

This seemed to please the man. "I 'low yo' hasn't 'sociated a right smart in these diggin's," he said, "but I ruther likes yer makeup; it's a goodish bit fur t'any ranch er shack whar yer'd be likely ter git ter stay t'night, an' ef y'ain't perticular on style, yo' kin bunk in with us."

I dismounted without hesitation, gave Skee-zik into the hands of a man who appeared at the call of my companion and accompanied the latter into a comfortable shack which was completely concealed from external view in a dense alder thicket. There were four men in the cabin just sitting down to a meal of broiled meat and corn pone. The odor of the meat assured me it was not bacon, for which I was thankful. A moment later I was regaling myself upon the first elk steak I had ever tasted, and I doubt if there was ever a meal relished with keener zest. After supper I bethought me of the quart bottle of whiskey in my saddle bags. I brought it in and gave all hands a good nip, which put everybody in good humor and established my own footing with the company.

The men told me there had been a great deal of horse and cattle stealing going on in Southern Kansas, and the authorities being unable to suppress it or bring the thieves into custody, they had made up a posse and were then, they believed, on the track of several of the worst desperados. When I awakened next morning it was broad daylight, and to my surprise I found myself the sole occupant of the shack. All the trappings and effects of the party had been removed with the exception of a much-worn blanket which had evidently been thrown over me when the men departed. Though wondering what could have occasioned their hurried departure, I could but feel grateful for their consideration on finding a large slice of venison and a liberal section of pone on the slab table, which they had evidently left for my breakfast. My first thought was of Skee-zik, and not without some apprehension I rushed out to find him not only safe, but contentedly munching the remains of a half dozen ears of corn kindly supplied by the retiring party. I then made a hearty meal and got under way.

As I rode along, pondering upon the events of the night, the thought struck me: "Where did those men get the elk meat?" I had been repeatedly told that no elk existed east of the Osage, and that river, according to the same information, was still at least one hundred miles to the southwest. If, as they had told me, my companions of the night were neighboring ranchmen, how happened it that they should be thus supplied with the product of a territory so far distant? But nothing suggested itself to throw light upon the matter.

I had descended into a dry ravine, skirted by a little grove of scrub oak, when I came upon a party of eight men just saddling up after having camped there for the night. A short, stout man seemed to be the leader of the outfit. I jumped

Game in Alaska

to the conclusion that this was another posse in pursuit of the horse thieves, and with the supreme freshness of the youthful tenderfoot, I saluted them with, "The rest of the gang has gotten ahead of you and probably has the greasers rounded up by this time."

The men crowded around me, and feeling decidedly proud to have excited their interest, I permitted my assinity to purl on: "You are a nice lot of thief takers to let the other fellows go in and bag the game while you were snoring within gun shot of them," and I put on an expression of contempt.

"What in thunder are you trying to say?" said the fat leader. "If yo' know how to talk United States, tell us wot yer drivin' at, an' tell it quick."

There was something in the glint of his eye that told me I'd better not trifle with him, and I related frankly my experience of the night. The look with which he and his companions regarded me, as I concluded my narrative with a repetition of my conviction that the posse had no doubt taken the thieves ere then, caused a light to dawn upon my mind, especially as my cogitations about the elk meat recurred to me.

"Do you think those fellows were frauds?" I ventured to ask.

"Frauds! Why, ye half-baked idiot, them's the very chaps we're after, an' have chased 'em from 'way beyond the Verdegris; that's Doc James' gang, the slickest team 't ever broke out a pack o' bronchos."

The man then showed me his badge, bearing the inscription, "U. S. Deputy Marshal." And I think he was a bit sorry for me when he saw how I took his information to heart. But the others geyed me most unmercifully. He seemed to be metaphorically kicking himself as he reflected on how he and his men had spent the night within such close proximity to the fugitives and still permitted them to escape.

The beauties of the prairie appealed to me in vain that day. I believe I was the most dejected man in all Kansas as I rode without regard to trail or direction. I left Skeezik to himself while I pondered over and over the events of the morning. I was mentally very sore, and my opinion of myself was infinitesimally small. We had to camp that and the succeeding night. Shortly before dusk on the evening of the third day I came to the Osage forest, and soon after leaving the Osage bottoms and their luxuriant vegetation, I struck the old historic Santa Fe trail, for many years the commercial route from the Mississippi Valley to Mexico. At this time it was followed by the drivers of the great "prairie schooners," conveying settlers from the East to new homes in the Southwest. The trail had broadened to a width of several rods by teams taking new tracks to avoid the ruts made by hundreds of previous teams. On the high ridges between the wheel ruts a free surface made fine equestrian paths, along which I galloped gaily. I encountered stockmen's ranches at occasional intervals, then I emerged from the habitable zone upon the Great American Desert of Mitchel's Geography, about which I studied in my early school days. If Mitchel had ever stood on the crest of a certain bluff, 125 miles southwesterly of Council Grove, and permitted his eyes free scope, the desert section of his geography would have been omitted.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

IN his annual report, Walter E. Clark, the Governor of Alaska, gives the following review of the game law of that Territory:

By careful attention to the various provisions of the law and the regulations thereunder, and by the appointment of additional wardens, the administration of the Alaska game law has been somewhat improved during the last year. Another year's experience under the new law, however, has emphasized the inadaptability of certain provisions and the lack of certain needed provisions of the most obvious nature. Extensive modifications of the law are needed, and the failure to provide a better law renders the enforcement of the act more difficult, because of the fact that public opinion does not wholly support it.

Game is still plentiful in almost all parts of Alaska. This statement applies to both animals and birds. The consensus of opinion among the wardens, licensed guides and residents generally seems to be that moose are increasing in numbers on the Kenai Peninsula, a fact of extraordinary significance when it is considered that this peninsula is the region selected by nearly all the non-resident hunters as their hunting ground. Caribou are increasing, it is believed, in the Alaska Peninsula, and in one or two of the larger islands immediately west of the peninsula.

On the other hand, there has unquestionably been an enormous decrease in the number of deer in Southeastern Alaska, a fact which is due principally to the abnormally heavy snowfall of the last two winters. The prohibition of market selling of venison in 1911 has proven to be a wise measure, and is supported by local public opinion. The prohibition should be extended by regulation to cover 1912.

There has been no large general decrease in the supply of game birds. There has been an increase in many localities, and a decrease in several places in the near vicinity of populous settlements, and where forest and brush fires have swept over the country, killing young ptarmigan and grouse.

Several gross violations of the law by residents have been reported, and wherever possible prosecuted, but in general there has been a fair observance of the provisions of the game protection act throughout the Territory. The people believe in the necessity of a game law, but certain provisions of the act, such as the protection of the troublesome and dangerous brown bear, are universally condemned.

Eight or ten convictions were secured during the year of persons guilty of violating the game law, and unquestionably a very large number of infractions were prevented by the known presence of game wardens in the several regions.

Big-game hunters from the States and from foreign countries visited the Alaska game regions in considerable numbers last year, but during the fall hunting season of 1911 the number has been somewhat smaller. Some of the visiting sportsmen complain of the expensiveness of hunting in Alaska, but the license fee of \$50, which covers the shipment of many trophies, is considered by this office to be moderate, and the provision of the law, which requires hunters to

employ licensed guides on the Kenai Peninsula, cannot be regarded as unjust.

The number of paid game wardens now employed is seven. In addition to these are four wardens who serve as such without compensation, their services being incidental to the performance of their regular duties as officers or employes of the Bureau of Forestry. The increase in the game protection appropriation from \$10,000 to \$15,000 for the current year has already proven beneficial, since it has permitted the employment of more wardens, and has increased the efficiency of all the wardens by permitting them to travel more freely in regions where the expenses of transportation and subsistence are necessarily very high. It is earnestly urged that the appropriation of \$15,000 be renewed for the fiscal year 1913.

There are now twenty-four resident licensed guides on the Kenai Peninsula. No encouragement has been extended to other residents to apply for appointment, for the reason that an effort is being made by this office to create an *esprit de corps* among the guides by encouraging them to make the taking out of hunting parties a regular business. The number already licensed exceeds the demand for guides each year by visiting hunters. A few applications for guide licenses have been refused on the ground that the applicants were not qualified by character or efficiency. Henceforth the policy will be pursued of appointing every person who may apply, provided he is of good character, has not been guilty of violating the game law himself, and is otherwise not notoriously disqualified.

Severe complaints have recently been made by several visiting hunters that the licensed guides are as a class lacking in local knowledge of the country, and that they are generally inefficient. These and other charges will probably not be sustained wholly by the investigation now being carried on by this office.

The provision of the game law which makes a close season for brown bear should be repealed. The least that can be said of the legal protection of brown bear in Alaska is that it is an absurdity. If this protection is continued, the menace to human life will be still more serious, and agriculture and stock raising in some of the most favored regions in the Territory will be discouraged. The superintendent of the Government's experimental stock farm on Kodiak Island makes a strong appeal for the protection of settlers and live stock against the ravages of brown bears, declaring that it has become a question whether we shall have a game preserve or a great agricultural and stock-raising region on Kodiak Island. The existence of the brown bear protective feature of the law, which has nothing whatever to commend it, is so strongly opposed by the residents of the Kenai and Alaska peninsulas that the enforcement of the just provisions of the law is rendered more difficult.

One of the inequalities of the present law is that provision of Section 5, which permits the issuance of only one game-shipping license to any one person in any one year. Among several illustrations which might be given of the unjust consequences of this provision, it may be suf-

(Continued on page 484.)

Success at Last.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., April 6.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* After devoting several months to chasing the wolves that infest the timber of Menard county, the hunters of that section finally killed the first animal last week.

J. A. Wheeler, State game commissioner, in discussing the movement to secure the appointment of more farmers as game wardens, said: "We have a large list of farmers serving as special game wardens without salary, but with the power to make arrests and protect the game upon their lands. We generally appoint farmers in this way when a request is filed. We feel, however, that the hunters have a right to have some voice in the selection of game wardens as long as they pay the bill. This department is maintained for the benefit of hunters, and they, through their hunting license, pay all of the expenses. It does not cost the taxpayers a cent. The hunters purchase the licenses, and when they violate the law, they pay fines. That is what keeps up the department and supplies the money for salaries. The hunters prefer men to serve as wardens who will devote their time to protecting the game over a wide area, not upon their own land alone. We try to pick first class men for wardens and cannot help but think that those who support the department should have something to say about its operation and the personnel of its officers."

E. E. PIERSON.

Game in Nevada.

TROY, Nevada, April 4.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The country around here is not very well settled; in fact, it is fifteen miles to my nearest neighbor. There is no hunting done here at all, causing the game to be rather tame and plentiful.

The principal game is bighorn, antelope and a few deer; coyotes, badgers and numerous foxes. The fowl are blue grouse, ducks, doves and a few quail.

I have lived here for ten years and know this country like a book for fifty miles in every direction. The bighorn are most plentiful, ranging in the mountains, which are very rough. I am well acquainted with the sheep. They do not run in large bunches, but three and four bunches are often seen within gun shot of one another. They mostly run in bunches of seven to twelve, which I believe is due to there being so many rams; there are few killed. I have seen as many as six rams in one bunch. They run with the ewes from September until April.

I have seen them go up and down a cliff where a man could not begin to go. In going down a cliff they strike their feet in the sides some six or eight feet, and ease themselves down lightly, and when they run they most always run in single file, an old ewe taking the lead all the time. The ram never leads. They stop occasionally, look back and bunch up, then they wait for the leader to start. I have seen one of the bunch get scared and start off, but the rest refused to follow unless it was the leader. I have seen trees where the rams have knocked all the bark off by bumping it. This they do by backing off eight or ten feet, and then they take a run at it, striking it with their immense horns. They are so thick here in places that it is almost impossible to track a certain bunch.

The antelope are most plentiful on the mesas. They are very gentle at times. When you first jump a bunch, they will run a hundred yards or so, then stop and look back to investigate matters. I have read several articles in your paper regarding the shedding of their horns. This I believe is the fact. I do not know how often they shed them, but I have found horns that I am satisfied were shed horns.

The open season here is September and October, during which time two bucks may be bagged, and they are most plentiful at that time.

Some of the mountains are pretty well timbered. There we find our most delightful bird, the blue grouse, sometimes in large numbers.

In the past three years the farmers that live in and near the hills have had trouble with the cougar.

JOHN W. GARRETT.

The Uniform Fish and Game Law.

HUDSON, N. Y., April 9.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Perhaps I can enlighten your Port Richmond correspondent, Mr. Rawson, whose complaint about the way in which the new fish and game law was made in the Legislature just adjourned is a timely contribution. That the bill was pushed through by the Conservation Commission without regard to the protests of incorporated clubs, or of anybody competent to pass on the subject, is a fact. I attended several of the hearings given by the committees in charge of the bill and soon saw what was going on. Protests were useless. The committees were packed and the commission had its way with everything but the shellfish sections. The oystermen made a "roar" and threatened to beat the bill if they were not properly treated. They are an organized body and capable of carrying out their threat, and the commission changed the objectionable sections to suit them. None of the committeemen knew anything about the proper seasons for fish or game, and Senator Roosevelt's only argument was that "this is a reform measure. It will take a lot of work off the legislator's hands. The commission says it is all right, and it must be passed."

That nobody asked for such a radical change in the existing satisfactory law made no matter. The Hotel Keepers' Association and the fish trust seemed to have the inside, and the bill shows that they got what they have for years wanted—longer seasons and more chances for the market sportsman. The bill, especially the fishing section, is not even reasonable, let alone being scientific. It is not even uniform because it contains many sections marked "exceptions" or "special." It was passed for political purposes and the fact that the commission did not care about the law, unless it could have the power to make the law delegated to it for future uses, ought to show where the African is located.

This is a law that touches intimately almost everybody in the State, and properly handled could easily be used to influence a local election. The old law was the result of years of hard work and was practical and satisfactory, as is shown by the fact that only a very few unimportant amendments were offered to it during the whole session. Senator Roosevelt's letter, which you printed, is luminous as to the "uniform" law, but as your correspondent intimates, it scarcely recommends him for continuance as a legislator.

T. URLETTE.

Where the Credit Belongs.

SEATTLE, Wash., March 26.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* In the Saturday Evening Post, of March 25, there is an article, "The Last Stand of the Buffalo," by Walter Noble Burns, that has an item wherein he says C. J. "Buffalo" Jones purchased the buffalo and transported them to the Yellowstone National Park at his own expense. Nothing could be further from the truth.

There is a long story connected with this purchase, but I will not tire you with it, except to say that Colonel John Pitcher should have all the credit for the establishment of this buffalo herd in the park. The cows came from the Allard band and the bulls from the Goodnight herd. The Government paid for them. C. J. Jones was sent there with his brother to care for them at a salary of \$1,800 per year, and that was all the interest he had in the buffalo in the Yellowstone National Park.

Every thing is of record at the superintendent's office at Fort Yellowstone. The establishment of the buffalo herd is not the only thing that Col. John Pitcher should have credit for in connection with the park. There should be credit given where it is due, and surely Mr. Burns ought not to give it where it is not due.

T. E. HOFER.

Driving for Foxes.

DRIVES to capture game in quantity or to destroy vermin are of course common enough in the annals of sport. We read of deer drives in Scotland, bear drives in Norway, and when kings and emperors go hunting in the great forests of certain parts of Europe, the game is driven by them and they kill it as it passes. So in the West of the olden times, buffalo were driven over cliffs or into pounds and jack rabbits into corrals by the Indians, while in later days the settlers used to drive the country for wolves in the effort to exterminate the enemies which preyed on their live stock.

A press dispatch from Indiana, however, tells us of fox drives said to have been undertaken recently in Tippecanoe county by the farmers in order to reduce the number of these animals which destroy their poultry and cause losses that, in view of the high cost of living, the farmers feel they can no longer bear. So, according to this dispatch, more than 2,000 farmers in one day recently took part in drives in different parts of this county, and the capture of reynard is the chief topic of conversation around the rustic fireside. Every member of the fox family stands in peril of his life.

The largest single drive so far took place to the north of Lafayette, Ind., and included in the area covered a part of White county. There were no less than twelve hundred men in this mammoth hunt, and the great circle which their extended line formed embraced an area of thirty-five square miles. In Jackson township another immense drive was indulged in by eight hundred men and boys, ending in a round-up on the Miller farm. In addition to these two big ones there have been many minor drives.

Foxes are numerous in both the localities covered by the big drives, and they have been making heavy depredations of late among the farmers' chickens. This is of course the basic reason for the reprisals in the form of organ-

ized hunts. Some of the hunters, however, are doubtless actuated by the hope that a specimen of the rare black fox will fall to their share. One of these animals taken last week in Tippecanoe township brought its fortunate captor \$150.

But what, we ask, were the total results of all this effort by 2,000 men. On this point the dispatch is silent.

Where are the Wardens?

BOHEMIA, Pike Co., Pa., April 6.—*Editor Forest and Stream*: The ice is soft in the lakes and will soon be gone. Ruffed grouse are not numerous, but we saw a number; also heard someone shooting around Big Tink Pond. We saw where he had shot a bird at root of tree and the feathers of the grouse where the pothunter had picked them as he sat on a log.

The shooting continued all week up to date, but we did not see the hunter, although we cut his trail several times.

Porcupines have entered this section within the last three years. The natives never saw them before and did not know what sort of "varmints" had invaded the woods.

SPADES.

New Publications.

PARTRIDGES AND PARTRIDGE MANORS, by Aymer Maxwell. Cloth, 327 pages, 16 illustrations in colors by George Rankin, \$2 net. New York, the Macmillan Company.

In taking issue with those who claim that too much of the land in Great Britain is withheld from the people by the wealthy class who enjoy shooting, Captain Maxwell declares that partridge shooting is a valuable by-product of successful agriculture, to the operation of which it is in no sense inimical. Chapters are devoted to the natural history of birds, the history of partridge shooting, preservation and management, notes, opinions and suggestions, vermin, etc. The colored plates are beautiful.

THE DOG LOVERS' BOOK, by Edwin Noble, R.B.A. Cloth, 304 pages, numerous full page color plates by the author, \$4.50 net. Boston, Dana, Estes & Co.

The book is divided into four main parts, dealing with watch dogs and guardians, sporting dogs, lapdogs and pets, wild dogs and their kinsmen, with a section of general information on training, common ailments, shows and dog law. The whole is beautifully illustrated in colors, with a diagram of the comparative sizes of dogs and smaller illustrations in black and white in addition.

THE LIFE OF A FOXHOUND, by John Mills. Cloth, quarto, illustrated with color plates and marginal sketches by F. A. Shepherd. New York, George H. Doran Company.

Unlike some of the animal stories, in which the animals themselves are supposed to do the talking, this suppositious story by a foxhound of his own life and hunting is neither ridiculous nor improbable, for it furnishes a peg on which to hang some excellent dog and hunting lore which every foxhunter can read with profit.

The FOREST AND STREAM may be obtained from any newsdealer on order. Ask your dealer to supply you regularly.



Dry-Fly Fishing.

SULLIVAN COUNTY, N. Y., April 6.—*Editor Forest and Stream*: Whatever may be our ideas in regard to the English dry-fly purist who refuses to cast his fly, except it be to a trout which he has seen rising at a natural insect, it must be confessed that it is far more interesting to fish the dry-fly when the trout are actually feeding upon surface food.

Before the great freshets in the spring and the long drouths in summer, which have been so common in recent years, there were many places on our well known trout streams where a few fish could always be found "on the rise." It was at one of these spots near the upper end of a large pool that I began my dry-fly fishing twenty years ago. I had the equipment which I believed to be the correct thing in rod and tackle, with the finest gossamer gut and small dry-flies imported from England and tied by an expert.

The trout were rising all right; the trouble was that a strong current flowed between me and the bay or eddy where the trout were, and this grabbed the belly of my line and caused a drag, one of the chief things I had been warned against. However, in the course of an hour or two I got ten rises at my fly and caught one ten-inch trout. The gossamer gut was not necessary, and caused much trouble. You will not find such fine stuff on sale in this country, and I understand that it is no longer popular in England, even on the clearest of chalk streams. It is too easy to break on the strike; the least excess in force and the fly is left in the mouth of the trout. Also, it twists easily with split-winged flies, and soon loses its strength. I confess that it endures a steady strain remarkably well, considering the fact that it is nearly as fine as a lovely woman's hair.

One ridiculous experience is a warning against carelessness in fishing. I had seen a very large trout in a pool and went to fish for him. I had tried everything I could think of to induce this fish to rise without response, although I had caught two smaller trout. My last efforts had been with tiny duns and this gossamer gut, and had given it up, when I noticed, in my box, a very large fly tied on a Pennell hook by myself. Without thought, I tied this fine gut into the large eye of the hook and cast it over the water where the fish usually lay. The big fly cocked and floated beautifully. The trout saw it and was probably enraged at such an apparition on his pool. Anyhow, he leaped upon that fly like a tiger. It was not a rise in the ordinary sense, but a pounce. Of course, the thin gut attached to a big metal eye would not endure such a sudden pull, and I was left lamenting.

Dry-fly fishing comes easily to anyone who has been in the habit of casting up stream with small flies, and the first man who uses a floating fly upon a stream where the trout have never seen an artificial fly fished in that way, has a great advantage. They soon become more wary and one may succeed better by returning to the wet-fly. The first time the floating fly was put

over a certain piece of water, eleven large trout were killed. The next occasion when they were rising freely, seven similar fish were taken, but after that one was doing well if he got three trout with the dry-fly. Some little knowledge of the class of flies most common upon the stream, and their colors, may be of assistance, and typical flies are best when no one fly is strong upon the water. That is, if ephemera in the dun stage are fairly numerous but several sorts and sizes, then a dun of grayish or bluish dun color, possibly a little yellow added to the body, will do best. If a lot of oddlings of the caddis tribe are about, then one of the browner floating flies, what our English brethren call sedges. On a stream where there are plenty of flies the trout sometimes get the color of a particular fly in their mind's eye and will not notice anything else. This affords an opportunity for the dry-fly man to see what he can do, and if he succeeds he will feel pleased with himself.

We used to have many such days in May and June, sometimes later in the summer, but insects are nothing like as plentiful as they were a few years ago. Floods and drouths are, I think, responsible for this decrease. In many parts the bed of the stream has been cut out and carried away. I wish that it was possible to restore the conditions of twenty years ago, but, of course, it is not. I can remember great rises of flies as late as midsummer, and after a short period of heat, the insects became quite numerous again by the 15th of August. Unless one keeps a diary, he is apt to forget many of his observations, but occasional days are marked by some special incident. In fishing with a first-rate angler from Pennsylvania there are two days that stand out clearly in memory, both in July. On the first of these days there was an extraordinary rise of a small yellowish-brown caddis fly, and the trout were taking them freely. I took twenty fish from one large pool. On the second occasion a small blue-gray ephemera was hatching, floating down and rising from the water, and the dimples made by the rising trout were to be seen everywhere. Our two baskets contained seventy trout, of which my companion had thirty-six and myself thirty-four. These fish were taken with wet-flies in less than four hours. In 1892 and 1893 the fishing, I understand, was very poor on several of the well known streams, but in 1894 it was good, as the brown trout began to appear in some numbers and of considerable size.

If we could restore a more regular flow of water and keep the temperature down, there would be no great difficulty in having as many native trout in our streams as they held at any time since the country has been settled, but I doubt if there is the old-time abundant stock of food for them. Minnows are still plentiful, but insects and their larvæ are far less numerous than they were a few years ago. This is particularly true of the larger sorts. However, there are days, or parts of days, when there is a fine show of insect life.

If an angler had the time to travel about and look into conditions on many waters, I have no doubt that he would find many streams that are peculiarly suited to the use of the dry-fly and would enjoy first-rate sport.

A good angler tells me that there is good dry-fly fishing and great abundance of insect life on streams in Wisconsin.

The new game and fish law is now in the hands of the Governor, awaiting his signature. There seems to be no doubt that he will sign it, and that its provisions will go into effect immediately. The opening of the trout season will be fixed for May 1 instead of April 16, as heretofore. The limit as to size of trout to be basketed remains at six inches. An effort was made to have all fish under seven inches returned. A six-inch trout is very small, while an eleven-inch small-mouth black bass is quite a fish. When fishing with flies and trout tackle an eleven-inch bass looks pretty good to you when the sport happens to be poor.

I am afraid there will be disappointment for many in the postponement of the opening day of trout fishing. It is not that the fishing is very good in April on our mountain streams, for the water is usually high and the weather cold and often disagreeable, but after the long winter men are crazy to get out into the country to be in the stream with a fly-rod in hand. The fresh, keen air is so invigorating that almost any sort of grub seems to go to the right spot. I have seen men who had no appetite in the city devour great piles of buckwheat cakes that were just a wee bit sour and cover them with floods of maple syrup. Each cake was about the size of a dinner plate—good substantial stuff that would stay the pangs of hunger for several hours.

The weather frames well, sun and rain alternating to remove all traces of frost and snow and start things growing. THEODORE GORDON.

Coloring Fishes.

FLOWERS can be artificially colored, we know, with more or less success, by chemical agency. Animals generally escape counterfeiting, with few exceptions, although some living things undergo a process of metempsychosis. For instance, it has not been unknown for the cat to become a hare, or a dab a sole, or the horse a bullock when in the meat market. La Fontaine has given us the ass in the lion's skin and the jay with peacock's plumage, but these deceived no one—they betrayed themselves. The latest in counterfeiting is the carp. In Sicily it is said that by introducing into the water chalk, iron and little peat, colors will be imparted to the carp. After treatment in a bath of these concomitants for a fortnight, the fish is given another chemically prepared bath into which is introduced iron and tan. By increasing or diminishing the quantities the color can be either accentuated or diminished. The process is somewhat hazardous, but we learn from a Paris contemporary that in the end an apparently new species of ornamental fish is produced which commands a high price.—London Globc.

All the fish laws of the United States and Canada, revised to date and now in force, are given in the Game Laws in Brief. See adv.

Large Kingfish.

RED BANK, N. J., April 5.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I am inclosing herewith a photograph of a very large kingfish weighing 32 pounds, 54 inches long, 22½ inches girth, caught by Mrs. William G. Selby, of Marietta, Ohio, at Sarasota, Fla.

Mr. Selby writes me that the fishing has been disappointing this spring on account of the number of southwest gales along the Gulf coast of Florida.

The conditions were the same while I was



MRS. SELBY AND HER KINGFISH.

there during January and February, there being a great amount of rain and high southwest winds, most unusual for that part of the State in winter. Only scattering channel bass and trout between storms. T. H. GRANT.

Trout in North Carolina.

LINVILLE FALLS, N. C., April 3.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The fishing season on Linville River will open as usual on the first day of May. The prospect this year is the best that it has been during the four years I have been here. The stream has been well stocked, sometimes twice a year. During the past two seasons it has been well protected, a warden employed to patrol the river and prevent illegal fishing.

Local fishing has been restricted to one person from a family once a week. The rights of the visiting angler have thus been cared for. The river has not suffered a bad flood for three years, so the fish have not suffered from the

effects of washing and debris. The limit here is twenty-five fish per day, and none smaller than eight inches—rainbow trout. This spring two new boarding houses will open. Incidentally the rhododendrons give promise of the greatest bloom ever seen here, as they are all bristling with buds. The bloom begins about May 1 and lasts, with the kalmia and various azaleas, through July. F. W. BICKNELL.

Conservation.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 9.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* That little paragraph on the editorial page of your last issue, about the Legislature and its bills, did me real good, particularly the reference to the Governor's "conservation, or is it conversation policy." The newspaper men down there at the Capitol, who see things from the inside, call it the "Con" commission and sang a song about it at their annual dinner, which I was so fortunate as to be able to attend. Anybody who has read the commission's numerous bulletins or watched its struggles for legislation will appreciate the delicious humor of the rhymes. I send it for the edification of your readers and the good of the cause.

ODE TO CONSERVATION.

(Spell it "Owed")

Air: "Solomon Levi."

We are the Con Commission, and we'd have you understand

You cannot get good water power 'less we condemn the land;

We'll save the fish and game for you, if we may make the law,

The Legislature's out of date—the worst we ever saw.

CHORUS.

O Conservation, what a lovely word,

Hope of the Nation, nobody can afford

To doubt the things we say we'll do if we can have our way

With woods and waters, dams and things, and cash enough to pay.

Whoop up reforestation, for the mills all need the trees,
And pulpwood north is mighty scarce, each lumberman now sees;

Hurrah for water storage, boys, and push our bills along,
Give us the power to hand you things, and listen to our song—

CHORUS.

We are the Con Commission, and we've given you the cue,
To push our little bills along is all we ask of you;
Don't seek for explanations, you can get those later on,
Just put the whole thing up to Us, Commissioners of Con.

CHORUS.
C. R. P.

High Water.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., April 6.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Fishing is unusually disappointing this spring, due to high water and ice in the rivers and creeks. The ice has remained in the streams much later than usual and fish are not biting well.

There is mourning in the ranks of Illinois fishermen over the destruction of the picturesque dam in the Kankakee River above Wilmington. This dam went out with an ice gorge recently. The vicinity of the dam was always marked by the best fishing on the river, and was the haunt of thousands of anglers during the past thirty years.

The ever increasing number of garfish in the Kankakee River has decided the fishing organizations along that stream to plan a war of extermination during the coming season.

E. E. PIERSON.



The Hawk and Owl Problem.

WEST HAVEN, Conn., April 6.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* In these days when so much attention is being given to game-bird propagation and poultry farming, and just now when the nesting season of the hawks and owls is in progress, the subject of our attitude toward this class of birds is a timely one. In this matter we must meet extremes of opinion. On some game preserves they try to kill every raptorial bird. On the other side there are people opposed to game preserves because of this attitude toward an interesting class of birds. The only correct judgment is from the standpoint of knowledge and consequent discrimination. Most hawks and owls will at least occasionally destroy a fowl or chicken or a game or insectivorous bird. Some kinds do this habitually; others prefer a different diet and commit depredations more under force of circumstances. While it would not be desirable to have birds of prey really abundant, on the whole they have a useful function to perform, in the keeping down of noxious vermin, and it would be a calamity to have them entirely exterminated.

Take, for instance, the great horned owl, classed as one of the most destructive species. It certainly kills game birds and poultry to some extent. But I have often examined their nests where they bring their prey. In the great majority of cases I have found there rabbits, skunks, woodchucks, squirrels, rats, snakes, but only occasionally birds. In short they feed mainly on vermin which would have destroyed much more game and poultry than the owls. But if there were too many owls there would not be vermin enough to go round, and of course they would invade the poultry yard; in fact, one pair of these owls in a large wooded tract is a pretty good thing to have. Of course, if they become troublesome, as individuals will sometimes do, they can be shot. Yet they are magnificent great creatures, and I love to hear them hooting in the twilight in the rugged hill country and the big timber. Much the same is true of the barrel owl, a slightly smaller species, without the ear-tufts.

Omitting mention of a few rare hawks that do not figure much economically, we have only two kinds that are of serious menace. These are the Cooper's and the sharp-shinned hawks, of medium and small size respectively, with short wings and long tail, which flap their wings rapidly. Their principal diet is of birds and poultry, and it is proper to shoot them at sight. There is no danger that they will be exterminated.

The other hawks and owls, like most people, are neither notable saints nor very great sinners. Some of them, like the so-called hen-hawks—the red-tailed and red-shouldered hawks—sometimes bother the farmer of the game birds, though usually confining their attention mostly to vermin and insects, being rather heavy, sluggish birds, taking what comes easy. When individuals learn the way to the poultry

yard or game farm and become troublesome, they can be suppressed.

Showing how individual "good" birds will fall from grace, last winter I knew of a screech owl killing a Hungarian partridge through the wire of a pen. I have even heard of one killing a large hen. It was winter, and probably these were desperate from hunger. Ordinarily they are splendid mousers and ratters, better than most cats, and I should not dream of shooting them because of rare lapses from our human standards of virtue. The marsh hawk that quarters over the meadows, the retiring broad-winged hawk of forest tracts, the little sparrow hawk with reddish back that hovers over the field for mice and grasshoppers, are birds of this same category. Those who shoot them all indiscriminately only reveal their lack of observation. It would really require vigorous war on their part against the vermin to undo the damage they thus unwittingly do to the game birds in removing the natural check upon the vermin. In the western grain-raising country, the hawks and owls keep down the gophers, the worst pest of the farmer. In some localities where bounties have been offered for hawks and owls it is said that rodents have so increased as to girdle the fruit trees and seriously ravage the crops. Bounties are harmful in causing the destruction of good with the bad.

My plea, in short, is to discriminate. Keep down only the really injurious species. Kill individuals of other kinds that commit depredation. Consider that many of our raptorial birds lead quiet and mostly harmless lives, holding down the flood of vermin that would overwhelm us. Indeed, it gives great pleasure and sense of real achievement to know the wild raptors of the forests.

HERBERT K. JOB,
State Ornithologist.

Winter Migration of the Prairie Chicken.

CHARLES CITY, Iowa, March 27.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* To one passing through portions of Iowa this past winter and the present month of March, he would be often led to believe that the old prairie chicken days were rapidly coming back.

Only yesterday I observed in a small field of unhusked shocked corn a flock of perhaps fifty or more prairie chickens which had come here to feed. A short time before I had also observed in a barren pasture in another place near the central part of the State a flock of chickens perhaps equally large.

At another place in this same general section is a field of standing and shocked unhusked corn. Here can often be seen flocks of many hundreds of prairie chickens feeding. These statements are equally true regarding this winter bird, as it occurs in various other places in Iowa this winter and so far this spring.

It does the heart of every old timer good to again see these birds in such numbers, as it so vividly recalls the past.

Very many of these prairie chickens will soon leave this State for other regions, from which it is conceded they came. It is generally recognized, and has been for years, that many of the large numbers of chickens that winter in Iowa come in from Wisconsin, Minnesota and the Dakotas, as here the winters are often milder and there is generally a better feeding ground.

CLEMENT L. WEBSTER.

Starlings with Other Birds.

DELANSON, N. Y., March 27.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I noted the letter of Ellis L. Dudley in a recent issue of FOREST AND STREAM in regard to starlings feeding with crows. I have not yet seen the starling, but this or a similar association seems to be an old habit of the bird.

Perhaps the following quotation from White's "Selborne," Letter XI., to the Hon. Daines Barrington, may shed some further light on the subject:

"If I admire when I see how much congenious birds love to congregate, I am the more struck when I see incongruous ones in such strict amity. If we do not much wonder to see a flock of rooks usually attended by a train of daws, yet it is strange that the former should so frequently have a flight of starlings for their satellites. Is it because rooks have a more discerning scent than their attendants, and can lead them to spots more productive of food? Anatomists say that rooks, by reason of two large nerves which run down between the eyes into the upper mandible, have a more delicate feeling in their beaks than other round-billed birds, and can grope for their meat when out of sight. Perhaps then their associates attend them on the motive of interest, as greyhounds wait on the motions of their finders, and as lions are said to do on the yelping of jackals."

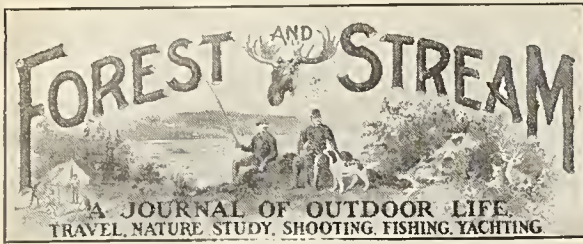
WILL W. CHRISTMAN.

A Peevish Hummingbird.

WALKING in a lonely piece of woods I was somewhat startled by a buzzing sound, says Cordelia J. Stanwood in the Maine Ornithological Journal. A hairy woodpecker immediately struck against one side of a tree, and the maker of the noise, a hummingbird, alighted on the other. There the big fellow crouched in abject terror, while the little fellow jabbed at him, first around one side of the tree, then around the other side of the tree. This one-sided battle continued for some time, when the hairy woodpecker sought another tree only to be closely pursued by his tormentor.

Probably the woodpecker was goaded to his duty by necessity—a nest of young waiting for food but a few yards distant. At any rate, in spite of the jabs of his persecutor, he began to bore holes for insects. When he had drilled a hole, the hummingbird descended upon him and drove him away. I did not see that the hummingbird reaped any material benefit from this rough warfare. After a time he left the woodpecker to his work, but still lingered in the neighborhood.

Not long since I saw a hummingbird pestering two black-throated green warblers who were feeding young in the trees.



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Advertisements should be in our hands by the Monday morning previous to date of issue in which they are to be inserted.

THE OBJECT OF THIS JOURNAL

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

—FOREST AND STREAM, Aug. 14, 1873.

KENTUCKY STEPS INTO LINE.

As a result of the popular demand for better regulation of game and fish matters, Kentucky now has a new fish and game law, with a commission to administer it. The game and fish protective associations of Kentucky are largely responsible for the change from old conditions which has been brought about by legislative enactment.

The new commissioners will serve without pay, but the executive agent will receive a salary, and wardens are to be appointed, their compensation to be fixed by the commission. Residents will pay \$1 and non-residents \$15 for shooting licenses good for the year in which they are issued.

Kentucky has long neglected her fish and game. Hers is a region of great natural beauty, and one which at one time teemed with game and fish. These have not received much attention in recent years, but if the new plan is properly carried out, great improvement will be the result, and that in a comparatively brief time, since the conditions are unusually favorable. The hilly country, even that which was cut over years ago, furnishes abundant protection for small game and even deer, while the numerous clear, cold streams are ideal game fish waters. A little protection and propagation will go a long way in Kentucky, and men who are past middle age, who recall the good shooting and fishing they had when they were young, may yet see a return to something like the old-time conditions.

WHEN WILL THE SEASON OPEN?

THE game and fish laws of New York contain one important change which is now keeping the anglers on the anxious seat. If the law is signed before next Tuesday, the trout season will not open until May 1. If it is signed on or after April 16, then there will be confusion in the lower tier of counties, in which April 16 is now opening day, while the up-State counties will not be affected either way. It is possible the Governor may delay action on the bill, in order to avoid upsetting the plans of so many persons who have looked forward patiently to the approach of the 16th. The excellent proposal to make the legal length of trout to be retained seven inches, instead of six, as at present, was omitted.

An Albany correspondent writes that, among other items in the supply bill, now before the Governor, one provides \$7,500 for three motor-cars for the Conservation Commission—there are three commissioners—and another appropriates \$15,000 for the three codifiers of the new game law, which is also before the Governor. The appropriation for printing the new law, to a copy of which every sportsman at least is entitled, is \$3,000. Economizing!

THE SULLIVAN LAW.

WHEN two foreigners armed with swords and revolvers were arraigned before a local magistrate, charged with carrying dangerous weapons, the judge released them, on the ground that the unloaded revolvers they carried were not concealed, and that they, therefore, had not violated the Sullivan law. This is still another of the many views held by justices concerning a law that contains numerous loopholes for escape.

Last week in the Supreme Court, Justice Gerard handed down a decision in which he held (1) that the Sullivan law, insofar as it may be applied to the carrying of revolvers, may only be enforced against those who are found to be carrying revolvers concealed on their persons; (2) that it does not apply to firms exhibiting revolvers for sale; and (3) that it "regards weapons used for criminal purposes, such as slungshots and sandbags, and not ordinary weapons employed for legitimate reasons and contemplated by the constitution and the bill of rights."

These decisions extract the few "teeth" remaining in the law. Public opinion has already condemned it as an un-American slap at reputable citizens and a cloak for increased activity on the part of criminals.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH.

NATHANIEL STEVENS SMITH died at his home in West End avenue, New York city, on March 23. By profession he was a lawyer, and for a number of years he had been a referee in New York County Supreme Court cases.

Mr. Smith was a charter member of the Anglers' Club of New York, its president in 1910, and a director at the time of his death. He was also a charter member of the old Pennsylvania preserve club, now known as the Blooming Grove Park Club, and one of its most active workers. He was its secretary for a number of years, then its president, and more recently its treasurer. He was a graduate of Harvard University

in the class of 1869, and member of the Harvard Club of this city. He was very fond of fishing and was one of the regular contestants in all of the fly-casting tournaments held in recent years.

It is said that Germany intends to impose a tax on cats. The fund accruing will be poured into that bottomless pit, the army and navy upkeep. If a tax on cats were to be levied here, and the fund devoted to game, fish and forest protection, there would be fewer cats, more birds and less cause for complaint over the increasing activity of insects. Sentiment is, and probably will always be, divided on the subject of cats and dogs, but the present plan of taxing dogs has been found to work fairly well, and there seems to be no valid reason why it would not work out equally well with cats. Those who are fond of dogs pay the tax and keep their dogs. That is to say, they are supposed to pay the tax; at any rate, the dogs are in evidence, though the total figures in a dog census and those of receipts for dog licenses never balance. Cats subsist partly on birds, the extent of their depredations depending on opportunity, hence it would be only fair that their owners bear a portion of the burden of caring for the birds which are of such great benefit to all of the people.

JOHN H. WALLACE, JR., State game and fish commissioner of Alabama, is the only game commissioner in the United States who is elected by the people. Four years ago Mr. Wallace was elected, and he was re-elected in the Democratic primary on April 1 last, we are advised, by an overwhelming majority. He was opposed by Captain J. C. Cheney, of the Department of Agriculture, and Hon. Thomas O. Goodbrad, a prominent and popular sportsman of Mobile. Both opponents made an active campaign, but despite this fact, Mr. Wallace swept the State and received several thousand more votes than both of his opponents combined.

AN International Sporting and Industrial Exhibition is to be held at Warsaw, under the auspices of the Warsaw Society of Sports, in May and June next, opening on May 7. Exhibits will be admitted into Russia free of duty and carried on the Russian railways at reduced rates.

THE Duke of Connaught will open the Winnipeg Industrial Exposition on July 10. Two features of the big fair will be the exhibits of motor boats and of hunting dogs. The latter will attract large numbers of bird dog owners, for the region about Winnipeg is famous for its good shooting, and good dogs are always in demand.

THE Ministry of Agriculture of Argentina has been authorized to spend about \$750 United States currency for the construction of incubators for hatching trout. They will be placed in the San Miguel River in the Province of Cordoba.

THE British firm that supplied the London police with .32 caliber automatic pistols is now at work on an order for more powerful automatic pistols for the navy of that nation.



YACHTING

Ticks from the Ship's Clock.

The following appointments are announced by J. Stuart Blackton, Commodore of the Atlantic Y. C.: Ernest E. Malcolm, Fleet Captain; Charles E. Gilbert, M.D., Fleet Surgeon; Nehemiah Boynton, D.D., Chaplain; Regatta Committee—Carlos de Zaira, Chairman; Alvah Nickerson, F. Lewis Luckenbach.

The Camden Y. C., of Camden, Me., of which Cyrus H. K. Curtis, of Philadelphia, is commodore, has built a new club house to be ready for occupancy on June 1. It is of wooden construction of attractive design. It has a wide piazza on three sides. The main room is 89 feet by 58 feet, in which is a large stone fireplace. The locker room and the room for skippers is in a separate building 88 feet long by 24 feet wide. The club has arranged to have a water boat this summer which will add to the convenience of visitors.

Yachting on San Francisco Bay.

At the annual meeting of the Corinthian Y. C. the following program was arranged: May 4 and 5, Paradise Cove and return; May 11 and 12, Vallejo and return; May 18, open; May 25 and 26, Petaluma drawbridge and return; June 1 and 2, open; June 8 and 9, McNear's and return; June 15 and 16, open; June 22 and 23, Vallejo and handicap race home; June 29, open; June 30, Hammersmith trophy; July 4, reception at club house; July 6 and 7, Paradise Cove and return; July 13 and 14, open; July 19, 20, 21, Santa Cruz; July 27, Santa Cruz; July 28, return; Aug. 3, Paradise Cove; Aug. 4, small boat races; Aug. 10 and 11, McNear's and return; Aug. 17 and 18th, river trip; Aug. 24 and 25, return from river trip; Aug. 31, Sept. 1 and 2, Alviso trip; Sept. 7 and 8, open; Sept. 9, interclub regatta; Sept. 14, open; Sept. 15, motor boat day, aquatic sports; Sept. 21 and 22, Paradise Cove and return; Sept. 28 and 29, San Rafael and return; Oct. 5, Paradise Cove; Oct. 19, closing day, Oct. 20, cruise in squadron.

The Sausalito Y. C. elected: Commodore, A. Reubold; Vice-Commodore, Walter Marr; Port Captain, W. H. James; Measurer, W. Woodward; President, Otto Rhode; Vice-President, Robert Brandlien; Secretary, T. L. Sutherland; Treasurer, Dr. M. E. Simon; Regatta Committee—Dr. M. E. Simon, Dr. H. L. Lacoste and William Reeves. Captain Woodward is having many changes made in the Folly, Surprise, owned by Vice-Commodore Marr, is being remodeled, and the sloop Comet is being fitted with new decks for her owner, L. F. Secor. The program for the season is: April 20, opening; April 21, cruise in squadron; May 4 and 5, open; May 11 and 12, Vallejo and return; May 18 and 19, Paradise Cove, clambake; May 25 and 26, open; May 30, race for Sorenson cup; June 1, cruise to McNear's; June 2, race home for Reubold cup; June 8 and 9, open; June 15 and 16, open; June 22 and 23, cruise to Vallejo and race home for Secor cup; June 30, river cruise; July 14, return from river cruise; July 21 to 28, Santa Cruz; Aug. 4, Paradise Cove; Aug. 11, race for perpetual trophy; Aug. 17 and 18, Sheep Island; Aug. 24 and 25, open; Aug. 31, Sept. 1 and 2, Redwood City and race home for Marr cup; Sept. 7, 8 and 9, Petaluma and race home for Rhode cup; Sept. 15 and 16, open; Sept. 22, outside cruise; Sept. 28 and 29, McNear's; Oct. 5 and 6, open; Oct. 12 and 13, Paradise Cove; Oct. 19 and 20, ladies' days; Oct. 27, closing day.

San Francisco Y. C. program: April 27, opening dance, dinner and jinks; April 28, cruise in squadron; May 4 and 5, cruise to McNear's and return; May 12, open; May 19, Paradise Cove; May 25 and 26, Vallejo and race home;

May 30, picnic at Marin Islands; June 2, open; June 8, race over motor boat course for Polhemus Low cup, then cruise to Paradise Cove; June 9, clambake at Paradise Cove and return home; June 16, Farallone race; June 22 and 23, Petaluma drawbridge and return; June 30, open; July 4, cruise to Volante; July 6, rendezvous at Vallejo; July 7, race to Sausalito; July 14, annual regatta; July 21, lightship race; July 27 and 28, Paradise Cove and return; Aug. 4, open; Aug. 11, motor boat races and aquatic sports; Aug. 18, cruise to Hunter's Point; Aug. 31, Army Point; Sept. 1 to 9, river cruise; Sept. 15, triangle race; Sept. 21 and 22, Bolinas and return; Sept. 29, fishing trip to Red Rock for non-yacht owners; Oct. 6, motor boat regatta; Oct. 13, cruise to Winehaven; Oct. 26, closing dance, dinner and jinks; Oct. 27, closing cruise in squadron.

Encinal Y. C., of Alameda, officers are: President, S. M. Haslett; Vice-President, Edward M. Shaw; Secretary, Harry H. Shed; Directors—S. M. Haslett, Frank Paul, H. H. Shed, J. A. Landsberger, R. L. Weinmann and J. Evelyn Hall.

The Corinthian Y. C., of San Francisco, has decided to abandon the Seawanhaka-Corinthian rules of measurement, and has adopted the universal rule which has been given a thorough tryout here during the past two seasons. The sloop Corinthian, built by members of this club to challenge for the perpetual cup in 1904, and successful in two contests for the cup, is to be offered for sale. This club has received a suggestion from A. J. Mitchell, of the Sunset Y. C., of Los Angeles, that a race be arranged from San Francisco to San Pedro.

GOLDEN GATE.

Abolish Cup Giving.

At a meeting of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Y. C., April 3, George E. Roosevelt, Secretary and Chairman of the Regatta Committee, recommended the abolishment of buying prizes for the winners of the yacht races.

He said it is not the value of the prize that attracts the yachtsman, but the record he is able to make with his boat. His idea is that a standard form of medal be adopted as a prize, thus materially reducing the expenses and at the same time pleasing the owners just as well as would an expensive trophy. Those present agreed that the matter should be submitted to the other clubs on the Sound and to the Yacht Racing Association.

It was announced that Cornelius Vanderbilt has offered a cup for the small schooner class now being constructed to race the coming season; also that races for the Jewel S. class will be held off Oyster Bay every Saturday during the season, as well as races for the 15-footers. The first race of the season for the club will be on May 25, when a special race will be held for the New York Y. C. 30-foot class.

Y. R. A. of Jamaica Bay.

The annual meeting of the Yacht Racing Association of Jamaica Bay was held April 2. Officers were elected and courses for racing selected.

The question most important was the adoption of an outside course for the larger type of boats instead of the Beach Channel course, the smaller craft to use the Beach Channel course and the larger boats to sail the triangular course off Manhattan Beach.

Starting from the bell buoy off Sheepshead Bay, the first leg to be a fixed buoy in Ambrose Channel near Romer Shoal light, thence to the bell buoy off Norton's Point, to the starting line. The Beach Channel course will

start from Rockaway Point and the turning mark will be near the Long Island trestle in Broad Channel.

Boat owners will have the option of sailing either of these courses, but must continue in the series in which the first race is sailed.

The following five clubs decided to give up holding open club races and devote the date to handicap racing: Canarsie, Bergen Beach, Jamaica Bay, Bay View and Sheepshead Bay.

The Rockaway Point Y. C. was elected to membership association.

Former Commodore Clarence A. Martin, of the Canarsie Y. C., was re-elected president for the third time. Other officers are: Vice-President, Dr. L. C. Heimer, of the Bay View Y. C.; Treasurer, Fred Cox, of the Old Mill Y. C.; Secretary, William McLaughlin, of the Canarsie Y. C.; Measurer, C. H. Greene, of the Diamond Point Y. C. A meeting will be held on April 30 for the purpose of arranging the racing dates.

Handicap Y. R. Class.

THE annual meeting of the Handicap Yacht Racing Class of Long Island Sound was held on March 29, and the following officers were elected: President, G. P. Granbery; Secretary, Herbert L. Stone; Treasurer, R. B. Budd. The reports of committees showed the class to be in flourishing condition, with about forty boats racing throughout the season, while the class as a whole furnished nearly one-half the starts in the races under the auspices of the Long Island Sound Yacht Racing Association.

Yachts Change Hands.

THE Hollis Burgess Yacht Agency has sold the Herreshoff Buzzard's Bay one-design class 30-foot sloop yacht Arabian, owned by Robert Winsor, of Boston, to Ernest G. Adams, of Worcester, Mass.; also the 52-foot motor boat Totem owned by Richard H. Hammond, of Worcester, Mass., to Fremont Kimball, of Wakefield, Mass.; and the Herreshoff 21-foot raceabout Clitheroe owned by the Estate of Walter L. Dean, of Boston, to Henry P. Benson, of Salem, Mass.

Motor Boating

Reliance V. vs. Dixie, Jr.

RELiance V., owned by J. J. Ryan, and the Dixie, Jr., built from designs by Tams, Lemoine & Crane, have been matched for a race. These two boats are of about the same size, and the race will be interesting because it will demonstrate two different ideas in motor boat designing and engines.

Reliance V. is what is known as a one step, two plane hydroplane, a model credited with having made phenomenal speed in the West. The boat is flat-bottomed and this part ends abruptly at the step. The after part looks as though the end of another boat had been tacked on. These parts do not appear to fit, the bottom of this after end being about four or five inches above the bottom of the forward end. This makes the step. Air is pumped into this step, the idea being to raise the hull and let it plane over the water rather than drive through it. This boat is engined with a six-cylinder, 60-horsepower motor of Van Blerck make, which actually develops more power than the nominal amount. It is a very light motor.

Dixie, Jr., in trials has made 37 miles an hour. It is modeled very much like the famous Dixie IV., but is only 20 feet long and is driven by a 60-horsepower, six-cylinder Sterling motor.

Mr. Ryan announced he was willing to match his new Reliance V. against any boat in the world, for any distance, and with no limit on the stake, and found a ready taker among T. L. & C. enthusiasts, and so the match was made.

Swedish Fishing and Motor Boats.

CONSUL STUART J. FULLER, Gothenburg, reports:

The application of 550,000 crowns (\$147,400) of State funds for loans to fishermen in the territory around Gothenburg for the year 1912 has been announced. This represents 130 individual loans.

The policy, initiated in 1892, is considered very successful and its results valuable to Sweden and to the district immediately concerned. Its object is to encourage the development of fishery and to enable those engaged in it, by the use of money at low interest and on easy terms, to buy boats and motors and improve their equipment and facilities.

It has tended to keep the industry out of the hands of corporations and leave it in the control of individuals and small groups. The open-sea fishing, in the Cattegat and off the Shetland Islands, employs over 200 boats with crews that total 1,700. The mackerel fishery employs some 850 boats and about 5,000 fishermen are engaged in the herring fishery. The total value of the annual catch will run from \$1,000,000 to over \$2,000,000.

In addition to aiding the fishermen to hold their own in the deep-sea fishing and to extend their operations in domestic waters, the expenditure of this money locally has made possible the development at Lysekil and Gothenburg, of a flourishing industry in the manufacture of internal-combustion motors for fishing boats and other rough-service craft. The total annual output of the three largest shops in this district is estimated at 2,100,000 crowns (\$562,800), representing about 2,000 heavy-duty motors.

The engines used in the fishing boats are from 15 to 30 or 35 horsepower and are all kerosene motors, equipped with hot-surface ignition. Electric ignition is considered too expensive and not sufficiently reliable for the service. The engines and fittings are of heavy construction to withstand rough handling, and their actual horsepower is generally considerably above the rated horsepower. The construction is simple. Between 600 and 800 of the fishing boats are so equipped.

The importation of petroleum and gasoline motors into Sweden is rapidly decreasing. Stationary and marine motors are classed together in the statistics, which show the following imports into the entire Kingdom for the past five years (figures for 1910 and 1911 are estimates, final figures not being available for those years): 1907, \$77,476; 1908, \$66,726; 1909, \$54,285; 1910, \$45,000; 1911, \$40,000. The present import in so far as marine motors are concerned represents almost entirely gasoline motors for pleasure craft.

Race From Atlantic to Pacific.

HORACE E. BOUCHER, Henry J. Gielow, Morris M. Whitaker, and Charles Mercer, the Committee on Course, Rules and Regulations for the long distance yacht cruise, from New York to San Diego, Cal., via Panama Canal, to take place in connection with the San Diego Exposition, held their first meeting March 30. Among the matters considered were: Restrictions as to the least size of yachts which could safely be permitted to make the trip, classification of yachts; the course with ports or controls en route; handicapping and prizes.

The necessity of having so many long legs to the complete course was considered as sufficient grounds on which to eliminate all yachts propelled by internal combustion motors of a lesser over all length than 79 feet, while 50 feet was considered as a minimum load waterline length for sail or auxiliary powered yachts and a minimum load waterline length of 130 feet was tentatively decided upon as being the minimum for steam yachts, fuel carrying capacity necessity for the long runs being considered in connection with yachts already built.

The long distances between ports will cause the competing boats other than sail craft to be run at such speed as work economy of fuel, that they may make longer runs without stopping to take on fuel.

Classes decided upon were: Yachts propelled by internal combustion motors, over all measurements 79 to 90 feet, 90 to 100 feet, and more than 100 feet; steam yachts, 130 to 175 feet, and exceeding 175 feet, load waterline measurement; sail and auxiliary class, load waterline measurement, open to schooners and yawls, 50 to 75 feet, 75 to 100 feet, and exceeding 100 feet. Entries of sloops not to be accepted.

The route from New York to Beaufort, N. C., 500 miles; Santiago, Cuba, 950 miles; through the Windward Passage to Colon, 800 miles; from Colon the yachts will proceed through the Panama Canal to Panama.

The first port selected on the northward Pacific journey is Managua, Nicaragua, 800 miles; Tehuantepec, Mexico, 650 miles; Manzanilla, 800 miles, and thence to San Diego, Cal., a distance of 1,200 miles with some stop along the Lower California Peninsula at a port to be selected, where supplies and fuel may be obtained from a ship sent there for that purpose by the San Diego Exposition. The total distance, according to the route selected, is approximately 5,700 miles, the Atlantic section being off shore and the Pacific section being along shore work.

At an average speed of 240 miles a day, or ten miles an hour, the yachts will take twenty-five days to make the trip, exclusive of time allowed by rules later decided upon in which the participants in the contest may spend in the canal zone. No plan of handicapping was decided upon, but the committee will later arrange for as fair a system of allowances as it can devise.

It is planned to offer four prizes, one for each of the divisions as regards power. In addition to these there will be two prizes for each class of each division, one each being for the best time (handicap considered) from New York to Colon and for the best time from Panama to San Diego. In the event of three or more yachts starting in a class and finishing second, prizes will be offered in such classes for both the Atlantic and Pacific legs of the entire distance.

The owner of every yacht that starts will receive a suitable trophy, and every man on every yacht that completes the entire distance will receive a memento.

Entries have already been received from the steam yacht Lydonia, William A. Lydon, Chicago, length 216 feet; yawl Polaris, James C. Heyworth, Chicago, length 70 feet; power yacht Valmore, William Hale Thompson, Chicago, length 82 feet; power yacht Paula, J. Stuart Blackton, New York, length 98 feet, and several others.

Canoeing

A. C. A. Membership.

NEW MEMBERS PROPOSED.

Central Division.—Grover M. Parker, 785 Potomac avenue, Buffalo, N. Y., by Edward A. Phillips.

Eastern Division.—Otto C. Schmidt, 19 Johnson street, West Roxbury, Mass.; Alonzo Quincy Thayer, 21 Hanson street, Boston, Mass.; Robert F. Kelly, 30 Alaric street, West Roxbury, Mass.; Walter B. Buttinger, 74 Weld Hill street, Forest Hills, Mass.; Leo Weise, 6 Germania street, Boston, Mass.; Joseph J. Tegen, 12 Gould street, West Roxbury, Mass.; William Edward Powers, 340 Baker street, West Roxbury, Mass.; Walter M. Whiting, 41 Hamilton street, West Roxbury, Mass.; Emil P. Schmidt, and William G. Schmidt, both of 19 Johnson street, West Roxbury, Mass.; Hugh Donald Macpherson, 20 Newburg street, Roslindale, Mass., and Richard Ro'h, 155 Eustis street, Roxbury, Mass., all by Fred Brodbeck.

Western Division.—Ray Fernbach, 1510 School street, Rockford, Ill., by Joseph W. Barker; Thomas C. Angell, and Harry L. Boynton, both of Dundee, Ill., and both by J. E. Dixon; Albert M. Vilas, Lake and Curtis

streets, Chicago, Ill., by H. F. Norris.

NEW MEMBERS ELECTED.

Eastern Division.—6376, E. S. Walker, 80 West School street, Woonsocket, R. I.

Western Division.—6377, Charles R. Bull, P. O. Box 284, Kenilworth, Ill.; 6378, J. Edward Forsell, 1635 12th avenue, Rockford, Ill.; 6379, W. S. Holly, 1446 Mulberry street, Rockford, Ill.; 6380 William W. Hoyt, M.D., 4314 Lake avenue, Chicago, Ill.; 6381, F. W. McKinney, 5720 Woodlawn avenue; 6382, Maynard H. Riley, Springfield, Ill.

SEA GULLS TAMED.

SEA GULLS have been adopted as the special pets of an attractive young Long Beach (California) woman, says the Long Beach Press. That sea gulls, the wildest and most timid of birds, may be domesticated is being fully demonstrated almost daily by Miss Mignon LeBrun. So familiar have the gulls become with Miss LeBrun that they flock about her as she takes her morning walk along the beach, and, after she has been among them for a short time, some of the birds will even perch on her shoulder and take food from her fingers.

Miss LeBrun has been many weeks in overcoming the fears of the gulls, and her success is the marvel of the hundreds who ramble the sands during the morning hours.

The appearance of the young woman, with her customary handful of table scraps of bread, meat and vegetables, is hailed with a cry of delight by the gulls. Instantly they are in the air, deserting their usual feeding places, and hovering over the head and in front of Miss LeBrun. Then come a few moments of rare delight for the watchers. Poised, ready to dash with lightning-like rapidity, the gulls await the tossing up of choice morsels. They will dart back and forth, catching the food in mid-air, until their natural timidity is overcome. Then they will drop to the sands and feed at the feet of the young woman as complacently as might a flock of pet chickens. Some, bolder than the rest, will take particles of food from her hands.

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TRAP SHOOTING



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

Fixtures.

April 22-23.—Indianapolis (Ind.) G. C. J. G. Clark, Sec.
 May 1.—Syracuse, N. Y.—Onondaga G. C. G. M. Phillips, Sec'y-Treas., 213 Helen St., Syracuse, N. Y.

REGISTERED TOURNAMENTS.

April 13.—Rittersville, Pa.—Lehigh R and G. C. H. F. Koch, Sec'y.
 April 15-17.—New Orleans, La.—City Park G. C. E. F. Leckert, Sec'y.
 April 17-19.—Wichita, Kans.—Kansas State tournament, under the auspices of the Interurban G. C. C. W. Jones, Sec'y, 209 N. Main St., Wichita, Kans.
 April 18.—Columbus (O.) G. C. L. Fisher, Sec'y.
 April 23-24.—Spokane, Wash.—Washington State tournament, under the auspices of the Spokane R. and G. C. T. B. Ware, Pres.
 April 23-25.—Laurel, Miss.—Mississippi State tournament under the auspices of the Laurel G. C. Chas. Green, Pres.
 April 23-25.—Omaha (Neb.) G. C. F. T. Lovering, Sec'y.
 April 27-28.—Chicago (Ill.) G. C. E. B. Shogren, Sec'y.
 May 1.—Crete (Neb.) G. C. R. G. Spadt, Sec'y.
 May 2.—Jewell (Ia.) G. C. W. S. Hoon, Sec'y.
 May 2.—Dublin (O.) G. C. N. J. Dominy, Sec'y.
 May 2-3.—Kankakee (Ill.) G. C. E. F. Radeke, Sec'y.
 May 4.—Bethel, Conn.—Western Connecticut T. S. L. tournament, under the auspices of the Bethel G. C. C. K. Bailey, Sec'y.
 May 7.—Pittsburgh, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania Trapshooters' League tournament, under auspices of the Herron Hill G. C. Thos. D. Bell, Sec'y.
 May 7-8.—Vicksburg (Miss.) G. C. J. J. Bradfield, Sec'y.
 May 7-8.—Des Moines, Ia.—Hyperion G. C. W. E. Moyer, Mgr.
 May 7-8.—Columbus (Neb.) G. C. G. A. Schroeder, Sec'y.
 May 8-9.—Camden (Ark.) G. C. J. P. Wright, Mgr.
 May 8-9.—Columbus (O.) G. C. Lon Fisher, Sec'y.
 May 9.—Riverside, Ill.—National G. C. C. W. May, Pres.
 May 9.—Vergas (Minn.) R. and G. C. C. Scharf, Sec'y.
 May 9-10.—Charlotte, N. C.—Mecklenburg County G. C. E. P. Coles, Sec'y.
 May 9-10.—David City (Neb.) G. C. E. D. Taylor, Sec'y.
 May 14-15.—Adel, Ia.—Adel G. C. C. F. Clarke, Sec'y.
 May 14-16.—Columbus, Ga.—The Interstate Association's seventh Southern Handicap tournament, under the auspices of the Columbus G. C.; \$1,000 added money. The winner of first place in the Southern Handicap is guaranteed \$250 in cash and a trophy. Elmer E. Shaner, Sec'y-Treas., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 May 15.—Mt. Holly (N. J.) G. C. A. J. Dellette, Sec'y.
 May 15.—Spring Valley (Minn.) G. C. J. M. Carey, Sec.
 May 15-16.—Fairmont, W. Va.—West Virginia State tournament, under the auspices of the Fairmont G. C. Ed. H. Taylor, Sec'y.
 May 15-17.—Peoria, Ill.—Illinois State tournament, under the auspices of the Illinois State S. A. Robert Scholes, Sec'y.
 May 16.—Scranton (Pa.) R. & G. C. M. F. Bohn, Sec'y.
 May 17.—Nevada (Ia.) G. C. E. W. Scott, Sec'y.
 May 17.—Pottsville (Pa.) G. & F. P. A. Elvin I. Elliott, Sec'y.
 May 18.—Phillipsburg, N. J. Alert G. C. Edw. F. Markley, Pres.
 May 20-21.—Iowa City (Ia.) G. C. C. Bothell, Sec'y.
 May 21.—Milton Junction (Wis.) G. C. W. H. Smith, Sec'y.
 May 21-23.—Waco, Tex.—Texas State tournament, under the auspices of the Waco G. C. E. S. Forsgard, Mgr.
 May 21-24.—Sunbury, Pa.—Pennsylvania State tournament, under the auspices of the Sunbury-Selinsgrove G. C. J. W. Schoffstall, Sec'y.
 May 21-24.—Walla Walla, Wash.—Sportsmen's Association of the Northwest tournament, under the auspices of the Walla Walla G. C. P. P. Morrow, Pres.
 May 22.—Galion (O.) G. C. C. C. Mandeville, Sec'y.
 May 23.—Mt. Morris (Ill.) G. C. H. W. Cushing, Sec'y.
 May 23.—Portage (Wis.) G. C. J. Raup, Sec'y.
 May 23-24.—Waterloo (Ia.) G. C. J. F. Libby, Sec'y.
 May 23-24.—Lexington, Ky.—Kentucky State tournament, under the auspices of the Fayette G. C. F. C. Bell, Sec'y.
 May 23-24.—Delta (Colo.) G. C. R. A. King, Pres.
 May 24.—Norwich, N. Y.—Chenango County G. C. E. D. Borden, Act. Sec'y.
 May 25.—New Haven, Conn.—Western Connecticut T. S. League tournament, under the auspices of the New Haven G. C. Wm. F. Alcorn, Sec'y.
 May 27-30.—Salt Lake City, Utah.—Utah State tournament, under the auspices of the Salt Lake G. C. E. J. Miller, Sec'y.
 May 28.—Albia, Ia.—Monroe County F. & G. P. A. T. B. Perry, Jr., Sec'y.
 May 28-29.—Benton (Ill.) G. C. W. H. Foulk, Sec'y.
 May 28-30.—Omaha, Neb.—Nebraska State tournament, under the auspices of the Omaha G. C. F. T. Lovering, Sec'y.
 May 29-30.—Greensboro (Ala.) G. C. A. Lawson, Sec'y.
 May 29-30.—Wilmington, Del.—Delaware State tournament under the auspices of the Du Pont G. C. T. E. Doremus, Sec'y.
 May 30.—Cleveland (O.) G. C. F. H. Wallace, Sec'y.
 May 30.—Buffalo (N. Y.) Audubon Club. B. V. Covert, Pres.
 May 30.—Watertown (Wis.) G. C. B. H. Reick, Sec'y.
 May 30-31.—Sikeston (Mo.) G. C. W. H. Tanner, Sec'y.
 June 1.—Royersford (Pa.) G. C. F. A. Anderson, Sec'y.

June 1.—Bunker Hill (Ill.) G. C. W. Fahrenkrog, Sec'y.
 June 3-6.—Haines Landing, Me.—Maine State tournament, under the auspices of the Mooselucmaguntic G. C. R. L. Spotts, Pres.
 June 4.—Pillow (Pa.) G. C. J. A. Bingaman, Sec'y.
 June 4-6.—Mexico, Mo.—Fifth annual State tournament of the Missouri State Trapshooters' Association, under the auspices of the Audrain Country Gun Club, of Farber, Mo. Russell Glynn, Sec'y.
 June 4-7.—Dayton, O.—Ohio State tournament, under the auspices of the N. C. R. G. C. W. F. MacCandless, Sec'y.
 June 5.—Janesville (Wis.) G. C. L. L. Nickerson, Sec'y.
 June 5-6.—Aurelia (Ia.) G. C. Frank R. Welch, Sec'y.
 June 5-6.—Jacksonville (Ill.) G. C. J. A. Groves, Sec'y.
 June 5-7.—Webster, S. D.—South Dakota State tournament, under the auspices of the Webster G. C. John Sherbino, Sec'y.
 June 5-7.—Warm Springs, Ga.—Merriwether G. C. T. B. Slade, Mgr.
 June 6.—Wilber (Neb.) G. C. H. F. Magnusson, Mgr.
 June 6.—Coffeyville, Kans.—Forest Park G. C. Frank L. Ruthrauff, Sec'y.
 June 6-8.—Newark, N. J.—New Jersey State Sportsmen's Association tournament. Chas. T. Day, Sec'y.
 June 8.—Conde (S. D.) G. C. A. E. McMillan, Sec'y.
 June 8.—Utica, N. Y.—Genesee G. C. E. J. Loughlin, Sec'y.
 June 8.—Beaver Dam, Wis.—Recreation G. C. L. H. Zimmerman, Sec'y.
 June 8-9.—Brainerd, Minn.—Riverside G. C. H. L. Paine, Sec'y.
 June 10.—Ft. Wayne (Ind.) G. C. W. H. Scherer, Sec'y.
 June 10-11.—New Madrid (Mo.) G. C. D. R. Hunter, Sec'y.
 June 11-13.—Syracuse, N. Y.—New York State tournament, under the auspices of the New York State Sportsmen's Association. L. H. Schortemeier, Sec'y-Treas., 201 Pearl street, New York.
 June 11.—Washington, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania Trapshooters' League tournament, under the auspices of the Washington G. C. C. W. Peterson, Sec'y.
 June 11-13.—Sioux City, Ia.—Soo Gun Club. W. F. Duncan, Sec'y.
 June 12.—Brodhead (Wis.) G. C. J. B. Pierce, Sec'y.
 June 12-13.—Pine Bluff (Ark.) G. C. E. J. Voss, Sec'y.
 June 12-14.—Hickman (Ky.) G. C. S. L. Dodds, Pres.
 June 13-14.—Indianapolis (Ind.) G. C. J. C. Dixon, Sec'y.
 June 15.—Allentown, Pa.—Lehigh Valley S. A. Allen Heil, Sec'y.
 June 17-19.—Salida, Colo.—Colorado, New Mexico and Wyoming State tournament, under the auspices of the Salida G. C. W. G. Myers, Sec'y.
 June 18-19.—Barre, Vt.—Vermont State tournament, under the auspices of Barre G. C. D. M. Barclay, Pres.
 June 18-19.—Boise, Idaho.—Idaho State tournament, under the auspices of the Boise G. C. W. C. Tatro, Pres.
 June 18-21.—Springfield, Ill.—The Interstate Association's thirteenth Grand American Handicap tournament, on the grounds of the Illinois Gun Club; \$1,500 added money. The winner of first place in the G. A. H. guaranteed \$1,000 in cash and a trophy. Elmer E. Shaner, Sec'y-Treas., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 June 19-20.—Idabel (Okla.) G. C. F. C. Butler, Sec'y.
 June 20.—S. Madison, Wis.—Triangle G. C. H. G. Waterman, Sec'y.
 June 20.—Nicholson (Pa.) R. and G. C. L. A. Wright, Sec'y.
 June 22.—Long Hill, Conn.—Western Connecticut T. S. L. tournament, under the auspices of the Hillside G. C. Homer F. Sherman, Sec'y.
 June 22.—Newmanstown (Pa.) G. C. F. S. Rader, Sec'y.
 June 23-24.—St. Louis, Mo.—Blue Wing G. C. H. F. Grundman, Sec'y.
 June 25-26.—Du Bois (Pa.) G. C. E. W. Kelly, Sec'y.
 June 25-28.—Eugene, Ore.—Pacific Indians. F. C. Riehl, Sec'y.
 June 26.—Worcester (Mass.) Sportsmen's Club. Jay Clark, Jr., Sec'y.
 June 26-27.—Freehold (N. J.) G. C. M. W. Conover, Sec.
 June 27.—Hicksville (O.) G. C. W. B. Bricker, Pres.
 June 27-28.—Spencer (Ia.) G. C. G. O. Round, Sec'y.
 June 29-30.—New Athens, Ill.—Egyptian G. C. Jac. H. Koch, Sec'y.
 July 2-3.—Milan (Mo.) G. C. N. A. Mewmaw, Pres.
 July 3.—Catasauqua, Pa.—Bryden G. C. E. C. Jones, Sec.
 July 4.—Syracuse, N. Y.—Hunters' Club of Onondaga County. Chas. H. Stannard, Sec'y.
 July 4-5.—Marshall (Mo.) G. C. E. W. Brown, Sec'y.
 July 6-7.—Swansea (Ill.) Country Club. W. C. Buits, Sec'y.
 July 9-11.—Fort Dodge, Ia.—Iowa State tournament, under the auspices of the Fort Dodge G. C. Jos. Kautzky, Mgr.
 July 9-11.—Little Rock, Ark.—Arkansas State tournament, under the auspices of the Little Rock G. C. Geo. W. Clements, Mgr.
 July 9-11.—Bradford, Pa.—The Interstate Association's seventh Eastern Handicap tournament, under the auspices of the Bradford G. C.; \$1,000 added money. The winner of first place in the Eastern Handicap is guaranteed \$250 in cash and a trophy. Elmer E. Shaner, Sec'y-Treas., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 July 11.—Marion (O.) G. C. D. A. Orr, Sec'y.
 July 11-12.—Warren (Minn.) G. C. D. Farrell, Pres.
 July 14-15.— Fargo, N. D.—North Dakota State tournament, under the auspices of the Gate City G. C. Albert E. Rose, Sec'y.
 July 16.—Butler, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania Trapshooters' League tournament, under the auspices of the Butler R. and G. C. S. G. Purvis, Sec'y.

July 16-17.—Davenport, Ia.—Cumberland G. C. Harry Martens, Sec'y.
 July 17-18.—Peoria (Ill.) G. C. C. L. Portman, Sec'y.
 July 17-18.—Seattle (Wash.) T. S. A. A. L. Hall, Sec'y.
 July 18.—Lorain (O.) G. C. J. P. Traxler, Sec'y.
 July 20.—Danbury, Conn.—Western Connecticut Trapshooters' League tournament, under the auspices of the Pahquioque G. C. E. H. Bailey, Sec'y.
 July 21-22.—Bellingham (Wash.) G. C. O. H. Joy, Sec.
 July 22-23.—Crookston (Minn.) G. C. W. E. Rowe, Pres.
 July 23-24.—Paragould (Ark.) G. C. C. W. Stedman, Sec'y.
 July 24-25.—Mason City, Ia.—Cerro Gordo G. C. H. B. Madsen, Sec'y.
 July 25-26.—Warroad, Minn.—Minnesota State tournament, under the auspices of the Minnesota State Sportsmen's Association. Peter Alldrin, Sec'y.
 July 26.—Huntington (W. Va.) G. C. A. C. Martin, Sec.
 July 29.—Baudette (Minn.) G. C. A. M. Hoover, Sec'y.
 Aug. 1.—Plattville (Wis.) G. C. F. J. Bridges, Sec'y.
 Aug. 6.—Belle Vernon, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania Trapshooters' League tournament, under the auspices of the Belle Vernon G. C. B. F. Daugherty, Sec'y.
 Aug. 6-7.—Lock Haven (Pa.) G. C. C. A. Jobson, Sec'y.
 Aug. 7-8.—Lindsay (Okla.) G. C. C. Robt. May, Sec'y.
 Aug. 7-8.—Springfield, Ill.—Illinois G. C. J. R. Leib, C. A. McDermand, Pres.
 Aug. 8.—Berwick (Pa.) R. and G. C. W. I. Shrader, Sec'y.
 Aug. 10-11.—Chicago (Ill.) G. C. E. B. Shogren, Sec'y.
 Aug. 14.—Batavia, N. Y.—Holland G. C. Chas. W. Gardner, Sec'y.
 Aug. 14-16.—Kansas City, Mo.—The Interstate Association's Seventh Western Handicap tournament, under the auspices of the Kansas City G. C.; \$1,000 added money. The winner of first place in the Western Handicap is guaranteed \$250 in cash and a trophy. Elmer E. Shaner, Sec'y-Treas., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Aug. 20-21.—Sioux Falls (S. D.) G. C. A. Olson, Sec'y.
 Aug. 23.—Sandusky, O.—Ye Oak Meadow G. C. Ira C. Krupp, Sec'y.
 Aug. 27-29.—Portland, Ore.—The Interstate Association's seventh Pacific Coast Handicap tournament, under the auspices of the Portland G. C.; \$1,000 added money. The winner of first place in the Pacific Coast Handicap is guaranteed \$250 in cash and a trophy. Elmer E. Shaner, Sec'y-Treas., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Sept. 2.—Ogdensburg (N. Y.) S. A. J. M. Morley, Sec.
 Sept. 2.—Bridgeport, Conn.—Western Connecticut Trapshooters' League tournament, under auspices of the Sea Side G. C. Earl R. Lewis, Sec'y.
 Sept. 5.—London (O.) G. C. H. L. Hildinger, Sec'y.
 Sept. 9-10.—Evansville, Ind.—Indiana State tournament, under the auspices of the Recreation G. C. Geo. A. Beard, Cor. Sec'y.
 Sept. 10.—McKeesport, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania Trapshooters' League tournament, under the auspices of the Youghioghny Country Club. R. J. Caughy, Sec'y.
 Sept. 10-13.—Denver, Colo.—Rocky Mountain Interstate Sportsmen's Association; \$5,000 added money. Ambrose E. McKenzie, Mgr.
 Sept. 17-20.—Atlantic City, N.J.—Westy Hogans of America tournament. Bernard Elssesser, Sec'y.
 Sept. 18-19.—Bloomington Ill.—McLean County G. C. C. A. McDermand, Pres.

DRIVERS AND TWISTERS.

To-day Orange Gun Club goes to Newton, N. J., for a team shoot. Next Saturday Orange goes to Montclair for the second of the series between the two clubs, Montclair having trimmed Orange last week.

On April 21, Hudson Gun Club, of Jersey City, will hold its annual merchandise shoot. Cut-glass and sterling silver will glitter on the prize tables. Write Thos. H. Kelley, Secretary, and tell him which prize you want:

Capt. John Brewer, now seventy-two years old, at one time champion wing shot of the world, was badly hurt by an automobile in Philadelphia, on April 6. He sustained two broken ribs and a broken leg. He is reported as resting comfortably.

On April 22 and 23, the two-day tournament of Cleveland Gun Club will take place. Optional sweeps. Professionals for targets only. There will be eleven events—five at 15 targets each, entrance \$1.40; five at 20 targets each, \$1.90 entrance, and one, No. 11, at 25 targets, \$2.50 entrance. Extra entrance for Squier money-back system, \$1.00.

The second of the series of shoots for the Frank Hall cup will be held on the grounds of the Freehold Gun Club, Freehold, N. J., Friday, April 19, commencing at 10:30. Sweepstakes. Five events, 20 targets each, entrance \$1.50 each event. Money divided 40, 30, 20 and 10 per cent. Commencing at 2 P. M., the Frank Hall trophy shoot, 100 targets in strings of 25, entrance \$3.50. All standard makes of shells for sale on grounds at the right price. Shells shipped care of Frank Muldoon delivered on grounds. Good lunch on grounds. Trains leave Newark for Freehold, 8:33, 11:38; leave New York, 8:30 and 11:30 (Liberty street); leave Trenton, 9:32 and 12:16. Grounds easy to reach from depots. Malthy Conover is Secretary.

Chas. T. Day, Jr., Secretary-Treasurer New Jersey State Sportsmen's Association, writes: "The full list of dates to come of contests for the Frank Hall amateur championship of New Jersey for 1912: Freehold, Friday, April 19; North Caldwell, Saturday, May 4; Orange, Saturday, May 18; Hudson, Sunday, June 2; Newton, Saturday, June 22; Red Bank, Saturday, July 6; Phillipsburg, Saturday, July 27; Mt. Holly, Saturday, Aug. 17; Smith, of Newark, Saturday, Sept. 14."

The much-talked-of organization of a gun club within the New Jersey State Rifle Association became a reality on March 29, the following officers being elected: President, Gen. Bird W. Spencer, Passaic, N. J.; Vice-President, Col. Wm. Libbey, Princeton, N. J.; Treasurer, Col. Chas. A. Reid, Trenton, N. J.; Secretary, Henry G. Aspell, Passaic, N. J.; Field Captain, Chas. F. Silvester, Princeton, N. J. A two-day tournament will be held in July, with an annual trapshoot in September, at the time of the New Jersey State Rifle Association's meeting, Sea Girt, N. J. Application has been made to the Interstate Association for recognition.

History repeats itself in the realm of traps as well as in the field of finer arts. Told the poet of the trap (a one-hoss chaise) that ran a hundred years to the day—and then refused to work any more. Now comes "Luddy," from Temple, Pa., to tell us the shoot for Cypher's cup had to be postponed because the trap ran down, and "Luddy" had to wreck it with Thor's pet implement. No use talking, traps are more or less alike, time and weather will wear 'em out. There will be new traps at the Hercules Gun Club, after which the Cypher's cup again will be tackled. Other tournaments this year will be May 18, June 14, July 4, Aug. 10, and Oct. 12.

An invitation shoot will be held at Manhasset Bay Yacht Club, Port Washington, L. I., the afternoon of April 13. The entry list, as we go to press, indicates an interesting competition. There are so many champions, ex-champions and near-champions in the vicinity of New York at present that the list of crack-crackers will be assorted. The Manhasset Bay gunners, among them Secretary H. L. Hoyt, Jr., have given evidence that they are capable of training among the top three at almost any time. If any of the champs from across the way around Baychester, Pelham Manor and Larchmont want a good afternoon joy-shooting, they will be accommodated April 13. The program calls for 100 targets, at 16yds. rise.

The spring tournament of Springfield (Mass.) Shooting Club will be held at Red House Crossing, on April 19. The program of twelve events calls for 200 targets, \$16 entrance in the sweeps; \$25 added to the purses by the club. Shooting will start promptly at 9:30 o'clock and last all day. To reach the grounds take Indian Orchard or Palmer car. There will be \$50 worth of merchandise prizes to be awarded the high guns shooting the entire program, as follows: 1, automatic reel; 2, hunting coat; 3, Caloris bottle; 4, safety ax; 5, trout rod; 6, pair link buttons; 7, tobacco jar; 8, safety ax; 9, shooting spectacles; 10, pocket knife; 11, compass; 12, reel; 13, drinking cup. Ties to be shot off, miss-and-out. Targets included in all entrances at 2 cents each. Lunch and loaded shells will be for sale on the grounds. Interstate rules will govern all events. Targets will be thrown from expert traps, arranged Sergeant system. Sweeps are optional, anyone may enter any event and shoot for targets only. Professionals will be allowed to shoot for targets only. Purses will be divided Rose system, four moneys; less than ten entries, three moneys. Guns and ammunition shipped prepaid to the Secretary, C. L. Kites, 416 Main street, will be delivered on the grounds free of charge. Shoot will be held rain or shine, shooting stand under cover, if necessary. Programs are now ready, and may be had by addressing the Secretary. W. G. BEECROFT.

Fairmont Gun Club.

THE regular Saturday shoot of the Fairmont Gun Club was held April 6 and had scores as follows: Shot at, Broke W Wiedebusch. 100 89 T H Funk..... 100 94 E H Taylor..... 100 95 W E Johnson.. 50 42 F Helmick 50 37 Arrangements are fast being completed for the coming State shoot. Programs will be out about April 25. Two traps have been installed, and the low trap has been placed on the level with the ground. One of the big features of the shoot will be the merchandise event. This will be worth the trip. ED. H. TAYLOR, Sec'y.

National Amateur Championship.

PELHAM MANOR, N. Y., April 4.—Travers Island was prepared for the arrival of a dark pony to-day, as national amateur champion, but he landed in third place, two targets behind the winner. The almost unexpected was E. A. Randall, of Portland (Me.) Gun Club, who shot so well in the preliminary, winning that event with 92 out of 100, beating last year's champion, Harry Kahler, by two birds. The latter has been off his feed for the past month, but at that he was the only shooter in the preliminary event to run a straight 25. R. L. Spotts took third money on day one.

A glorious poet-making day broke this morning for the big event with 112 shooters on hand to smite the rock. Of these, 101 were amateurs striving for the diamond medal held by Harry Kahler, the then boy shooter of America. There was a tremendous gallery of enthusiasts and curious. The event was at 200 targets from 16yd. mark, and Randall was favorite, though there were many who kept an eye on R. L. Spotts, a very consistent shooter. Randall and the champion of 1905 worked like winners up to the last string, when B. M. Higginson, Jr., of N. Y. A. C., went to the score and broke 23, running his score to 185, passing old 1905 by one and Randall by two. It was an exciting finish, and most enjoyable.

The record made and held by Harry Kahler was 173, so that the new champion is also record holder with 185. Lester German took professional honors and a diamond medal with 188 out of 200.

Preliminary shoot, 100 birds:

Table listing preliminary shoot results with names and scores. Includes names like E A Randall, H W Kahler, R L Spotts, etc.

Opening shoot, 60 birds:

Table listing opening shoot results with names and scores. Includes names like H W Kahler, O C Grinnell, Jr., G J Corbett, etc.

National championship, 200 birds:

Table listing national championship results with names and scores. Includes names like B M Higginson, Jr., J H Hendrickson, E A Randall, etc.

Large table listing various shooters and their scores across multiple events. Includes names like C W Billings, G J Corbett, P E Osborne, etc.

Shoot-off for fifth, sixth, seventh and eight places:

Small table listing shoot-off results for fifth through eighth places.

Professional shoot, 200 targets:

Table listing professional shoot results with names and scores.

Chicago Interclub League Schedule.

THE following is the schedule of shoots: April 21, Chicago Gun Club grounds; May 30, South Shore Country Club grounds; June 30, Hammond Gun Club grounds; July 28, National Gun Club grounds; Aug. 18, Arlington Heights Gun Club grounds; Sept. 15, Long Lake Gun Club grounds; Oct. 13, South Chicago Gun Club grounds; Nov. 3, open.

Conditions: Each member of the clubs in the League will be eligible to compete, but must compete with only one club the entire season.

Team contests, 50 targets per man, distance handicap, shooters under 80 per cent. average, shoot at 16yds.; 80 to 85 per cent., inclusive, 18yds.; 86 to 89 per cent. inclusive, 20yds.; 90 per cent. and over, 22yds. Entrance fee, \$1.50 per man. For practice and other events, targets will be thrown at 1 cent each. Clubs may shoot any number of their men, and the five highest scores of each club to be counted as the club score.

Each member of the winning team in each contest will receive a prize. Each high man of each of the other teams will be given a prize in each contest.

Club grounds will be open at 11 A. M. to provide for practice shooting, and regular contests will begin at 1 P. M. sharp.

Shooters, immediately upon arrival on the grounds, will register their names on bulletin board, placing their names under the handicap distance allotted to them, and giving name of club they are to shoot with. Squads will positively be made up in order as entered on bulletin board only. Distance men to shoot in first squads.

Hudson Gun Club.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., April 7.—Of the twenty-seven shooters that took part in to-day's program at the regular bi-monthly shoot of the Hudson Gun Club, there were only two that could score better than 75 per cent. Dave Engle was high for the day with 79. Doc. Groll was the runner up with 75 per cent., and Dr. O'Brien was a close third with 73, and the rest of the boys fighting to keep the 70 per cent. mark in sight.

The morning was a most ideal one, and brought out a nice crowd of shooters, and things went along fine and smooth for the first few squads, then a gentle breeze started, and in less than half an hour we were having a gale of wind that played havoc with the flight of the targets, and with the shooters also, as it was almost impossible to stand still on the shooting platform; in fact, it was the strongest wind that we have encountered at any of our shoots in our twenty-two years that we have been on this site.

Things looked quite different at the grounds this morning, as the new platform and trap-stands on the west of the club house are about finished and will be in readiness for the merchandise shoot of April 21, on which date we expect to take care of at least seventy-five shooters. On this set of traps we are arranging to have all beginners at the game shoot; they can adjust the springs to suit their speed and the angles to suit their taste, and we will give them all the information that we possess, so as to try and make trapshots out of them.

The Frank Hall trophy shoot, to be held on the Hudson grounds on June 2, will be another big event, open to all amateurs of the State, and if you are thinking about competing for it, here is a chance to get acquainted with our grounds and traps at our merchandise shoot on April 21.

Shells will be for sale at the grounds. We will serve a lunch gratis to all hands present; so come out and see us and bring your gun along with you, and if you don't enjoy yourself, don't blame us, for I assure you that we will do our part to make the visit a pleasant one, and the Turnpike car from the Pennsylvania R. R. Ferry at Jersey City, or at any transfer point in Newark will leave you off at the Hackensack River bridge, so that you can have a refreshing walk along the river bank to the club house.

Targets:	25	25	25	25	25	25
L. D. Engle	17	21	23	20	18	..
G. W. Hutchings.....	16	17	16	15	18	..
Dr. Groll	15	18	20	22	17	17
C. Fischer	12	14	10	11	12	..
J. Williams	16	18	19	15	17	18
G. Matthies	13	16	12	13	15	..
F. Pfannsteil	10	12	11	17	..	..
B. Beyersdoft	13	17	16	14	15	16
W. O'Brien	18	19	15	21	16	..

W. Roach	15	16	20	14	18	18
W. Krippner	12	12	10	11	12	10
R. Strobel	12	16	17	19	15	..
S. Krell	17	20	17	17	17	..
C. von Lengerke.....	20	19	14	20	19	..
G. Vetter	16	12	18	15	19	12
B. Muth	10	15	15	10	12	..
T. Boothroyd	13	13	14	13	16	..
J. E. Smith.....	20	18	19	20	18	..
R. Bloomfield	10	16	15	17	..	..
T. H. Kelley.....	17	15	19	17	17	..
Neiman	11	11	14	10	11	..
F. Duntley .....	..	19	16	16	19	..
E. N. Cooke.....	..	..	15	12	9	16
G. F. Misner .....	..	..	19	16	19	..
S. Neilson .....	..	..	12	12	..	..
D. Powers .....	..	..	15	12	..	..

T. H. K. Sec'y.

Orange Gun Club.

ORANGE, N. J., March 30.—The Montclair Gun Club defeated the Orange Gun Club in a team match to-day, 301 to 272. Some of the best shooters among the Orange men did not live up to expectations, Mosler, Lockwood and Wickes all being below 40. Only one man on the Montclair side, Crane, shot less than 40. Colquitt was the high man all afternoon, and in the team match missed only one in his string of 50. The best on the Orange side were Baldwin and von Lengerke, who had 43 each. The individual scoring of the match was as follows:

Montclair.	Orange.		
Colquitt	49	Mosler	27
Boxall	40	Baldwin	43
Winslow	43	Lockwood	38
Crane	39	Von Lengerke	43
Fraze	44	Gedney	41
Brush	46	Wicker	38
Atwater	40-301	Wakeley	42-272

Louis Colquitt was high gun for the day, with 190 out of 200. Von Lengerke, of the Orange team, finished second with 116 out of 125. The men next in order were Fraze 157 out of 175; Wickes 156 out of 175; Brush, 113 out of 125, Baldwin, 158 out of 200, Winslow 62 out of 75.

In two merchandise events, E. von Lengerke was the first in one of them, with F. W. Lockwood second and L. W. Colquitt third. The other event was won by Baldwin, with Wickes second and Beyer third.

The Class B cup was won by Dr. F. B. Lane, with 43 out of 50, defeating Gedney by one target. Altogether there were 2,400 targets trapped, and some of the best shooting of the year done.

ORANGE, N. J., April 6.—Ernest von Lengerke and Thomas Dukes divided honors to-day at the Orange Gun Club, each making an average of 94 per cent. Von Lengerke won a leg on the Dupont trophy and tied with Dukes for the Unger cup, the first event at 25 targets, and the second at 50. His scores were 24 and 47 respectively. Dukes tied for first place in a leg on the secretary's cup, in which 25 of the 50 targets are shot for with gun below elbow. The other high man was Dr. F. W. Lockwood. Von Lengerke also made a clean string of 25 straight in a practice event.

The scores in the Dupont match were: Lockwood 23, F. R. Wickes 22, A. Mosler 15, Haff 21, E. Rockwell 19, Dukes 22, Dr. G. W. Wakeley 20, Von Lengerke 24.

For the secretary's cup the scores were: Lockwood 42, Wickes 35, Mosler 29, Rockwell 34, Dukes 42, Wakeley 41, Von Lengerke 41.

Unger cup: Lockwood 36, Wickes 42, Mosler 40, Dukes 47, Wakeley 35, Von Lengerke 47, Merrick R. Baldwin 39. F. R. Wickes, Sec'y.

Holland Gun Club.

BATAVIA, N. Y., April 6.—We began our season to-day with twelve shooters. Sim Glover made us a visit, and in spite of having had a severe cold for two weeks, scored 95 out of 100. Tomlinson made a nice run, getting 15 and 10 straight in the second and third events and 19 out of 20 in the fourth. He broke 46 out of 50 in the trophy events, but Childs came along with a liberal handicap and won out for the trophy on corrected score. We are giving a cut-glass or silver spoon at each monthly shoot, added target handicap. We also will give a nice cut-glass trophy for high average for the season, handicap to count, 350 of the 400 targets required to qualify, and no shooting up. Our coming shoots will be May 11, June 8, July 13, Aug. 14. Tenth annual all-day tournament, Sept. 26, Oct. 12, Nov. 28. The regular monthly shoots will begin at 3 P. M., except the Thanksgiving Day shoot, which will begin at 9 A. M. Scores follow:

Targets:	10	15	10	20	20	25
*Glover	9	13	9	20	20	24
Tomlinson	8	15	10	19	17	20
Gardiner	9	12	9	16	13	21
Walls	4	10	7	16	17	19
Watson	7	10	7	14	11	20
Leonard	7	10	4	4	9	12
"39"	7	13	10	14	19	..
Brumber	7	10	5	15	15	..
Childs	4	5	5	12	12	16
Feary	4	13	7	9	11	..
Tomlinson, Jr.	3	..	5	..	..	..
Knickerbocker, Jr. ..	..	..	..	..	..	21

CHAS. W. GARDINER, Sec'y.



AMATEUR CLEAN UP

B. M. Higginson, Jr., 185 ex 200, J. H. Hendrickson, 184 ex 200 and E. A. Randall, 183 ex 200, win first, second and third place medals emblematic of the

AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP OF AMERICA

SHOOTING NITRO CLUB STEEL LINED SHELLS.

E. A. Randall wins the Preliminary, 92 ex 100, and hangs up a high amateur average of 91.6% by making 275 ex 300. Six out of the ten prize winners shot

Remington-UMC ARROW AND NITRO CLUB SHELLS

THE FAMOUS STEEL LINED HANDICAP WINNERS.

The high averages made in this shoot bear testimony to the hard, close shooting qualities of

Remington-UMC — the perfect shooting combination.

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

Shoot at Mt. Healthy, Ohio.

THE shooting game is flourishing at Mt. Healthy evidently, as thirty-eight shooters took part in the second weekly meet of the new Royal Gun Club. The club has on its membership list many new shooters, which accounts for the fact that the scores are not phenomenal just now, but some of the members promise to climb quite a little before next winter. There are also several who can now hold their own, although they have had few opportunities for practice. Ed. Bittner, is one of the leaders, shooting better than 86 per cent., and his brother Lewis was close up with over 84 per cent. These two will shoot a match at 100 targets per man against Harry Hessler and Charles Clark, two old-timers, on April 13, and the latter team will not find it easy money. The shooting of F. E. Woods, Jr., was a feature of the meet. He is a boy of ten years, and his manner of handling a gun gives promise that he will develop into one of the best shots in this section. His score was 15 out of 25. There were a number of visitors at this shoot, among them being Messrs. Breinig and Terris, of the Hamilton Gun Club; Chas. Clark, of the N. C. R. Gun Club, Dayton; George Rink, of Glendale Gun Club, and C. E. and A. Woods, of the Georgetown Gun Club. Eight individual and team matches have been arranged and will be pulled off in the near future. The regular shoots of the club are held on Saturday and Sunday afternoons of each week, and so far the attendance has exceeded that at any of the local clubs. The officers are working hard for the success of the club, and their efforts have been well supported so far by the members.

Table with columns for Events (1-8) and Total. Lists names of shooters and their scores for each event and total score.

Northern Kentucky Gun Club.

THE Northern Kentucky Gun Club will start its usual summer series of one-day tournaments on April 21, and will hold them on the third Sunday of each month until fall. In previous years the club has been using a modified form of the Squier money-back system, and while this proved quite popular, it was decided to try something new this season. After consideration, the system originated by the N. C. R. Gun Club, of Dayton, O., was selected, as promising the best results in the way of attendance and satisfied contestants. This system was used at a recent shoot of the N. C. R. club, and attracted the largest number of shooters which has attended a tournament in this section for a long time. The system is flexible and can be used for a program of any number of targets that the shooters' "shoulders and purses" will stand. The program which will probably be used, will be 100 targets, in four events of 15 and two of 20 targets each. Entrance \$5, and \$1 only deducted for targets. Of the balance (\$4), 40 cents is set aside for high average money, to be divided class shooting, percentage system, 40, 30, 20 and 10 per cent. The remaining \$3.60 is divided into four moneys in each event, class shooting, percentage system, 40, 30, 20 and 10 per cent. All ties divided. Shooters must shoot entire program to be eligible for high average money. Late shooters can enter for unfinished events only, no "shooting up" being allowed. No shooter can enter for one event only, unless he arrives too late for any but the last event. If a majority of shooters should prefer putting in more money for entrance fee, so as to provide larger high average moneys, and purse in each event, the entrance could be made \$10, deduct \$1 (never more) for target money, 60 cents for the four average moneys, and the balance, \$8.40 divided as above. This plan worked out well at Dayton, and seems to have pleased the shooters more than any yet tried. Suppose there are thirty entries with \$5 entrance, a total of \$150, deducting \$1 for target money for each shooter, leaves \$120 to be divided. Of this, 40 cents per shooter, a total of \$12, is set aside for high average money. This leaves a balance of \$108 for prize money in the events, or \$18 in each event, \$7.20 to first, \$5.40 to second, \$3.60 to third, and \$1.80 to fourth. The above is the program that will be presented to the shooters for their approval, and the club hopes that a big crowd will be on hand to try it out.

A few shooters attended the weekly shoot on April 7. The day was cold and a strong wind blowing across the traps made the targets very erratic in their flight, and kept the scores rather lower than usual.

On April 6, there were three or four shooters at the grounds. Johnson was high man with 76 on this date, defeating Irwin by one target, although the latter had 5 targets the best of it in the last 50. Hack is a new shooter, who has been here only once or twice, but he proposes to stick to it, and will be making a better showing before the season is over. Supt. Taggart is improving a little, and might give some of the boys a run, if he would practice every week.

Irwin and Frohlinger defeated Johnson and West in a match at 100 targets per man, by 4 targets. Johnson's team had a lead of 2 targets at the end of the second round, but Irwin and his partner cancelled this in the third round, finishing the 120 targets tied on 88. In the fourth round Irwin got a lead of 3 targets, and added one more in the last string.

On April 14, Luverne and J. B. C. will shoot their match at 50 targets, and Dameron and Irwin will try conclusions with Hamerschnidt and Johnson at 100 targets per man.

Table with columns for Events (1-4) and Broke. Lists names of shooters and their scores for each event and total number of targets broken.

Team match, 100 targets per man: Irwin 85 Johnson 81 Frohlinger 71-156 West 71-152

Cleveland Gun Club.

CLEVELAND, O., April 6.—In spite of the high wind, which made aim uncertain, some excellently good scores were hung up this afternoon at Shooting Park, Mayfield road. C. E. Doolittle was high gun with 90 targets out of 100. He was hard pressed by Archer and Dr. Brown, who broke 89. The first event in the April trophy competition was won by Archer with 45 out of 50. Budd, Brown, Hogen, Blakeslee were tied for second with 44. In the March trophy contest the places were won as follows: First, silver loving cup, won by Dr. N. D. Stepp; second, half dozen sterling silver spoons, by Capt. Geo. D. Freeman.

Event No. 1, monthly trophy, 50 targets: Miller 45, Hogen 44, Blakeslee 44, Budd 44, Brown 44, Doolittle 43, Rogers 41, Wallace 40, Stevens 39, Parkhurst 38, Stepp 35, Hall 35, Freeman 34, Harding 34, Thorp 34, Rock-29, F. Thorp 29, Peebles 22.

Event No. 2, annual trophy, 50 targets: Doolittle 47, Brown 45, Rogers 44, Archer 44, Blakeslee 43, Hogen 42, Parkhurst 42, Freeman 40, Wallace 39, Budd 37, Harding 37, Stevens 35, Hull 35, Burns 35, Stepp 34, F. Thorp 29, L. Thorp 28, Peebles 25.

Event No. 3, Du Pont fob contest: Doolittle 23, Rogers 22, Hogen 21, Hull 21, Brown 20, Stevens 18, Stepp 17, Peebles 15, *Doolittle 23, *Hull 23, *Stepp 20, *Rogers 18, *Hogen 17.

*Re-entries. April 8.—Annual meeting of the stockholders of the Cleveland Gun Club Company, held Saturday evening in the private banquet room of the Cleveland Athletic club, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, A. J. Stevens; Vice-President, Dr. M. D. Stepp; Secretary, H. C. Rockwell; Treasurer, Wm. Ambler; Financial Secretary and Manager, F. H. Wallace; Directors: F. G. Hogen, E. S. Rogers, J. R. Blakeslee, C. E. Doolittle; Field Captain, Geo. D. Freeman, first; L. J. Thorp second.

The report of the treasurer and financial secretary showed the club to be in a most flourishing condition. All bills paid and a comfortable balance in the bank were some of the points brought out in the reports.

It was regretted very much to have E. S. Rogers retire from the office of president. This office he has held for the last three years, and during that time the club has been a live wire, and it was the wish of all that he stay at the post, but business was such that he could not give the time to the club it needed; but he will stay on the board and give a helping hand when he can, and to show the appreciation that some of the members have for him and his good work, before retiring he was presented with a beautiful silver loving cup, that may keep the Cleveland Gun Club fresh in his mind. Mr. A. J. Stevens, who was elected president is not a new member. He has been the club secretary for the last three years, and is up to date, a business man and will take hold just where Mr. Rogers leaves off, and he will have the backing of all.

F. H. WALLACE, Mgr.

Indianapolis Gun Club.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 6.—Shooting to-day in a gale of wind resulted in the lowest general average ever made on the grounds of the Indianapolis Gun Club. Edmonson showed best with the only straight and high average, while Dixon, long referred to as "still without a trophy," was high gun in the 100-target race for spoons, and beat out Edmonson, who tied him under terms of the handicap:

Table comparing scores of Edmonson and Dixon against other shooters (Banta, Lewis, Bennett, Alig, Britton, Neighbors, Folland, Hawn, Golden) for Shot at and Broke.

R. R.

Boston A. A.

RIVERSIDE, Mass., April 6.—The weather conditions during the shoot of this Association were excellent. Scores made in the record for the Barbey trophy follow:

Table listing names of shooters and their scores for various events and trophies.

Shoot-off, 25 targets: C P Blinn 1 25 J L Snow 1 22 F H Richards 6 22

Record on the J. B. Hunter trophy, 50 targets, handicap:

Table listing names of shooters and their scores for the J. B. Hunter trophy.

*Guest. C. B. TUCKER, Capt.

Cincinnati Gun Club.

THE Cincinnati Gun Club is preparing for a lively season this year. As a first step in this direction, the club has secured the services of Mr. Arthur Gambell for superintendent. This desirable arrangement was made possible by the efforts of Mr. Luther J. Squier, of Pittsburgh, who came on for that purpose, and Mr. R. Davies, former secretary of the club. Their diplomatic handling of the situation smoothed out all difficulties, and brought about the consummation of a long-cherished hope. Mr. Gambell was for many years in charge of the grounds at St. Bernard, and during his incumbency the club was one of, if not the largest organization of its kind in the country. On its grounds have been held some of the largest club tournaments in the history of the sport, and it is hoped and expected that Mr. Gambell will place the club in the front ranks again. If any one can revive the interest, he is the man. Personally known, and liked by a large majority of the shooters of the Middle West, he is also known by reputation to most of the trapshooters of the United States, and has a practical knowledge of all that relates to trapshooting, being a master of all the details of arranging and conducting a club shoot or a big tournament. He will take charge of the grounds on April 15, and will at once begin to get things in shape for a big shoot on Decoration Day, of which due notice will be given. The club will hold its annual meeting for the election of officers on the second Friday in May.

Speedway Gun Club.

NEWARK, N. J., April 2.—While the day was anything but pleasant for trapshooting, eleven gunners participated in the regular weekly shoot of the Speedway Gun Club to-day. B. M. Shanley, Jr., and E. L. Haas were the only men who shot in all twenty-three squads on the card. Individual honors of the day were carried off by the former, who broke 508 targets out of the 567 that he fired at.

Among the late gunners who appeared at the grounds and shot in good form was Louis Colquitt, who faced the firing line seven times. On his first two visits he shot fairly well, but in his last five trips he turned in scores of 22, 23, 24, 23, and 23. Not a man succeeded in turning in a perfect score of 25 kills during the afternoon. The scores:

B. M. Shanley, Jr., 21, 23, 20, 19, 20, 21, 19, 23, 24, 23, 22, 23, 19, 22, 24, 20, 22, 20; E. L. Haas 21, 20, 17, 20, 18, 16, 17, 16, 20, 21, 17, 16, 19, 20, 17, 19, 18; Wm. Hassinger 21, 22, 21, 18, 18, 18; H. Hassinger 15, 14, 22, 16, 15, 17; Wm. Trowbridge 17, 20, 21, 23, 24, 22, 23; H. C. de Raisnes 12, 10, 12, 5, 5; N. Appar 14, 15, 17, 15, 13, 15; F. Appar 14, 10, 13, 10, 9, 15, 11; F. H. Lawrence 19, 20, 19, 17, 22, 19; L. Colquitt 18, 17, 22, 23, 24, 23, 23; O. Lueddeke 17.

Registered Tournaments.

THE following tournaments have been registered with the Interstate Association during the week ending April 6: June 23-24.—St. Louis, Mo.—Blue Wing G. C. H. F. Grundman, Sec'y. July 4-5.—Marshall (Mo.) G. C. E. W. Brown, Sec'y. July 21-22.—Bellingham (Wash.) G. C. O. H. Joy, Sec. Sept. 9-10.—Evansville, Ind.—Indiana State tournament, under the auspices of the Recreation G. C. Geo. A. Beard, Cor. Sec'y. Sept. 17-20.—Atlantic City, N.J.—Westy Hogans of America tournament. Bernard Elssner, Sec'y. ELMER E. SHANER, Sec'y-Treas.

Greater Birmingham Tournament.

THE tournament of the Birmingham (Ala.) Gun Club on April 1, 2 and 3, was a success in every sense of the word, and every shooter, local, visiting, or professional, went home loud in their praise of the shoot.

The club grounds are located at the State Fair grounds with the traps just across from the grand stand within the mile track, and an almost perfectly level field, giving a fine skyline any many conveniences by having this location.

Three traps in perfect working order, throwing blue-rock targets the regulation distance, pleased the shooters, and but for the high wind, which at times came sweeping up the valley, the scores would have been much better, but this seemed to add zest to the sport, as the traps were set in the arc of a circle and the wind from the west gave a different phase to each of the traps and in consequence the shooting was diversified enough to please any who might heretofore have claimed that target shooting was mechanical.

Secretary-Manager Garl had everything in readiness for the shoot, and not a hitch in any detail was noted during the entire three days.

President Jas. Hillman was everywhere looking after the comfort and pleasure of the visitors, and was ably assisted by Directors Baugh and Warren, as well as by all members of the club.

An excellent lunch was served on the grounds each day by the ladies of the Catholic church, and this feature added much to the comfort and pleasure of the occasion.

Practice day, Monday, April 1, was also Election day throughout the State, and this kept many shooters away, but many of those came in during the night, and considerable good-natured chaffing was indulged in by those who stayed from the polls to shoot at the traps.

The feature of the shoot was the Greater Birmingham Handicap, an event composed of the last two events of each of the regular days, a total of 100 targets, and which was won by Gentry Hillman, of Birmingham, with the excellent score of 84, shooting from the 18yd. line.

The double-target championship of the South, an event of 25 pairs, was won by C. D. Hunt, of Columbus, Ga., after tying with J. C. Broyles, of Birmingham, on the good score of 42, and it required two extra events of 10 pairs to decide the trophy winner, Hunt finally defeating Broyles by one bird.

The high professional honors were won by H. D. Freeman, of Atlanta, Ga., of the Peters Cartridge Co., with 385 out of 400. John R. Taylor, of the Winchester Co., was second with 384, while Pop Heikes, of the Remington-U. M. C., was only one bird behind Taylor.

High amateur was E. R. Alexander, of Tuskegee, Ala., with 389 out of 400. W. T. Laslie, of the same city, and twice winner of the Alabama State championship, and winner of the Southern Handicap at Charlotte last year, second high amateur with 370. John Livingston, of Springville, Ala., was third with 369 miles, while L. F. Lalande, of New Orleans, and John Lambeth, of Birmingham, tied for fourth place on 361, these five men taking the club prizes for five high amateurs of the tournament.

That a tournament so early in the season was so largely attended can be attributed to several reasons, not the least of which is the reputation the Birmingham boys have of giving a first-class shoot, mixed with the right kind of Southern hospitality.

Another excellent reason was the division of the moneys in the several events, this being as follows: One-half of the events scheduled for each day called for four equal moneys, percentage system, the other half of the events being divided into five equal moneys, same system, and that this was a wise departure from the old way was clearly evidenced by the expressions heard from the many shooters present and participating.

The encouragement afforded a young shooter by participating in the division of just as much money by breaking 17 targets out of 20 as does the high class shooter who breaks 20 straight, makes him feel that he has a chance to break even, and which was not possible under the old system of high percentages, say 40, 30, 20 and 10. It is safe to say that many of the gun clubs in the South will adopt the system of four and five equal moneys hereafter.

Practice Day.

Practice day, Monday, dawned bright, and but for a stiff wind, all would have been merry; but even as it was, the wind made it just as hard "for the other fellow," so everybody shot some, won some, and went to the hotels in anticipation of duplicating or beating the score of Chas. Dunlop, of Eutaw, Ala., who was high amateur with 95 out of 100, or that of the redoubtable "T. Bill" Crosby, who broke 98.

Scores of practice day, Monday, April 1: 100 single targets, and 25 pairs doubles:

Professionals:		Sgls. Dbls.		Sgls. Dbls.	
H D Freeman..	93	25	G Ward	94	45
P B Plummer..	78	32	L M Norwood..	90	34
W Huff	93	45	W R Crosby....	98	..
H D Gibbs....	91	39	J R Taylor....	97	40
R O Heikes....	94	41	C Hunter	58	27
C E Goodrich..	92	35			
Amateurs:		Sgls. Dbls.		Sgls. Dbls.	
E C Little.....	86	22	Mrs O L Garl..	58	16
J Hightower ..	90	32	O L Garl	78	31
A J Hill.....	76	28	E M Cornwall..	64	..
J P Sousa.....	85	18	R W Nicholson	70	26
J Hillman	80	27	J C Broyles....	77	42
C D Hunt.....	76	42	C W Dunlop... 95	28	
J Livingston....	90	39	J Coulbourne... 77	28	
J K Warren....	94	38	G Hillman	88	37
R R Skinner... 77	31	W R Dunn..... 81	34		
C Green..... 76	27	K C Munger... 41	29		
Dr H M Davis. 85	21	J H Lowe..... ..	33		
Capt A Meaders 79	..	L Brown	29		
C L Gunn..... 83	..	R C Munger.... 41	29		

WINCHESTER

.22 Automatic Rifle

The novelty of its operation is one of the fascinating features of the Winchester .22 Automatic Rifle. Instead of the downward and upward motion of a finger lever, or the backward and forward thrust of a slide handle, the pull on the trigger is the only effort required to shoot the rifle ten times in succession. The only limit to speed in firing is the rapidity with which the trigger can be pulled before each shot. With this speed is coupled fine accuracy, light weight, simple and strong construction, and ease and quickness of handling. Note the beautiful appearance of the rifle. It lists at \$25.00, but is sold everywhere for much less. It is the ideal vacationist's rifle

FOR TARGET SHOOTING OR GAME

First Day.

Beautiful warm, sunny Southern skies greeted the shooters on this day, despite the stiff breeze, which came up the valley and which fulfilled its promise of playing havoc with somebody's scores. The program called for ten events of 20 targets each and two events of 25 targets, distance handicap:

In the regular program of 200, H. D. Freeman "went crazy," and lost but four targets, going out with 196, and having a long run of 136 straight—phenomenal shooting under the conditions.

Of the amateurs, "Tidd" Alexander had a runaway race of it, losing only 9 out of the 200, and taking such a lead that he was never headed in the two days.

In the handicap events, two events of 25 targets each being the first half of the race, the same number of events to be shot on Wednesday, some surprises were sprung. Gentry Hillman, C. D. Hunt, J. E. Lowe and L. F. Lalande each going out with 47 out of the first 50, Laslie breaking 48 from 20yds., and was high, several others were out with 44s and 45s, and it looked as if it might be anybody's race.

Of the professionals in the handicaps, Heikes and Goodrich each broke 48, Goodrich shooting from 20yds. and Heikes from 21. Scores for the day:

Professionals:		Shot at. Broke		Shot at. Broke	
H D Freeman..	200	196	G Ward	200	181
W R Crosby...	200	192	L M Norwood..	200	172
J R Taylor....	200	192	P B Plummer..	200	160
R O Heikes....	200	187	H Hamilton ...	200	162
C E Goodrich..	200	186	Chas Perry	200	159
H D Gibbs....	200	183	C Hunter	80	52
W Huff	200	182			
Amateurs:		Shot at. Broke		Shot at. Broke	
L F Lalande...	200	174	J H Lowe.....	200	162
Jas Hillman....	200	172	Chas Green	200	150
E C Little.....	200	174	W W Cocke....	200	175
W T Laslie....	200	157	J C Sirmon....	200	170
Capt Meaders..	200	149	Dr C M Davis..	200	156
J C Broyles....	200	160	Mrs O L Garl... 200	119	
J P Sousa.....	200	179	O L Garl..... 200	175	
W T Laslie....	200	176	L C Brown....	200	166
C D Hunt.....	200	175	A B Taylor....	200	174
G Hillman	200	180	V Ashe	200	139
J K Warren....	200	176	G L Byers.....	200	160
R R Skinner ..	200	183	J Coulbourne... 200	161	
J W Hightower	200	171	F B Bowie.....	200	149
A J Hill.....	200	191	C B Mott.....	200	161
E R Alexander..	200	166	W R Dunn.....	160	133
G W Dunlop... 200	166		R H Baugh.....	160	112
J Livingston ...	200	178			

Peters SHELLS

THE KIND HAVING

"steel where steel belongs"

WIN

HIGH GENERAL AVERAGE At Birmingham, Ala. APRIL 2-3

Mr. H. D. Freeman, shooting PETERS Factory Loads, scored 385 out of 400, and outshot the entire field of 65 Professional and Amateur contestants.

At the N. Y. Athletic Club, Travers Island, April 4-5, Mr. H. W. Kahler, shooting PETERS Shells, tied for **HIGH AMATEUR AVERAGE, 324 ex 360.** He also won 2d place in the Preliminary, and 5th in the Amateur Championship.

More Victories for the "STEEL WHERE STEEL BELONGS" Shells.

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New Orleans: 321 Magazine Street

John Lambeth	200	178
A E Ledyard.. . . .	200	142
W Carpenter.... .	200	113
J Fletcher..... .	200	167
H C Ryding..... .	200	171
J A Blount..... .	200	188
L Moody..... .	200	168
A J Timms..... .	200	141
F M Sutton..... .	200	136

E R Cornwall... .	140	95
H B Brock..... .	120	88
McCartner	120	86
R H Lalande... .	120	97
A Henderson .. .	80	60
I Armstrong .. .	80	62
J Whitlock	40	32
Ty R Cobb..... .	20	10
Meaders	200	170
Little	200	171
Broyles	200	169
Sousa	200	171
Laslie	200	191
Hunt	200	172
G Hillman	200	161
J K Warren..... .	200	179
R R Skinner.... .	200	179
Lalande	200	172
Sirmon	200	177
Leach	200	164
Carpenter	200	165
Lambeth	200	183
Mott	200	140
Timms	200	166

Garl	16	40	44	84
Cornwall	16	37	40	77
Dunn	16	38	42	80

Second Day.

Wednesday was another pretty day, both overhead and underfoot, but the wind was stiff enough to keep the boys guessing until about noon, when it died down, and then they went to smashing them in earnest.

It was seen early that there would be a battle royal for the high professional honors, Freeman having missed a few in the forenoon, while Johnnie Taylor and Pop Heikes were grinding them out with wonderful precision, and it actually was not decided until the last target was shot at, Freeman winning by one bird from Taylor, who was in turn just one bird ahead of Heikes, who finished third.

None of the amateurs could overcome the lead Alexander had taken on the first day, but there was a fight on for place in the first five high guns, and that was fought out to the last target in the last event, with the result as noted elsewhere.

In the handicap events, Gentry Hillman justified the faith put in him by the local contingent by duplicating his performance of the previous day by breaking 47 again, and finishing winner of the handicap with the good score of 94, Hunt betting 46 on this day, finishing second with 93, while a number of others who were down several from the first day, showed up strong. President Jas. Hillman, of the local club, broke 48 out of his 50 this day, he being the only one to go straight in one event, and which paid him \$25.50, Hunt getting the only 24 in the same event, paying him the same amount.

After the last event was finished the prizes were awarded by one of the members of the club, and happy responses were made by several of the winners, and within thirty minutes the last man had been paid off and left the grounds—surely some record-breaking work on the part of the cashier, Al. Gohegan, who was assisted by Geo. Hillman and Wm. Fex. Scores:

Professionals:			
Shot at. Broke		Shot at. Broke	
W Huff	200 190	Plummer	200 168
Gibbs	200 184	Freeman	200 189
Crosby	200 182	Ward	200 177
Taylor	200 192	Norwood	200 177
Heikes	200 196	Hamilton	200 160
Goodrich	200 191	Perry	200 176
Amateurs:			
Hightower	200 174	Sutton	200 157
Hill	200 176	Lowe	200 180
Alexander	200 189	Cocke	200 185
Dunlop	200 185	Ryding	200 184
Livingston	200 191	Blount	200 169
Lalande	200 187	Moody	200 170
Jas Hillman	200 180	Fletcher	200 168

Scores in Greater Birmingham Handicap:

Professionals:				
	Yards.	1st day.	2d day.	Total.
Freeman	21	44	46	90
Heikes	21	48	49	97
Taylor	21	40	47	87
Crosby	21	45	46	91
Huff	20	33	42	75
Ward	20	33	42	75
Goodrich	20	45	46	91
Perry	16	43	39	82
Hamilton	16	38	39	77
Norwood	16	46	39	85
Amateurs:				
Laslie	20	48	42	90
Livingston	20	40	46	86
Hightower	20	45	41	86
Warren	20	34	45	79
Blount	19	41	36	77
Fletcher	19	45	42	87
Alexander	19	48	41	89
Cocke	19	46	42	88
L Lalande	18	47	43	90
Hunt	18	47	46	93
G Hillman	18	47	47	94
Ryding	18	44	43	87
Lambeth	18	40	43	83
Dunlop	18	39	40	79
Hill	18	38	41	79
Skinner	18	38	46	84
Fowler	18	44	35	79
Lowe	18	47	45	92
Sirmon	18	40	44	84
Jas Hillman	17	41	49	90
Little	17	40	44	87
Byers	17	38	28	66
Ashe	17	34	39	73
Green	17	37	45	82
Carpenter	17	40	40	80
Meaders	16	42	43	85
Moody	16	45	45	90
Cornwall	16	40	37	77
Broyles	16	29	42	71
Sousa	16	44	35	79
Armstrong	16	39	40	79
Brown	16	31	35	76
Davis	16	42	41	83

Hercules Gun Club.

TEMPLE, Pa., April 5.—The special shoots held by the Hercules Gun Club, at this place, had an attendance of twenty-two amateurs and one professional. The weather was ideal. The trap caused trouble all afternoon. Three rubbers were worn out at 4 P. M. While squad No. 4 was firing at their ninth target the trap completely broke down. At this point the shooters were disappointed, three men having broken 54 out of their first 60 for the Cypher's cup; so Secretary Ludwig settled the question of future troubles by smashing the whole trap with a heavy sledge-hammer into scrap-iron in front of the shooters, and the shooting event was postponed.

A requisition has been sent to Elmer E. Shaner, secretary-treasurer, to change our date of registered shoot from May 4, to Aug. 10. We have to get a lot of concrete work done at our trap house, and find it impossible to be ready by May 4 through this mishap. We shall spare no pains to make this an ideal shooting grounds.

This was Mr. Joslyn's first appearance on our grounds, and was tickled to his heart. Boys, we welcome you to our next tournament, when we have our grounds in proper shape, and we will show you something doing. Josh says, "going some, by gosh."

Shot at. Broke		Shot at. Broke	
Prutzman	60 49	Bortz	60 28
*Joslyn	60 54	Seyler	60 40
Englert	60 53	F Heilman	60 40
Bitterling	60 48	Marburger	40 36
Hansell	60 54	G Miller	40 25
L Miller	60 48	Eisenhour	40 31
Eck	60 47	E H Adams..... .	40 36
Hoon	60 41	C H Adams.... .	40 26
Sprecher	60 44	Behm,	40 35
Wentzel	60 44	Ludwig	40 30
L Wertz	60 54	Becker	40 32
Irwin	60 40		

LUDDY.

Queens C. C.

QUEENS, L. I., April 6.—J. F. Simonson and D. K. Morrell tied for high gun here to-day, each getting 85, the former shooting from scratch, while Mr. Morrell was allowed 4 birds. Sam Van Allen was third with 83 from scratch. Scores:
J. F. Simonson (0) 85, D. K. Morrell (4) 85, S. M. Van Allen (0) 83, W. Barnes (3) 82, Carl Voegel (4) 81, H. Homan (0) 81, P. von Boeckman (0) 81, J. M. Kissam (5) 80, B. Hathaway (4) 80, C. R. Chapman (4) 79, W. Hyland (3) 75, H. Keller (0) 73, Dr. Cleghorn (5) 72, H. Ramapos (0) 71, F. Rowland (4) 69, F. A. Fairfield (6) 61, E. Craddock (0) 49.

Interclub Championship.

LARCHMONT, N. Y., April 6.—The club trapshooting season climaxed to-day with the most interesting and largely attended event ever held in these parts among clubs not shooting under guidance of Interstate Association. Sixteen clubs, represented by fifty-three gunners shot for the honor of Interclub Champion. R. L. Spotts, whose entire season's work has been high and consistent, won the title with a margin of 3 birds, his total being 183 out of 200, only 2 birds less than the score that won National Amateur Championship. Second man was J. H. Vanderveer, of Crescent A. C., with 180, while third fell to C. H. Newcomb, of Philadelphia with 178. Much of the Olympic timber shot away off form, making less than 160.

George Lyon was honor professional with 186, followed by Lester German, whose score tied Mr. Spotts'.

Interclub championship, 200 targets:

	1st	2d	Total
R L Spotts, Larchmont Y C.....	95	88	183
J H Vanderveer, Crescent A C.....	88	92	180
C H Newcomb, Philadelphia, Pa.....	89	89	178
A Ivins, Jersey City G C.....	89	88	177
F B Stephenson, Crescent A C.....	91	86	177
J H Hendrickson, Bergen Beach G C...	85	91	176
H L Hoyt, Jr., Manhasset Bay Y C....	83	91	174
H M Brigham, Crescent A C.....	87	87	174
G J Corbett, New York A C.....	90	84	174
E F Gleason, M.D., Boston A A.....	90	83	173
H L Welch, Haines Landing, Me.....	86	87	173
J F James, Crescent A C.....	79	93	172
D T McMahon, New York A C.....	87	84	171
E duPont, Wilmington, Del.....	81	88	169
F H Schaffner, New York A C.....	86	82	168
W J Elias, New York A C.....	79	86	167
F A Hodgman, New York A C.....	85	82	167
T J McMahl, New York A C.....	83	83	166
R M Owen, New York A C.....	80	83	163
Dr R J Held, New York A C.....	81	81	162
C R James, Crescent A C.....	82	79	161
M B Foster, Stamford, Conn.....	79	82	161
C W Berner, Crescent A C.....	73	86	159
G M Thomson, New York A C.....	74	84	158
J Meycr, Jeannette G C.....	74	84	158
J P Fairchild, Crescent A C.....	81	76	157
C Blake, Crescent A C.....	76	80	156
G G Stephenson, Jr., Crescent A C.....	77	79	156
A E Ranney, New York A C.....	80	75	155
Baron von der Roff, Larchmont Y C...	76	79	155
C W Billings, New York A C.....	75	79	154
G H Abbott, New York A C.....	76	76	152
W B Short, Larchmont Y C.....	78	73	151
A B Gaines, Jr., Englewood, N J.....	87	64	151
H T Spooner, Crescent A C.....	77	73	150
J Walker, New York A C.....	75	75	150
G F Pelham, New York A C.....	67	82	149
P Beale, New York A C.....	71	77	148
H R Hooker, Larchmont Y C.....	75	74	149
E L Hatch, Stamford, Conn.....	72	75	147
S M Freeman, Philadelphia.....	68	67	145
R A Gillespie, Stamford, Conn.....	68	77	145
L Antoine, Larchmont Y C.....	69	75	144
G E Brower, Crescent A C.....	70	73	143
R R Debacher, New York A C.....	64	77	141
J Walker, New York A C.....	66	74	140
T Lenane, Jr., New York A C.....	68	70	138
A B Alley, Larchmont Y C.....	67	71	138
S Halstead, Larchmont Y C.....	66	62	128
A Palmer, Crescent A C.....	63	63	126
A S Pitt, Stamford, Conn.....	57	62	119
E J Unitt, Larchmont Y C.....	52	64	116
C Palmer, Clove Valley G C.....	48	62	110

Professionals:

G L Lyon.....	92	94	186
L S German.....	94	89	183
J M Hawkins.....	91	92	183
H H Stevens.....	90	92	182
H S Welles.....	88	88	176
N Apgar.....	91	85	176
J T Skelley.....	90	85	175
J F Pratt.....	74	75	149

East Millstone Gun Club.

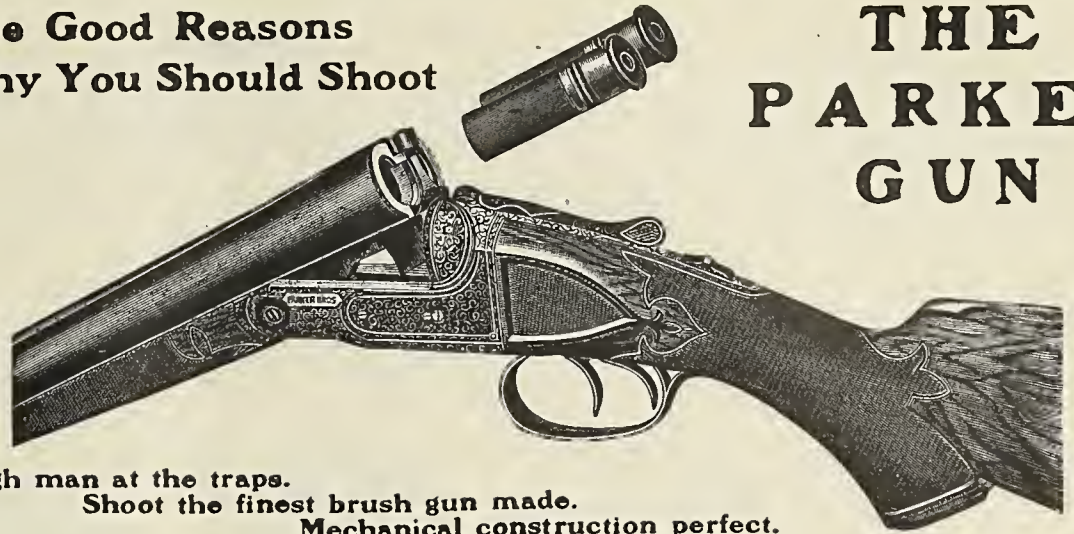
EAST MILLSTONE, N. J., April 4.—The East Millstone Gun Club held one of its most successful shoots on March 30. In all, twenty-four shooters faced the traps in the different events. Three professionals were present to show us the way—Messrs. Stevens, Fanning and Apgar. Stevens was high professional with 139 out of 150. Thomas Howard, of Peapack, was high amateur with 130. C. E. Welsh, of the home club, was second, 122, closely followed by H. H. Miller, of Peapack, 120. The weather was ideal for shooting, and those present voted the shoot one of the best ever.

On April 27 the East Millstone Gun Club will hold another afternoon shoot, program for which will be out in a few days, and extends an invitation to all shooters. The scores follow:

Shot at. Broke		Shot at. Broke	
Professionals:			
H H Stevens... 150	139	N Apgar	150 134
J S Fanning.... 150	138		
Amateurs:			
Thos Howard... 150	130	C Higgins	100 64
C E Welsh..... 150	122	Hill	100 63
H H Miller.... 150	120	Geer	100 25
Dr Matthews... 150	115	H Nevins	75 56
F W Remsen... 150	112	H F Rappelyea.	75 55
F A Jackson... 150	110	E R Carpenter.	75 53
E H Wyckoff... 150	92	B L Welsh.....	75 37
M Suydam 125	100	W O'Rourke....	75 37
E Nevins	125 78	W Wertz	50 15
Growley	100 81	W J S'mmons..	50 12
A C Lewis.....	100 77		

F. A. JACKSON, Sec'y.

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Meriden, Conn.

Pahquique Rod and Gun Club.

APRIL 6.—Scores made in the team match by telephone are as follows:

Bridgeport.		Danbury.	
Senior	91	Daley	91
Hall	87	Gregory	91
Van Stone	87	Clark	84
Cate	87	Sunderland	81
Lewis	82—434	Stevens	78—425

The following were the scores made for the day:

Shot at. Brk.		Shot at. Brk.	
C Daley	100 91	S Fanton	100 62
W Gregory	100 91	K Plancon	100 61
F Clark	100 84	E Miller	100 61
Dr Sunderland	100 81	N Merritt	100 61
C W Stevens	100 78	L Durkin	100 60
C Bennett	100 77	E H Bailey	50 31
W G Olmstead... ..	100 77	Ray Bailey	50 30
W Ganung	100 76	George Knapp... ..	25 14
W Day	100 75	E Boughton	25 13
W Thompson	100 73	John Osborne	25 16
B Crane	100 71	George Little	25 15
E Vessey	100 65	L Thompson	25 15
J Harkness	100 65	M. Newfield	25 14
H Mecker	100 63		

Team race:

C Stevens (Capt.)	78	W Gregory (Capt.)	91
C H Daly	91	W Olmstead	77
F Clark	84	Dr P Sunderland.	81
R Bennett	77	W E Day	75
W Ganung	76—406	B Crane	71—395

A New Gun Club.

A gun club has been organized in connection with the New Jersey State Rifle Association, at Sea Girt, and two clay target traps will be installed. The officers elected were General Bird W. Spencer, Passaic, N. J., President; Lieut-Col. W. Libbey, Princeton, N. J., Vice-President; Col. Chas. A. Reid, Trenton, N. J., Treasurer; Capt. C. A. Sylvester, Princeton, N. J., Field Captain; H. G. Aspell, Passaic, N. J., Secretary. The club has applied for membership in the New Jersey State Sportsmen's Association, and the sanction for an Interstate tournament has been asked for. If granted, tournament will be held at Sea Girt, July 17 and 18.

In addition to the regular Interstate program, there will be a match each day at 25 targets, and handicap, prizes for the Sea Girt championship, for which three valuable gold trophies will be offered.

The club has upward of two hundred members, many of whom are noted trapshooters, and it should be one of the most active clubs in the State of New Jersey.

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A mallard shot is generally a long shot, and long shots require a hard-shooting, close-shooting gun.

That's why the long-headed man who goes to a mallard country takes a Lefever. When he swings it on a towering pair of mallards he does not question the result. He knows it—

TWO CLEAN KILLS

The reason a Lefever kills clean and sure and far is Lefever Taper Boring.

But if you buy a Lefever for the taper boring alone, you will get more than your money's worth. For instance, you will never be handicapped with looseness at the hinge joint. The exclusive Lefever screw compensates for a year's wear by a trifling turn that you make yourself with a screwdriver.

LEFEVER SHOT GUNS

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Buffalo Audubon Club.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 7.—The semi-monthly shoot of the Buffalo Audubon Club was held yesterday afternoon, with twenty-two shooters in attendance. The weather was ideal, and some good scores were made. Messrs. Kelsey and Hammond tied for high guns with 89 per cent. In the badge event, Class A was won by W. H. Smith; Class B by J. Reed and Class C by Dr. J. M. Burke. The spoons were won by B. V. Covert, J. Reed and J. Ebberts, while the Lambert trophies were annexed by Covert, Mesinger and Ebberts.

The Audubon gunners, twenty strong, will invade Syracuse next Saturday, to shoot a match with the members of the Onondaga Gun Club, of that city. The party will leave the Exchange street depot via the New York Central at 7:30 A. M. All members of the club are cordially invited to accompany the team.

The scores follow, No. 2 was the badge event; No. 4 was for spoons; No. 5 for Lambert trophies:

Events:	1	2	3	4	5
Targets:	20	20	20	20	20
Kelsey	19	19	16	18	17
Fish	19	18	16	17	17
Wacker	12	14	14	11	16
Ebberts	18	14	13	18	14
Covert	17	17	12	19	18
Rogers	17	17	15	16	16
Imhoff	13	13	14	17	15
Hammond	18	17	18	19	17
Cox	16	15	14	16	15
J. Reed	15	18	18	18	16
Immel	14	18	16	16	16
Seymour	15	14	..	17	..
Blackmer	12	15	16	14	11
Smith, Jr.	17	16	16	15	11
Smith	18	19	20	16	14
Mesinger	19	16	18	15	17
Hassam	17	17	18	19	17
Kirkover	16	14	..	..	14
Savage	18	13	..	14	18
Herb	10	14	..	..	..

Palefaces Win Invitation Shoot.

DEDHAM, Mass., April 6.—The Dedham Country and Polo Club held a shoot to-day, inviting the Harvard Gun Club, United Shoe Machinery, Palefaces and B. A. A. teams to compete for special prizes in a round robin tournament. There was a morning as well as an afternoon competition, and in spite of adverse conditions, the scores were remarkably high. The low level of the Dedham shooting box bothered the visitors, and considering this and the ever-changing light, the showing in the unknown target match was very satisfactory.

In the morning there was a team match. Paleface won. The Beetlehead team, which comprised several Harvard men and visitors, finished in second place.

F. O. Osborne was high gun with 89 out of 100. F. O. Williams shot on the Beetlehead team, and his 20 at the finish gave Beetlehead the place over Dedham. Boston A. A. did not take part. Scores:

Palefaces.	Dedham Country Clug.
Clarke	Baxter
Osborne	Nickerson
Purnes	Rice
Sweet	Royce
Hilliard	Crane
	United Shoe Machinery.
Wigglesworth	Winslow
Lockwood	Hurd
Biddle	Foster
Williams	Eaton
Smith	Morse

Fourth Louisiana State Shoot.

ON April 15, 16 and 17, under auspices of City Park Gun Club, New Orleans, La., will be held the fourth Louisiana State shoot and second annual tournament of City Park Gun Club. It promises to be a tremendous affair; \$400 added money, and State medals are offered. Interstate rules to govern. Two McCrea traps and white flier targets will be used.

Preliminary Day, April 15, 9 A. M. sharp.—Five 20-target events, \$2 entrance and \$8 added to each. Money divided Rose system, 5, 3, 2, 1. Events 6 and 7 at 25 targets each, entrance \$2.50, and \$15 added in each event; percentage system, five moneys—20, 20, 20, and 20. Event 8 at 50 targets, entrance \$5, and \$30 added. This event percentage system, five moneys, 30, 25, 20, 15 and 10 per cent. Shooters to be eligible for prizes on this day must shoot through the above program.

Second Day, Tuesday, April 16, 9 A. M. sharp.—Ten 15-target events, \$1.40 entrance and \$10 added in each. Extra entrance for Squier money-back system, \$1. Money divided Rose system, 5, 3, 2, 1. Special or club (event No. 11) will be the individual State championship and State medal, at 50 targets, \$50 added, all 16yds.; entrance \$5.

Third day, Wednesday, April 17, 9 A. M. sharp.—Same as second day. Event No. 11 on this day is special or club event for team championship and team medal, at 50 targets, \$50 added, all 16yds.; entrance \$5 per team.

Robin Hood Gun Club.

STATEN ISLAND, N. Y., April 2.—The Robin Hood Gun Club held their regular shoot on Saturday, March 30. The weather was perfect for trapshooting. G. F. Hutchings held the field of seven shooters with ease by winning a leg on the 1912 cup, and the mounted woodcock, event No. 1, 100 birds.

1912 cup: Hutchings 92, Schofield 87, Curry 87, Howard 79, Rowley 75, Beyersdoft 89, Conelley 79.

Event No. 2, 50 birds, prize mounted woodcock: Hutchings 50, Schofield 43, Curry 44, Howard 40, Rowley 34, Beyersdoft 44, Conelley 39.

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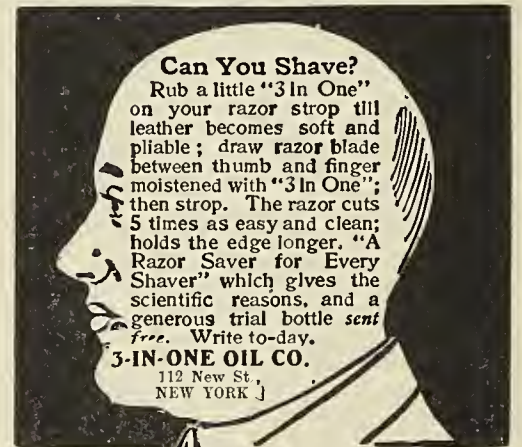
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Nine Grades

Philadelphia Trapshooters' League.

THE White Gun Club wound up the Trapshooters' League season April 6 by defeating the Haddonfield Gun Club at the latter place. They finished two points ahead of their nearest competitors, and they also smashed the most number of targets, totaling 3,083 for the seven shoots.

The fight for second place, between Meadow Springs and South End, was settled, Meadow Springs winning, and in addition made one of the highest team scores of the season, totaling 464 for their ten high men. This is the second highest team total of the campaign, the Whites holding the record with 468.

The defeat of South End with victories by Highland over Clearview and Du Pont's triumph over Lansdale tied third place between the Camden gunners, Edge Hill men and Du Pont. Lansdale's defeat dropped them to fourth place, while Clearview succeeded in beating out Haddonfield for fifth.

The highest individual score was 48, and many shooters handed in cards for this number. McCarty, of Highland; H. Anthony, of South End; Ziegler and Mace, of Meadow Springs, Colfax, of Du Pont, and C. Swartz, of Lansdale, were the gunners who only dropped two of their 50 birds.

	Points.	Targets.
Whites	14	3083
Meadow Springs	12	3056
Du Pont	11	3060
Highland	11	2923
South End	11	2887
Lansdale	10	2870
Clearview	8	2838
Haddonfield	7	2611

S. S. White—Haddonfield.

The S. S. White Gun Club defeated Haddonfields at the latter place on April 6 by a score of 404 to 377. Five of the champion Whites made 42 or better. Severn and Hamlin were high with 45 apiece. Only three Haddonfield men reached 40.

Team race, ten men to a team:

Whites.		Haddonfield.	
Hamlin	45	Holloway	43
Severn	45	Dungan	43
Griffith	43	Lawrence	42
Cantrell	42	Peacock	39
Fontaine	42	Bennett	39
Sidebotham	39	Stafford	38
Abbott	38	Webster	36
Murray	37	Lord	33
Watson	36	Tedlow	31
Overbaugh	37-404	Bergen	33-377

Meadow Springs—South End.

Meadow Springs broke the tie for second place on April 6, by defeating South End over the new Camden traps by the score of 464 to 451. Not less than twenty-one shooters from Meadow Springs made a score below 40. Ziegler and Mace, each with 48, tied for high gun, both with a straight in their second string. H. Anthony, for South End, also got a 48.

Team race, ten men on a team:

Meadow Springs.		South End.	
Ziegler	48	H Anthony	48
Mace	48	Springer	47
Platt	47	Chalmers	46
Henry	47	Slear	45
Christman	47	Fleming	45
Warren	46	Lippincott	45
Hall	46	Horne	44
Morris	45	Hineline	44
Charles	45	Firth	44
Wiley	45-464	J Anthony	43-451

Du Pont—Lansdale.

The Du Pont Gun Club added another victory in the last of the Philadelphia Trapshooters' League matches on April 6, at Lansdale, when the local team defeated the Lansdale Club representatives by 11 targets. Although the shooting was close, every Wilmington man either tied or defeated a Lansdale man.

Colfax was high Du Pont gun; he grassed 48 of his 50 targets, as did Swartz, of Lansdale. Roberson was second man with 47. The scores:

Du Pont.		Lansdale	
Colfax	48	Swartz	48
Roberson	47	Metz	46
Hammond	46	Bender	45
Martin	45	Rodgers	44
Leedom	44	Nice	43
Carlton	43	Kauflie	43
Edmundson	43	Clarke	42
McHugh	43	Hoffman	41
Bush	42	Rough	40
Springer	41-442	Emery	38-432

Clearview—Highland.

Highland had but seventeen at the traps, while Clearviews had only fifteen. Of this number twenty-one made scores of 40 or better. McCarthy smashed 48, missing one in each of his quarters, and Landis totaled 47, losing three on his first round and finishing up with a straight. Oliver led Clearview with 47. He started with 23 out of 25, and bettered this by 24 out of his final quarter. Bockius, Krischner and Gideon tied for second honors among the Clearview men with 44 apiece. Scores:

Team match, ten men to a team, 16yds. rise:

Highland.		Clearview.	
McCarty	48	Oliver	47
Landis	47	Bockius	44
Tansey	45	Krischner	44
Pflegar	45	Gideon	44
F Meehan	45	Elwell	43
Clark	43	Fisher	43

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F. A. Hodgman, New York City	"	Du Pont, 181 x 200
Allen Heil, Allentown, Pa.	"	Du Pont, 181 x 200

HIGH PROFESSIONAL AVERAGES

L. S. German, Aberdeen, Md.	shooting	Du Pont, 188 x 200
J. Mowell Hawkins, Baltimore, Md.	"	Du Pont, 183 x 200
Geo. L. Lyon, Durham, N. C.	"	Schultze, 183 x 200
J. T. Skelly, Wilmington, Del.	"	Schultze, 182 x 200

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from the way they started out it will not be long until they get their "batting eye." The officers are figuring on erecting a more commodious club house. Following are the scores:

	Shot at.	Broke		Shot at.	Broke
Steubener	150	137	Wagner	100	68
Green	120	91	Barnes	65	56
Ford	100	89	M Taylor	50	48
Monroe	100	87	C S Wilson	50	44
Stine	100	84	Parsons	50	37
Peck	100	84	George	50	36
Huseman	100	81	Bohnke	50	35
Luttrell	100	77	McQuellen	50	31
Barber	100	79	Rceside	50	27
Harrison	100	74	Kahrs	50	31
Bray	100	73	Wenner	50	13
Kirkpatrick	100	72			

Analostan Gun Club

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 7.—The officers elected for the ensuing year follow: President, C. S. Wilson; Vice-President, Dr. W. D. Monroe; Treasurer, Dr. A. B. Stine; Secretary, Miles Taylor; Captain, S. A. Luttrell; Trustees, M. D. Hogan, R. P. Hawes, Dr. B. L. Taylor. The club emerged from its chrysalis state on the 6th and held the opening shoot. Twenty-five members were present. O. B. George, one of our old-time members reported and was enrolled for the season. E. W. Ford joined the club, and scored 89 out of his 100, and feels that he can do better with his pump. Frank Huseman, another new member, who has had no experience at target work, also made a creditable record for a beginner. The old-timers were on the firing line, and

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E. C. Cup Championship.

WILMINGTON, Del., April 6.—Mr. Geo. L. Lyon, of Durham, N. C., has at last been able to set a date for his match with Lester S. German, of Aberdeen, Md., for the E. C. cup, emblematic of the championship of the world at inanimate targets. That date is May 4 next, and the place is the grounds of the Du Pont Gun Club, in this city.

It will be remembered that Mr. Lyon won the cup and title that goes with it at Atlantic City, N. J., Sept. 23, 1911, the last day of the memorable Westy Hogan tournament. The race was shot under severe weather conditions, an erratic, but strong, wind making the targets hard to locate. The conditions were the same as for challenge matches, viz., 100 targets, unknown angles—50 targets expert rules, one man up, and 25 pairs. There were fifteen contestants, and Messrs. Lyon and German, when the smoke cleared away at the end of the contest, were found to be a tie with the following scores:

	Unknown Angles.	Expert Rules.	25 Pairs.	Total.
G L Lyon	98	35	46	179
L S German	98	39	42	179

This tie necessitated a shoot-off, which was at 25 unknown angles, 25 expert rules and 10 pairs. The result was:

	Unknown Angles.	Expert Rules.	10 pairs.	Total.
G L Lyon	25	19	19	63
L S German	25	21	16	62

After the match was over, Mr. German at once challenged Mr. Lyon, and it was originally decided that the match would be shot on the grounds of the Du Pont Gun Club early in December of last year. A postponement, however, was unavoidable, Mr. Lyon meeting with the sad loss of his father, who died suddenly in Baltimore two days before the date set for the match.

Bad weather then made it impossible to bring off the match for some time, and it was finally decided that it should be shot on the date above mentioned, Saturday, May 4.

This match will be the eighteenth that has been shot for the historic E. C. cup—four open contests and thirteen challenge contests having been decided since the cup was first put up for competition in 1896. The previous winners have been: W. R. Crosby, of O'Fallon, Ill., six times; Fred Gilbert, of Spirit Lake, Ia., five times; R. O. Heikes, of Dayton, O., four times, and J. A. R. Elliott, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and G. L. Lyon, of Durham, N. C., once each.

So many shooters from points far distant from Wilmington, Del., have expressed their intention of visiting the Du Pont Gun Club's grounds on May 4 to witness the match, that the club has decided to hold an all-day shoot with a regular program of events, the match of course to be the main feature of the day's menu. No program has as yet been agreed upon, but in all probability it will be a 100-target race (five events of 20 targets each), with an optional sweep on each 20 targets and a trophy for each ten entries in the 100-target race; forty entries, four trophies; fifty entries, five trophies, and so on. Due notice will be given in these columns as soon as all particulars in regard to the day's program have been decided.

BLUE HEN.

Smith Gun Club.

NEWARK, N. J., April 6.—Scores and attendance were markedly improved here to-day. Chas. T. Day, Jr., ex-State champion, took high gun after drawing lots with William Trowbridge; each broke 45 out of 50. Third place slipped over to Henry Koegel with 44. Louis Colquitt and William Trowbridge each made a straight 25. During May, a handsome double gun will be shot for. Contestants must shoot in each of the four weekly events. High average for the month takes the gun.

The following scores were made to-day: E. Sager 18, 16, 14, 16, 39; W. Hassinger 20, 22, 16, 20, 24, 24, 39; H. Koegel 22, 20, 21, 18, 44; B. M. Shanley, Jr., 24, 18, 16, 18, 36; H. Higgs 21, 20, 19, 21, 39; J. Baldwin 16, 17, 19, 23, 22, 40; N. Kussmaul 18, 19, 18, 20, 37; H. S. Sindle 23, 22, 23, 21, 43; S. G. Francisco 22, 22, 19, 20, 36; J. H. Francisco 19, 18, 14, 21; G. Edgar 19, 21, 21, 16, 34; F. Apgar 16, 15, 16, 15, 22; M. Apgar 13, 19, 20, 16, 35; R. Bercaugh 23, 20, 21, 20, 41; L. Colquitt 22, 21, 23, 25, 43; C. T. Day, Jr., 20, 23, 21, 45; S. Thompson 21, 22, 21, 19, 40; E. Bellingroth 23, 21, 23, 22, 43; John Erb 21, 20, 19, 22, 35; W. Trowbridge 21, 24, 23, 25, 45; L. Trowbridge 19, 21, 20, 19, 41; S. Thornton 20, 21, 19, 20, 33; G. Hatfield 21, 20, 18, 18, 20, 22, 38; C. Hatton 19, 17, 17, 15, 35.

The Du Pont Gun Club.

WILMINGTON, Del., April 8.—The midweek shoot brought out eighteen trappers. J. B. McHugh broke 93 out of 100 for the day's high gun. The scores:

	Shot at. Broke		Shot at. Broke
J B McHugh	100 93	J H Minnick	100 90
V du Pont	100 87	H H Lukens	100 91
L Hoopes, Jr.	100 80	T Martin	100 47
W G Wood	50 40	Dr A Patterson	50 42
G H Mitchell	50 33	J Anderson, Jr.	50 38
C Leedom	50 27	G H South	50 37
F H Springer	50 26	T E Doremus	75 53
B Wood	50 37	E E du Pont	25 22
W B Smith, Jr.	50 38	A F du Pont	50 39

Stamford Rod and Gun Club.

STAMFORD, Conn., April 5.—It was a day of ties here this afternoon. In the 100-bird handicap, Ralph Keeler and R. J. Sanderson each getting 94 from handicap, which event was won by Keeler in shoot-off. In 50-bird handicap the ties in the 100-bird event tied up with William Elder, each dusting the meadows with the fragments of 49. Sanborn took the shoot-off. The

handicaps were considerably too big to allow scratch men a glance in. The scores:

One hundred bird handicap: Ralph Keeler (16) 94, R. J. Sanderson (20) 94, Dr. J. H. Staub (0) 89, Wm. Elder (12) 89, E. L. Hatch (0) 88, M. B. Foster (16) 84, W. W. Herrick (0) 83, R. A. Gillespie (0) 81, A. S. Pitt (8) 75, V. S. Allien (8) 75.

Fifty-bird handicap: Wm. Elder (6) 49, R. Keeler (8) 49, R. J. Sanderson (10) 49, M. B. Foster (8) 47, E. L. Hatch (0) 47, Dr. J. H. Staub (0) 47, R. A. Gillespie (0) 44, W. W. Herrick (0) 43, A. S. Pitt (4) 40, V. S. Allien (4) 40.

Jersey City Gun Club.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., April 6.—Twelve shooters were out to-day at the Jersey City Gun Club, and as the day was a real spring one, all enjoyed a fine afternoon's sport. Shannon was back again after a month spent in Florida fishing for tarpon, looking as brown as a Madison Square Garden Indian. Scores:

	Shot at. Broke		Shot at. Broke
Matthies	200 136	Davis	150 102
McLemore	150 111	Piercy	150 128
Huggins	150 67	Shannon	150 124
Engle	125 109	Young	100 66
Lawton	125 68	Brady	100 67
Harvey	150 86	Jones	75 31

SECRETARY.

Seventy-First Regiment Beats Tenth.

Co. I, Tenth Infantry, from Flushing, L. I., was beaten last Saturday by Co. H, Seventy-first Regiment, N. G., S. N. Y., at the Seventy-first Regiment armory. The summary:

	Company H, Seventy-first Infantry.	200yds. 500yds.	Total.
Capt A E Wells	41	48	89
Sergt P V Dooley	42	49	91
Corp E T Orsenigo	44	48	92
Pvt J Raimondi	44	50	94
Pvt N Gallina	44	50	94
Pvt C Marten	39	48	87—547

Company I, Tenth Infantry.

Capt Dooley	43	50	93
Lieut Clark	44	45	89
Sergt Livingston	41	44	85
Corp Doncourt	44	46	90
Pvt Lamb	43	46	89
Pvt Brown	42	46	88—534

Hopkins State Champion.

PINEHURST, N. C., March 30.—L. C. Hopkins, of New York, gained the State championship pistol title in the annual U. S. R. A. shoot, which rounded out the week, leading the field with a total of 414. In second place N. D. Clark, of Woodbridge, Conn., scored 346.

GAME IN ALASKA.

Continued from page 465.

sufficient to cite the fact that while a non-resident of Alaska may procure a hunting license which permits him to ship eighteen trophies from the Territory for \$50, a resident of Alaska desiring to ship a single trophy of moose killed north of latitude 62 degrees must pay \$40. The whole scale of shipping licenses should be revised, especially with a view of placing the resident of Alaska at least on an equality with the non-resident.

In the fiscal year 1911 the number of non-resident hunters obtaining hunting licenses was twenty-five, of whom twenty were citizens of the United States and five were residents of foreign countries. In the fiscal year 1910 the number of non-resident hunters taking out hunting licenses was twenty-three, of whom twelve were citizens of the United States and eleven were residents of foreign countries. Residents of Alaska are not required to obtain hunting licenses, even in the Kenai Peninsula.

The number of general game shipping licenses issued by this office in the last fiscal year was thirty-one, and the number of special moose shipping licenses (for moose killed south of latitude 62 degrees only) issued during the same period was nineteen, to twelve different persons, of whom seven were citizens of the United States and five were residents of foreign countries. In the fiscal year 1910 there were twenty-three general game shipping licenses and eighteen special moose shipping licenses issued by this office.

The total receipts of this office from the administration of the game law, consisting of fees for hunting licenses and shipping licenses, in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911, was \$4,590. Of this amount, \$3,090 was paid in during the first quarter of the fiscal year, which is the principal hunting season for big game. In the first quarter of the current fiscal year the receipts for hunting and shipping licenses have amounted to \$1,305.

The foregoing statements in regard to the issuance of shipping licenses do not indicate of course the number of game animals which were actually killed. Persons holding hunting licenses did not ship, it is presumed, trophies of all animals killed by them. Nor do these statements take into account the large number of game animals killed for food, very few trophies of which are shipped out of Alaska. No record is given of the number of shore birds and waterfowl killed by sportsmen and hunters.

Rifle and Revolver

U. S. R. A. Indoor Matches.

THE following are the unofficial scores made at St. Louis, in United States Revolver Association's indoor national championship matches; 60ft. range, Standard American target:

Match A—Revolver championship, slow fire, 50 shots in 10-shot strings, possible 500:

W C Ayer, .38cal.	91 85 94 94 89—453
Ed Kronld, .38	88 88 88 87 89—440
Dr M R Moore, .44	93 82 90 83 85—433
C C Crossman, .38	83 93 82 83 89—430
I S Martin, .38	92 81 77 88 87—425
Dr A E Everett, .44	83 76 89 91 84—423
Paul Frese, .38	89 77 87 81 80—414
R J Russell, .38	80 82 86 71 77—396

This match was won in 1911 by C. C. Crossman, of St. Louis, score 455.

Match B—Pistol championship, slow fire, 50 shots in 10-shot strings, possible 500:

W C Ayer, .22	94 82 86 89 95—446
C C Crossman, .22	87 84 84 92 87—434
Dr M R Moore, .44	84 83 80 90 90—427
G C Olcott, .22	85 83 82 83 77—420
W L Schrader, .22	84 78 85 81 88—416
Ed Kronld, .22	77 83 90 89 77—416
R J Russell, .44	76 76 84 75 83—394
T E Sunding, .22	81 78 83 72 73—387

This match was won in 1911 by George Armstrong, Spokane, with a record score of 473.

Match F—Pocket revolver championship, rapid-fire, 25 shots in 5-shot strings, possible 250:

C C Crossman, .32	39 41 40 36 39—195
W C Ayer, .32	34 40 30 39 39—182
G C Olcott, .38	34 37 33 33 36—173
Dr M R Moore, .38	27 34 31 35 35—162
Ed Kronld, .38	33 31 31 35 32—162
R J Russell, .32	25 29 36 31 29—150

This match was won in 1911 by Col. W. H. Whigam, of Chicago, score 195.

SECRETARY.

Porter Poly Champion.

ROBERT LEE PORTER won the rifle championship of the Marksmen's Club of Baltimore Polytechnic Institute on April 6 with a total of 1064. McCabe took second; Weant third. The winner will receive a bronze medal and the next three men pennants. The scores out of a possible 1100 are:

	Standing.	Prone.	Total.
Porter	519	545	1064
McCabe	501	539	1040
Weant	494	530	1024
Fulton	497	516	1013
Price	447	520	967
Rice	462	495	957
Wilhelm	456	467	923

The following members of the Polytechnic team will be awarded honorary letters: Taylor, Weant, Goldberg, Price, Stewart, Klawans, McCabe and Wilhelm. Capt. Fulton will receive a letter and two stars in recognition of his three years on the team. Lee Porter will be awarded a letter and one star. He has been on the team two years. Duck and Rowland will get second team letters.

Du Pont Gun Club, Rifle Dept.

THE scores made by the Du Pont Rifle Club on Saturday, April 6, were as follows: D. Appleby, 235, 236, 233, 234; T. T. Reed, 215, 231; W. J. Converse, 190; L. S. C. Dorsey, 223, 233; P. F. Harold, 214, 225; J. T. Buch, 229, 232, 214, 230. Pistol scores—D. Appleby, 84, 84; P. F. Harold 82, 79, 80.

Kennel Department

Fixtures.

DOG SHOWS.

April 9-10.—Lethbridge Kennel Club, Lethbridge, Alta. V. E. Green, Sec'y.
 April 10-13.—Mississippi Valley Kennel Club, St. Louis, Mo. Clinton Boogher, Sec'y.
 April 11-13.—Seattle Kennel Club, Seattle, Wash. R. M. Palmer, Sec'y.
 April 12-13.—English Setter Club of America, Field Day. H. T. Bryan, Sec'y.
 April 13.—Interstate Collie Club, Philadelphia, Pa. J. B. Cooper, Sec'y.
 April 13-15.—Sioux City Kennel Club, Sioux City, Ia. Entries close April 6. J. H. Marshall, Sec'y, 405 Pierce street, Sioux City, Ia.
 April 18-20.—Everett Kennel Club, Everett, Wash.
 April 20.—French Bulldog Club of America, New York City. O. F. Vedder, Sec'y.
 April 24-26.—Washington Kennel Club, Washington, D. C. C. A. Watson, Sec'y.
 April 25-27.—Tacoma Kennel Club, Tacoma, Wash.

FIELD TRIALS.

Oct. 28.—Southern Ohio Field Trial Association's second annual field trials. G. R. Harris, Sec'y, 15 West Sixth St., Cincinnati, O.

Dogs and Pictures.

It is not so long ago that a man carrying a painting of a dog had it practically destroyed by a passing dog flying at it, and tearing it in a most determined manner. One of my own dogs (says a writer in the Scotsman) became quite pugnacious when seeing the picture of a chow-chow, but when the picture was hung on the dining-room wall, the dog paid no more attention to it. A friend of mine has only to take a picture of two fox terrier heads from his study wall and bring it on a level with his terrier to set that animal's scruff standing erect, and to cause him to tingle in every nerve.

These three authentic cases of dogs recognizing their kind on canvas have all taken place when the pictures were on their own level, but that this qualification is not always necessary the following incident will show. A fox terrier in my own neighborhood is made a great pet of by his master and mistress, and while they were seated at dinner one evening, and the dog sleeping on the hearthrug, it suddenly got up on its legs and began to whine piteously. It stared ahead as if mesmerized, and quietening words had no effect. Following the dog's gaze, the lady and gentleman were astonished to see that it was the full-length portrait of the farmer hanging on the wall that was causing the animal its uneasiness. The dog went up to where the picture hung, as if it would fain bring it down and solve the mystery, and it took a lot of comforting by its mistress before the animal was quieted, and realized that its owner was beside it and not on the wall.

Odd Mixup at Dog Show.

BOSTON, Mass., April 5.—A peculiar situation developed to-day at the Eastern Dog Show, which led to the officials announcing a change in the award of one of the most coveted trophies, the \$100 silver cup for the best bird dog, pointers and setters, under conditions that the dog must have been shot over two seasons in the United States or Canada, must have at least twenty-two birds to its credit, and that an attested certificate to that effect must be filed.

All sections of New England were represented by the eight dogs which competed for this trophy, and the judges gave the prize to Dr. James E. Hair, an amateur of Bridgeport, Conn., for the fine performance of his English setter, Albert's Pride. Then Benjamin Lewis, a professional, rushed into the ring and said that the English setter, Gleams Count White-stone, which is owned by Joseph Lemon, of Canada, was eligible and that the entry, duly attested, was in the office. It had been overlooked, but was found and so there seemed nothing to do but judge over again.

Dr. Hair had left the building, and so his dog was not brought out and the Canadian dog was declared the winner. This morning it was dis-

covered that, while the required certificate was made out properly, and bore two signatures, the paper was not properly attested, and so the prize was reawarded to Dr. Hair.

Much interest was shown in to-night's judging for the best dog in the show prize, and some forty competitors were in the ring for this event, which was awarded to Champion Sabine Rarebit, a smooth-coated fox terrier, three years old, owned by the Sabine Kennels of Orange, Texas. The dog was exhibited by George H. Thomas, of Hamilton, Mass., where he has been since he was seven months old.—New York Sun.

A New Style in Breeds.

It looks as though the hall mark of King George was going to put on a new breed, thereby setting a new style in dogs in England. Six Tibetan mastiffs have just arrived at Zoological Gardens, London, from King George's Indian collection.

In appearance the newcomers are something like what one would expect the progeny of a mastiff and collie cross to be. They are sturdy animals, with black and tan coats, and they carry their tails, which are very bushy, well over the back. Their heads are broad and of the mastiff build, with pendant ears, hanging lips and eyes that are wolflike. In their native country they are trained to give notice of all strangers and to guard the sheep from wolves.

Evidently the lot that has arrived in London are not to be trusted, for they are penned behind iron bars, and they do not regard friendly overtures from visitors with favor. The head of the family, which includes sire, dam and four puppies, appears to be the worst of the lot in this respect, and even regards his keeper as an enemy, except at meal times, when he evinces so much interest in his food that he forgets all about the grudges he imagines he owes the attendant.

Dog Races in Alaska.

THE big sporting event of Alaska is the dog team race held each year. The course is from Nome to Candle and return, distance 412 miles, and the standard purse \$5,000. The record for the course is 74 hours 14 minutes and 14 seconds. Last year's race was won by A. A. (Scotty) Allan in 81 hours 40 minutes. There are four teams taking part this year. A team owned by Mrs. C. E. Darling, Berkley, Cal., driven by Allen; Fox Ramsey's team, driven by Chas. Johnson; John Johnson's team, driven by Alex. Holmsen, and A. G. Oliver's team, driven by Blatchford. In the first 85 miles Scotty Allan drove his team to a new record of nine hours for the distance.

Allan won the sweepstakes, finishing at 1:32 A. M., Monday last, his time for the 472 miles being 87 hours 32 minutes, being 5 hours 52 minutes more than his time last year. Holmsen was second, one hour behind Allan, and Fox Ramsey's team, driven by Chas. Johnson, came in third, a half hour after Holmsen.

Dog Dyspepsia.

So many readers of this department have written, "What ails my dog?" when the trouble is simply indigestion, that it is worth while giving an effective and immediate remedy for the trouble. The symptoms are so pronounced that any amateur can readily diagnose the case. An irregular action of bowels, liver or kidney, staring coat, depraved appetite, foul breath and "please-let-me-alone" attitude may be taken as pretty positive evidence of indigestion.

Pepsin 1 drachm.

Powdered animal charcoal 2 drachms.

Bicarbonate of soda 3 drachms.

Powder and mix thoroughly and separate into twelve doses. Old dogs, those with bad teeth and pets fed table scraps and sweets generally need a dyspepsia treatment now and then, and the above dose won't hurt even a toy pom., even if you diagnose the case incorrectly—which you cannot well do.

Zoo Kennel Club.

CINCINNATI will have a summer show this year given by the above club at the Zoological Garden. The officers elected at the annual meeting are: President, J. V. D. Scarborough; First, Second and Third Vice-Presidents, Horace Schmidlap, Irwin Krohns and Peter Martin, respectively; Secretary, Lawrence Bishop; Treasurer, Ed. Howard. A meeting of the club was held on April 5, and it was decided to claim June 20 as the date for the show, and the A. K. C. was duly notified to that effect, with a request that the date be granted. The Bench Show Committee consists of the following: Sol Stephan, Chairman; Louis Davis, Oscar Klayer, Enno Meyer, W. J. Sullivan, Henry Martin and Bruce Graydon. Mr. Sol Stephan will act as superintendent of the show. The premium lists will be ready for mailing very soon.

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Young Stormer Wins.

Two of the best St. Bernard dogs in the United States, Col. Jacob Ruppert's imported \$2,500 Young Stormer and Tom L. Kemp's Altadori, the latter the largest St. Bernard in the world, weighing 235 pounds, met in competition at the opening of the all-breed show of the Eastern Dog Club at Mechanics Building, Boston, on April 2, and Stormer was awarded the victory. It was a contest between English bred dogs, and there was much interest in the event. Altadori defeated Stormer in New York, but the older dog, which is only three years of age, turned the tables on him. Mrs. Kemp showed the Boston animal, and Stormer was exhibited by the professional handler from the Ruppert kennels.

Dinner to August Belmont.

At the annual meeting of the American Kennel Club it was decided to tender a subscription dinner to Mr. August Belmont, in commemoration of his twenty-five years' service as president of the club. The dinner will be held on May 25, 1912, at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York city. The subscription price is \$5.00 per person, which must be sent with reservation before May 15. Subscribers have the privilege of inviting guests.

DR. J. E. DEMUND, MR. CHAS. D. BERNHEIMER, MR. A. P. VREDENBURGH, The Committee.

Field Trial Dates.

LETOHATCHIE, Ala., April 1.—All the great events in American field trials during the season of 1912-13 will be held on the Letohatchie range. These include the American and United States field trials, which are set for the weeks of Jan. 2 and Jan. 11, respectively. Dogs, which carry off the prizes in these events, will be entered for the national championship award.

The usual Southern field trials will be held the week of Dec. 8, and the Kentucky field trials the following week.

MAGPIES IN NORWAY.

How at home the magpie is in Italy—North Italy at any rate—in France, too, and in Norway! In Norway the bird in many districts is almost a domesticated animal. There is a monotony of magpies along Norwegian roads, and (says the "Field") they nest in a most confidential way within reach of any boy who cares to climb easily up a bush or low tree. In France the magpie is perhaps as much in his element as in Norway even. Magpie nests are to be seen regularly along the roads. One of the Norwegian valleys where I have noticed that the magpies abound along the roadside is the Hallingdal, and they are, or were, equally plentiful along the Fille Field route between Honefos and Laerdalsoren. Then, too, the grey or Royston crow is quite tame, building close to the roadside and feeding within a few yards of passers-by.

NATIVE BIRDS.

PHEASANTS have demonstrated almost priceless usefulness to the farmer in the protection of his crops. But, it will be asked, why should this beneficent work be confined to the pheasant; why should not the native birds be preserved as well? The answer to this is that the introduction of the pheasant and the success that has attended his propagation has greatly encouraged and stimulated the entire movement for the conservation of American birds. There is a growing sentiment and a growing taste in this direction, and it would not be difficult to show how this movement, no matter how much of sentiment may be at its base, seems certain to resolve itself eventually into an immensely valuable asset for the countries that are destined to enjoy its benefits.—Craftsman.

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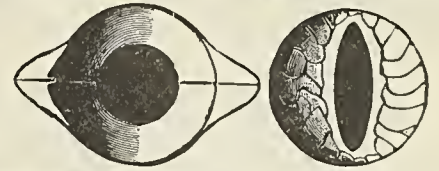
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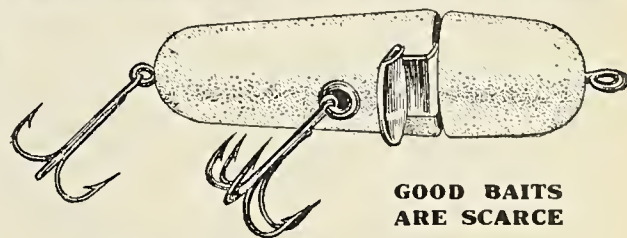
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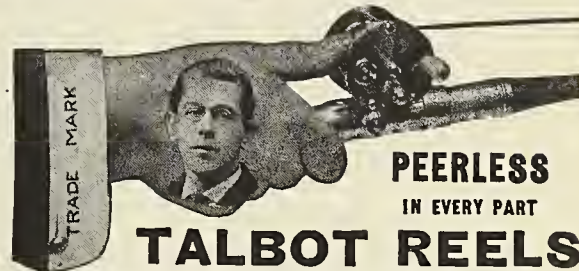
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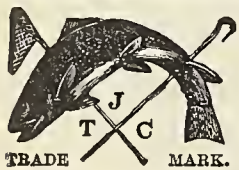
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VOL. LXXVIII.—No. 16.
127 Franklin St., New York.

California Fishing

By WILLIAM FITZMUGGINS

In a letter last fall I stated that I would tell of California fauna, etc., as noted in my travels, during the inclement weather of winter. My excuse for not having "made good" is that there has practically been no such weather this winter in Northeastern California. Pioneers say that it has been the coldest and driest winter of the past fifty years. There was a week of snow and rain last Christmas and New Years, but it cleared up, and Jupiter neglected to put the sprinkling cart into action until March 1, and the precipitation for a week was so niggardly that a serious drouth faces the Sierra Nevada region. The Sierra Buttes and other high eminences are snow-clad, as usual, but the nivous mantle is thin, and summery April weather prevails. As a result, fishing will be good right from the start, when the season opens for the upper Yuba and Feather River districts, the reason assigned being that with the water low and the days hot, the trout will begin biting earlier. In many seasons good trout fishing was not reported until in June, following winters when the snow was plentiful and the melting slow, the rivers continuing high and the water cold. Under the latter conditions the trout would be very backward in rising to either bait or fly. But the anglers are jubilant, are overhauling rods and tackle, and an early migration will be inaugurated toward the favorite fishing grounds in Plumas, Sierra and Nevada counties.

Excellent sport is promised in the high altitude lakes of the two last named counties. As they are remote from the railroads, it means that the fisherman must make a long trip with team or pack and riding animals, carrying camp equipment, but the California patrons of the art piscatorial do not, as a rule, mind the expense of either time or money that such expeditions most generally involve, and there are those who have to travel as much as 100 miles from their homes to their favorite ang-

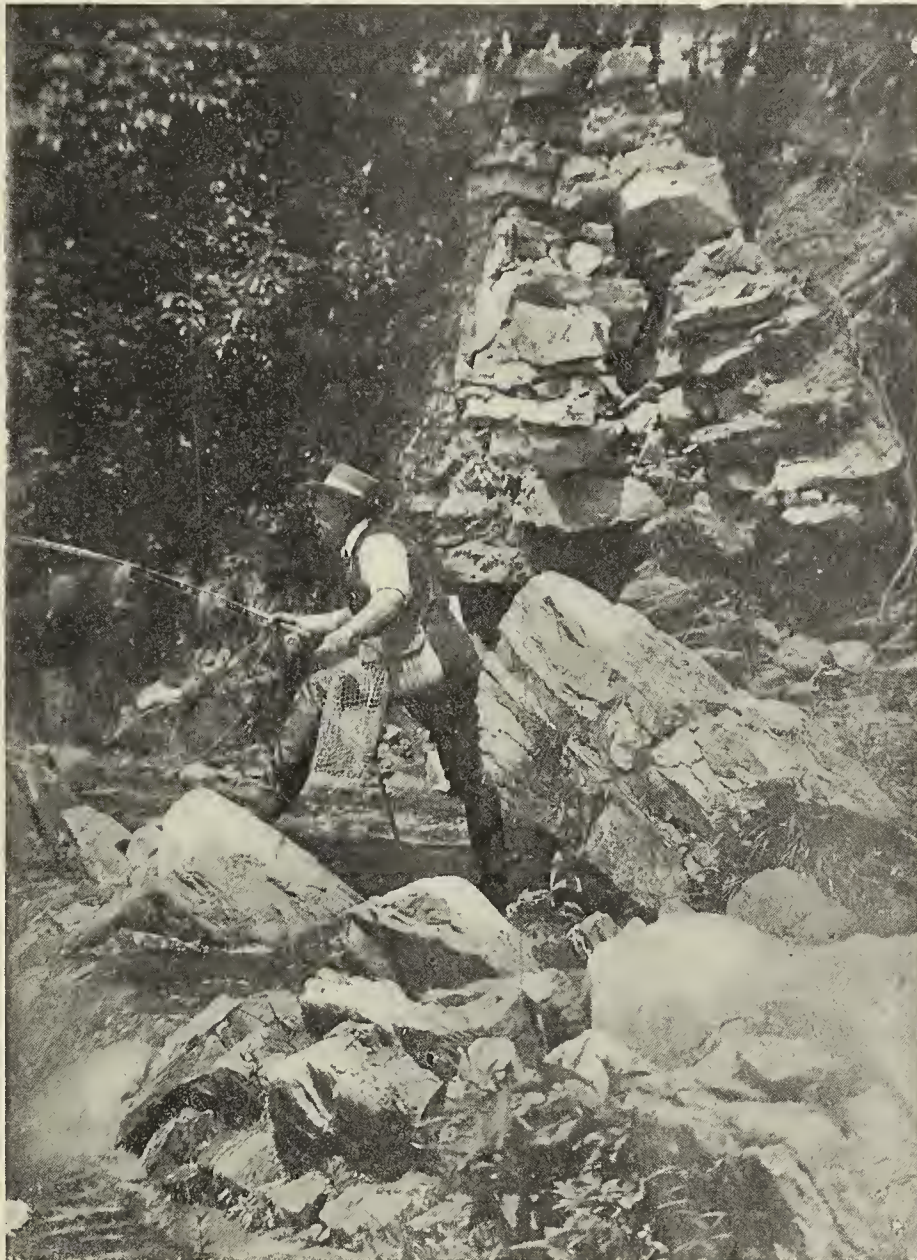
ling spot in the high sierras. It is not always necessary, however, to go fully outfitted for camping in the high lake regions, for at some of the lakes, which are utilized as reservoirs, the caretakers

but the best rule to follow is to carry your own blankets and a light set of cooking utensils and make your own camp, which generally, in the region described, can be pitched where timber is plentiful for a lean-to and fuel.

There are a large number of lakes in the eastern portion of the counties named, in chains, which would form a route for an extended fishing trip, that for interest, awards and length, can hardly be duplicated anywhere else in the United States, unless in Minnesota or Michigan. With a horse to ride, and another to pack the camp outfit and fishing and hunting paraphernalia, the recreation seeker could start, say at Emigrant Gap on the Southern Pacific railway and move leisurely northward, making a new camp each night at new fishing grounds, crossing Nevada and Sierra counties, and going into Plumas county to Quincy on the Western Pacific railway. Or, reverse the order of the itinerary. It is a good bear and deer country, but small game is scarce unless woodchucks and porcupines are counted as such. Many sheep are grazed along the chain of lakes in the summer, and fresh mutton is generally obtainable when one tires of trout and the deer and bear persist in keeping out of sight.

North Bloomfield, where I now am, is situated sixteen miles northeast of Nevada City and is the remnant of a once very prosperous hydraulic mining camp, the aggregate produce of the gravels in the deposit in the ancient channels for the four miles here, according to the records, being all of \$20,000,000 in gold dust. But since the inhibi-

tion of that form of mining the giant monitors have been silent, the reservoirs have become the breeding place of a small-sized loud-mouthed frog, while the pits of the "diggins" have turned into ponds where a "bull-cat" thrives. These seem to be abundant and at a length of seven inches are highly esteemed as a food and form a pre-



A ROCKY CORNER.

Photograph by Norman E. Spaulding.

lude for the fisherman's trout feasts that are to come later on.

There is a good deer country all around here, and only last year a big grizzly bear wandered into the very outskirts of the village. The ranchmen round about do some trapping and two years ago a number of consignments were made to Eastern fur buyers of a variety of furs. They included black fishers, martens, lynx, wildcat, mountain lion, coyotes, raccoon, but this season there has not been a single shipment because of the non-propitious conditions for trapping. Polecats abound in isolated localities, but the ranchmen have disdained to save the skins, when caught, much to their chagrin, now that skunk skins have advanced to values making it worth while to catch mephitis for other reasons than getting the varmint out of the way of the poultry.

The mountain quail are migrating from the foothills to their mountain breeding grounds, but their numbers seem to be pitifully small this season. Many were smothered by the belated thick blanket of snow of the winter before last, and their numbers were further reduced last summer by the influx of predatory animals from the North. The latter were mostly of a solitary habit, but scattered over such a large territory in their immigration, that they virtually constituted a horde. They included several varieties of wolves whose rapacity was not to be questioned, besides coyotes and swifts.

The Sierra Nevada, at least its western slope, was a perfect magazine of game before the white man flocked to the region seeking gold on Marshall's discovery of the precious metal on Sutter Creek in 1848. The deer roamed through the forests of abietinæ as in a park, bears were monarchs whenever they chose to be, and antelope fairly swarmed in the Sacramento valley. Grouse peopled the tamarack groves and doves those of the oak-clad foothills. But the market hunter of the early days sometimes kept whole mining camps in fresh meat with venison and birds, and many of the haunts are now desolate of the once abundant fauna, and aside from the bears, and some deer, and the wild pigeons of the foothills, there is not much of game to be seen. The doughty and intrepid little mountain quail—"plumed knights of the sierra forest"—persist in maintaining their migratory runs, but as I stated above, their ranks are fast being decimated.

The Sierra Nevadas need to be restocked with game, and now should be the time to undertake it, or rather prepare the way for restocking. That, however, calls for another story, to be told anon.

Before I close, Mr. Editor, allow me to compliment you on the excellence of the "Fishing Number" of FOREST AND STREAM of March 23. My copy of that issue is going to be one of the attributes in my literal illustration of that verse in Omar Khayam's Rubaiyat that speaks of the scene under the bough on the banks or the brook with "thou," the "jug," the "loaf" and the "book," the fishing number of the gentleman sportsmen's organ of America to be the "book."

"Dost like the picture?" I do. And I'm going to have the trout "à la Thaddeus." That account of Ladd Plumley's of "Fishing Lunches" puts me in mind of old Doc. Bothwell's trout breakfast at his cabin at the base

of Hotchkiss peak, at the lower end of Lake San Christobal in the San Juan region of South-western Colorado. "Doc" was one of those bachelor miners who were seeking a pot of gold at the foot of a rainbow, but managed to live in spite of the idiosyncracies of Dame Fortuna. Lake San Christobal, where he lived, was one of those liquid emerald beauty spots, surrounded by high mountain peaks, and which had thoughtfully—by such men as Bothwell—been stocked with rainbow, Dolly Varden, mountain and Eastern brook trout. The resultant hybrids, or mongrels, if you will, often obtained large size in a few short years, and the kills were of a kind that the Denver newspapers refused to give credence to, though I saw many that "Billy" Laughton caught ranging in weight from seven to fifteen pounds, and of the kaleidoscopic beauty of the dying dolphin.

Bothwell seldom caught any of that size, but he had great luck in filling his basket of an evening with a mess averaging half a pound

each. These were dressed and the inside sprinkled with fine salt and pepper and hung up on nails, by the gills—each fish separately—to dry in the cool night air. In the morning they were given a "bath" in a batter of beaten egg, and rolled in cornmeal, or beaten cracker, or a combination of both, and then fried in deep fat.

I am not going to prolong the agony to your readers, by expatiating upon the merits of trout done up in that style, except that by way of variation they were sometimes served up with an old-fashioned tartare sauce, or a sauce of melted butter incorporated with minced parsley, or a Spanish sauce of onions, green peppers and tomatoes. In the absence of such materials for such sauces, the fish were accompanied with boiled wild greens and slices of lemon or cucumber pickles. Of course bread and potatoes went along. It is fifteen years or more since I enjoyed those breakfasts, but they are of joyful memory still.

Across the Plains in Early Days

By SAMUEL MANSFIELD STONE

(Continued from last week.)

ON fording the wide shallow North Fork I entered a wide territory upon which the grass of the former season was still standing. In New England this growth would have been called rushes. The stalks were as large as one's finger and so tall that from my seat on Skeezik's back I could barely reach the bushy tops. Late in the afternoon of a sudden up went the pony's head, his ears cocked forward while he sniffed significantly to windward. Then with a snort he wheeled about and I had all that I could do to prevent him from running away. Looking westward, I detected a faint, reddish haze. Almost simultaneously I noticed that the tall grass was swarming with coyotes and rabbits, their natural enmity apparently forgotten in the face of some common danger. Then I detected a faint odor of smoke, and on looking westward again, could plainly see clouds of yellowish smoke rolling upward almost to the zenith.

Something seemed to grip my heart and I felt sick. Then as a realization of my predicament dawned upon me, my first impulse was to turn backward and ride for dear life in the hope of reaching North Fork ahead of the flames. Second thought, however, revealed the futility of such a course. Pulling a bit of paper from my saddle bag, I lighted it and tossed it into the grass beside the trail. The flames caught instantly, the grass being as dry as tinder, and soon there was a roaring column of fire close alongside. There was but little wind stirring when I first lighted the fire, but the flames seemed to create a draft of their own, and sooner than I can tell it, my own conflagration was racing down the lea, jumping and roaring like a million-tongued demon. Within ten minutes it was a mile away and I was enabled to ride safely upon the smoothly-swept surface, the fierce wind having whisked up the embers, hurling them along with the on-leaping flames.

By this time the very air was quivering in fierce heat, and a great cloud of blazing cinders

filled the overhead air. The air became so stifling that I feared I would be suffocated, but the further I rode on to the burned-over space, the clearer the air became, and in a few moments the fire had swept by and I was safe.

On resuming my journey I found the trail strewn with evidences of the fire's fierce work. Dead rabbits, coyotes, birds and gophers were found singly and huddled in groups, while every now and then a writhing, hissing rattler, his skin scorched and shriveled, would strike impotently at the pony's hoofs. The effect of all this was depressing, and I became very homesick as I loped along in the gathering twilight. I did not relish the thought of making camp amid this grewsome holocaust, consequently I kept traveling. At last, shortly before 10 o'clock, I reached a small creek with its fringe of timber, and here I spent the night.

That was a night to be remembered. It seemed as though a majority of the coyotes left alive after the fire had congregated in that timber, and each coyote deemed it incumbent upon him to out-howl his neighbor. To one who has never heard the cry of a prairie wolf, it would be useless to try to give him any adequate conception of what it is like. I had been told that the coyote is an arrant coward and that he would never attack a man, even though backed by thousands in the summer season when rabbits and prairie hens were available. Previous to that night I had placed full reliance upon that information, but when every now and then a full chorus of yells would break out almost in my very ear, I greatly feared lest a coyote precedent was about to be established.

One day I lost the trail and finally abandoned the search and struck westward across the unbroken plain. I discovered not long afterward that this was not only a mistaken move, but one of the most foolish imaginable, which none but a tenderfoot would have undertaken. But with the supreme carelessness of inexperience I kept

on my chosen route, confident that I would fetch up somewhere. There was little to break the monotony of the following few days. Being unable to sleep soundly at night on the prairie, I would fold my arms on the pommel, rest my head upon them and get an hour's sleep. Skee-zik was not backward, however, in "getting on" to my practice, and once familiarized therewith, he turned the knowledge to account. I would awaken to find the pony standing still, his feet grouped together as he was wont to place them, his head hanging down till his nose almost touched the ground, also sound asleep. My rations from the stock farm becoming exhausted, I was reduced to bologna, jerked beef and biscuit. Till this time the prairie had afforded ample sustenance for my horse, but as the days passed, I noted with alarm that grass was confined to occasional patches with stretches of sand between. Also the water courses seemed to be getting further apart, and the meager supply was often of such vile quality that I would suffer a raging thirst rather than imbibe.

Finally there came a day when we failed to find any even of the vile stuff that Skee-zik would drink so gingerly. The poor beast suffered terribly, and when at noon we halted to rest, his eyes seemed almost human as he stood dejectedly looking at me, his dry, parched tongue lolling from his mouth. About the middle of the afternoon I espied a grove of timber and hastened but like the others, the creek was dry. It seemed as though I must give up the fight and collapse, when a snort from Skee-zik caused me to look for its cause. To my surprise I found the source of his agitation to be a group of Indians, men and squaws, seated on the ground and evidently making a dinner.

As I rode up to the group I made what I meant for an eloquent sign of thirst.

"Thirsty, huh? Plenty water in run," pointing toward the creek bed.

I do not know whether I was more surprised at his use of English or his statement regarding water in the dry creek, but I hastened to assure him that the creek had utterly dried up, that I had followed it for half a mile, and that I and my horse were dying from thirst.

Again pointing toward the creek he assured me that I would "find water plenty," and I hastened in the direction indicated. To my indescribable delight I found a hole scooped out of the bed of the creek, and which was two-thirds full of water.

To throw myself from the saddle and dip up a cupful of the precious fluid was the act of an instant, but quick though I was, Skee-zik was no whit behind. Thrusting his nose half way to his eyes into the grateful liquid he drained the pool. It was impossible to pull him away. Firmly squared against all onslaughts and overtures he stood like a rock licking the moist sand and even eating mouthfuls of it.

After our thirst had been slaked I staked the pony at the edge of the timber where he could nibble the tufts of herbage and ventured back to the aborigine banquet. The words of my own language spoken by the Indian whom I first met had so reassured me that I felt no fear. The bucks having finished their repast were stretched about on the ground, some smoking, some conversing in the guttural jargon peculiar to their kind and others taking a snooze, while the squaws were trying to appease their appetites with what

their liege lords had left. A savory odor greeted my nostrils, whetted my appetite and suggested the character of the banquet, the remains of which were contained in a large iron kettle. Although the amount was limited, one of the squaws generously fished out a tin dish half full, using her hand for a ladle, and tendered it to me. Then my eyes rested upon the contents of the dish, and though appetite was persistently clamoring for satisfaction, my stomach rebelled. Just as I found myself wondering how I could decline the squaw's hospitality without giving offence, a man walked up, leading a horse, the latter even more numerously equipped than Skee-zik. He walked straight up to the squaw and kicked the dish out of her hand.

Extending his hand in a friendly greeting, the newcomer inquired: "What fetches you into this benighted region?"

Reading in his face that I could trust him, I confided my story to him. He seemed surprised and would hardly believe that I had made the journey alone across what he said, next to Death Valley, was the most dangerous country to travel through in the whole United States.

It seems that I was about 150 miles off the Santa Fe trail, and but a short distance from the Arkansas Valley. My friend was an Indian agent, employed with several others, in escorting a large band of Indians to the Government reservation. He and those with him were acting as advance guard for the main force, which was several miles behind. It was their duty to select camping places where water and grass could be procured. Then he showed where the Indians' ponies were staked out further up the timber where the buffalo grass was more abundant. I questioned him about the buffalo and he said I had already crossed their trail, but that they had all gone to their summer feeding grounds several hundred miles up country. This was a keen disappointment to me, especially as he said they would not return till about the first of November, and if the weather was mild, probably not until December.

That night the main body of the expedition came up and several hundred Indians, squaws, papooses and dogs swarmed over everything. Fires were lighted, tents set up for the agents, the Indians preferring to sleep under the open canopy of heaven to the work of setting up shelter. Rations of cornmeal and salt beef were served, while the agents had their own mess and a greater variety of eatables. I accepted an invitation to sup with the latter and enjoyed a good meal of smoked fish, jerked buffalo tongue, army biscuit and "slumgullion," as Mark Twain was wont to call the muddy coffee of the plains.

When pipes were lighted after supper, I had a long talk with the agents and learned quite a good deal about the natural features of the country. For one thing, the dry water courses which I had supposed were the beds of dried-up rivers were, I was told, merely ravines formed by the action of surface water, which they served to carry off in seasons of much rain. I was also told what the Indians had already taught me, that by digging in the bottom of almost any one of these ravines I would find water in abundance, and the purest water that could be found in that country, its percolation through the sand acting as a filter. The vast herds of buffalo which roamed that country but a few years before were fast becoming extinct by the zeal of

hunters who slaughtered them just for the sake of killing big game, then leaving them to be the food of coyotes. Several hunting parties of Englishmen, they said, were even then on their way to the North country, making their boasts that they would beat the record for numbers of buffalo killed.

"At this rate the whole species will be extinct in a few years," declared one of the agents. The correctness of his prophecy was long ago demonstrated.

The following morning after breakfast my rifle, with its homemade stock, came in for close inspection by both agents and bucks. An old brave who handled it very critically seemed much impressed. He called some of his companions, pointed out a group of curiously wrought notches which I had often wondered about on the stock, and then all became excited and gibbered vociferously. From what I could glean they had seen the gun before and recognized the markings. But they refused to elucidate, and I remained in ignorance of possible history.

It would have jibed in with my inclinations to continue with the party to the end of their route, not only because of the greater ease of traveling, but for the sake of company. I had come to have a sort of horror of being alone in that trackless wilderness, but to have remained meant the abandonment of one of my cherished schemes. Consequently, after replenishing my stock of rations, I laid an acute angle to the line of their route and galloped off to the southwest. For hours afterward, on ascending one of the rolling bluffs which characterized the face of the country, I was able to make out the caravan, stretched out on the plain like an enormous snake, slowly pursuing its sinuous way. At last, when I could no longer make out any signs of life against the purple horizon, the utter loneliness of the situation crowded upon me with almost overwhelming force. My first impulse was to turn Skee-zik's head in the direction of the vanishing point of my late friends and ride under a forced draught of whip and spur until I should find some of my own kind once more. Then something akin to pride came to my assistance. I ate a biscuit and sent the pony along.

That afternoon I sought to beguile the monotony of the situation by shooting at birds which flew overhead. I had forgotten that Skee-zik was a novice in experience with firearms at close quarters. On the first shot from my revolver the brute stopped as though the bullet had found lodgment in his brain. His head flew up with an ominous snort; he whirled and looked up wind, then back again with a remarkable exhibition of side stepping which brought all of my sticking facilities into instant play. This, however, did not seem to clear up the mystery to Skee-zik's satisfaction, and he proceeded to manifest his disapprobation of the whole proceeding by bucking. When finally he was sufficiently under control to enable me to pull the gun again, I fired another charge, determined to have it out with Skee-zik then and there. To my surprise when the shot rang out he came down to a standstill, looked around at me as though the situation had just dawned upon him, and he would apologize for not having understood it before, and went to nipping at the tufts of buffalo grass round about. Subsequent shots produced no more effect upon him than the yelp of a coyote. [TO BE CONTINUED.]

Bass Fishing in a Pond

By FRED E. MARTIN

THE fishing number of FOREST AND STREAM, dated March 23, impressed me very strongly. In spite of the strenuous fight I made against it, every thought went to long neglected fishing places.

Most of that issue was as Greek to me, as the Sucker State affords no trout fishing to my knowledge; at least no stream or pond has ever engulfed a trout that took any of the numerous kinds of bait I may have unskillfully offered. But we have a few lakes and small ponds, and a few streams, where the large-mouth black bass abounds, and to my out-of-door nature they furnish as much sport as the universally known trout. However, no argument on my part will ensue in preference to the fighting bass over the trout, as I long since decided that I only need the opportunity to become a devotee to this particular kind of fishing.

After reading that fishing number, my fever rose to about 102 and incidentally aroused a slumbering remembrance of the only really successful day I ever had with game fish, but a casual glance through an outside window at a nine-inch snow served to lower that temperature to its normal stage.

A half mile distant from the enterprising village where I live there is a sort of a pleasure resort known as Hudson's Park, in which there is a small but deep artificial lake, which affords excellent boating, fishing and bathing. Short growths of willow and cattails border the edges of the crystal-like water, and on a hot summer day, a common double spinner cast in among these rushes in the proper manner, will often find itself imbedded in some part of a scrappy bass weighing from one-half to five pounds. And again you can try all the baits and lures—that are famed for their killing qualities—known to mankind and the bass will be blind to them all.

One bright June morning, as I was engrossed in my business affairs, my telephone bell called me, and the following brief conversation burst forth:

"Hello, who is this, and what do you want?" I half angrily asked, as business needed my undivided attention.

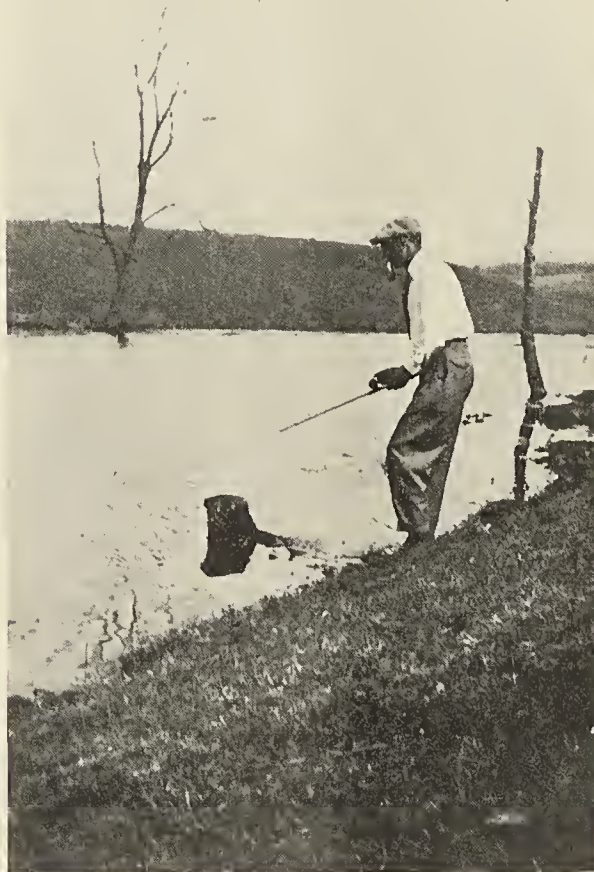
"Oh, I'm talkin', and I want to find you at the park in the morning, with your rod and all the live minnows you can get some thriving boy to catch. Good-bye," came back as the answer, followed by the sharp click as the speaker hung up the receiver.

I recognized the voice of a fishing acquaintance, who from a short previous experience knew how the mere mention of the word "fishing" always drew my thoughts toward the lake at Hudson's Park, and his hasty actions told me he was taking it for granted I would be there.

Early morning found me standing on the wide dam, surveying the surroundings for some sign of the party I half expected to find, but I found I was first.

A very short time was consumed in getting my tackle ready, and after a wide over-hand cast, the spinner touched the water beside a

patch of willows. I repeated this several times with the spinner without results, then tried an artificial minnow. Then in despair I attached a live minnow to the line. A few minutes that seemed hours elapsed before it coaxed a half-pounder in my direction. Little bassie finally won, though, but he forgot to consider the possibility of meeting such painful resistance when he started his fight for freedom. Fight all he would, that mysterious sharp thing held fast,



CASTING FOR BASS.

and I was just in the act of rehearsing an act that I hoped would happen frequently throughout the day, when the screech of an automobile horn told me of the arrival of a party of four, including my friend of the telephone. After introductions, all hands got out, and reels began clicking from five different parts of the lake.

Nine o'clock and the scarcity of anticipated strikes began to turn the thoughts of my friend toward a new field.

"Tried it over at the little railroad pond recently?" he asked as he reeled in after an enviable cast—he was much more skillful than any of the rest of us.

"No, I haven't tried lately, but the small boys report good fishing there. They say they will strike at anything."

"I have something that beats this," he called to the others, as he stepped ashore from the little fishing boat.

The comparatively new car soon whizzed us to our new field where the scene that met our anxious gaze was anything but encouraging. The surface of the water was covered with a dense moss, which made it next to impossible to fish with anything but live bait or a weedless fly that we chanced to have with us. We all agreed to try the fly first, and lucky for us we did.

The thick moss forbade the use of a boat, but there was none and we were compelled to cast from shore. Luckily the mossy surface was perforated with a few openings from three to six inches in diameter, and when the fly would cross these, we were almost certain to strike something. The fish seemed viciously hungry and struck hard, and when hooked they gave us all we wanted to disentangle them from their mossy home.

The shadows were shortening and pointed north as we made a halt for a lunch, but the tired feeling of a hard morning's work soon left us with the few puffs of tobacco, and at 1:30 we were at it again.

We had failed to catch anything of any size, and we all set out to make some unusual catch. One end of a small arm of the pond, I noticed, was minus the moss, so I gradually worked that way. The shallow water seemed greatly disturbed, and on taking a second look, was surprised to see what looked to me like an eight-pounder. I backed out of sight for fear I might scare him, but my fly tipped the water five feet beyond him the first time and he never noticed it. But on second trial he could not resist the temptation and made one mighty rush and at the same instant I gently but firmly struck. He would not give up so easily, and it was as though I had struck a submerged stump, so stubborn was his resistance. For a full half minute he held firm, then he started a mad rush for deeper water. My reel fairly sang until the line tightened and I pulled him in a little. "Bring the net quick, I've snagged a whale," I called, and in a few seconds my friend was here. I was half afraid to trust my limited skill with such a prize and half intended passing the rod to Bill, but I wanted the honor of landing the bass myself, and for the next few minutes I had my hands full. Finally I succeeded in bringing him back to shallow water, but still had a fight on my hands. Bill waded out with the net and at the first opening slipped it under him.

As far as I was personally concerned, I was ready to get back to the neglected desk I had vacated the previous afternoon, but stayed a while to watch the others in their efforts to land a mate to my prize.

The sun was rapidly sinking, so we again made tracks in the direction of the car with a good string of the inhabitants of the little pool, the king of them tipping the beam at four pounds and eight ounces.

After that day I made a resolution that when some stunning business problem confronted me I would take my rod and go out to the park, and I have found, after a few hours with the bass, problems are always easy.

The FOREST AND STREAM may be obtained from any newsdealer on order. Ask your dealer to supply you regularly.



Protection of Migratory Birds.

IN view of the interest in this subject, and the fact that the regulated manner of bringing about Federal protection is not clearly understood by the general public, we print below a portion of the testimony and arguments heard recently before the Congressional Committee on Forest Reservations and the Protection of Game:

[H. R. 36, Sixty-second Congress, first session.]

A Bill to Protect Migratory Game Birds of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all wild geese, wild swans, brant, wild ducks, snipe, plover, woodcock, rail, wild pigeons, and all other migratory game birds which in their Northern and Southern migrations, pass through or do not remain permanently the entire year within the borders of any State or Territory, shall hereafter be deemed to be within the custody and protection of the Government of the United States, and shall not be destroyed or taken contrary to regulations hereinafter provided for.

Sec. 2. That the Department of Agriculture is hereby authorized to adopt suitable regulations to give effect to the previous section by prescribing and fixing closed seasons, having due regard to the zones of temperature, breeding habits, and times, and line of migratory flight, thereby enabling the department to select and designate suitable districts for different portions of the country within which said closed seasons it shall not be lawful to shoot or by any device kill or seize and capture migratory birds within the protection of this law, and by declaring penalties by fine or imprisonment, or both, for violations of such regulations.

Sec. 3. That the Department of Agriculture, after the preparation of said regulations, shall cause the same to be made public, and shall allow a period of three months in which said regulations may be examined and considered before final adoption, permitting, when deemed proper, public hearings thereon, and after final adoption to cause same to be engrossed and submitted to the President of the United States for approval: Provided, however, That nothing herein contained shall be deemed to affect or interfere with the local laws of the States and Territories for the protection of game localized within their borders, nor to prevent the States and Territories from enacting laws and regulations to promote and render efficient the regulations of the Department of Agriculture provided under this statute.

[H. R. 4428, Sixty-second Congress, first session.]

A Bill to Protect migratory wildfowl in the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be unlawful for any person to kill or capture any wild goose, wild swan, wild pelican, wild crane, wild duck, snipe, plover, woodcock, or rail from Jan. 10th to Aug. 15th, inclusive, of each year.

Sec. 2. That this act shall also be deemed to apply to all migratory wildfowl and other migratory game birds whose habitat is not fixed but is of a migratory or interstate character, which in their Northern and Southern migrations pass through and do not remain the entire year within the borders of any State or Territory; and such birds shall hereafter be deemed to be within the custody of the Government of the United States as well as of the various States; Provided, That nothing in this act shall be construed in conflict with the laws of any State which already has upon its statute books laws providing for the adequate protection of migratory wildfowl during their springtime migration from the South to the North.

Sec. 3. That any person violating the provisions of this act shall, upon conviction thereof, be subject to a fine of not less than one hundred dollars and not more than one thousand dollars, and upon second conviction to imprisonment for not less than thirty days and not more than six months.

[S. 2367, Sixty-second Congress, first session.]

A Bill to Protect migratory wildfowl in the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be unlawful for any person to kill or capture any wild goose, wild swan, wild pelican, wild crane, wild duck, snipe, plover, woodcock, or rail from Jan. 10th to Aug. 15th, inclusive, of each year.

Sec. 2. That this act shall also be deemed to apply to all migratory wildfowl and other migratory game birds whose habitat is not fixed, but is of a migratory or interstate character, which in their Northern and Southern migrations pass through and do not remain the entire year within the borders of any State or Territory; and such birds shall hereafter be deemed to be within the custody of the Government as well as of the various States; Provided, That nothing in this act shall be construed in conflict with the laws of any State which already has upon its statute books laws providing for the adequate protection of migratory wildfowl during their springtime migration from the South to the North.

Sec. 3. That any person violating the provisions of

this act shall, upon conviction thereof, be subject to a fine of not less than one hundred dollars and not more than one thousand dollars, and upon second conviction to imprisonment for not less than thirty days and not more than six months.

[S. J. Res. 39, Sixty-second Congress, first session.]

Joint Resolution Proposing An Amendment to the Constitution Providing That Congress Shall Have the Power to Protect Migratory Birds.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following be proposed as an amendment to the Constitution, which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States:

"Article XVII.

"Section 1. Congress shall have power to protect migratory birds and prohibit and regulate the killing thereof.

"Sec. 2. Congress shall have the power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

STATEMENT OF MARSHALL MCLEAN, OF NEW YORK CITY, MEMBER OF THE CAMP FIRE CLUB.

Mr. McLean: We are strongly in favor of the principle of Federal control of migratory birds, as evidenced in either the Weeks bill or the Anthony bill. In some quarters there has been doubt expressed whether Congress, by giving to a department the power to fix seasons, is delegating its legislative powers.

The Chairman: Have you any fixed ideas on that as to its constitutionality?

Mr. McLean: I think it is constitutional.

The Chairman: The serious trouble in passing the bill through Congress would probably be in regard to the question of its constitutionality.

Mr. McLean: Of course we believe the fundamental question involved here is the protection of the birds. It is the consensus of opinion that the wild migratory life, along with other wild life in this country, can not stand the strain and pressure that is being placed upon it by the hunting, the modern inventions in the way of firearms and all of the dangers to which it is exposed from the most northerly to the most southerly points on the coast, and we believe that it should be under Federal control for the reason that the local condition is often such that the people in a locality can not themselves appreciate the need of protection.

I have here a letter from the chairman of the board of commissioners of the State of Louisiana, which will clearly illustrate this point, and with your permission I will read it.

Mr. McLean read the letter, as follows:

State of Louisiana, Board of Commissioners for Protection of Birds, Game and Fish.

NEW ORLEANS, January 9, 1912.

Mr. Ottomar H. Van Norden, President Long Island Game Protective Association, New York:

Dear Sir—Replying to your inquiry of the 3d instant.

While the question of the prohibition of the spring shooting of wildfowl is all right in theory, yet, nevertheless, it does not work out well in our State, for the reason that practically all the ducks of the United States are crowded within our borders from early in the fall until late in the spring. In consequence of this, our sportsmen cannot understand the scarcity of the ducks and geese existing in other parts of the country. Then, again, our best spring shooting comes in the month of March on the Northern migration of the blue-winged teal ducks, which are with us all during that month.

Nearly all ducks leaving our State in the spring are mated, and I believe that most of the females have fertile eggs. Under these circumstances I would like to see our season close down much earlier than it does, but hitherto the conditions noted above have operated against any change in the present law, a copy of which I send you herewith.

Yours very truly,

FRANK M. MILLER, President.

Of course the second reason is a selfish one, but the first reason is right there. Through the geographical conditions of the country the presence of food in the marshes and swamps of Louisiana and Florida, as the commissioner says, practically all the birds congregate there during the winter and you can not convince the people of Louisiana that there is any scarcity of ducks and geese. You can not blame them, for they look at it from a local stand-

point, and they can not appreciate that throughout other parts of the country all the birds are being depleted, and that those left are congregating in those places referred to.

For that reason I believe that all migratory birds, and particularly the wildfowl, should be susceptible of Federal control, and the Camp Fire Club stands squarely for that principle.

The Chairman: Have you made any estimates of the percentages of decrease in the numbers of these birds?

Mr. McLean: I have not. There are a number of birds that have become extinct in our own time, among them the great auk, the passenger pigeon; the parroquet has become nearly extinct except in the extreme southern part of the United States.

Senator Perkins: On the Pacific Coast they say game birds are increasing.

Mr. McLean: Here is a letter from the Virginia association. The writer says, "Ducks are notably decreasing each year in our waters, from present indications." We have a great many letters showing that a decrease has been noted. But, of course, the percentage of decrease is very hard to calculate.

Senator Lodge: There is a great decrease along the Atlantic Coast from North Carolina to Chesapeake Bay, and that has been going on for years.

Mr. McLean: Yes. I personally do most of my shooting on Long Island, and in the fifteen years I have been shooting there, there has been a decrease until the last two or three years birds are holding their own better. We have stopped spring shooting there.

Senator Poindexter: Is that a decrease in the number of birds or a change of their habitat?

Mr. McLean: I think, sir, we are perfectly safe in saying it is a decrease in the number of birds. The habitat does not change. The wildfowl will go where there is food. That is the experience, I think, of all men who have followed them.

Senator Perkins: We have a game law in California prohibiting spring shooting, and the birds are increasing there.

Mr. McLean: Yes. We have felt that in New York since we have prevented this spring shooting, we have more birds. We can not tell yet whether it is because there are more birds than are bred there coming back or whether it is because the birds are undisturbed in the spring and feed there then and find the food good and come back in the fall.

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM S. HASKELL, OF NEW YORK CITY, COUNSEL OF THE AMERICAN GAME PROTECTIVE AND PROPAGATION ASSOCIATION.

Mr. Haskell: Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, I represent an association recently organized to assist in the protection of game on the continent of North America. The officers of this association within the last few weeks have interviewed or written game officials, game protective associations, and individuals in all of the States of the United States, and have asked for an expression of opinion on the propriety and necessity of the legislation proposed by these bills now under consideration.

Practically every State has been heard from and in every instance the principle of Federal protection of migratory birds has been approved and the hope expressed that the bills under consideration will be passed by Congress.

The following resolution was passed by the Legislature of the State of New York on March 4, 1912, without a dissenting vote:

State of New York—In Senate.

Whereas three bills (Nos. H. R. 36, H. R. 4428, S. 2367) to afford Federal protection to migratory game birds, have been introduced in Congress, and

Whereas there is a general sentiment in this State in favor of such protection and an urgent request for the enactment of such a law has been made, as appears by numerous petitions received: Now, therefore,

Resolved (if the Assembly concurs), That Congress be, and hereby is, requested to enact a law giving ample protection to migratory game birds.

Resolved, That the Legislatures of all other States of the United States now in session or when next convened, be, and hereby are, respectfully requested to join in this request by the adoption of this or an equivalent resolution.

Resolved further, That the Secretary of State be, and hereby is, directed to transmit copies of this resolution to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States and to the several members of said bodies representing this State therein, also to transmit copies hereof to the Legislature of all other States of the United States.

A copy of this resolution has been sent to the game commissioners of every State, with the request that the Legislature of each State be urged to pass a similar resolution.

Under the Roman law wild animals were considered to belong in common to all of the citizens of the State. In the feudal as well as in the ancient law of the continent of Europe, in all countries, the right to acquire animals *feræ naturæ* by possession was recognized as being subject to governmental authority and under its power, not only as a matter of regulation, but also of absolute control.

The common law based property in wild game upon the principle of common ownership and therefore treated it as subject to governmental authority.

This common property was deemed to belong generally to the people.

The United States Supreme Court in *Geer vs. Connecticut* (161 U. S., 519) held that the fundamental principles upon which the common property in game rests have undergone no change; that because of this common ownership, under the development of free institutions, the power or control over such game lodged in the State as a trust for the benefit of all the people of the State, not as a prerogative for the advantage of the Government as distinct from the people or for the benefit of private individuals as distinguished from the public good.

While this decision sustained the power of the State to regulate the taking of the game within its borders, yet it was clearly pointed out that the State acted merely as trustee for its people and that the ownership of the game was in the people in their united sovereignty.

The doctrine expressed by the court in this case may be fairly applied to the question of the ownership of migratory game birds.

These birds do not remain for any length of time within the boundary of any State. They fly from South to North and from North to South, and in their flight pass over some of the States without alighting. Even when they do alight they remain a very short time within the boundaries of the various States, as the entire time consumed in their flight from the Southern to the Northern part of our country is less than two months.

Therefore it can fairly be said that they belong to the people of the United States and not to the people of any individual State.

The question of the title to migratory game birds has never, as far as I can ascertain, been adjudicated, and if it were adjudicated it seems fair to assume that the decision of the Supreme Court, which I have cited, would be extended so as to hold that under the peculiar conditions relating to migratory wild game birds, the people of the United States would be deemed the owner of such game, and by reason of that fact the United States as the representative of all of its people would have the power to regulate the taking of such game.

Senator Overman: Under what clause of the Constitution?

Mr. Haskell: The Constitution provides that Congress shall have power to make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States. I contend that title to the migratory game birds is in the people of the United States, that the United States has title as a trustee for its people to such game, and therefore has a special right of property in it to the extent that it may protect it.

Senator Overman: I would think that the State would have the right to make such a law as to its own territory, but the question is, "Is that the property of the United States?" That is what I want to get at.

Mr. Haskell: In the case of game birds which remain within the boundary of a State during all seasons of the year, the State has control over them, but in the case of the migratory game birds which pass rapidly through the

various States, the power or control over them, I contend, is in the United States.

Senator Overman: What about the laws of North Carolina? We have game laws there. What right have we to interfere with United States property, then, in birds, if your theory is correct?

Mr. Haskell: There is such a thing as concurrent jurisdiction. There are instances where Congress has not seen fit to pass laws regulating pilotage, and the States have passed such laws. The power of the States to do so has been upheld, because the courts say that where Congress has failed to exercise its power the States may make laws regulating matters over which Congress has jurisdiction. It seems to me that is our case here. If Congress fails to protect the migratory birds and the States choose to do so, they have a right to exercise that power; but that does not exclude the Federal Government from protecting them.

There is a proviso in the Weeks bill:

That nothing herein contained shall be deemed to affect or interfere with the local laws of the States and Territories for the protection of game localized within their borders, nor to prevent the States and Territories from enacting laws and regulations to promote and render efficient the regulations of the Department of Agriculture provided under this statute.

Before the board of arbitration in the Bering Sea fur seal controversy the United States contended that the fur seals were its property because they spent their time chiefly within the territory of the United States, going out of our jurisdiction only to obtain food. The arbitrators decided, however, that the United States had no right of property in these seals when they were found outside of our territorial waters. In other words, that the United States did not have an exclusive property right in the seals. Applying this principle to the matter under consideration, the people of the various States over which the birds pass have no exclusive property right in the migratory game birds.

Mr. Haskell: Such a law as this would be passed in the exercise of police power. It has been decided that the United States has incidental police power. It has power over its property analogous to the police power of the several States and the right to make rules and regulations with reference thereto.

The Government of the United States has the power to legislate for the protection of its property even where that property is situated within the limits of a State, and though such legislation may involve the exercise of police power. This was decided in *Camfield vs. United States* (167 U. S., 518).

Senator Lodge: Right there, is it not true, as a matter of fact, that the States which have good game laws—and there are many of them, of course—are very desirous that there should be some National law, because their own laws are insufficient? Of course, they can not control migratory birds beyond their borders.

Mr. Haskell: That is the difficulty; that is just it exactly.

Senator Lodge: I know that is the desire in my own State.

Mr. Haskell: And in connection with that, I would like to read this telegram which we received a few days ago from the Game, Fish and Oyster Commissioner of Texas, where there is no law, I understand, to regulate hunting wild-fowl.

American Game Protective and Propagation Association,
111 Broadway, New York city:

Impossible to be present at hearings on protective bills before Congressional committees. Migratory birds belong to no State, and no State has right to slaughter them at cost of other States. It is purely Federal question, and Congress, under most strict construction of the Constitution by Democrats like myself cannot avoid conclusion that interstate birds are as interstate commerce. An open season for wild ducks all the year in Texas and a closed season for them in States lying north is an absurdity. We kill them as they leave and kill them as they come from Mexico on their way to their nests.

W. G. STERETT,

Game, Fish and Oyster Commissioner of Texas.

Senator Overman: He seems to put it under the interstate-commerce clause of the Constitution.

Senator Lodge: He makes a parallel with that, and I think that is a proper one.

Mr. Haskell: I call the attention of the committee to the fact that this question of the power of Congress to control the taking of migratory game birds has never been adjudicated by the courts. I have made a careful search and find no decisions which hold that Congress does not have the power to pass these bills. The subject of migratory game birds has never, so far as I can ascertain, been considered. If there were precedents which held that the proposed legislation was unconstitutional it would be absurd for me to be here urging that this committee act favorably on this measure. But there are none.

The Chairman: On page 2 of the Weeks bill there is a proviso which you have referred to, "That nothing herein contained shall be deemed to affect or interfere with the local laws of the States and Territories for the protection of the game localized within their borders." What do you consider is meant by the word "localized"?

Mr. Haskell: I think that means the game which does not leave the State, which resides within the State during the entire year. There are certain classes of game—

Senator Poindexter: Such as quail, partridges, rabbits—

The Chairman: That are not migratory—

Mr. Haskell: Yes.

The Chairman: That ought to be a little clearer, perhaps.

Mr. Haskell: Perhaps it ought to be.

The Chairman: I think Mr. Shiras eight or ten years ago prepared a rather elaborate presentation of this question.

Mr. Haskell: Yes, sir.

The Chairman: And he put it, as I remember it, on the ground that it was an exercise of one of the police powers of the Congress.

Mr. Haskell: Yes; incidental police power, I think. I have his brief here, and I would like to make it a part of the record.

Senator Overman: You admit that we have no police power except incidental?

Mr. Haskell: Yes.

The Chairman: It is a difference in point of view.

Mr. Haskell: But I wish to be clearly understood. I deem this the property of the people; that the Government has the title as trustee for the people, and it has the right, therefore, under its incidental police power, to protect this property. That is my argument.

Senator Overman: That it is the property of the Government?

Mr. Haskell: Whether it is or not—is not that a question of fact and not of law?

Senator Overman: Yes.

Mr. Haskell: It seems so to me.

Senator Overman: I have never looked into the question of property in wildfowl.

Mr. Haskell: I have read that in the early forties Congress passed an act that the proceeds of the sales of public lands should be distributed among the several States, and many people thought that the act was unconstitutional. They thought that Congress had no right after the Government had sold its public lands, to provide that the money should be distributed among the different States. But it was done. There is scarcely any proposed legislation of any importance which is not objected to by some one on the ground that it is unconstitutional, and such an objection frightens many people. I do not think that in this particular case there is any cause for alarm. I would like to quote from the decision of the Debs case. The Federal Government took control in the Pullman strike in 1894 and suppressed the disorder in the State of Illinois.

Senator Overman: What was the reason of that? They put it on the ground that it was interfering with the United States mails.

Mr. Haskell: They put it on the ground that it was interfering with the United States mails and with commerce between the States. The court said in its decision: "We hold that the Government of the United States
(Continued on page 514.)"

New York Fish and Game Law.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 15.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Governor Dix to-day signed the new fish and game law, prepared by a commission named by the State Conservation Commission. It creates "uniform" seasons throughout the State and indirectly transfers from the Legislature to the commission the power to make any changes that may be desired in the law in the future. It was stated during the hearings on the bill that the uniform seasons were secured by averaging the various seasons prevailing in the sixty-one counties of the State, and so far as the fishing seasons are concerned, this has been done without any regard for the temperature of the water or the spawning habits of the fish. Vigorous objections were made to the bill on the ground that it opened to commercial fishing the smaller inland lakes of the State, commonly known as "summer resort lakes."

The new law provides that any citizen who is dissatisfied with its provisions may file with the commission a petition requesting that additional protection be given to any species of fish or game. Within twenty days thereafter the commission must give a public hearing in the locality or county affected, and due notice of this must be given in a newspaper published in the county at least ten days before the hearing and a copy mailed to the petitioner. This notice must give the name and address of the petitioner and a brief statement of the grounds on which the application is made. If, after such hearing, the commission decides that the additional protection is needed, it may prohibit or regulate during the open season therefore the taking of such species of fish or game, either throughout the state or in a particular part or district. At least thirty days before such regulation takes effect, copies of the order must be filed in the office of the clerk issuing hunting or trapping licenses for the district to which it applies, who shall issue a copy to each person having such a license, and post a copy in a conspicuous place in his office. The commission must also publish the order in a newspaper in the county to which it applies at least thirty days before it shall take effect. Violators of such an order are liable to a fine of \$100 or thirty days' imprisonment, or both, for each offense, in addition to the penalties provided for violating the close season regulations.

Open seasons and regulations for fishing and hunting are as follows, each date being inclusive:

FISHING.

Bait minnows for personal use may be taken without a license, but must not be taken from trout waters.

Black bass (including Oswego bass)—June 16 to Nov. 30. Legal length, 10 inches; catch limit, 15 a day to one person, or not more than 25 to two or more persons angling from the same boat.

Trout (including speckled, brown, rainbow, red throat and brook trout)—May 1 to Aug. 31. Legal length, 6 inches; catch limit, 10 pounds a day to one person. Exception: Long Island waters, where the open season is April 1 to Aug. 31 for brook trout, and April 16 to Sept. 30 for rainbow trout.

Lake trout (including landlocked salmon or ouananiche) and whitefish—April 1 to Sept. 30. Legal length, trout, 15 inches, whitefish, 12 inches; Otsego whitefish (known as Otsego bass) Jan. 1 to Oct. 31; catch limit, lake trout, ten a day to one person, fifteen to two or more persons angling from the boat. There is no limit as to the number or quantity of whitefish that may be taken. Both species may be sold, and in lakes Erie and Ontario they may

be taken in any number or quantity and bought or sold.

Frogs (including bull, green and spring frogs)—June 1 to March 31. May be taken in any manner and quantity and bought and sold.

Regulations—Fishing through the ice in trout waters is forbidden. In angling from a boat, but two lines can be used by each person. Private hatcheries may sell trout all the year round under a permit issued by the commission. Licenses may also be issued to breed for market purposes elk, deer, pheasants and ducks under certain restrictions as to killing and sale. Importers may bring in at any time unplucked pheasants of all species, Scotch grouse, European black game, European black plover, European red-legged partridge, Egyptian quail and the carcasses of European red deer, fallow deer and roebuck, under restrictions imposed by the commission.

HUNTING, OPEN SEASON, DATES BOTH INCLUSIVE.

The hunting license is retained and a trapping license added for non-residents at \$10.50 a season.

Deer (wild deer having horns not less than three inches long)—Oct. 1 to Nov. 1, in Clinton, Essex, Franklin, Fulton, Hamilton, Herkimer, Jefferson, Lewis, Oneida, Oswego, Saratoga, St. Lawrence, Warren and Washington counties. Exception: All that part of Oneida, Lewis and Jefferson counties lying west of the Utica and Black River railroad from Utica to Ogdensburg. Only two may be taken in a season and one transported by the actual owner. Further exceptions: Ulster county, Sullivan county (towns of Neversink, Cocheton, Tusten, Highland, Lumberland, Forestburg and Bethel, and all that section of the towns of Namakating and Thompson lying south of the Newburgh and

Cochecton turnpike), Orange county (town of Dierpike)—Nov. 1 to Nov. 15.

Wild moose, elk, caribou—No open season.

Squirrels (black and gray)—Sept. 16 to Oct. 31. Exception: Long Island, Nov. 1 to Dec. 31. Bag limit, five a day. Must not be killed in cities or villages.

Hares and rabbits—Varying hares, Nov. 1 to Jan. 31; cottontails, Oct. 1 to Dec. 31; bag limit, six a day. They may be bought and sold. Ferrets must not be used except where the animals are injuring property.

Beaver—No open season.*

Mink, raccoon, sable—Nov. 1 to March 1. May be taken in any manner.

Skunk—Nov. 1 to Jan. 31. May be taken in any manner except by digging out, and at other times if injuring property. A license to propagate for sale may be issued by the commission.

Muskrat—Nov. 10 to April 1. May be taken in any manner.

*Sec. 158 authorizes the Commission, in case any species of bird or quadruped, at any time or in any locality, becomes destructive of private or public property, to give a four months' permit to any citizen or protector to take and dispose of the same as the Commission may direct.



"IF HE'S GOING FISHING I WANT TO GO ALONG."

Photograph by Miss Carita Lemmon.

be taken in any number or quantity at any time.

Pike perch (including wall-eyed pike, called also pike and yellow pike)—May 1 to March 1. Legal length, 12 inches; no limit as to number or quantity, and they may be bought and sold.

Pickerel and pike (including great Northern pike, called also pickerel, pond, chain, grass and banded pickerel)—May 1 to March 1. No legal length specified; may be taken in any number and quantity and bought and sold. Exception: St. Lawrence River; legal length, 20 inches; only twelve to be taken in a day.

Sturgeon (including short-nosed, lake and sea)—July 1 to April 30. Legal length, short-nosed, 20 inches; lake, 30 inches; sea, 4 feet; may be taken in any number and quantity and bought and sold.

Mascalonge—June 16 to Dec. 31. Legal length, 24 inches; may be taken in any number and quantity and bought and sold. Fishing through the ice prohibited.

Striped bass—Legal length, 12 inches. May be taken at any time in any quantity with line or net and bought and sold.

Smelt (ice fish)—Legal length, 6 inches. May

Turtles (land, box and wood turtles and tortoises)—No open season.

BIRDS—OPEN SEASON.

Waterfowl, wild and domestic (including geese, brant, swans, river and sea ducks)—Sept. 16 to Jan. 10. Bag limit, twenty-five a day; forty to two or more persons using same boat, battery or blind. Exceptions: Long Island waters, Oct. 1 to Jan. 10. Floating devices, other than power and sail boats, may be used in Long Island Sound, Shinnecock, Gardiner and Peconic bays in the open season, and except from Oct. 1 to Oct. 19 in Great South Bay, west of Smith's Point and east of the Nassau-Suffolk county line.

Woodduck and swan—No open season.

Rails, American coots, mudhens, gallinules—Sept. 16 to Dec. 31. Bag limit, fifteen a day; twenty to two or more using the same boat or blind.

Upland game (including wild turkeys, grouse, prairie chicken, pheasant, partridge, quail)—Quail, Oct. 1 to Nov. 15; bag limit, six a day; thirty-six a season. Grouse, Oct. 1 to Nov. 30; bag limit, four a day; twenty a season. Wild pheasants, Thursdays in October; only males to be taken; bag limit, three a season. Males only to be taken.

Partridge—No open season for Hungarian or European gray-legged partridge. Exception: Long Island, pheasants and grouse, Nov. 1 to Dec. 31; bag limit, six male pheasants a day; thirty-six a season. Shore birds (woodcock, snipe, plover, surfbirds, sandpipers, tatlars, curlews)—Woodcock, Oct. 15 to Nov. 30; all the others mentioned, Aug. 1 to Nov. 30.

Protection is accorded to all wild birds except the English sparrow, starling, crow, hawk, crow blackbird, snow owl, great horned owl and kingfisher. Antwerp or homing pigeons properly marked must not be molested. J. D. W.

Against the Sale of Game.

THE following appeal has been sent to the Massachusetts Legislature by George H. Graham, secretary of the Springfield Fish and Game Association, and also a member of the State Commission:

"We wish to call to your attention Senate bill No. 400, which prohibits the sale of all wild game killed in this State, and at the same time encourages the artificial propagation of game birds and animals, also the bill to establish a bag limit on the different species of game. These bills have been carefully considered by our association, and at a meeting of 330 members it was voted unanimously to approve them.

"The Springfield Fish and Game Association is the largest body of sportsmen in New England, having a membership of over 900, and we feel that we fairly represent not only the sportsmen in Western Massachusetts, but the 45,000 gunners throughout the Commonwealth. We are confident that the most effective way to preserve our game is to have a bag limit and stop the sale of all native wild game.

"The passage of these bills will mean the greatest step forward that has ever been made in Massachusetts in the protection of our game birds and quadrupeds, and we hope and believe that you are enough interested in this cause not only to support these bills, but ask others to do the same."

Grouse Snaring.

THE Watertown News recently printed a history of the old-time grouse snaring in Northern New York, and the efforts made by the Game Commission to break up the practice. Game Protector A. P. Williams is the author of the paper, which follows:

This section including the adjoining counties of Lewis and Oneida comprising the south woods is one of the most natural breeding grounds for partridge to be found in this or any other State. Thousands of grouse were snared here for many years. Dozens of men and boys depended each fall upon this illegal work for their winter supplies. The whole population, almost to a man, was banded together to resist the protectors' efforts to stop this illegal traffic. The department made desultory efforts to check the traffic, but with little or no success. Representatives of the New York commission houses visited this section every fall in advance of the season and contracted the game before taken, for it was necessary to have a market established in advance of taking, as the "stock" was perishable and must be disposed of at once. Matters drifted along in this way until about the latter part of 1905 or early part of 1906 when Commissioner Whipple determined that it must be suppressed at all cost. After a long conference between Commissioner Whipple, Mr. McCollom and the writer, I was assigned the task as special work, and instructed that we must suppress this traffic. I entered upon the work by first trying to catch the snarer at work. I have laid for as much as five whole days on one case in the woods with a partridge hanging in a snare nearby and not get my man. They were so banded together that it was impossible to show my head anywhere, but the word would be passed along to "Look out, Williams is coming."

For many months I made little or no progress and finally began a critical study of the case from all viewpoints. Having learned some of their ways of covering their tracks, and "blind" methods of shipments, I came to the conclusion that the most feasible plan was to catch the purchasers, and thus shut off the market. For this purpose I trailed many a rig at night, followed one clue after another, until I finally began to get tangible matter to work from. I made many trips to New York city, and finally got what seemed to be at least one gilt-edged case. This we tried in the supreme court and won. From there the case went upon appeal, clear to the court of appeals. The State finally winning out, other violators rapidly settled until we had a good start on this traffic. Other shipments were traced and occasionally a local man would be caught and so the warfare was kept up during 1908 and into 1909, when the final outlet to New York was effectually stopped.

We then set to work to close up the smaller semi-local outlets of Watertown, Syracuse and other nearby points. In all, over \$6,000 in fines was collected for the State before this illegal traffic was wiped out completely. The past two years not a single complaint of snaring has reached me from this territory, nor has a close inspection each fall revealed any. Grouse are multiplying rapidly in that section and are overflowing into the surrounding country in goodly numbers, and it will not be long, if this illegal traffic is held in abeyance, before grouse shoot-

ing in this vicinity will be restored to its former condition when any good shot could get the limit with little trouble. I am wondering if the true sportsmen appreciate the effort of Commissioner Whipple in their behalf? An interesting volume could be written from the history of this work alone. Some of the secret methods employed to conceal shipments would have done credit to the imaginative brain of Conan Doyle and other writers of detective fiction.

Doctor Clemens' Body Found.

IN January last three men put out from Bay-shore, Long Island, in a motor boat, en route to one of the islands for a few days' duck shooting. They were Dr. Carl Clemens and Edward Bailey, of New York city, and Thomas Veltman, of Bay Shore. That day the most severe storm of the winter came on, and for several days thereafter the cold was intense. Fears for the safety of the men prompted the good people of the village to search for them, difficult and dangerous though the task proved to be. The motor boat was found in the ice, but its tender, the three men and their paraphernalia were missing.

Every effort was put forth to find the men or some trace of them, but without success, and it was not until last Sunday that the body of Dr. Clemens was found on Short Beach Island by Capt. George Van Nostrand, of the Life Saving Service. It is possible the other bodies may be found, as search for them is being made. Dr. Clemens left a widow. Young Veltman's parents live in Bay Shore. Mr. Bailey had been married only a month before his death.

Graves on Forest Problems.

THE first session of the forest conference held in connection with the Nashville meeting of the Southern Commercial Congress was opened on the afternoon of April 8. The presiding officer was Henry S. Graves, Chief Forester of the United States Department of Agriculture. In opening the conference Mr. Graves spoke in part as follows:

"Forest fires are primarily responsible for the damage resulting from erosion and disturbance of stream flow in the mountains. Unless there is a correction of the existing conditions the supply of forest products will not be maintained, local industries will decline or vanish, land values will be permanently reduced, and the benefits arising from the mere existence of well managed forests will be lost, with unfortunate results.

"There is no region except the far Northwest where forestry is so simple and the results so sure as in the South. The desired end can not be accomplished at once. Our efforts must be organized. We must with all our forces, National, State and private, endeavor to overcome the fire menace. The public must aid in the matter of a uniform, consistent, and sane system of taxation, while private owners must accept their responsibilities and handle their property in a way which will build up and not injure the interests of the State."

The FOREST AND STREAM may be obtained from any newsdealer on order. Ask your dealer to supply you regularly.

Game in the Province of Alberta.

MOOSE, elk, deer and caribou appeared to be as plentiful as in former years in Alberta, in 1910, according to the annual report of Chief Warden Benjamin Lawton.

Mountain sheep and goat are apparently increasing in numbers, due no doubt to the protection given them in the Rocky Mountain Park, and a more stringent enforcement of the provisions of the game act in the Pincher Creek district tributary to the mountains, in which district a salaried game guardian devotes his entire time to enforcing the provisions of the act.

Antelope, however, are undoubtedly decreasing, not owing entirely to shooting, but principally to the fact that their range is being gradually reduced by settlement. It is conceded that unless a section of country is held as a range for these beautiful animals, they must, like the buffalo, become extinct, or almost so, or be found in parks and game preserves only.

Ducks were not so plentiful as during previous seasons. This may be owing to the fact that the past summer was one of the driest which has been known for some years, the result being that the water in many of the smaller sloughs and lakes dried up, thus driving the birds to large lakes; in fact, in the months of September and October during the early morning and late evening, the birds in some localities frequented the stubble and grain fields in thousands in order, it is claimed, to obtain food.

Prairie Chicken (Sharp-tailed Grouse)—It is a number of years since these birds have been so plentiful as they were in many sections during the past season. It is to be regretted, however, that there was more illegal shooting than has occurred for many years, owing, no doubt, to the fact that the birds were more plentiful than usual, and also owing to a newspaper outside the province giving an incorrect digest of the game laws of the province. The error was in connection with prairie chicken, and stated that the season therefor opened on the 15th day of September. Immediately on this being brought to my attention, notices were forwarded to the press of the province advising that the season did not open until the first day of October. If this had not been attended to, there is no telling how many persons would have commenced shooting prairie chickens contrary to the act.

Partridges were reported as being unusually plentiful, the result being that a very large number were taken by farmers and sportsmen.

Hungarian partridges are reported as doing nicely and spreading over new territory. The sportsmen who interested themselves in introducing these birds are doing everything possible to prevent shooting on the land where the birds were placed.

The amendments passed at the last session of the Legislature should result in the better protection of game, as the hands of the game guardian have been materially strengthened by giving him the power to arrest any person found committing any offense against the provisions of the act. The section requiring residents of cities, towns and villages to obtain licenses before hunting game birds will no doubt add materially to the duties of game guardians, but with the anticipated increase in revenue, it will be possible to place more guardians on salary.

That portion of the open season of 1910, ex-

tending from Nov. 1 to Dec. 15, was like that of 1909, very favorable for the big-game hunter who wished to obtain moose, deer or caribou, there being sufficient snow for tracking throughout the period referred to.

The number of big-game animals secured by sportsmen, is in excess of any previous year. The returns show that the following big game has been killed by residents of the province:

Deer, 540; antelope, 126; moose, 184; caribou, 8; mountain sheep, 54; mountain goat, 46; elk, 7.



AN ALBERTA MOUNTAIN GOAT.

This of course does not show the total game killed, as in the northern half of the province residents did not require a license to hunt. I am pleased, however, that the amendments of the last session now provide that every person must have a license before hunting or shooting any big game.

Licenses and permits were issued as follows: Resident's big game licenses, 1,997; general game licenses, 24; bird game licenses, 3; trappers' licenses, 10; guides' licenses, 8; camp helpers' licenses, 4; game dealers' licenses, 30; permits to export, 35; permits to collect, 23.

New Publications.

THE SPORT OF SHOOTING, by Owen Jones. Cloth, 380 pages, illustrated, \$3 net. New York, Longmans, Green & Co.

It is of the shooting in England that Mr. Jones tells in this volume, and besides being as authentic as his earlier work, "Ten Years of

Gamekeeping," it is enlivened with the same pleasant humor as that book.

THE COMPLEAT ANGLER, by Izaak Walton. Large quarto in green and gilt, 167 pages, illustrated in colors by James Thorpe. New York, Hodder & Stoughton.

Of the many reprints of Walton's first book, none is handsomer than this one. The print is large and the pictures, from watercolors, are pasted on inserted pages of dark green, with the inscriptions printed on the fly leaves. The introduction is by R. B. Marston. It is a very handsome volume.

THE GREAT LAKES, by Clifton Johnson. Decorated cloth, 328 pages, illustrated, \$2 net. New York, The Macmillan Company.

This one of the series of American Highways and Byways relates to a region rich in tradition, romance and history, and it has been treated by Mr. Johnson with rare skill. It is of the people, homely stories of their doings and ways that he writes, and of places he has visited.

THE PEOPLE OF THE WILD, by F. St. Mars. Decorated cloth, 261 pages, illustrated, \$1.25 net. New York, The Outing Company.

This is a series of stories of animals and birds, illustrated by C. L. Bull, Neal Truslow and A. E. Cedarquist.

John's Lament.

[Written by a camp cook after his trip with a hunting party.—WM. H. HOLDEN.]

On las' November I go to cook
In camp for hunt de deer,
I tole you dis—I don't go dere
For cook anoder year,
For dose men dey eat like hurricane,
Bimeby dey eat some more,
An' de camp he's up, clean out of grub
On Eescanaba's shore.

In de morning very early
I go in, put on wood,
An' every man say, "Mornin', John,"
As quickly as he could;
An' den dey dress for breakfus,
An' when de cakes, he's hot,
Den every man is w'at you call
De Johnny on de spot.

Now reever man, an' lumber jack
Can eat de pork and bean,
But Mist' MaCauley, she de best
Was ever yet been seen;
De major, she de boss of de camp,
He hole hees end up too,
W'en he start in on venison
I don't know w'at to do.

Den Mist' Blake, he was so seek,
Could hardly use his fork,
He—w'at you call it—dieted
On tea and fat salt pork;
I ope' de door and say "toot, toot,"
De judge he grab hees spoon,
He hit de bench immediament
An' holler for de prune.

An' Mister Boyer wit' de jug,
Dey call him "Curio,"
De t'ings he pile up on hees plate
I don't know w'ere dey go;
I cook me everyt'ing in camp,
Also de shoepack pie,
Of cooking for dose men I got
My plenty satisfy.

For dose men dey eat like hurricane,
Bimeby dey eat some more,
An' de camp, he's up, clean out of grub
On Eescanaba shore



Trout in Pennsylvania Waters.

WELLSBORO, Pa., April 12.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Fish Commissioner Cox, who resides here, made a tour of the mountain trout streams in this vicinity some weeks ago to ascertain the condition of the waters. He found that there was abundance in them all. That the spring water did not freeze solid, but on account of its purity, rapid movement and abundance had prevented any such trouble in the small streams, but in big streams like Pine Creek, in places only, solidity prevailed.

He believes that as far as small streams are concerned the winter was favorable for trout. The continued ice coating prevented kingfishers, minks, otters and 'coons from plying their craft, and trout will be as abundant as ever.

He has differed with the head of the commission in regard to the planting of such small fry. He makes a stand for sizeable trout, at least fingerlings, those able to run, hide and defend themselves from their carnivorous brethren. The former chief commissioner planted trout in the spring which had not shed their sacs, but this Commissioner Cox holds is wasted energy. He also believes in fall planting after the season closes. The ice protects the trout from marauders, they grow, become acclimated and by another year are of legal size.

He is against planting them too large, because he holds that after they are accustomed to coming to the surface, like a flock of chickens, to get the liver fed by the hatcheries, that they lose their native shyness and instead of running and hiding on sight of humans, follow along greedily, taking bait, fly, or any clumsy contrivance in a most lubberly and untrout-like fashion and are soon caught out.

The fish laws of Pennsylvania are enforced as never before, almost to the degree of asperity. With the disappearing of the lumber industry are going the saw mills, the tanneries and acid factories, all of which have done so much to deplete fishing. There has been very vigorous planting every year, but despite of all of these, the trout fishing has not increased as it should. And of course there is a reason.

Some allege that it is because such small trout have been planted at the wrong time of year. Unable to care for themselves, they are gulped down by the hundreds; or high waters in the spring carry them down stream to their fate.

For several years, Leonard Harrison of this place has maintained a private trout hatchery at Four-Mile Run near here, propagating both brook trout and Californias. The latter he has planted in the big streams because it is a well known fact that they can stand warmer water than the native brook trout and the others in the small brooks or runs. He is expert on trout hatching and raising, and his theories of course are entitled to great weight. He believes that brook trout should be planted at the very heads of streams, if possible in the springs which supply them just as soon as they shed their sacs; that they thrive where conditions are right.

He holds that hatchery fed trout never recover from their civilization and are caught out easily. That after the habit is once established, they lose the very qualities with which nature has endowed them for their protection, and greedily take anything that bears the least resemblance to food.

He has planted hundreds of thousands of trout annually in streams of this vicinity gratuitously, just to improve the fishing, but he is going to abandon his hatchery, for no matter how vigorous the planting, it is barren of results. This he ascribes to the depletion of the timber which lets the sun into the water, warming it to a temperature that trout cannot possibly survive.

Tests of Four-Mile Run, on which the hatcheries are located, and before the removal of the timber one of the most ideal streams in the country, during the extreme warm weather last year during low water, showed it to be 73 degrees, while 70 degrees is deemed fatal to trout.* Until these lands, recently stripped of their heritage of timber, now passed fortunately into the hands of the State Forestry Commission, are reforested by nature and science so they will grow shade sufficient to protect the water from the sun's rays as of yore, and prevent its high temperature, Mr. Harrison is convinced that further planting will be futile and will probably indulge no more in it.

WILLIAM LINCOLN SHEARER.

*Much depends on the character of the water. Trout will live in water whose temperature is 75 to 80 degrees, provided it is well aerated.—EDITOR.

Kansas City Bait- and Fly-Casting Club.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 8.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* At our recent annual meeting, N. F. Noland was elected President; U. H. Hosterman, Vice-President; C. H. Cheney, Captain; Messrs. F. B. Robinson, W. L. Rock and E. M. Meier, Directors for 1912.

Mr. Bramhall brought up the subject of a challenge trophy, and we decided to offer a solid silver cup open to challenge by any member of the N. A. S. A. C. A committee is drawing up rules, etc., which I will outline to you in due time. Our club is in a most flourishing condition, every member a caster and an angler. The Park Board has promised us a couple more platforms and a shelter house, and before the season is over we hope to see Spring Valley Lake an ideal casting pool.

GEO. L. ROBIRDS, Secretary.

An Insect Repellent.

WORCESTER, Mass., March 29.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I have just returned from a two months' trip in the South, one month of which I spent fishing in Florida. On my return home I spent the first few evenings in reading the back numbers of FOREST AND STREAM which had accumulated during my absence.

In your issue of Dec. 30 a correspondent asks for information as to insect pests, etc. Personally I have never been greatly troubled by

any bugs, insects or flying things except mosquitoes and redbugs. To protect myself from the mosquitoes I use a repellent that is the best of any I have ever seen. I have used it for black flies and mosquitoes in Maine and Canada and find it works equally well in Florida. Here is the formula: Vaseline, 3 ounces; camphor gum, ¼ ounce; oil pennyroyal, 2 drams; oil lavender, 1 dram; carbolic acid, 10 drops.

As to the redbugs I doubt if there is any way to keep them off, but if one is bitten by them, most any oil or grease will give relief. My guides use kerosene oil and it works well. One of my sons was in Panama for two years and he and his companions used wheel grease, but the suriest way to kill the bug (which buries under the skin) is to use ether. I carry a small bottle in my kit and an application of ether on absorbent cotton is an infallible remedy.

CHARLES A. ALLEN.

Anglers' Club of New York.

THE first step toward the accomplishment of one of the original intentions of the charter members of the Anglers' Club of New York has been taken. This is the securing of a home for the club. A comfortable room has been secured at 50 West Seventy-seventh street, which is used as headquarters, and where members can store their casting outfits if they so desire. It is but a short distance from the club platform on the large lake in Central Park near the Seventy-seventh street entrance, and as there is a restaurant on the premises, the arrangement is convenient for members.

The club recently purchased a four-ounce, a five-ounce, a nine-ounce and a salmon fly-rod; a bait-casting rod, with lines, reels and all necessary equipment for the rods. These are kept at headquarters and may be taken to the lake for practice by any member, provided he returns them at the end of his practice.

As a member may permit his friends to practice with these rods, and as they are accessible to all, the plan is working well, for it encourages those who do not own rods of certain types to practice with them and in this way obtain all-round practice. Practice with surf rods is not permitted on the club platform because of its proximity to walks and seats in the park.

A Casting Tournament Proposed.

A MOVEMENT is on foot in Washington to arrange for a fly- and bait-casting tournament to be held there in the near future. We have made the suggestion to the promoters—the W. F. Roberts Company, 1413 New York avenue—that a club be organized and affiliation with the National Association arranged for. If anglers residing in Washington will communicate with William P. Bowie of that firm, no doubt the matter can be arranged. There are many anglers in that city who doubtless would be glad to join such a club, not only for the practice, but to become acquainted with other anglers.

Casting Club of France.

IN the tournament held on March 28-31 in Paris, strong winds prevented the making of any records in fly-casting. With the 70 gramme weight M. Decantelle cast 98½ metres, and M. Weissmann cast 62½ metres with the 15 gramme weight.



NATURAL HISTORY

March Bird Notes.

By the first of March the oblong, flattened buds on the dooryard elm were perceptibly swollen. The tops of the poplars on high, rocky banks glistened in the increasing light, the buds on the most forward trees displaying their little sheaves of silvery down. The south slopes were partly bare and the creek hummed and pulsated under the ice. Early in the morning there was a diffuse, rosy light on the drifted snow along the western hill, although the source of it was not yet visible. I heard the legato piping of nuthatches and the downy woodpecker marking excellent time on his

in song at rare intervals in May or early June high in air, balancing on vibrant wings and finally falling like an arrow to the field. While the latter bird is evidently the prairie horned lark that sometimes nests as far east as the valley of the Hudson, I have wondered if the lark of our March uplands in the northern shore lark, for good authorities have not credited it with a song here in the States.

On the 17th of the month, with one of the boys, I went to the woods to get two or three woodpeckers' nests to replace those about the house that the downy woodpecker had maliciously scuttled during the winter. The creek was once more musical but not free from

from the wood-pile with his simple, cheerful strain.

The bluebirds and robins, it appeared, were wiser than the blackbirds and song sparrows, for on the 21st a cold northeast snowstorm, followed by another on the 24th, obliterated most signs of spring. On the morning of the 26th the thermometer registered zero, probably the lowest temperature ever recorded in this locality so late in March. Snow buntings were seen again in the fields. Tree sparrows, redpolls and purple finches were more numerous about the house than ever. Many song sparrows and juncos, and a solitary and distinguished-looking fox-sparrow joined the flock.

Warmer days came at last. The March snow melted rapidly and aided not a little in disintegrating the foundation of firmer snow and ice on which it rested. The creek, smothered and shrunken since the storm of the 21st, again found voice. The ice did not break up and pile



THE CREEK IN SPRING.

Photographs by Mrs. Christman.

drum. All signs indicated the prompt advent of spring and the punctual return of birds.

But a covering of snow and sleet again sealed the fields. The tree sparrows reappeared with the recurring cold, the lonely redpoll found a few friends afield and brought them in, and the pair of purple finches increased to a flock of five or six. The tropic color of the male redpolls and finches seen in the snowy garden redeemed the blustering days.

I heard the first shy warbling of the shore or horned larks on March 4, a week after their first appearance. These birds are common along our upland roads, while the fields are yet covered with snow, running and flying up again and again ahead of passing teams, and tiring of this at last wheeling out into the fields, uttering a single sorrowful note. Sometimes on mild or sunny days one will alight on the roadside wall, or, if the road is unfenced, on some bare stone or clod a rod or two away, warbling meanwhile like the grasshopper sparrow, a fine, furtive strain. They usually disappear in early April.

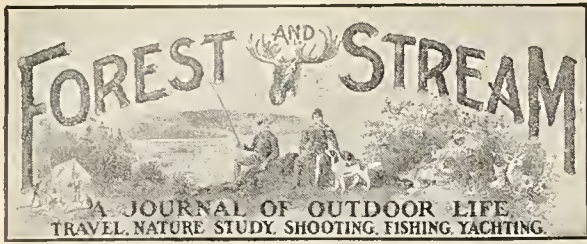
This lark, while similarly marked, seems lighter colored than the one that I have heard

ice, and the water ran smoothly over the polished surface. It was winter under the evergreens still and everywhere on north slopes, but the snow had disappeared among the oaks and poplars on the south side of Bill Williams' hill, and the dry leaves rustling under our feet sent forth a faint but memorable fragrance. The chipmunk was out, and the woodchuck, too, had felt the change, opened his door, scraped the winter's debris from the threshold and sharpened his teeth and claws on the nearest sapling. We heard the whispered chirp of tree sparrows skulking in the edge of the woods, and the strong voice of the crow proclaiming, or so we thought, a new era, from his lookout on one of the old pines. Then far away the call of a red-winged blackbird as he journeyed up the little branch to the swamp. From the top of the dead ash beyond the railroad, where he at last descended, was a sorry outlook, for thick, submerged ice still covered his domain of bog and flag. Nor was this the only spring bird we heard that day. Later, while we made ready the nests for the bluebirds, now a week or more overdue, and for the highholes, the first song sparrow of the season greeted us

along the alternate levels as in previous years, but gradually wore away. By the last of the month the creek ran free. Every brook and rill contributed its mite to the inspiring commotion. Every nook of the wild valley was filled with the sound, awakening all dormant things to renewed life and vigor. The clay banks, the dark cliffs of slate and gray walls of stratified rock dripped and poured the released fluid. The very smell of the roiled flood refreshed and sharpened the senses. The first freshet of spring, the sap of the earth streaming down the unhealed wounds gouged by the old glaciers.

A number of meadow larks had been seen as early as the 19th, and a bluebird and robin reported in nearby places. As yet we had heard only the blackbird and song sparrow, but when I went out of the house on the morning that the fox-sparrow departed, a bluebird descended, as it were, out of the sky and alighted in the top of the dooryard elm, where its mate had already preceded it, and a robin in the butternut ushered in the belated spring with livelier joy and fresher hope than ever.

WILL W. CHRISTMAN.



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Advertisements should be in our hands by the Monday morning previous to date of issue in which they are to be inserted.

THE OBJECT OF THIS JOURNAL

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

—FOREST AND STREAM, Aug. 14, 1873.

THE NEW YORK CONSERVATION LAW.

ON Monday last, on the eve of opening day for trout fishing in the southern counties of New York State, Governor Dix signed the new conservation law, which went into effect at once. The trout season was the subject of greatest moment everywhere, for April 16 was the opening date until the time was postponed to May 1 by the Governor's pen, thereby overturning the plans of many anglers who were waiting, hand baggage in hand, so to speak, for the coming of the 16th and a little vacation after a long and trying winter.

It was unfortunate that less than one day's notice of the change was given protectors and anglers, and it is probable that scores of persons who would not voluntarily violate the law were fishing for trout on Tuesday in places where news spreads slowly. Indeed, there was a persistent rumor in the Catskills that the new law would not go into effect until next year. On the other hand, it is believed that May 1 is early enough for trout fishing throughout the State, particularly in years like the present one, which has been cold, so that only the destructive bait fishing is likely to prove successful until such time, as the water warms and the trout begin to look to the surface for their food. The minimum length limit for trout remains as before, six inches. It should be seven, as proposed. No fishing license is required and wild bass and trout cannot be sold.

The protector force is increased to 125, which

is a very important change for the better, as it gives thirty additional protectors. Deer shooting is limited to two bucks only for each person in the open season, and as these bucks must have horns at least three inches in length, it is believed that a little more care than has heretofore been employed will govern the actions of greenhorns in the woods.

The same regulations as were incorporated in the Bayne law apply to the sale of foreign game, and to the sale of domestic game raised for the market. There will be no spring shooting, but the bag limit of twenty-five waterfowl for each person or forty for two or more persons shooting in company is still too large.

Heretofore great dissatisfaction has existed among sportsmen who go to other States for the deer shooting, over the restrictions against passing them through New York city. For example, men who shoot two bucks in Maine, and who bring them, properly tagged, out of that State in the open season there with the intention of taking them to their homes in New Jersey or elsewhere, have only been permitted to pass them through New York city by courtesy of the protectors, who have declined to take advantage of their lawful right to seize game that has been bought and paid for in another State, and which the owner must have a moral, if not a legal right, to take with him to his home, even though the season is closed in this State. Under the new law he can do this until New Year's day.

THE CASE OF THE STARLING.

THE Harrisburg correspondent of the Philadelphia Press says:

The game wardens in Pennsylvania have been instructed to keep a sharp watch for flocks of English starlings, and to kill them on sight, in order to prevent the predacious British bird from becoming a pest like its cousin, the sparrow. Starlings, thus far, have appeared only in Bucks and other eastern border counties, not far from New Jersey, and the numbers have not been great.

If this is true, perhaps Secretary Kalbfus will enlighten us as to the grounds for the commission's snap action. The preponderance of testimony on the starling is favorable so far, hence it is a trifle early to establish a dead line around Pennsylvania. The crow we have always had with us, but to-day we are still asking each other for opinions as to the good and evil done by the crow. How, then, can any man or small group of men pass judgment on the starling when its habits here in America are not generally known, and when those few persons who have had opportunities to study it assert stoutly that, if it has some bad habits, it also has good ones.

The brown trout of Europe—the trout of Izaak Walton—has become a fixture in America, but in many places it is still held responsible for real and fancied scarcity of native trout. While there is no denying that every angler prefers brook to brown trout, not a few of them shut their eyes to the fact that there is good fishing for brown trout in streams that have been so much abused that the native trout cannot exist in them. In short, with *farlo* we have trout fishing; without this species there would be none at all in many waters.

We hold no brief for the starling or the brown trout, but we do believe that a conviction should follow, not precede, a fair trial. In the case of trout it is not conclusive to assume that, in waters where both brown and brook trout are planted, and the brown trout thrive

while the brook trout disappear, that the brown trout have eaten the natives. Better evidence is needed, and yet few efforts are made to keep a record of water temperatures in waters in which *fontinalis* do not thrive. It is generally known that the brook trout is to a certain extent cannibalistic, and evidence is given at times to prove that *farlo* has similar depraved tastes. One is condemned because it is an alien, while the sins of the other are forgiven because it is a native. That is human nature, but it is not good logic. The better way is to give alien birds and fishes a trial. And yet, there are the carp and the English sparrow. Because there has been no help for it they have been tried and found wanting, but they seem to thrive on persecution, and will probably remain a thorn in the nation's flesh.

Meanwhile, the starling is increasing so rapidly that it is to be doubted whether it would be possible to exterminate it now.

In another part of this issue is printed a portion of the testimony and arguments presented at the recent hearing in Washington before the Congressional Committee on Forest Reservations and the Protection of Game on the subject of migratory birds. To the proposition the objection most often heard is that it would be unconstitutional, but the scores of endorsements of the plan that are a part of the record of the hearing, but which lack of space forbids quoting at this time, show that men of all walks in life have agreed that, as States have failed properly to protect our migrants, it is only a question of time before the Federal Government must supervise or regulate the shooting of wildfowl.

THE Virginia Audubon Society has started a campaign of education to insure the enactment of a game law in 1914, for a State Game Commission and a hunting license. It is proposed to copy the Alabama game law closely. To this end the treasurer of the society, M. D. Hart, Box 107, Richmond, Va., invites sportsmen, practical farmers, bird lovers and all other persons interested, to send him expressions of opinion for or against the plan. Such letters, Mr. Hart believes, will have great weight with Virginians who do not favor the desired reforms, or who are as yet undecided. Circular letters in which these expressions of opinion will be embodied will be sent broadcast over Virginia.

LAST week we recorded the fact that the New York Legislature had appropriated a sum of money to reimburse the three codifiers of the new fish and game law for the work they performed for the Conservation Commission. Two of the members of that committee are attorneys, and no doubt entitled to compensation for their time and work. The third, John B. Burnham, president of the American Game Protective and Propagation Association, offered his services gratuitously and will not accept one-third of the sum appropriated. We are glad to be able to make this correction of a wrong impression, and to do so voluntarily.

GOVERNOR WILSON has signed the bill recently passed by the New Jersey Legislature, prohibiting the carrying and use in the woods or on the waters of that State of any gun or rifle capable of being fired more than twice without reloading.

YACHTING

Ticks from the Ship's Clock.

The directors of the Lakewood Y. C., of Cleveland, accepted the resignation of Carl Hershing, chairman of the regatta committee, and appointed in his place Oscar Peterson, last year skipper of the syndicate R. boat Lakewood. He has selected four active racing men to serve on committee with him. George Monahan, of the cruisers; Dick Herig, of the 18-footers; Henry Wood, of class R, and Howard Smith, of the catboat division.

Two official association measurers of racing yachts have been elected by the Narragansett Bay Yacht Racing Association. Ernest L. Arnold is the newly chosen association measurer of sail yachts, and Herbert M. C. Skinner is the new association measurer of power boats.

The schooner Karina, owned by Robert E. Todd, which captured the Brenton's Reef cup from the Atlantic, Wilson Marshall, owner, last summer at Newport, is to try against time across the Atlantic this spring and with new sails and good spars and an excellent overhauling it is probable that she will bore holes in the records of the Atlantic, Westward and other craft that ranged across the Atlantic in times past.

Uniform Racing Numbers.

At the last meeting of the Yacht Racing Association of Long Island Sound an amendment to the existing rule was adopted, more clearly defining how numbers and distinguishing marks on racing yachts shall be carried. The present rule, which is that put in force at the Atlantic Coast conference and ratified by all the clubs in that conference, allows an owner to carry his number almost anywhere but on the keel.

The amendment to this rule was suggested by Horace E. Boucher, of the Larchmont Y. C., supported by members of regatta committees who have experienced difficulty in distinguishing the yachts. The rule amends paragraph 7 of rule 5, as follows:

"Racing numbers with class letter or class distinction mark directly above them must be displayed on both sides of the mainsail. They must be painted in dark color and clean cut block type on rectangular pieces of canvas and securely attached to the sail, so that the bottom of the number will be on a horizontal line with the throat of the sail and midway between luff and leach and parallel to the waterline.

"The size of the numbers, letters or distinction marks shall be not less than 15 inches each in height for yachts of 30 feet and under waterline, and not less than 18 inches in height for yachts over 30 feet waterline."

Eight clubs were represented, among those present being President Stuyvesant Wainwright, Secretary James W. Alker, Frank Bowne Jones and Horace E. Boucher.

Narragansett Bay Y. R. A. Schedule.

THERE will be seventeen regattas open to power and sail yachts of all classes. The season opens with the usual Memorial Day race given by the Fall River Y. C.

The first race Saturday, Aug. 17, at the East Greenwich Y. C. The following Monday the yachts will race at the Rhode Island Y. C., Tuesday they will compete at the Edgewood Y. C., Wednesday at the Bristol Y. C., Thursday at the Fall River Y. C., Friday at the Conanicut Y. C. and Saturday at the Newport Y. C.

The season's schedule follows, the races counting for championships:

May 30—Memorial Day, open regatta off Fall River, Mass., Fall River Y. C.

June 1—Open regatta in East Greenwich Bay, East Greenwich Y. C.

June 8—Ladies' day, open regatta, off Edgewood, Edgewood Y. C.

June 15—Ladies' day, open regatta, off Pawtuxet, Rhode Island Y. C.

June 22—Open regatta, off Fall River, Mass., King Philip Boat Club.

June 29—Open regatta, off Bristol, Bristol Y. C.

July 13—Open regatta, off Edgewood, Edgewood Y. C.

July 20—Open regatta, off Washington Park, Washington Park Y. C.

Aug. 3—Open regatta, off Jamestown, Conanicut Y. C.

Race week:

Aug. 17—Open regatta in East Greenwich Bay, East Greenwich Y. C.

Aug. 19—Open regatta, off Pawtuxet, Rhode Island Y. C.

Aug. 20—Open regatta, off Edgewood, Edgewood Y. C.

Aug. 21—Open regatta, off Bristol, Bristol Y. C.

Aug. 22—Open regatta, off Fall River, Mass., Fall River Y. C.

Aug. 23—Open regatta, off Jamestown, Conanicut Y. C.

Aug. 24—Open regatta, off Newport, Newport Y. C.

Sept. 7—Open regatta, off Edgewood, Edgewood Y. C.

A Rubber Non-Sinkable Boat.

THE cuts printed herewith show skeleton hull of two models of a non-sinkable boat. The unusual feature of this craft is that it is built of rubber, hard rubber being used for frames. This is covered with sheets of rubber cloth in such a way as to form independent air compartments, which can be inflated or deflated, according to buoyancy required.

The inventor, Mr. J. Pastorel, of Asbury Park, N. J., claims that the rubber construction will withstand rough usage better than metal or wood because it will act like a hard rubber ball under pressure or shock, instead of splintering or denting. It also is claimed that the boat will be lighter than a craft the same size constructed of other material.

The deck of the boat is indicated at 6, and it is shown as having an opening or cockpit 8 surrounded by a coaming 7. The rudder is shown at 9 at the stern, and it is controlled by means of a tiller 10. A motor 11 having a propeller shaft 12, is used to supply the power to run the boat, but it is obvious that I may use sails or oars if desired.

The framework of the hull is covered inside with sections of rubber cloth 13, which are secured to the keel, the gunwale and the ribs.

These sections are made waterproof and airtight; and the adjacent edges of the sections are cemented together to avoid the possibility of leakage. The outside of the boat, on the other hand, from the lower edge of the gunwales down to the keel 1, is covered with sheets of rubber or other elastic material, shown at 14, and these sheets 14 must be both waterproof and airtight and capable of stretching to a certain extent when the boat is in use. These sheets 13 and 14 form a number of longitudinal air compartments between the ribs 5; and when these air compartments are filled with air, the rubber sheets 14 are forced outward, as shown in Fig. 2, thus greatly increasing the buoyancy of the boat.

Along the gunwales 4 are arranged compartmental tubes 15, also made of sheet rubber or some other material having the same properties; and 16 are valves which are employed to admit air to inflate the compartments formed by the sheets 13 and 14, and the compartments of the tubes 15 as well.

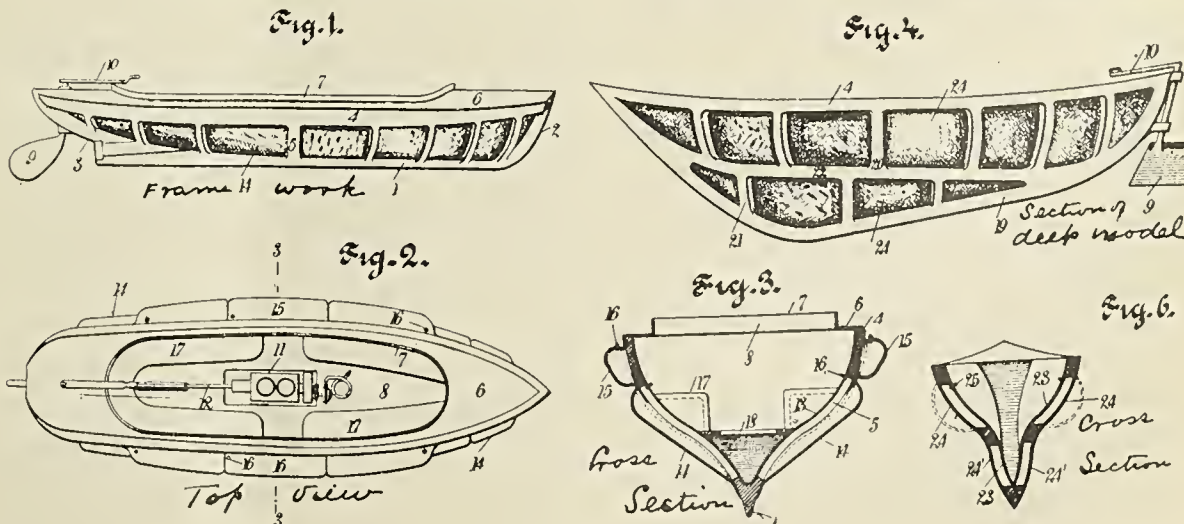
The seats are shown at 17, arranged along the sides of the cockpit 8; and 18 is a floor. The seats 17 may also be in the form of pneumatic cushions inflated by air the same as the air chambers at the sides of the hull.

Figs. 4 and 6 illustrate a boat having a hull made of a somewhat different shape. In this form a keel 19 is connected by means of ribs 21 to longitudinal brace 22 on each side, into which the keel merges at its opposite ends. These longitudinal braces 22 are connected by an upper series of longitudinal ribs 20 to the gunwales 4. The inside of the framework or hull is covered by means of sheets of rubber cloth 23, the same as the sheets of rubber cloth 13 on the other views. These sheets extend from the gunwale down to the keel; and the outside of the boat is covered with sheets of rubber cloth 25, which extend from the keel up to the longitudinal braces 22 on each side. From these braces 22 up to the gunwales 4 extend pieces of sheet rubber or other elastic material 24, the inside and outside sheets forming two series of longitudinal air chambers, one series being arranged above the other on each side of the boat, as plainly appears from Figs. 4 and 6. The sections of sheet rubber 24 and the sections of rubber cloth 23 and 25, are, of course, cemented together along adjacent edges to make the air compartments perfectly airtight; and whenever it is desired to increase the buoyancy of the boat the air is pumped into the upper series of compartments on each side of the boat through valves 25. This will stretch the sections of sheet rubber shown at 24, forcing them out into the dotted-line position shown in Fig. 6, and thus greatly increasing the amount of water displaced and the buoyancy of the boat.

Yachts Change Hands.

THE Hollis Burgess Yacht Agency has sold the 40-foot motor boat Hessian, owned by Commodore James A. Boyd, of the Savin Hill Y. C., to George B. Morrill, of Portland, Me.

The fast Sonder boat Eel, owned by Com-



modore E. W. Clark, of the Philadelphia Corinthian Y. C., to Ernest W. Dutton, of Brookline, Mass.

Motor Boating

Unique Handicapping Devised.

ANOTHER novel system for handicapping motor boats has been suggested in all seriousness, and if the racers were handled honestly the system should result in some good racing and dead heats would be frequent. The boats under this system are to race to a mark and return. They will line up as usual for the start, which is one gun, and naturally on the way out the fastest boat will at once take the lead if everything is working properly. A timer is to be stationed on the turning mark, and when the leader makes the turn he will fire a bomb which will make sufficient noise to be heard at the starting line and throw a puff of smoke into the air which can be seen a long distance. As soon as this gun is fired, every boat in the race will turn and speed back to the finish. The first boat at the turn is to get one prize and the first boat back another. The run out will establish the relative speed of the racers and make the handicap as perfect as possible and, should the race be true, the whole fleet should finish a dead heat.

Whether this system will be tried, remains to be seen. It has its merits, but it also opens the gate to jugglery. An unscrupulous owner could easily slow his engine down on the run out so that he would get more than his proper handicap for the run home. This, however, might be prevented by penalizing those boats that exceed their speed on the home run more than a small percentage or by disqualifying a boat that increases its speed after the turn has been made.

The handicap and time allowance question is causing much worry among those who are interested in motor boat racing. All sorts of schemes have been discussed to figure out a rule that will rate the racing craft equally and not allow some smart designer and builder to take an unfair advantage of the rule, but up to now no fair formula has been devised.

The executive committee of the American Power Boat Association has been busy since the return of President Koerner and the irregular work done at the last meeting is to be straightened out as soon as possible. There will be a meeting of the executive committee on April 23, when amendments to the by-laws and racing rules will be considered. After these have been accepted by the executive committee, a call will be issued for a meeting of the delegates and the proposed amendments will be sent to each delegate with the call. This was not done for the last meeting, although no amendment can be legally made unless a copy of the amendment has been sent to each delegate.

The hydroplane question, the measurement rule, time allowance question and probably the definition of an amateur will then be settled, for the coming season at least.—Sun.

Southern Motor Boat Regatta.

THE three-day regatta of the Jacksonville Power Boat Club was eminently successful, and a number of prominent yachtsmen along the North Atlantic Coast were entrants.

The first day, weather conditions were very bad. Nevertheless, although starting a little late, the program was carried out as originally scheduled. The first race was a 20-mile event for 24-footers. This was won by Vita, Jr., owned and steered by Commodore J. Stuart Blackton, of the Atlantic Y. C. His only competitors, Bug and Carolina II., were put out of the running through accident before the finish, Bug having broken a blade of her propeller, while Caroline II. got a pretty serious dent

through collision with a log or some other floating obstacle.

The second event—the 20-mile handicap for boats under a record of 25 miles or under—found as starters Impudence, Spray, Ruth K., Adelaide, Seminole, Vita, Diana and Jane S. This resulted in a tie between Vita and Jane S., with Ruth K. a close third. This event was run off the next day, resulting in a victory for Vita by a very small margin.

On the second day, the 20-mile "free-for-all" boats under 40 feet was won by Diana, owned by D. H. McMillan. Vita and Vita, Jr., won the next event, the 13 1-3 mile relay race. In the double-header for boats of the 26- and 46-foot classes, Vita, Jr., beat Thelma after a hard race, near the finish of which Thelma broke down.

On the third day, the first race was the 20-foot handicap for boats of the 22-mile class. Jane S. won this event, Vita second and Diana third. The next race was an event for Florida-built boats only; distance ten miles. Diana was very much superior to the other entries in this event, Seminole finishing second and Spray third. The special hydroplane race came next and was won by Vita with little effort. The last event of the day and the regatta was the open event for all classes. W. H. Snyder's Seminole won the event, with Diana second and Jane S. third. After the races, a banquet was given by the Jacksonville Power Boat Club, at which the prizes were presented.

The three days' races went off without a hitch, showing excellent management on the part of the regatta committee—L. A. Mitchell, Myron Howard, Charles A. Clarke and George E. Sheppard; handicapper and starter, A. T. Stevens; scorer, J. F. Lane, and last, but not least, the energetic and progressive secretary of the club, Francis P. L'Engle.

Canoeing

A. C. A. Membership.

NEW MEMBERS PROPOSED.

Western Division.—S. F. Durga, De Kalb, Ill., by F. B. Huntington; Elmer D. Becker, 1439 Winona avenue, Chicago, Ill., by Norman G. Stockdale; Harold G. Sperling, 1325 Winnetac avenue, Chicago, Ill., by A. W. Friese.

NEW MEMBERS ELECTED.

Atlantic Division.—6383, George E. Esselborn, 2342 Webster avenue, New York, N. Y.; 6384, Bertram M. H. Enemier, 125 Manhattan street, New York, N. Y.; 6386, Harold B. R. Laing, 225 Marble Hill avenue, Kingsbridge, N. Y.; 6387, William J. Marsh, 109 West 225th street, Kingsbridge, N. Y.

Central Division.—6385, John H. Teach, 88 Pascal, Buffalo, N. Y.

FISHING IN AUSTRALIA.

SOME fair-sized fish have been caught in the Goodrodigbee River, at Brindabella. recently. Mr. Henderson, of Sydney, says a Sydney paper, captured a very fine 4-pound fish at Bramina Creek, a couple of miles below the homestead, and on another occasion caught two weighing three pounds each in the dam. His average during the trip is about twenty per day. Dr. A. J. Brady and Dr. Marshall have been catching a lot of trout, and enjoying excellent sport. The river is in first-rate condition, and the favorite flies just now are the Coch-y-bondhu and coachman.

In spite of very unfavorable conditions, southerly weather and a lot of wind, very fair sport was enjoyed by Mr. H. K. Anderson at a part of the Queanbeyan River, situated about eighteen miles from Captain's Flat, and about five miles from Gingerra, where he joined W. Lomas, and A. Mayoh, on Dec. 23, and remained until Dec. 26, in a camp prepared for them by Mr. W. Bollard, himself a very keen

angler. On Dec. 22, snow fell. Christmas Day was the best fishing day of the trip, and some very nice trout, largest 5¼ pounds, were caught by Messrs. Bollard and Anderson, the Zulu being the most successful fly tried.

The river is simply alive with natural food—Crayfish, shrimps, caddis, frogs, tadpoles, etc.—and every fish opened was found to contain earthworms, which can be found anywhere in the river bed on turning over the stones. The river is very low at this point. Snags are so plentiful and water lilies and other weeds so thick that the odds are nearly 50 to 1 on a fish over five or six pounds, as it is, of course, impossible to hold him with orthodox fly fisherman's gear, which is, we are pleased to say, now employed by the majority of the local anglers, many of whom are becoming adepts in the use of the fly-rod. In describing the great size to which the fish in the Queanbeyan River grow, Mr. Bollard states that during last winter, in the Sherlock and Ballinafad, two small gravelly creeks running into the river, he saw trout of such dimensions as to be positively astounding—reaching well over 30 inches in length, with proportionate depth, in some cases working their way over the shallows, with nearly half their body out of the water, making up to some well-known spawning bed. Mr. Bollard's largest trout from the Queanbeyan River weighed over 8¼ pounds, but he assured the visitors that he has never caught a trout going anywhere near the size of the great rainbows which he saw last winter.

In every shallow, and in the creeks running into the river, traces of last season's "redds" are still to be seen, and the number of small trout which take refuge in every sheltered nook is really surprising—there are great shoals of this year's fry, darting about in search of food, and but for the cannibalistic propensities of *Salmo irideus* the Queanbeyan River would very soon be overstocked. A local angler fishing with a worm close above the crossing of the Michelago-road, recently, caught eight splendid trout between four pounds and six pounds in about an hour—he uses a sapling for a rod, for convenience in throwing out the line, but as a fish is hooked he "yanks" him out hand over hand. Fortunately sporting methods are rapidly gaining popularity, and this primitive style is now held up to ridicule by those who have become converts to the rod and fly. These, too, are the best water-bailiffs—they are keenly alive to the damage done by poachers, and are down on illegal fishing for trout, like a hawk on her prey.

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TRAP SHOOTING



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

Fixtures.

April 22-23.—Indianapolis (Ind.) G. C. J. G. Clark, Sec. May 1.—Syracuse, N. Y.—Onondaga G. C. G. M. Phillips, Sec'y-Treas., 213 Helen St., Syracuse, N. Y.

REGISTERED TOURNAMENTS.

April 23-24.—Spokane, Wash.—Washington State tournament, under the auspices of the Spokane R. and G. C. T. B. Ware, Pres.
 April 23-25.—Laurel, Miss.—Mississippi State tournament under the auspices of the Laurel G. C. Chas. Green, Pres.
 April 23-25.—Omaha (Neb.) G. C. F. T. Lovering, Sec'y.
 April 27-28.—Chicago (Ill.) G. C. E. B. Shogren, Sec'y.
 May 1.—Crete (Neb.) G. C. R. G. Spadt, Sec'y.
 May 2.—Jewell (Ia.) G. C. W. S. Hoon, Sec'y.
 May 2.—Dublin (O.) G. C. N. J. Dominy, Sec'y.
 May 2-3.—Kankakee (Ill.) G. C. E. F. Radeke, Sec'y.
 May 4.—Bethel, Conn.—Western Connecticut T. S. L. tournament, under the auspices of the Bethel G. C. C. K. Bailey, Sec'y.
 May 7.—Pittsburgh, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania Trapshooters' League tournament, under auspices of the Herron Hill G. C. Thos. D. Bell, Sec'y.
 May 7-8.—Vicksburg (Miss.) G. C. J. J. Bradfield, Sec'y.
 May 7-8.—Des Moines, Ia.—Hyperion G. C. W. E. Moyer, Mgr.
 May 7-8.—Columbus (Neb.) G. C. G. A. Schroeder, Sec'y.
 May 8-9.—Camden (Ark.) G. C. J. P. Wright, Mgr.
 May 8-9.—Columbus (O.) G. C. Lon Fisher, Sec'y.
 May 9.—Riverside, Ill.—National G. C. C. W. May, Pres.
 May 9.—Vergas (Minn.) R. and G. C. C. Scharf, Sec'y.
 May 9-10.—Charlotte, N. C.—Mecklenburg County G. C. E. P. Coles, Sec'y.
 May 9-10.—David City (Neb.) G. C. E. D. Taylor, Sec'y.
 May 14-15.—Adel, Ia.—Adel G. C. C. F. Clarke, Sec'y.
 May 14-16.—Columbus, Ga.—The Interstate Association's seventh Southern Handicap tournament, under the auspices of the Columbus G. C.; \$1,000 added money. The winner of first place in the Southern Handicap is guaranteed \$250 in cash and a trophy. Elmer E. Shaner, Sec'y-Treas., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 May 15.—Mt. Holly (N. J.) G. C. A. J. Dellette, Sec'y.
 May 15.—Spring Valley (Minn.) G. C. J. M. Carey, Sec'y.
 May 15-16.—Fairmont, W. Va.—West Virginia State tournament, under the auspices of the Fairmont G. C. Ed. H. Taylor, Sec'y.
 May 15-17.—Peoria, Ill.—Illinois State tournament, under the auspices of the Illinois State S. A. Robert Scholes, Sec'y.
 May 16.—Scranton (Pa.) R. & G. C. M. F. Bohn, Sec'y.
 May 17.—Nevada (Ia.) G. C. E. W. Scott, Sec'y.
 May 17.—Pottsville (Pa.) G. & F. P. A. Elvin I. Elliott, Sec'y.
 May 18.—Phillipsburg, N. J. Alert G. C. Edw. F. Markley, Pres.
 May 20-21.—Iowa City (Ia.) G. C. C. Bothell, Sec'y.
 May 21.—Milton Junction (Wis.) G. C. W. H. Smith, Sec'y.
 May 21-23.—Waco, Tex.—Texas State tournament, under the auspices of the Waco G. C. E. S. Forsgard, Mgr.
 May 21-24.—Sunbury, Pa.—Pennsylvania State tournament, under the auspices of the Sunbury-Selinsgrove G. C. J. W. Schoffstall, Sec'y.
 May 21-24.—Walla Walla, Wash.—Sportsmen's Association of the Northwest tournament, under the auspices of the Walla Walla G. C. P. P. Morrow, Pres.
 May 22.—Galion (O.) G. C. C. C. Mandeville, Sec'y.
 May 23.—Mt. Morris (Ill.) G. C. H. W. Cushing, Sec'y.
 May 23.—Portage (Wis.) G. C. J. Raup, Sec'y.
 May 23-24.—Waterloo (Ia.) G. C. J. F. Libby, Sec'y.
 May 23-24.—Lexington, Ky.—Kentucky State tournament, under the auspices of the Fayette G. C. F. C. Bell, Sec'y.
 May 23-24.—Delta (Colo.) G. C. R. A. King, Pres.
 May 24.—Stratford, Can.—Pastime G. C. Wm. Boles, Sec.
 May 24.—Norwich, N. Y.—Chenango County G. C. E. D. Borden, Act. Sec'y.
 May 25.—New Haven, Conn.—Western Connecticut T. S. League tournament, under the auspices of the New Haven G. C. Wm. F. Alcorn, Sec'y.
 May 27-30.—Salt Lake City, Utah.—Utah State tournament, under the auspices of the Salt Lake G. C. E. J. Miller, Sec'y.
 May 28.—Albia, Ia.—Monroe County F. & G. P. A. T. B. Perry, Jr., Sec'y.
 May 28-29.—Benton (Ill.) G. C. W. H. Foulk, Sec'y.
 May 28-30.—Omaha, Neb.—Nebraska State tournament, under the auspices of the Omaha G. C. F. T. Lovering, Sec'y.
 May 29-30.—Greensboro (Ala.) G. C. A. Lawson, Sec'y.
 May 29-30.—Wilmington, Del.—Delaware State tournament under the auspices of the Du Pont G. C. T. E. Doremus, Sec'y.
 May 30.—Cleveland (O.) G. C. F. H. Wallace, Sec'y.
 May 30.—Buffalo (N. Y.) Audubon Club. B. V. Covert, Pres.
 May 30.—Watertown (Wis.) G. C. B. H. Reick, Sec'y.
 May 30-31.—Sikeston (Mo.) G. C. W. H. Tanner, Sec'y.
 June 1.—Royersford (Pa.) G. C. F. A. Anderson, Sec'y.
 June 1.—Bunker Hill (Ill.) G. C. W. Fahrenkrog, Sec'y.
 June 3-6.—Haines Landing, Me.—Maine State tournament, under the auspices of the Mooseluemaguntic G. C. R. L. Spotts, Pres.
 June 4.—Pillow (Pa.) G. C. J. A. Bingaman, Sec'y.
 June 4-6.—Mexico, Mo.—Fifth annual State tournament of the Missouri State Trapshooters' Association,

under the auspices of the Audrain Country Gun Club, of Farber, Mo. Russell Glynn, Sec'y.
 June 4-7.—Dayton, O.—Ohio State tournament, under the auspices of the N. C. R. G. C. W. F. MacCandless, Sec'y.
 June 5.—Janesville (Wis.) G. C. L. L. Nickerson, Sec'y.
 June 5-6.—Aurelia (Ia.) G. C. Frank R. Welch, Sec'y.
 June 5-6.—Jacksonville (Ill.) G. C. J. A. Groves, Sec'y.
 June 5-7.—Webster, S. D.—South Dakota State tournament, under the auspices of the Webster G. C. John Sherbino, Sec'y.
 June 5-7.—Warm Springs, Ga.—Merriwether G. C. T. B. Slade, Mgr.
 June 6.—Wilber (Neb.) G. C. H. F. Magnusson, Mgr.
 June 6.—Coffeyville, Kans.—Forest Park G. C. Frank L. Ruthrauff, Sec'y.
 June 6-8.—Newark, N. J.—New Jersey State Sportsmen's Association tournament. Chas. T. Day, Sec'y.
 June 8.—Conde (S. D.) G. C. A. E. McMillan, Sec'y.
 June 8.—Utica, N. Y.—Genesee G. C. E. J. Loughlin, Sec'y.
 June 8.—Beaver Dam, Wis.—Recreation G. C. L. H. Zimmerman, Sec'y.
 June 8-9.—Brainerd, Minn.—Riverside G. C. H. L. Paine, Sec'y.
 June 10.—Ft. Wayne (Ind.) G. C. W. H. Scherer, Sec'y.
 June 10-11.—New Madrid (Mo.) G. C. D. R. Hunter, Sec'y.
 June 11-13.—Syracuse, N. Y.—New York State tournament, under the auspices of the New York State Sportsmen's Association. L. H. Schortemeier, Sec'y-Treas., 201 Pearl street, New York.
 June 11.—Washington, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania Trapshooters' League tournament, under the auspices of the Washington G. C. C. W. Peterson, Sec'y.
 June 11-13.—Sioux City, Ia.—Soo Gun Club. W. F. Duncan, Sec'y.
 June 12.—Brodhead (Wis.) G. C. J. B. Pierce, Sec'y.
 June 12-13.—Pine Bluff (Ark.) G. C. E. J. Voss, Sec'y.
 June 12-14.—Hickman (Ky.) G. C. S. L. Dodds, Pres.
 June 13-14.—Indianapolis (Ind.) G. C. J. C. Dixon, Sec'y.
 June 15.—Allentown, Pa.—Lehigh Valley S. A. Allen Heil, Sec'y.
 June 17-19.—Salida, Colo.—Colorado, New Mexico and Wyoming State tournament, under the auspices of the Salida G. C. W. G. Myers, Sec'y.
 June 18-19.—Barre, Vt.—Vermont State tournament, under the auspices of Barre G. C. D. M. Barclay, Pres.
 June 18-19.—Boise, Idaho.—Idaho State tournament, under the auspices of the Boise G. C. W. C. Tatro, Pres.
 June 18-21.—Springfield, Ill.—The Interstate Association's thirteenth Grand American Handicap tournament, on the grounds of the Illinois Gun Club; \$1,500 added money. The winner of first place in the G. A. H. guaranteed \$1,000 in cash and a trophy. Elmer E. Shaner, Sec'y-Treas., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 June 19-20.—Idabel (Okla.) G. C. F. C. Butler, Sec'y.
 July 20.—N. Lancaster, Mass.—Clinton G. C. W. J. June 22.—Long Hill, Conn.—Western Connecticut T. S. L. tournament, under the auspices of the Hillside G. C. Homer F. Sherman, Sec'y.
 June 22.—Newmanstown (Pa.) G. C. F. S. Rader, Sec'y.
 June 23-24.—St. Louis, Mo.—Blue Wing G. C. H. F. Grundman, Sec'y.
 June 25-26.—Du Bois (Pa.) G. C. E. W. Kelly, Sec'y.
 June 25-28.—Eugene, Ore.—Pacific Indians. F. C. Riehl, Sec'y.
 June 26.—Worcester (Mass.) Sportsmen's Club. Jay Clark, Jr., Sec'y.
 June 26-27.—Freehold (N. J.) G. C. M. W. Conover, Sec'y.
 June 27.—Hicksville (O.) G. C. W. B. Bricker, Pres.
 June 27-28.—Spencer (Ia.) G. C. G. O. Round, Sec'y.
 June 28.—Toledo, O.—West Toledo G. C. Geo. Volk, Sec'y.
 June 29-30.—New Athens, Ill.—Egyptian G. C. Jac. H. Koch, Sec'y.
 July 2-3.—Milan (Mo.) G. C. N. A. Mewmaw, Pres.
 July 3.—Catasauqua, Pa.—Bryden G. C. E. C. Jones, Sec'y.
 July 4.—Syracuse, N. Y.—Hunters' Club of Onondaga County. Chas. H. Stannard, Sec'y.
 July 4-5.—Marshall (Mo.) G. C. E. W. Brown, Sec'y.
 July 6.—Nicholson (Pa.) R. and G. C. L. A. Wright, Sec'y.
 July 6-7.—Swansea (Ill.) Country Club. W. C. Butts, Sec'y.
 July 9-11.—Fort Dodge, Ia.—Iowa State tournament, under the auspices of the Fort Dodge G. C. Jos. Kautzky, Mgr.
 July 9-11.—Little Rock, Ark.—Arkansas State tournament, under the auspices of the Little Rock G. C. Geo. W. Clements, Mgr.
 July 9-11.—Bradford, Pa.—The Interstate Association's seventh Eastern Handicap tournament, under the auspices of the Bradford G. C.; \$1,000 added money. The winner of first place in the Eastern Handicap is guaranteed \$250 in cash and a trophy. Elmer E. Shaner, Sec'y-Treas., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 July 11.—Marion (O.) G. C. D. A. Orr, Sec'y.
 July 11-12.—Warren (Minn.) G. C. D. Farrell, Pres.
 July 14-15.—Fargo, N. D.—North Dakota State tournament, under the auspices of the Gate City G. C. Albert E. Rose, Sec'y.
 July 16.—Butler, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania Trapshooters' League tournament, under the auspices of the Butler R. and G. C. S. G. Purvis, Sec'y.
 July 16-17.—Davenport, Ia.—Cumberland G. C. Harry Martens, Sec'y.
 July 17-18.—Wilmington, N. C.—North Carolina State tournament, under auspices of New Hanover G. C. J. H. Dreher, Sec'y.
 July 17-18.—Peoria (Ill.) G. C. C. L. Portman, Sec'y.
 July 17-18.—Sea Girt, N. J.—New Jersey State R. A. G.

July 17-18.—Seattle (Wash.) T. S. A. A. L. Hall, Sec'y.
 July 18.—Lorain (O.) G. C. J. P. Traxler, Sec'y.
 July 18.—S. Madison, Wis.—Triangle G. C. H. G. Waterman, Sec'y.
 July 20.—Danbury, Conn.—Western Connecticut Trapshooters' League tournament, under the auspices of the Pahquioque G. C. E. H. Bailey, Sec'y.
 July 21-22.—Bellingham (Wash.) G. C. O. H. Joy, Sec'y.
 July 22-23.—Crookston (Minn.) G. C. W. E. Rowe, Pres.
 July 23-24.—Paragould (Ark.) G. C. C. W. Stedman, Sec'y.
 July 24-25.—Mason City, Ia.—Cerro Gordo G. C. H. B. Madsen, Sec'y.
 July 25-26.—Warroad, Minn.—Minnesota State tournament, under the auspices of the Minnesota State Sportsmen's Association. Peter Alldrin, Sec'y.
 July 26.—Huntington (W. Va.) G. C. A. C. Martin, Sec'y.
 July 29.—Baudette (Minn.) G. C. A. M. Hoover, Sec'y.
 July 30.—Spooner (Minn.) G. C. M. D. Weeks, Sec'y.
 July 31.—Marion (Ia.) G. C. A. C. Maxwell, Sec'y.
 Aug. 1.—Plattsville (Wis.) G. C. F. J. Bridges, Sec'y.
 Aug. 6.—Belle Vernon, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania Trapshooters' League tournament, under the auspices of the Belle Vernon G. C. B. F. Daugherty, Sec'y.
 Aug. 6.—Durant (Ia.) G. C. Hugo Boldt, Sec'y.
 Aug. 6-7.—Lock Haven (Pa.) G. C. C. A. Jobson, Sec'y.
 Aug. 7.—Madrid (N. Y.) G. C. J. E. Thompson, Pres.
 Aug. 7-8.—Lindsay (Okla.) G. C. R. Robt. May, Sec'y.
 Aug. 7-8.—Springfield, Ill.—Illinois G. C. J. R. Leib, C. A. McDermand, Pres.
 Aug. 8.—Livermore (Ia.) G. C. J. H. Zigrang, Sec'y.
 Aug. 8.—Berwick (Pa.) R. and G. C. W. I. Shrader, Sec'y.
 Aug. 10.—Temple, Pa.—Hercules G. C. A. K. Ludwig, Sec'y.
 Aug. 10-11.—Chicago (Ill.) G. C. E. B. Shogren, Sec'y.
 Aug. 12-13.—Fayette, Mo.—Afro-American Trapshooters' League Grand Afro-American Handicap. T. H. Cohnon, Sec'y.
 Aug. 14.—Batavia, N. Y.—Holland G. C. Chas. W. Gardner, Sec'y.
 Aug. 14-16.—Kansas City, Mo.—The Interstate Association's Seventh Western Handicap tournament, under the auspices of the Kansas City G. C.; \$1,000 added money. The winner of first place in the Western Handicap is guaranteed \$250 in cash and a trophy. Elmer E. Shaner, Sec'y-Treas., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Aug. 20-21.—Sioux Falls (S. D.) G. C. A. Olson, Sec'y.
 Aug. 23.—Sandusky, O.—Ye Oak Meadow G. C. Ira C. Krupp, Sec'y.
 Aug. 27-29.—Portland, Ore.—The Interstate Association's seventh Pacific Coast Handicap tournament, under the auspices of the Portland G. C.; \$1,000 added money. The winner of first place in the Pacific Coast Handicap is guaranteed \$250 in cash and a trophy. Elmer E. Shaner, Sec'y-Treas., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Sept. 2.—Ogdensburg (N. Y.) S. A. J. M. Morley, Sec'y.
 Sept. 2.—Bridgeport, Conn.—Western Connecticut Trapshooters' League tournament, under auspices of the Sea Side G. C. Earl R. Lewis, Sec'y.
 Sept. 5.—London (O.) G. C. H. L. Hildinger, Sec'y.
 Sept. 9-10.—Evansville, Ind.—Indiana State tournament, under the auspices of the Recreation G. C. Geo. A. Beard, Cor. Sec'y.
 Sept. 10.—McKeesport, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania Trapshooters' League tournament, under the auspices of the Youghiogheny Country Club. R. J. Caughey, Sec'y.
 Sept. 10-13.—Denver, Colo.—Rocky Mountain Interstate Sportsmen's Association; \$5,000 added money. Ambrose E. McKenzie, Mgr.
 Sept. 17-20.—Atlantic City, N. J.—Westy Hogans of America tournament. Bernard Elsesser, Sec'y.
 Sept. 18-19.—Bloomington, Ill.—McLean County G. C. C. A. McDermand, Pres.

DRIVERS AND TWISTERS.

The annual championship shoot for members of New York Athletic Club will be held at Travers Island, Saturday, April 27.

Ohio State shoot is scheduled for June 4 to 7 inclusive, under auspices of N. C. R. Gun Club, Toledo. Program will be ready in a few days.

During the summer the sliding handicap shoots at Bergen Beach Gun Club will be discontinued, and instead, practice shoots will be held every Saturday afternoon.

Says Secretary H. F. Wilkinson: "The Roanoke Gun Club will hold an all-day shoot on July 4, which, however, will not be registered with the Interstate Association."

North Caldwell (N. J.) Gun Club will hold a shoot to-day, beginning at 1 P. M., and on May 4, the third shoot for Frank Hall trophy will be banded here. William Kussman is Secretary of the club, and will gladly give any information desired.

A ten-man team match will be shot to-day between Montclair Gun Club and Somerville Country Club, at Somerville. Montclair has among its stars, C. W. Billings, also of N. Y. A. C.; Geo. Batten, Louis Colquit, Geo. W. Boxall, Stanley Severel, J. C. Atwater, Frank Barnes, Edward Winslow, C. L. Bush and I. Seymour Crane.

The prediction has been made that there will be more shooting around Cincinnati this season than for a number of years, and the club officers are planning to do their share toward the fulfillment of this prophecy.

Things look encouraging for trapshooting in Terre Haute, Ind. The new house of the Terre Haute Rod and Gun Club will be formally opened with a tournament, date of which has not yet been set.

Teddy Doremus, Secretary, Du Pont Gun Club, has sent out a very nifty invitation, in which appears the following information: "You and your friends are cordially invited to witness the race for the E. C. cup, which represents the inanimate target championship of the world, between Geo. L. Lyon, of Durham, N. C., holder, and Lester S. German, of Aberdeen, Md., challenger, on the grounds of the Du Pont Gun Club, Wilmington, Del., May 4, and also to take part in a 100-target race.

Northern Kentucky Gun Club.

THINGS looked very lively and old-time-like at the grounds on April 14, sixteen shooters taking their places on the firing line during the afternoon and keeping the trap boys busy until nearly dark.

The weather was delightful, a trifle unseasonably warm, but shooters and spectators enjoyed being able to sit out of doors again, and made no complaint of the heat. The wind was variable, and at times got the boys guessing on the targets, but this only made the contests more interesting, and the good scores were all the more creditable.

The much-advertised team match between Hammerschmidt and Johnson, and Dameron and Irwin, proved an easy victory for the latter team, which finished with 22 targets to the good. The teams will shoot a return match on the Cincinnati Gun Club's grounds in the near future, and the result will not be quite so one-sided, for neither Hammerschmidt nor Johnson were in their usual form to-day.

There was a close race between the professionals, German and Le Compte going up against Squier and Young. The latter lost the match by 4 targets. After the first round, the former team went to the front and kept there to the end.

There was a three-cornered match between Medico, Luverne (Gould) and Walker, at 25 targets, handicap of added targets, for a colored picture of the famous setter Count Gladstone. The match resulted in a tie, as follows: Medico (3) 25, Luverne (5) 25, Walker (6) 25. In the shoot-off, no handicap, Medico won with a straight score; Luverne 23, and Walker 19.

The friendly rivalry between Irwin and Johnson resulted in a match at 25 targets, which was won by the latter on a score of 23 to 20. They will try conclusions at the next shoot.

Luverne and J. B. C. also settled a friendly dispute in a match at 50 targets, the former getting the best of it on a score of 42 to 36.

The afternoon's sport was brought to an end with a couple of events at doubles. Out of 24 pairs, German scored 37, which was high; Le Compte and Squier each

scored 31; Hammerschmidt 33. Irwin shot at 10 pairs and scored 9.

The club will give the first of its monthly shoots on April 21, using the N. C. R. Gun Club system, which has given good satisfaction in Dayton and attracted a large number of shooters. It is hoped that the attendance here will prove the wisdom of the step. The club wants to please the shooters first, last and all the time, and the officers are working to that end to the best of their ability.

Table with columns: Events, Targets, L Gerinan, C A Young, L J Squier, C O Le Compte, Ike, Turner, Hack, Williams, Walker, Hammerschmidt, Dameron, Johnson, Irwin, J B C, Medico, Luverne. Includes Match, 100 targets and Team match, 100 targets.

Boston A. A.

BOSTON, Mass., April 13.—The conditions were excellent at the regular shoot of the Boston A. A. R. A. Faye won leg on Barbey trophy with 49; F. H. Richards won take-home trophy with a straight score with the aid of an allowance of 10; The J. B. Hunter trophy was tied for by F. H. Richards, S. A. Ellis and J. E. Lynch on full scores of 100. Scores:

Record on the Barbey trophy: R A Faye, S A Ellis, J L Snow, J E Lynch, *R Burns, *E A Staples, C B Tucker, *C F Marden, W B Farmer, F H Richards, O R Dickey, *P E Osborne, C B Clark, *W F Clarke. Includes Take-home trophy and Record on J. B. Hunter trophy.

Atglen Gun Club.

ATGLEN, Pa., April 11.—The day was perfect, except a stiff breeze. Some excellent shooting was done. The attendance was most excellent, and the shoot was one of the nicest ever pulled off in this "neck of the woods."

Table with columns: Shot at, Broke, B Hull, J Stevens, H Johnstone, V Williams, W Benner, J Englert, C O Williams, M Rose, G Cleveland, C Newcomb, M F Morris, E Stockton, Professionals: H Worthington, L R Lewis, N Apgar, E Holloway, J F Anthony, F P Jebb, H H Sloan, J Martin, F Coleman, H Minker, R Pyle, E M Lensering, W Fiels, J Conner, J Witmer, H H Stevens, W Joslyn.

The Du Pont Gun Club.

WILMINGTON, Del., April 14.—Breaking 97 out of his 100 targets, in the match for the State championship, W. S. Colfax successfully defended the title and won from A. B. Richardson, of Dover, 97 to 93. Despite the unfavorable weather conditions, Colfax and Richardson shot in championship form. The men shot by rounds as follows:

Table with columns: Colfax, Richardson. Scores: 23 25 24 24-97, 23 23 23 24-93.

In the double-target events Victor du Pont and H. H. Lukens were high with 25 targets. The competitors shot in five squads. Victor du Pont broke 92 of his 100, and J. G. Kelly, 93.

Class A was won by D. J. Dougherty, 24 out of 25. Class B by N. K. Smith, 23. Class C by William Coyne, 24, and Class D by R. S. Robinson, 19.

R. S. Wood won the Class D challenge cup from D. A. Grier, by a score of 31 out of 50. Grier, the holder, broke 25.

The scores were: T. E. Doremus 17, W. A. Joslyn 21, L. Mathewson 15, A. B. Richardson 23, W. Edmanson 21, E. du Pont 22, L. Moore 12, J. G. Highfield 22, E. A. W. Everett 22, J. A. McKelvey 16, J. S. Hossinger 15, J. B. Grier 9, C. Lednum 16, J. W. Matthews 17, W. S. Colfax, Jr., 23, A. F. Hickman 21, H. H. Lukens 19, W. F. Jensen 10, L. H. Hoopes, Jr., 14, N. K. Smith 22, T. Martin 19, A. Bird 19, W. M. Hammond 20, T. W. Mathewson 14, W. J. Highfield 13, L. L. Jarrel 15, W. G. Wood 19, W. Coyne 24, R. S. Wood 18, G. Shaffer 18, P. D. Guest 19, J. W. Anderson, Jr., 20, R. S. Robinson 19, W. A. Casey 16, L. C. Lyon 22, Victor du Pont 19, H. P. Carlton 22, E. E. du Pont 20, E. A. Dodds 12, A. Barker 3, S. G. David 18, N. Jackson 19, J. T. Skelly 23, G. H. South 19, C. H. Simon 13, Dr. Patterson 19, Dr. H. Betts 14, H. D. Black 8, L. Beatson 15, W. G. Porter 9, Z. H. Lofland 14, D. J. Dougherty 24, J. Spring 12, W. Winchester 21, W. Tomlinson 21, A. F. du Pont 18.

Indianapolis Gun Club.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 13.—Conditions to-day were of the "made-to-order" sort, and the contestants were in such good form that 50yd. targets were made to look easy to the bystander. Noteworthy scores were those of Parry (96) and Moller (95) in the special race for spoons. Each posted two straights, Edmanson one.

Shooting for the cup in strings of 20 was under a fixed distance handicap the first time up, and thereafter one's score in any event will indicate his distance in the next, except that 16yds. will be the minimum.

Practice: Shot at, Broke, Parry, Moller, Edmanson, Dixon, *Hymer, Britton. Includes Shot at, Broke, Neighbors, Folland, Golden, Lewis, Blessing.

Scores in the cup and spoon matches were as follows: No. 1 was the cup match, 40 targets; No. 2, the spoon event, 100 targets:

Events: 1 2, Parry, Moller, Edmanson, Dixon, *Hymer, Britton. Includes Events: 1 2, Neighbors, Folland, Golden, Lewis, Blessing.

Registered Tournaments.

THE following tournaments have been registered with the Interstate Association during the week ending April 13:

- May 24.—Stratford, Can.—Pastime G. C. Wm. Boles, Sec.
June 28.—Toledo, O.—West Toledo G. C. Geo. Volk, Sec'y.
July 17-18.—Wilmington, N. C.—North Carolina State tournament, under auspices of New Hanover G. C. J. H. Dreher, Sec'y.
July 17-18.—Sea Girt, N. J.—New Jersey State R. A. G. C. H. G. Aspell, Sec'y.
July 20.—N. Lancaster, Mass.—Clinton G. C. W. J. Tedford, Sec'y.
July 30.—Spooner (Minn.) G. C. M. D. Weeks, Sec'y.
July 31.—Marion (Ia.) G. C. A. C. Maxwell, Sec'y.
Aug. 6.—Durant (Ia.) G. C. Hugo Boldt, Sec'y.
Aug. 7.—Madrid (N. Y.) G. C. J. E. Thompson, Pres.
Aug. 8.—Livermore (Ia.) G. C. J. H. Zigrang, Sec'y.
Aug. 12-13.—Fayette, Mo.—Afro-American Trapshooters' League Grand Afro-American Handicap. T. H. Cohron, Sec'y.

ELMER E. SHANER, Sec'y-Treas.

Chesapeake Gun Club.

THE members of the Chesapeake City Gun Club held their monthly shoot at Toy's Park, April 6. H. Everett won the silver tablespoon, breaking 23 out of 25, which, with his handicap of 9, gave him 32, while "Cliff" Hoover, of baseball fame, broke 25 straight, his handicap of 5 making 30. Cliff won the silver dessert spoon.

Table with columns: G N Bennett, W Stevens, H Everett, C Ellison, H Kibler, Chas Stevens, T Rasner, M Toy, C Hoover. Includes Wm Arrants, N Bouchelle, W A Brown, H Howard, J Bouchelle, J Harris, R H Rees, G Bakeoven, V Buckworth.

J. LUPFER, Sec'y.

New York Athletic Club.

TRAVERS ISLAND, N. Y. April 13.—C. W. Billings offered decided encouragement to-day in the possibilities of the American trap team at Olympic games. In the gun-below-elbow style he broke, cleanly, 93 out of 100 targets. High gun trophy in the regular program went to D. F. McMahon with 84 breaks.

April cup, handicap, 25 targets: A. E. Ranney (2) 24; G. F. Pelham (3) 24; D. F. McMahon (2) 22; R. R. Debacher (5) 22; T. Lenane (5) 22; C. W. Billings (1) 20; W. B. Ogden, (1) 19; J. Meyer (0) 18; A. P. Walker (7) 16.

Shoot-off of tie: A. E. Ranney (2) 24; G. F. Pelham (3) 21.

Spring cup, handicap, 25 targets: J. I. Brandenburg (6) 25; G. M. Thomson (3) 25; T. Lenane (5) 25; D. F. McMahon (2) 24; W. B. Ogden (1) 24; A. E. Ranney (1) 23; G. F. Pelham (3) 21; R. R. Debacher (5) 20; C. W. Billings (1) 9; A. P. Walker (6) 16; J. Meyer (0) 8.

Shoot-off of tie: J. I. Brandenburg (5) 25; G. M. Thomson (3) 24; T. Lenane (5) 24.

President's cup, handicap, 25 targets: J. I. Brandenburg (5) 25; D. F. McMahon (2) 25; G. M. Thomson (3) 24; T. Lenane (5) 24; C. W. Billings (1) 22; G. F. Pelham (3) 22; A. E. Ranney (1) 21; W. B. Ogden (1) 21; R. R. Debacher (5) 16; A. P. Walker (6) 15.

Shoot-off of tie: J. I. Brandenburg (5) 22; D. F. McMahon (2) 21.

Brandenburg cup, handicap, 25 targets: G. F. Pelham (3) 23; T. Lenane (5) 22; W. B. Ogden (1) 22; J. I. Brandenburg (4) 21; G. M. Thomson (3) 21; D. F. McMahon (2) 21; C. W. Billings (1) 20; A. E. Ranney (1) 20; A. P. Walker (6) 20; R. R. Debacher (5) 15.

Billings cup, handicap, 25 targets (Olympic rules, gun below the elbow and two shots): C. W. Billings (1) 23; R. R. Debacher (5) 22; A. E. Ranney (1) 22; G. M. Thomson (3) 21; J. I. Brandenburg (4) 20; D. F. McMahon (2) 7.

Won by R. R. Debacher; C. W. Billings not a competitor. Shoot-off of tie: R. R. Debacher (5) 21; A. E. Ranney (1) 20.

Take home cup, handicap, 25 targets: T. Lenane (5) 24; D. F. McMahon (2) 24; A. P. Walker (6) 24; C. W. Billings (1) 23; R. R. Debacher (5) 23; G. F. Pelham (2) 23; G. M. Thomson (3) 23; W. R. Ogden (1) 22; W. R. Ogden (1) 22; J. I. Brandenburg (4) 21; A. E. Ranney (1) 17.

Shoot-off of tie: T. Lenane (5) 25; D. F. McMahon (2) 23; A. P. Walker (6) 23.

High gun trophy, scratch, 100 targets: D. F. McMahon 84, A. E. Ranney 83, W. B. Ogden 82, C. W. Billings 77, T. Lenane 76, G. F. Pelham 78, R. R. Debacher 53, A. P. Walker 39.

Crescent Gun Club.

WHITE HOUSE, N. J., April 13.—The Crescent Gun Club pulled off a most successful shoot here to-day. Twenty shooters from Somerset and Hunterdon counties were on hand to win the championship of these two counties, and 3,500 targets were thrown during the afternoon, and considering the day, several creditable scores were made. Besides the sweeps, the special features were the individual and double championship, open to shooters of Hunterdon and Somerset county. Such a hard fight for shooting honors has never taken place on these grounds. Up to the last event at least seven gunners had a chance to win the individual honors. R. C. Stryker, of the local club, pulled out ahead with 90. Ed. Wyckoff, of East Millstone, was right at his heels, followed by Harry Gano, of Pattenburg, and Thos. Howard of Peapack.

In the championship at doubles, ten pairs, Markley Holjos, of Pattenburg; E. Tingley, of North Plainfield; E. Gardner, of Bernardsville, and R. C. Stryker, of White House, were the contenders. Holjos and Tingley slipped up in the last half, and Stryker tied Gardner with 14. In the Shoot-off Stryker broke 14 to Gardner's 13.

The two cups will be put up for open competition within forty days.

The scores:

Reg. Dbls.	Reg. Dbls.
E Fingley 94	H Stockton 90
R Stryker 111	F Hill 28
E Gardner 88	J Wermeta 88
E Wilson 88	E Gary 95
T Howard 95	F Jackson 69
M Holjies 54	E Wyckoff 100
H Gano 97	G Cramer 54
Harley Gano .. 67	D Landon 69
H Miller 73	M Appgar 16
B Lindsley 94	J. Crammer, Jr. 66

Shoot-off, ten pairs:
Stryker 14 Gardner 12
R. C. STRYKER.

Fairmont Gun Club.

FAIRMONT, W. Va., April 13.—The regular shoot of the Fairmont Gun Club was held at Westchester, W. Va., to-day.

Arrangements have been made to call in the E. C. cup and shoot it in open competition before the West Virginia State shoot. This will take place on May 14. The competition is open to all, both amateurs and professionals, and we hope to have an entry of at least 25. Out of town shooters had better write to the Fairmont Gun Club and secure rooms for the State shoot.

Programs of the shoot will be mailed about April 30, showing \$500 added money.

Targets:	50 25p	Targets:	50 25p
W Wiedebusch....	41 44	G M Lilley.....	32
E H Taylor.....	48 40	W E Johnson....	34
J W Hawkins.....	40 34	J M Rapp.....	20
		Ed. H. TAYLOR, Sec'y.	

Official Averages for 1912.

THE following has been issued by the Interstate Association:
The yearly averages for amateurs will be computed as follows:

First—The original contest will be based on 1200 or more single targets shot from the 16yd. mark at registered tournaments held prior to Oct. 1, 1912, and apply to all amateurs who have made an average of not less than 88 per cent. at said number of targets.

Second—All amateurs who qualify in the original contest must further contest at 800 single targets shot from the 16yd. mark at the Post-Season tournament.

Third—All amateurs who contest at the Post-Season tournament will start on an equal footing in the yearly averages, regardless of the percentages made by them in the original qualifying contest.

The yearly averages for professionals will be computed as follows:

Not less than 2000 single targets must be shot from the 16yd. mark, and this only at the Southern Handicap, Grand American Handicap, Eastern Handicap, Western Handicap, Pacific Coast Handicap, and Post-Season tour-

naments given by the Interstate Association.

The Post-Season tournament will be given on Oct. 15-18. All amateurs who have on Oct. 1 made an average of not less than 88 per cent. on 1,200 or more single targets shot from the 16yd. mark at registered tournaments held in 1912, will be eligible to take part in the Post-Season tournament.

Hyde Park Gun Club.

HYDE PARK, April 13.—West was high gun here to-day with 64 out of 75. Leever followed with 48 out of 50. The scores:

Events:	1	2	3	4	Total
Targets:	15	15	20	25	64
West	12	13	17	22	64
Leever	14	14	20	..	48
Rugg	14	12	18	..	44
Dull	12	14	18	..	44
De Mar	12	14	17	..	43
Schaefer	12	12	16	..	40
Redus	10	10	15	..	35
Frohliger	21	21



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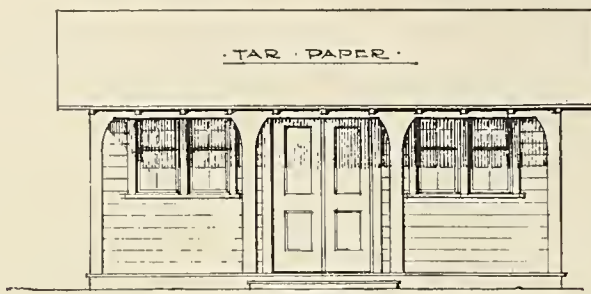
Five shots—Three to get the Cripples. Each separate shot under absolute control of the trigger finger. The action is simple, powerful and sure. Part of the recoil, ordinarily absorbed by the shooter's shoulder, is used to operate the mechanism. Not one single ounce of muzzle energy is lost. Handles the heaviest loads with least punishment. Handles all loads with equal ease and safety, and—a solid wall of steel stands between the shooter's face and the firing chamber always. As a repeater it is better balanced—quicker pointing—faster. As a single-loader it is simpler to operate. The simple completeness of the take-down permits ready cleaning of the barrel from the breech. The take-down screw is large and easily handled. Taken down the *Remington-UMC* Autoloading Shotgun measures 32 inches over all. Costs a little more because it is worth a little more.

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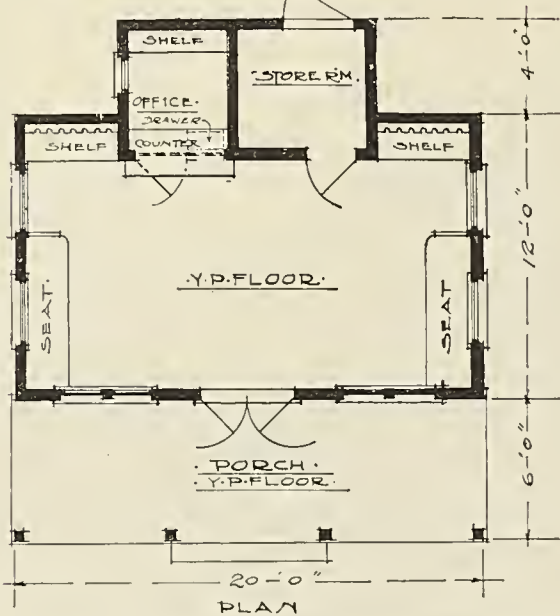
We reproduce two more house plans, one at \$300 and one at \$1,000. Blue prints and working plans of either sent free to any club upon request. Published by courtesy of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company.



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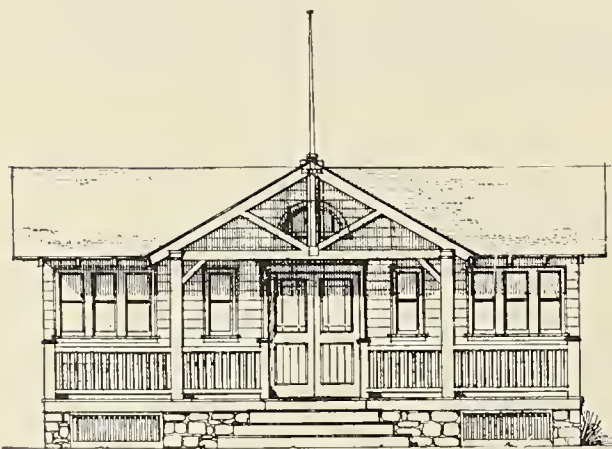
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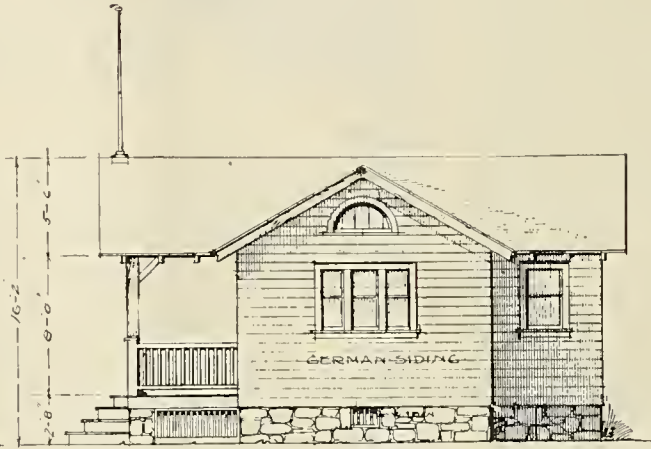
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Scale 1/4 inch = one foot.

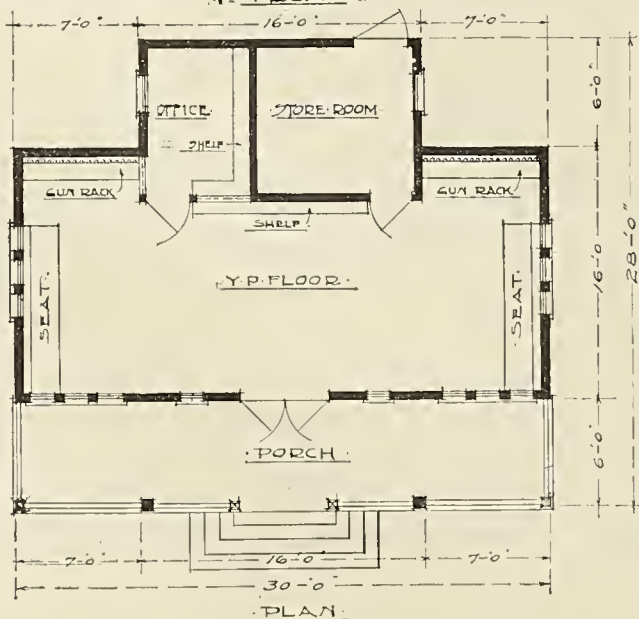
THIS HOUSE COMPLETE, \$300.



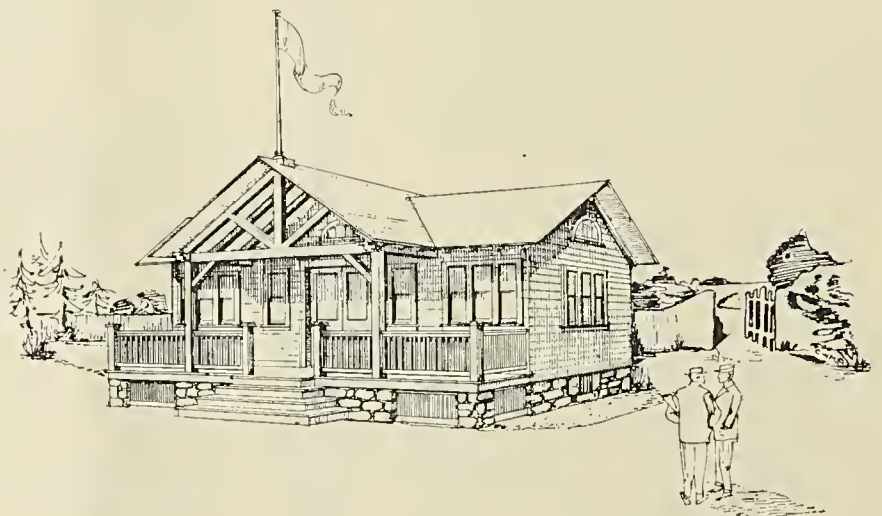
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Scale 1/4 inch = one foot.

AN ELABORATE HOUSE AT \$1,000.

Moberly Gun Club.

MOBERLY, Mo., April 10.—The two-day tournament yesterday and to-day was well attended. Results follow:

	First Day.		Second Day.	
	Shot at.	Broke.	Shot at.	Broke.
C Eaton	150	138	150	139
Wm Ridley	150	137	150	137
W L Mulford	150	135	150	138
A C Connor	150	138	150	129
B Lewis	150	134	150	128
C Floyd	150	128	150	133
C B Clapp	150	126	150	124
M Shoop	150	112	150	136
I C Davidson	150	124	150	123
I W Owings	150	119	150	126
C Martin	150	108	150	110
A Lawrence	150	106	150	105
W E Hulet	150	94	150	112
*E R Hickerson	75	55	...	...
*L R Hulen	45	34	...	...
*Chas Smith	45	31	...	...
*A E Owings	30	16	15	14
*L W Mosher	15	12	...	...
B R McVey	45	36	...	...
Professionals:				
G W Maxwell	150	145	150	136
W R Crosby	150	138	150	140
A Mermod	150	139	150	138
A Killam	150	138	150	138

The following were extra events and were divided Jack Rabbit percent. system, with one cent for each target thrown in each event, including professionals; 10 cents for each target missed, and \$5 added by the club, going to make up the purse, divided 50, 30 and 20 per cent. All received 10 cents for each target scored:

Professionals:				
Mermod	45	42	45	44
Crosby	45	43	45	42
Maxwell	45	43	45	41
Killam	45	40	45	43
Amateurs:				
Eaton	45	42	45	42
Shoop	45	44	45	39
Mulford	45	42	45	42
Floyd	45	41	45	38
Davidson	45	41	45	38
Connor	45	39	45	39
Lewis	45	42	45	39
Clapp	45	37	45	39
Ridley	45	39	45	39
Owings	45	34	45	40
Martin	45	33	45	34
Mosher	45	25	...	...
Lawrence	45	30	...	...
Wickerson	45	38	...	...

L. R. HULEN, Sec'y.

Manhasset Bay Y. C.

PORT WASHINGTON, L. I., April 13.—The invitation shoot here to-day was one of the most successful in the club's history. The attendance was large, with New York Athletic, Larchmont and Westchester Country Club conspicuous by their absence. Every other important club within easy traveling radius had representation. N. M. Graham, of Oakland Golf Club, and R. B. Pell, of Manhasset Bay Y. C., tied for winners, each with a full score. Mr. Graham shot from a 25-bird handicap, while Mr. Pell had a start of 20. In actual breaks, H. M. Brigham, of Crescent A. C., was high with 92, followed by H. L. Hoyt, Jr., and W. S. Silkworth, each with 90. The day was good for target shooting with very little wind.

Invitation shoot, handicap, 100 targets: N. M. Graham (25) 100; R. B. Pell (20) 100; D. V. Smith (25) 97; H. L. Hoyt, Jr., (6) 96; W. L. Silkworth (6) 96; J. P. Fairchild (16) 95; J. W. Alker (16) 95; H. M. Brigham (4) 96; O. Kepler (16) 94; C. M. Gould (20) 93; J. H. Vanderveer (4) 93; A. Pierce (25) 93; H. T. Lee (6) 92; J. F. James (8) 92; Clinton R. James (8) 91; C. W. Berner (16) 91; G. E. Brower (20) 90; S. Isaacs (10) 90; J. W. Ellison (20) 90; F. S. Hyatt (12) 90; J. H. Hendrickson (4) 90; I. O. O'Rourke (22) 88; D. Provost (18) 88; C. H. Foster (6) 88; P. Von Boeckman (6) 87; C. S. Gunther (6) 86; F. Long (6) 86; A. V. Suydam (8) 86; B. D. Loomis (16) 86; E. C. Bell (12) 86; J. C. Meyer (15) 85; John Martin (4) 85; H. O. Allyn (8) 84; R. Howland (25) 84; G. A. Fairfield (25) 83; W. Simonson (6) 83; H. Funk (20) 82; S. O. Richards (25) 78; H. F. Fessenden (25) 77; B. F. Parsons, Jr., (20) 75; Dr. Cleghorn (20) 75.

Professional shoot, 100 targets, scratch: H. Welles 93; Captain Doe 80, C. Von Lengerke 69, T. A. Davis 69, and H. F. Langhorn 63.

Mt. Airy Gun Club.

MT. AIRY, Md., April 8.—Tournament was shot under difficult conditions. The weather was fair, with a gale from the north. Scores follow:

Shot at. Broke		Shot at. Broke	
Ridgley	150 99	Crobert	150 107
Brown	150 92	Wood	150 81
Purdum	150 87	Watkins	150 78
Griffith	150 92	Albert	150 71
Williams	150 110	Fisher	150 66
Eyler	150 113	Taylor	150 75
Holland	150 110	Wanty	150 97
Jenkins	150 109	Leister	150 109
Leland	75 38	Reifsnider	150 95
Bond	45 27	Baughman	150 104
Etchison	150 86		
Professionals:			
Hawkins	150 129	Storr	150 128
Lewis	150 85	Stevens	150 116

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You can't buy a safer, faster, harder, a more even shooting or a better keeping load than Winchester "Leader" smokeless powder shotgun shells. For field, fowl or trap shooting, they are in a class by themselves, and give entire satisfaction in any make of shotgun. The results they give are due to their patented construction and the careful and exact manner in which they are loaded. The patented Corrugated Head used on Winchester shells is an invaluable feature. It absorbs the shock of the powder explosion and takes the strain from the paper tube instead of localizing it, as the old English method of metal lining does. That's why "Leader" shells are stronger and less apt to cut off at the mouth of the cup than shells made according to English ideas of long ago.

The Red Shell With the Patented Corrugated Head

Cleveland Gun Club.

CLEVELAND, O., April 12.—The Cleveland Gun Club tournament, held Wednesday April 10, was one of the nicest little shoots ever held on the club grounds, twenty-seven shooters taking part in the same, and some record-breaking scores being made by both professionals and amateurs. The weather conditions were just right for the sport. The shoot was the Washington's Birthday tournament, which was to be held Feb. 22, but was postponed owing to the severe weather conditions.

J. E. Doolittle was the amateur daddy of the day with the fine score of 179 out of 190, but was pushed hard by R. W. Ewalt, of Youngstown, who was just 3 birds out of the way with a score of 176, and Hogen with 174. All three were high gun winners. J. R. Taylor looked after the professional end of the game, and made a score of 186 out of 190. Mr. Clancy was not high gun, but he did some great shooting in the last end of the tournament, going better than 100 straight. Pop Heikes was also going some, dropping only 7 birds in 190.

The out-of-town shooters were Ewalt, Sloat, Witmer, Hansen, Knapp, Mowry, Barr and Harris, and each one of them left an order for dinner for the tournament on May 30, which will be 100 strong on that day.

Mr. Krupp, the manager of the Sandusky Gun Club, was with us, but not just up to his old time record, owing to duck shooting, which he has been doing. He says ducks and bluerocks don't look alike over a man's gun, and then again the trap houses of the Cleveland Club are not as high as the trap houses of the Sandusky Club. But Ira will get on to it after he finds the spot. Scores:

Shot at. Broke		Shot at. Broke	
Doolittle	190 179	Hansen	190 144
Ewalt	190 176	Krupp	190 134
Hogen	190 174	Mowry	150 126
Archer	190 169	Ban	150 126
Rogers	190 166	Freeman	150 118
Brown	190 165	Telling	150 117
Sloat	190 161	Herbster	160 77
Witmer	190 159	Rockwell	100 74
Weeden	190 156	Harris	90 65
Stevens	190 154	Bell	75 44
Brainard	190 144	Gould	45 27

Professionals:					
J R Taylor	190	186	Chamberlain	190	173
Clancy	190	183	North	150	122
Heikes	190	177			

F. H. WALLACE, Mgr.

“steel where steel belongs”

Peters Shells

Win N. Y. Athletic Club Tournament Honors, April 3-4

Mr. H. W. Kahler, shooting PETERS Factory Loads, tied for **HIGH AMATEUR AVERAGE, 324 ex 360.**

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Roanoke Gun Club.

ROANOKE, Va., April 14.—The regular weekly shoot of the Roanoke Gun Club was held Saturday afternoon on the club grounds, with a large and enthusiastic attendance. A high wind, with occasional showers of rain, made shooting somewhat difficult, the shooters' scores suffering accordingly. It was the pleasure of the club to have with us E. H. Storr, who we trust will take occasion to visit us often during the season. The club is always glad to welcome the representatives of the different powder and shell companies, and we hope a number of them will visit us during the year.

The weekly prizes were won by the following:
Scratch Class—First, P. T. Jamison; second a tie between A. M. Shepherd and S. S. Scholl.
Class A—First, H. C. Elliott; second, J. B. Cumbie.
Class B—First, C. E. Armstrong; second, B. J. Fishburne.
Class C—First, C. C. Blankenship.

The following scores were made, all shooting at 50 targets, except Storr, who shot at 100: Jamison 49, Shepherd 45, Scholl 45, Howard 44, Watson 44, *Storr 87, Hunt 43, Bloxton 43, Armstrong 41, M. S. Battle 41, Elliott 40, Walters 38, J. B. Cumbie 38, Wilkinson 38, Fishburne 38, E. W. Poindexter 37, Blankenship 37, Price 37, Jones 36, Hooper 36, J. W. Poindexter 36, Bringman 35, L. G. Richards 34, Quinn 34, Moore 32, Boyd 32, Mahoney 31, Dyer 31, Dalby 30, Reamer 30, MacFerrin 30, D. W. Richards 28, Fisher 28, Lightner 19, Jennings 16.

Bushong, official referee. H. F. WILKINSON, Sec'y.
*Professional.

The Southern Handicap.

THE Interstate Association's seventh Southern Handicap tournament will be held at Columbus, Ga., May 14, 15 and 16, under the auspices of the Columbus Gun Club.

Columbus has for many years been known as the “Lowell of the South,” and the great cotton mills in the city now operate over a quarter of a million spindles in the manufacture of the staple. Its industries, however, are not confined to the manufacture of cotton, but include about ten large fertilizer plants, some of the largest iron works in the South, and many other important manufacturing enterprises.

Situated as it is at the head of navigation of the Chattahoochee River, it enjoys uninterrupted steamboat communication with the Gulf of Mexico over a route full of scenic beauty. North of and within the limits of the city are the falls of the Chattahoochee, and these provide the power which operates, through electrical development, nearly all of the factories of the city, besides furnishing the power necessary to operate the street car service, domestic and city lighting, etc.

Seven lines of railroads radiate from the city of Columbus, thus furnishing ample facilities for freight and passenger traffic and insuring low rates of freight on the commodities used locally.

In the city proper and within two miles of the center of the city, there are over 40,000 souls, all reached by the first-class electric car lines. There are many points

of interest in and around the city, and these, with the many large manufacturing plants, will afford the sight-seer a pleasant time in their inspection.

Columbus combines with its great industries and commercial activities, an innate love of clean, healthful sports. It had the pleasure of holding the fifth Southern Handicap in 1910, and enjoyed the distinction of having the largest entry list in that event of any of the Southern handicaps yet held. Its record of that year bids fair to be considerably eclipsed in the present year.

The Columbus Gun Club, under whose auspices the 1912 Southern Handicap will be held, is one of the oldest and liveliest of the Southern gun clubs. Its membership is composed of the best business and professional men of the city, and the members are enthusiasts in the trapshooting world, and numbers of them participate in similar events in different parts of the country.

The grounds of the Columbus Gun Club are situated at the foot of the main street of the city, and are reached by the cars from the center of the same in four or five minutes. They are equipped with every convenience, and with the knowledge acquired during the 1910 Handicap, the coming event promises to be as near perfection as a great tournament can be. Street cars pass all of the leading hotels at short intervals, affording rapid transfer to the grounds of the club.

The Columbus Gun Club extends to its friends and to sportsmen generally a most cordial invitation to attend the Southern Handicap of 1912, at Columbus, on May 14-16, and promises a pleasant time while in the city.

Mulberry Grove Gun Club.

THE Mulberry Grove Gun Club entertained two former members, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Ingram, on April 10, and while they have not kept in practice, yet went away with the best score. Mrs. Ingram was greatly handicapped with a strange and larger gauge gun, but made a creditable score, getting 12 out of 25.

Weather conditions were ideal for the first time in the history of the club. But the disagreeable weather has so far failed to have any effect on the attendance of the members, a majority of them shooting each week, and sometimes wading snowdrifts from one to three feet deep in order to get to the grounds.

Weekly shoots for the handsome Du Pont trophy have been regularly carried on throughout the winter, a complete account of which will appear in a later issue of FOREST AND STREAM.

To-day's scores at 25 targets each, were: Mrs. J. W. Ingram 12, J. W. Ingram 17, F. E. Martin 16, Dr. Poindexter 13, O. T. Davis 12, Ed. Hartley 12.

F. E. MARTIN.

Queens C. C.

QUEENS, L. I., April 13.—Two interesting stake events and many practice shoots were decided over the traps to-day at Queens, L. I. The most important event was a shoot for the Chapman cup at 50 targets. The event was won by B. H. Nathaway with a total of 43. The Daley trophy was won by J. M. Kissam.

Analostan Gun Club.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14.—The members of the Analostan Gun Club had a very bad afternoon to shoot yesterday. The day was dark and cold and a strong cross-wind made the shooting extremely difficult. Mr. J. A. Anderson was a visitor, and did some good shooting. Scores:

	Shot at.	Broke.	Doubles.	Shot at.	Broke.
Huseman	135	87	24	11	
Ford	125	109	..	..
Green	110	70	..	..
Anderson	100	89	22	17	
Peck	100	86	22	13	
Monroe	100	83	48	30	
Parsons	85	68	36	25	
Barber	85	52	38	23	
Kirkpatrick	80	59	44	26	
George	80	58	..	..
Lattrell	80	53	44	25	
Bohnke	50	41	..	..
C. S. Wilson	50	39	..	..
M. Taylor	50	38	..	..
Barnes	50	32	..	..
Perkins	50	31	..	..
Woodworth	50	27	..	..
Wenner	50	20	..	..

MYLES TAYLOR, Sec'y.

Ye Oak Meadow Gun Club.

SANDUSKY, O., April 14.—Some more of those “ducking targets,” but a thing of that sort never stops Bert Taylor for a minute. His shooting yesterday was phenomenal.

For the championship pin, at 75 targets, the scores were: Taylor 63, Krupp 49, Zinn 45, Dr. Parker 44, Kuebler 41, Donahue 38, Dr. Graefe 30 out of 50.

Scores made in the match for J. F. Donahue loving cup, at 25 targets: Taylor 25, Krupp 18, Parker 16, Zinn 14, Graefe 14, Kuebler 13, Donahue 12.

Sikeston Gun Club.

SIKESTON, Mo., April 12.—Out of 50 clay pigeons the following scores were made to-day: H. B. Pottinger 46, C. Marshall 40, W. H. Tanner 40, W. Leslie 39, J. E. Dover 37, E. C. Matthews 35, T. M. Miller 34, Dr. D. E. Sawyer 33, C. H. Yanson 26.

The Sikeston Gun Club holds practice contests every Friday at 1 P. M. Visiting friends cordially invited.

WM. H. TANNER, Sec'y.

Marine and Field Club.

BATH BEACH, L. I., April 13.—Four shoots were decided over the Bath Beach traps of the Marine and Field Club to-day. E. H. Lott again was the big winner of the day, taking a leg on the April cup, and winning two club trophy shoots. J. H. Emanuel, Jr., was the other winner.

Jersey City Gun Club.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., April 13.—Fifteen shooters were out at the Saturday afternoon shoot of the Jersey City Gun Club to-day and shot at over two thousand targets, but owing to the very strong wind, the scores were all very low. G. H. Piercy landed on top for the day, finishing with 81 per cent. H. H. Harvey was next with 80 per cent. Dave Engle played third fiddle to the tune of 77 per cent., which is very unusual for Dave, who is most always up on top or near it. Probably the most remarkable score was made by Dannefelter, Jr., who has shot at targets only once before to-day, and notwithstanding the unfavorable conditions, turned in some scores that compared very favorably with some more of us that have been shooting the clays ever since they were first made.

On April 20, we are going to have a special treat in the shape of a match between G. H. Piercy and E. E. Hallinger at 100 targets, and as the details have finally been completed after several weeks of negotiations, and as both shooters are now in the pink of condition, all the members are looking forward to a battle royal between the two stars of our club.

The scores follow:

Shot at.		Broke		Shot at.		Broke	
Piercy	175	143		Dr Groll	175	108	
Mattle	150	87		Dannefelter, Jr.	100	46	
Engle	125	97		Harvey	100	80	
Hallinger	175	126		Clay	100	64	
Dixon	100	66		Timp	75	34	
M C Lemore	125	93		Jones	100	51	
Huggins	125	55		Bird	100	62	
Shannon	175	133					

SECRETARY.

Bergen Beach Gun Club.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., April 9.—From the 18yds. mark J. F. Simonson made high gun at Bergen Beach to-day. His score was 46 out of 50. H. H. Shannon, of Jersey City Gun Club, was one behind. The scores:

Distance handicap, 50 targets:

J F Shannon, 18.....	46	W L Skidmore, 16 ...	37
H H Shannon, 18.....	45	C A Brown, 16	36
H Montanus, 16	43	J Voorhees, 18	36
D Sauer, 18	43	O Baker, 16	35
A V Suydam, 18.....	43	R Metz, 16	35
Dr Wellzmler, 18	41	T Davis, 18	35
C R James, 18	41	R Schneider, 16	35
P Von Boechman, 19..	40	W L Groll, 17	34
A E Gunther, 18	40	G Remsen, 19	33
C Medler, 18	40	B Hamilton, 16	32
H Welles, 19	39	Dr Word, 16	32
C Ferguson, 16	39	Dr Duffield, 16	32
J Fanning, 19	39	R Randolph, 16	31
J F James, 18	38	H W Dryere, 18	31
R Morgan, 18	38	T Short, 16	30
J S Thompson, 17	38	P Moeller, 16	30
W J Simpson, 18	38	T Dannefelter, 16	26
T Goughan, 17	37	H T Freeman, 16	20
H D Bergen, 18	37	K Wood, 16	17

Gaithersberg Gun Club.

GAITHERSBERG, Md., April 10.—The attendance at our tournament to-day was small, only sixteen gunners taking part. Scores:

Shot at. Broke		Shot at. Broke	
Etchisen	150 107	Griffith	150 117
Chrabat	150 125	Purdum	150 121
Viers	150 116	Watkins	150 80
Cummings	150 112	Stubner	150 131
Godfrey	150 98	Hershey	75 51
Eyler	150 127		

Professionals:

Hawkins	150 138	Stoor	150 136
Lewis	150 111	Stevens	150 135

Smith Gun Club.

NEWARK, April 13.—The most interesting event to-day was a 25-bird match between O. E. Bedford and J. E. Leslie. Both men tied, each breaking 10 out of the 25. In the shoot-off to decide the final winner, Leslie came out on top by breaking 15 against 13 by Bedford. In addition to the match, some interesting sweepstakes were shot off. In this style of shooting Harry Higgs, E. Townley, William Hassinger, B. M. Shanley, Jr., and others put up good scores. The only clean scores of the afternoon were made by Harry Higgs and E. Townley, each breaking 25 straight.

Montclair Gun Club.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., April 13.—In the shoot for the club trophy at the Montclair Gun Club to-day, I. Seymour Crane was the winner after a tie with C. L. Bush and Edward Winslow. The scores in the first round were:

Bush	2 25	Crane	5 25
Winslow	5 25		

In the shoot-off the result which gave Crane the leg was as follows:

Crane	2 25	Winslow	6 23
Bush	5 24		

Stamford—Greenwich.

GREENWICH, Conn., April 13.—We had a team shoot here to-day with the crack bunch from Stamford Rod and Gun Club, and they treated us without any feeling whatever. They beat us by 25 targets and didn't seem to be worried at any stage of the game as to what the result would be. It was only a question of how many. The final total was 460 to 485.

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Rifle and Revolver

U. S. R. A. Indoor Matches.

THE ties between the cities in the Indoor League contest of the United States Revolver Association have been shot off, and the final classification made. Clubs finishing in a class lower than that in which they were listed last year are not eligible to prizes. This hard luck befalls Boston, St. Louis, Shell Mound, Providence, Seattle, Youngstown and Chicago. The final standing of the clubs is as follows:

- Class A—1. Portland; 2. Springfield; 3. Manhattan; 4. Golden Gate (San Francisco, Cal.).
- Class B—1. National Capital; 2. Spokane; 3. Federal (Boston); 4. Philadelphia.
- Class C—1. Columbus; 2. Los Angeles; 3. Boston; 4. Pittsburgh.
- Class D—1. St. Louis; 2. Providence; 3. Myles Standish (Portland, Me.); 4. Shell Mound (Emeryville, Cal.).
- Class E—1. Oakland; 2. Chicago; 3. Baltimore; 4. Osborn (Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.).
- Class F—1. Seattle; 2. Youngstown; 3. Belleville; 4. Citizens (Rochester, N. Y.).

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

Du Pont Gun Club, Rifle Dept.

WILMINGTON, Del., April 14.—At yesterday's meeting of the Rifle Department of the Du Pont Gun Club the scores were: D. Appleby 234; J. T. Buch 216, 229, 235, 218; C. T. Martin 170; N. K. Smith 123; H. S. Hammond 239, 231, 216, 225, 233. The pistol scores were: D. Appleby 83, 85; L. C. S. Dorsey 78, 83.

Rifle Note.

"The Pittsburgh Revolver and Rifle Club were so pleased with the showing made in the indoor matches the past winter," writes B. M. Bray, its secretary, "that a meeting was held on April 5 and Mr. George J. Knight was elected President; Dr. D. A. Atkinson, Range Master; Bert M. Brae, Secretary-Treasurer. We have since rented ground in West View, and the work of erecting a house at the firing point, digging a pit at a 200yd. rifle range, is under way. We will have 20, 30, 50 and 75yd. revolver ranges also, and invite all the shooters in western Pennsylvania to visit, shoot and join. The annual dues are \$3. Visitors may shoot as well as members."

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PROTECTION OF MIGRATORY BIRDS.

Continued from page 498.

is one having jurisdiction over every foot of soil within its territory and acting directly upon each citizen; that while it is a Government of enumerated powers, it has, within the limits of those powers, all the attributes of sovereignty."

Senator Overman: That was for the purpose of protecting the mails?

Mr. Haskell: Ostensibly that was the purpose.

Senator Hitchcock: Suppose you are correct in your theory, and the Congress can pass an act to regulate the hunting of migratory game; how would you provide in any bill that such legislation should apply at one season in one State and another season in another State, and not equally throughout the country.

Mr. Haskell: That is the reason that Mr. Weeks, in his bill, has left the matter to the Department of Agriculture to fix the seasons and make those regulations conform to the zones of temperature, the breeding habits, the times, and line of migratory flight.

Senator Overman: That is a delegation of power?

Senator Poindexter: Let me ask you this other question relating to that. A great many of these States have laws protecting migratory birds—that is, ducks and geese?

Mr. Haskell: Yes, sir.

Senator Overman: Your proposition is that the Government shall fix the closed season for those same birds. There readily might arise a conflict between the State law and the Federal law. How would you adjust that?

Mr. Haskell: I have already referred to that in calling attention to the clause in the Weeks bill that nothing in the proposed law shall be deemed to affect or interfere with the local laws of the States.

Senator Overman: Would not that be equivalent to leaving the local laws in effect?

Mr. Haskell: It would where they protect.

Senator Overman: But suppose you think they do not protect and you make another law different from the State law, which one would prevail?

Mr. Haskell: I think the Federal law should prevail, in the case of migratory game birds.

Senator Overman: Your proviso, however, says it shall not interfere with the State law.

Mr. Haskell: Where the game is localized within the borders of the State I think the Agricultural Department, in making the rules and regulations, will have to take that into consideration. They have full data in regard to the birds, and in regard to the State laws.

Senator Overman: Do you think the Congress has the power to delegate to the Department of Agriculture any power?

Mr. Haskell: My answer to that is that it has been done, and I have yet to hear of its being declared improper.

Senator Overman: What has it delegated?

Mr. Haskell: I am informed that in many instances it is left to the Department of Agriculture to make rules and regulations in forestry matters.

Senator Overman: To delegate authority to designate what seasons you can kill birds would be, in effect, delegating the department to make the law.

Mr. Haskell: While I can not cite you to any special law or authority, I have been informed that that has been done repeatedly, and it has not been questioned.

Senator Overman: I am in sympathy with the bill if we can do it, but I would like to have some authority shown me.

Senator Hitchcock: Your idea would be, Mr. Haskell, if the closed season ended, say, on the 15th of a month, according to a State law, and the Federal act provided it should not end until the 30th of the month, it would be illegal to kill birds up to the 30th?

Mr. Haskell: That is my idea, if they were migratory.

Senator Hitchcock: And suppose it was reversed; that the Federal law made it illegal to shoot after the 15th, and the State law allowed

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shooting until the 30th; what then?

Mr. Haskell: I think that in case of the migratory birds, the Federal law would control. There are numerous decisions in connection with admiralty matters where if there is conflict between a State and a Federal law the Federal law has been held to control.

Senator Hitchcock: Then you nullify a State law by the Federal act?

Mr. Haskell: If it relates to migratory birds; yes, sir.

Senator Poindexter: Under that construction of it, if the State authorities arrest a man for shooting birds out of season, it would result in a conflict between the State courts and Federal courts. He might be put in jail by the State courts and sued out on a writ of habeas corpus by the Federal courts.

Senator Overman: Let me give you a case as to shad. South Carolina has put some wire nets in the Great Peedee River to prevent the shad from going up into my State. Do you think the Federal Government could compel the State of South Carolina to take out the nets so as to let the fish go up that river into North Carolina?

Mr. Haskell: It seems to me that it could, if it is navigable water.

Senator Overman: It has been held that they could not.

Mr. Haskell: Was that decided in the State courts?

Senator Overman: Yes.

Mr. Haskell: Has it been decided in the Federal courts?

Senator Overman: It has not been, because there is no Federal law on the subject.

Mr. Haskell: I want to call attention to this rather curious situation which has often arisen in the courts. We had it in my State last year. A judge held a State law unconstitutional. In the next court above, consisting of five judges, it was held constitutional by three of them, and the other two dissented. The case then went to the highest court of the State, and the seven judges sitting there held the act unconstitutional, agreeing with the judge who had first acted. That often happens.

Senator Hitchcock: They will submit that to a vote of the people hereafter.

Senator Poindexter: Does not the fact that there is such a difference of opinion among the judges make an argument in favor of such a thing?

Mr. Haskell: In the last analysis, whose decision counts? It is that of a court of last resort. In this case the Supreme Court of the United States.

Senator Poindexter: Is it not true that in Illinois ducks would be mating and have eggs and be nesting, probably, in April?

Mr. Haskell: Yes; that would probably be just about the time that they would be killing them. That is what we want to prevent. Of course, it is very obvious that in the mating season you destroy not only one bird, but also the young, if you allow killing. That is the evil of the situation. And one State says, "I won't protect these migratory birds, unless you in the next State will do the same thing." They are selfish about it; just as selfish as that gun club from which we have heard. That is the reason, it seems to me, why it is necessary for you gentlemen to provide by Federal law for some protection for these birds.

Senator Overman: The mating season in one State would not be the mating season in another State?

Mr. Haskell: No.

The Chairman: Do they not mate before they start North in the spring?

Mr. Haskell: Many of them do; yes. I think a great majority of them do; but they go rapidly over the States—I have been amazed in studying the matter to learn how fast they travel. They pass across the United States in a month or two. That is true as to most of the birds; others do not travel as fast.

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HORSES FROM THE GOBI DESERT.

THOSE interested in the evolution of the horse will soon have an opportunity of seeing mounted and in life-like form two rare and new specimens of wild horses captured on the Gobi desert on the boundary of Mongolia and Siberia and presented as a gift to the American Museum of Natural History by the Duke of Bedford of England, who is a patron of zoology and keeps a fine menagerie himself.

Some time ago the Duke was informed of the discovery of a species of wild horses roaming in the wilds of Asia, and through his efforts an expedition was despatched to secure specimens for his park in England. The expedition proved successful and returned with a number of fine specimens. The wild horses were

allowed to roam and graze on English soil and become objects of great interest to the scientific world.

According to Dr. W. D. Matthew, one of the curators of the Natural History Museum, the domestic horse often runs wild and is found in this and other countries, and for a number of years the existence of the true wild horse was reported, but only recently has it been proved that this is the real wild horse and not the domestic run wild. The specimens received by the museum are from the Duke of Bedford's estate in England, where true wild horses of the same family now thrive.

It is the intention of Prof. Henry Fairfield Osborn of the museum to have the Duke of Bedford specimens mounted and placed on exhibition with other examples illustrating the evolution of the horse.—The Sun.

KING GEORGE'S BIGGEST SALMON.

"It scaled over forty pounds, and it was caught in the Aaro, a river which flows into the Sogndalsfjord, in Norway," says the Scotsman. "The region has at one time or another seen many a royal personage, but the natives speak with special enthusiasm of the visit of the British King and of his angling skill.

"So when a squadron of the British fleet cast anchor at Finreite, at the very spot where the fateful battle between Mangus and Sverre had been fought, the whole region gave it a hearty welcome. The Prince of Wales, as King George then was, was in command, and he was on his way to visit Colonel Percy Hargreaves, the tenant of the salmon fishings of the Aaro, which is famous for its unusually large, strong fish, and for the exciting sport it gives.

"The Aaro comes down from the Justedals glacier, and has a very varied course, now broad, now narrow; sometimes slow and placid, anon dashing over precipices and rushing in wild cascades to the sea. On the river are two famous waterfalls—the Futesprang and Hell's Fos, a name that needs no commentary. This fos is little more than a mile from the fjord, and as the salmon cannot get further up than the waterfall, the fishing is confined to that short stretch. But what the river loses in length it gains in the size and quantity and quality of the fish and in the interesting and exciting, but at the same time also exhausting, sport which the huge fish give in the foaming, rushing, rocky river. The angler must be equipped with the very best of tackle, and be a strong and expert fisher, if he is to hook and land the royal fish; and even with the best of gear and luck, one must be satisfied if he safely brings to bank one in three of the salmon he hooks.

"The river is in great demand; and it is a great privilege to receive an invitation for a day's sport on it. In 1895 Wilfrid Kennedy landed a 68-pounder, the record salmon for Norway, although it is said that larger fish still have been caught, but the weights have not been verified. Sir Henry Seton Karr, who has made his name in every department of sport in Norway, has also shown his prowess among the salmon of the Aaro elv.

"Prince George, as he then was, steamed in his pinnace up to the end of the fjord, and landed at the mouth of the river, receiving a hearty and respectful greeting from the assembled peasants and a loyal welcome from his host. After a fisher's breakfast, the royal guest inspected the walls of the old stabur with its pictures of the big fish caught in the adjacent river, the 68-pounder and other smaller fry, none being considered worthy of the place that did not scale at least 50 pounds. The Prince expressed his pleasure at being permitted to try his luck in a river with denizens like these, and he hoped that fortune might favor him that day.

"Every angler knows that the salmon is a capricious gentleman, and that wind and weather exercise a great influence on the sport. It was a fine summer day; but neither the weather conditions nor the water were specially favorable. Indeed, to the regret of the host, and of the local experts, the prospect was far from bright. Johan, the ghillie, who is particularly proud of the river, was specially annoyed that the Prince of Wales was likely to have a blank day. It was with quiet, but not quite concealed, anxiety that Johan watched the Prince's first cast. More than once he had discovered that a man's social rank and his angling skill may stand in inverse proportion to each other. But his face quickly cleared, for he perceived that His Royal Highness was no novice with the rod. With the local expert's experience he pointed out to the Prince the special spots in each pool where the salmon were wont to lie. For a long time not a fish was inclined to move. At length one salmon made a lazy leap, and that was encouraging; then another rose to the surface and gaped at the Prince's fly, yet without showing any disposition to make a nearer acquaintance with it. But the royal angler kept at it, and warmed to his work, and Johan kept encouraging him,

for he had made up his mind that the Prince must land a fish before he left the river.

"But lunch time came without a single catch. The Prince, however, was in capital humor, and related some of his hunting and fishing experiences in India, Scotland and elsewhere; but he acknowledged that he had never landed a fish to compare with those the Aaro produced. Shortly after lunch business was resumed. Suddenly the Prince's rod became an arch, the reel sang, and the salmon—it was a fish at last—set off for the rapids. That was the beginning of the exciting game which the salmon fisher knows so well, and which to the genuine sportsman is so often the subject even of his dreams.

"It was no stolid, quiet fish which the Prince had on his hook, and it left him little time for meditation. It was a stiff and exhausting struggle, but His Royal Highness played his fish perfectly. It was manifest to all the spectators that this was not the first salmon he had hooked; and they followed the fight with admiring interest. It is by no means easy to play a fish properly in a strange river, least of all in a river like the Aaro, but Prince George was never at fault. And gradually the fish became manageable. It made some few last mad rushes out into the foaming current, then in it came slowly, there was a flash of the gaff, and then in an instant the beautiful, silvery fish was stretched on the river bank.

"It was a regular Aaro salmon, over forty pounds in weight, the largest the Prince had ever caught. That he was satisfied with his prize was quite apparent; and not less satisfied was Johan, who had good reason, too, indeed a golden reason, for his satisfaction.

"In the evening the Prince returned to his vessel with his fine fish, well pleased with his day's angling, and he assured Colonel Hargreaves that he would never forget the events of that interesting and exciting day. And not less pleased were the peasants of the district, who to this day speak enthusiastically of the frank and friendly gentleman who spent that day among them, and who now so worthily occupies the British throne."

EXHIBITION OF GAME AND FISH.

Up on the north side of the fourth floor of the Capitol, near the Department of the Forest, Fish and Game Department of the State Conservation Commission, is an exhibit that receives little attention these days but which in 1904 was adjudged to be of such merit and value that it was awarded a ribbon and medal at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, says the Albany correspondent of the Troy Times. In its time it excited great interest and was one of the display features of the Capitol. It is now in an out-of-the-way place, in a part of the building seldom sought by visitors.

It has fallen from its former high state to the level of a side issue that attracts attention only when attention is attracted to it. The only business transacted in the vicinity of its location is that done by the State Architect, Board of Claims and the Forest, Fish and Game Commission, to which it belongs. It consists of a large number of specimens of fish and birds that should be very attractive to sportsmen, lovers of life in the open, naturalists and others of their ilk. The specimens are handsomely and naturally mounted and contained in large cases equipped with shelves. The exhibit is of considerable magnitude and evidently in its entirety the result of an expenditure of much time, money, care and skillful arrangement. Every bird and fish has attached to it a card giving its name in both English and Latin.

The exhibit is in an excellent state of preservation and would form a nucleus for a fine collection if placed in the hands of an expert clothed with the power and means to make it complete and arrange and display it as such things should be arranged and displayed.

The piscatorial specimens range from the small spadefish, bullhead or horned pout, sand pike, perch, pumpkin seed, rock bass and many of the smaller species familiar to the fishermen of this section to the huge St. Lawrence River muscallonge, big-mouthed bass, red snapper,

channel bass and other varieties of the larger growths. There are sea fish, also many specimens of curious and grotesque formation with heads like gargoyles.

The birds range in size from Least and Acadian flycatchers and the diminutive humming bird to the heron, cormorant and great ducks and wild geese, with intermediate specimens of the starling, sparrow, thrush, loon, whippoorwill, bluejay, bobolink, blackbird, gold finch, warbler, pheasant, grouse, curlew, plover and others almost innumerable. In one of the cases is exhibited the official award ribbon given the New York State Forest, Fish and Game Commission by the Louisiana Purchase Exposition for the best exhibition of mounted specimens of food and game fish. The ribbon bears the signature of David R. Francis, president of the exposition, and that of the secretary.

In close proximity to the fish and bird exhibits stands another interesting feature of the past that at one time was regarded as a remarkably ingenious piece of work. It is the big model of the great Adirondack region of New York State that was on exhibition at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo. It was designed by Edwin E. Howell and will be recalled by those who saw it as a panorama in miniature of the North Woods showing with wonderful realism the mountains, hills, lakes, ponds, valleys, famous resorts, streams and even the roads and trails, besides every inhabited place, large and small. It is a landscape in relief worked in a material as hard as stone and tinted in accordance with nature. Where there is a mountain there is an elevation proportionate to the scale of the model, and the same realism pervades the entire work. The horizontal scale is one inch to the mile and the vertical two inches to the mile. The model is about ten by fifteen feet in dimensions and is inclosed in a wire framework. People who have not seen these attractions of other days will find it worth their while to view them the next time they visit the Capitol.

HUNTERS SHOULD HELP.

A LITTLE food for birds scattered in places where they can feed costs but little and may save many lives in the snowy time. Quail surely can find but poor food underneath the frozen snow and are likely to be nearly exterminated unless considerate farmers and likewise considerate hunters, give them occasional help. The birds are apt to hunt barnyards at such times. Hunters certainly should co-operate with the farmers over whose land they hunt and not leave it all for these men who allow them shooting by courtesy. Through all this section there are many farmers who would be very willing and ready to scatter the food if the men from out of town come out and shoot the birds will supply the food.—Taunton Gazette.

FISH AFFECTED BY MOON'S PHASES.

CERTAIN Scotch fishing authorities believe the various phases of the moon have a direct connection with the willingness of fish to be netted. To test this theory, statistics were obtained of the catch of herrings from 1860 to 1900, with the result that the biggest catches were found to have coincided with the new moon and the smallest with the full moon. The report suggested that a full moon enabled the nets to be seen much more easily than at the times of new moon or the crescent phase or that the tides which vary with the lunar phases were possible factors in the matter.—Westminster Gazette.

PROOF OF HIS STORY.

A 10-pound bass, 21 inches long, lost its way during a flood at Pittsburgh last week and wandered away from the river on to one of the flooded streets of the city. It was caught by John Ranche, assistant superintendent of the Men's Industrial Department of the Pittsburgh Association for the Improvement of the Poor, who put it in a tub of water and exhibited it to all who doubted the truth of the story.—Boston Globe.

Kennel Department

Fixtures.

DOG SHOWS.

April 9-10.—Lethbridge Kennel Club, Lethbridge, Alta. V. E. Green, Sec'y.
 April 10-13.—Mississippi Valley Kennel Club, St. Louis, Mo. Clinton Boogher, Sec'y.
 April 11-13.—Seattle Kennel Club, Seattle, Wash. R. M. Palmer, Sec'y.
 April 12-13.—English Setter Club of America, Field Day. H. T. Bryan, Sec'y.
 April 13.—Interstate Collie Club, Philadelphia, Pa. J. B. Cooper, Sec'y.
 April 13-15.—Sioux City Kennel Club, Sioux City, Ia. Entries close April 6. J. H. Marshall, Sec'y, 405 Pierce street, Sioux City, Ia.
 April 18-20.—Everett Kennel Club, Everett, Wash.
 April 20.—French Bulldog Club of America, New York City. O. F. Vedder, Sec'y.
 April 24-26.—Washington Kennel Club, Washington, D. C. C. A. Watson, Sec'y.
 April 25-27.—Tacoma Kennel Club, Tacoma, Wash.

FIELD TRIALS.

Oct. 28.—Southern Ohio Field Trial Association's second annual field trials. G. R. Harris, Sec'y, 15 West Sixth St., Cincinnati, O.

Prize Dogs Sold.

MRS. PETER COOPER HEWITT has purchased the Scottish deer hounds Matchless of Midlothian and Mistress of Midlothian. Edmund L. Mackenzie received the largest price ever paid for a pair of sporting dogs in this country. Mr. Mackenzie, who is the president of the Scottish Deer Hound Club, had won nearly two hundred firsts and championships with this pair, including the cup for the best of all champions, at five different shows. Some of the important shows where they were returned winners were Madison Square Garden, Mineola, Plainfield, Long Branch and Red Bank.

Pointer Club of New England.

BOSTON, Mass., April 2.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The annual meeting of the Pointer Club of New England was held on the occasion of the annual dog show of the Eastern Dog Club, Tuesday, April 2, at 7:30 p. m. President George F. Richards in the chair.

The records of the last two meetings were read and approved.

The treasurer's report for the twelve months ending March 31, 1912, was read.

Voted, that the treasurer's report be accepted and placed on file.

Mr. Robert Leslie reported having collected, by private subscriptions, \$37.00 for prizes for the Boston show.

Voted, that a vote of thanks be extended to Mr. Leslie for his interest and attention given the matter of collecting funds, thus relieving Treasurer Miller, who, for reasons beyond his control, could not give this matter his personal attention.

The following names were proposed for membership: Mr. Charles J. Davol, of Providence, R. I., proposed by Mr. Robert Leslie; Dr. Burton C. Russell, of Keene, N. H., proposed by Mr. M. T. Mason.

Voted, to proceed to ballot on the proposed applicants for membership, both of which were unanimously declared elected.

Voted, that a nominating committee of three be appointed by the chair to retire and present a list of names for officers of the club for the ensuing year.

The chair appointed Messrs. Lenoir, Pette and Miller, who subsequently reported as follows:

For President, Robert Leslie, of Swampscott; Vice-President, George F. Richards, of Lynn; Secretary and Treasurer, Vinton W. Mason, of Cambridge; Directors—Messrs. Lincoln E. Pette, M. T. Mason, F. J. Lenoir, L. A. Penney, F. H. Miller and Thomas P. Lindsay.

Voted, that the secretary cast one ballot for the names as presented by the nominating committee.

The secretary having attended to that duty, the election was declared unanimous.

Voted, that the same committee retire and present a list of names for judges for the ensuing year.

Subsequently the committee reported the following: Robert Leslie, Dr. J. S. Howe, Frederick J. Lenoir, R. C. McQuillen, E. K. Dyer, Lincoln E. Pette, M. T. Mason and Joe Armstrong.

Voted, that the names selected by the nominating committee be accepted.

Voted, that Mr. Joe Armstrong be endorsed by this club a judge at the Ladies' Kennel Club show in June.

Adjourned at 10 P. M.

SECRETARY.

Dollar Princess Champion of Record.

DOLLAR PRINCESS, French bulldog, owned and bred by Mary Winthrop Turner, of the Never Never Land Kennels, becomes a champion of record by her coming through the



winner at Chicago dog show just held. Mrs. Turner has done much to keep pure the strain and high the standard of the breed, and her win is a deserved testimonial to her success. Dollar Princess was bred by Mrs. Turner from her own stud Ch. Pourquoi Pas out of Tinker Bell.

Washington Dog Show.

THE big canine event of the capital will be the dog show to be held April 24 at the Arcade. The entry list includes some of the Westminster Kennel show winners. Clarence Moore, of Washington, just back from England, purchased while abroad fifty brace of English fox hounds. They will be used with the London Hunt Club, of which Mr. Moore has been made master.

WHALES NOT ANIMALS.

THREE judges in a Divisional Court decided that stranded whales are not "animals in captivity and close confinement." Last summer some bottle-nosed whales were stranded off Penzance. A man named Rogers, who wounded one, was summoned before the local magistrates and accused of cruelty, but the bench dismissed the summons. That decision was now upheld by the Divisional Court. Justice Pickford said he regretted that the appeal must be dismissed, because the people who injured the whales richly deserved punishment.—Anglers' News, London.

POSSESSION.

Two pike less than six inches long were drawn up from the Mississippi River by a switching engine taking water at Winona, Minn., and were found later in the tank by the engineer, Falls Wood. While Wood was showing the fish to a crowd on the station platform, S. P. Richtmann, a deputy game warden, confiscated them and threatened to arrest the engineer and fireman for having pike less than six inches long in their possession. Wood and his fireman had considerable difficulty convincing the warden that the fish had been found in the water tank.—Boston Globe.

Kennel.

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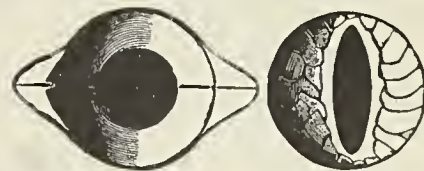
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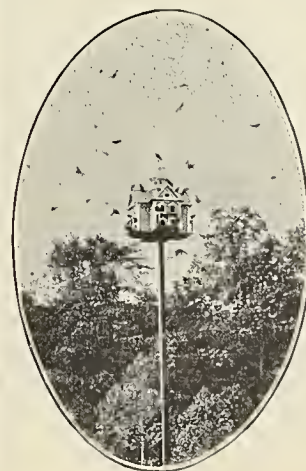
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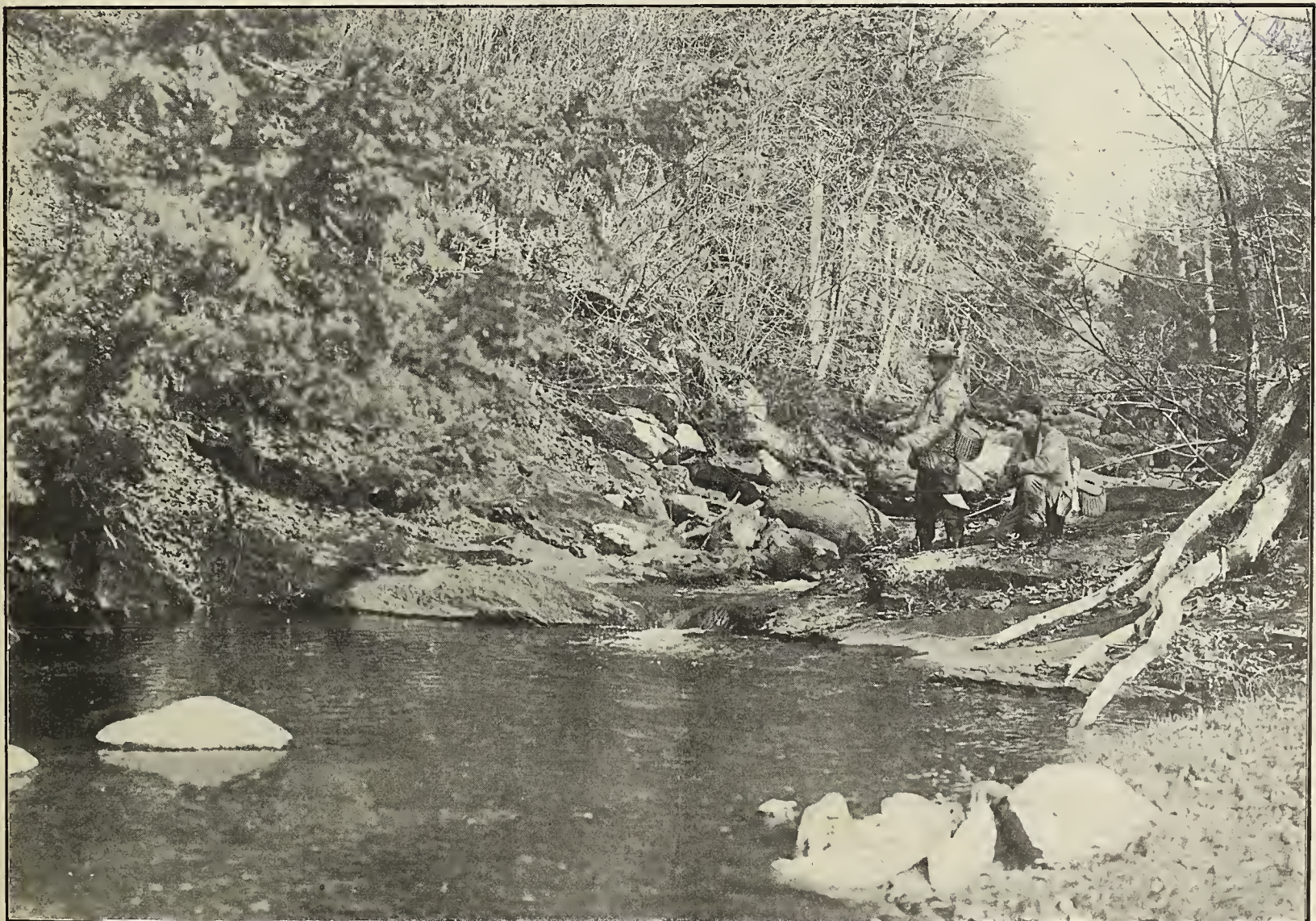
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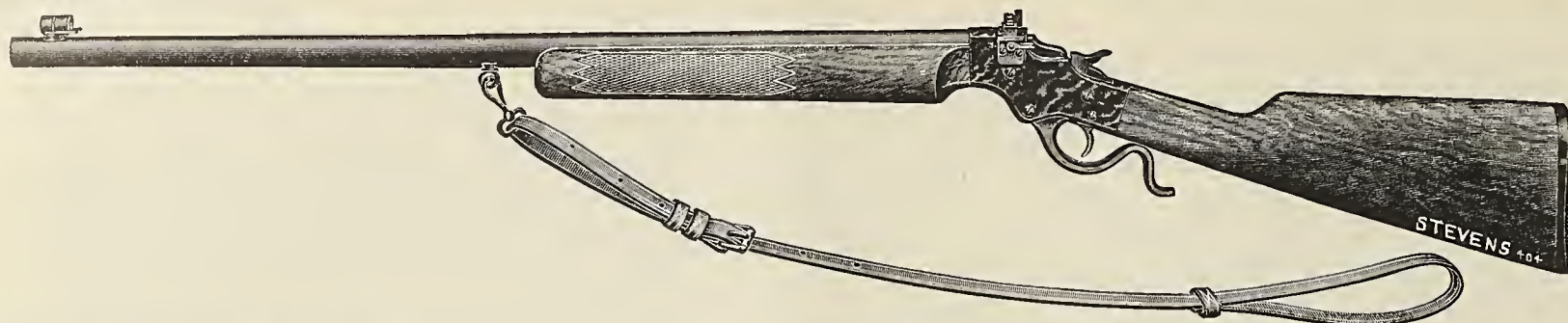
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ON A NEW ENGLAND TROUT STREAM

From a photograph by T. E. Marr.

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U. S. National Championship, N. R. A.
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OLD-TIME FALLACIES.

THERE is one gun now you seldom see. I refer to the single-barrel. Years back, singles were commoner than, or at all events as common as, doubles, and as a boy I can well remember a prejudice against the double gun—only, of course, on the part of those who did not understand the double. I remember my father once going into the garden with his double under his arm. When he had gone away our old gardner remarked that he greatly wondered at the master having one of those double-barrel guns. I asked why, and was told the double-barrel was very dangerous, the heat from the discharge of one barrel very often sending the other barrel off! The village barber—a bit of a shot in his way and more than a bit of a poacher—said all double-barreled guns were dangerous, as when loading you were very apt to put both charges in the one barrel. A retired policeman who lived at the other end of the village said if you used a double gun and fired the right barrel you should not attempt to reload it until the left one had also been discharged. His reason for this was that in reloading the discharged barrel the ramming home of the wadding—often brown paper—created so much jar as to frequently explode the loaded barrel. Finally, loading the discharged barrel (with the other one loaded) necessitated the working of your hand, or at least fingers over the loaded barrel, with your head itself not far away, no matter at what angle you held the gun, and this last peril was enough to condemn the double barrel, in the opinion of the village parson! So it was, anyway, in our village, where the only double guns were those owned by my father, the local solicitor, and the lord of the manor, who, strange to say, himself perished as the result of a gunshot wound in the chest brought about by his gun going off while getting through a hedge. All this may sound strange to our modern Nimrods, many of whom possibly never had a muzzle-loader in their hands. But shooters of, or just over, fifty who commenced to shoot at about fifteen will fully grasp my argument.—Shooting Times.

WOMEN AND THE BIRD.

WHILE many American women either from choice or because of the law, are not wearing the plumage of birds, it is only recently that the German women have considered the matter. The bird protection laws of Europe are so much better than the laws of this country that it has been thought necessary to cease wearing feathers to protect the birds. Princess Victoria has also joined with Princess Eitel and other German ladies in deciding not to wear the plumage of birds, Prof. Johannes Schillings having made the request.—Natchez Democrat.



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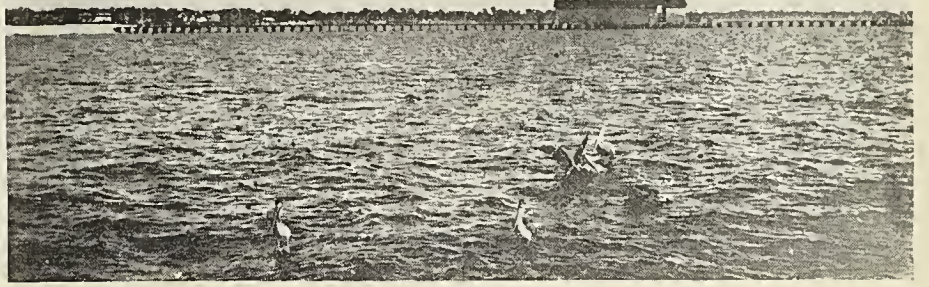
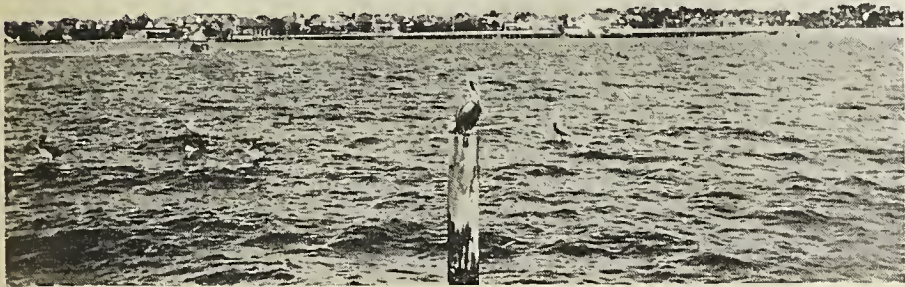
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PELICANS IN FLORIDA WATERS.
Photograph by George A. Irwin.

“Ring Around a Rosy” with a Grizzly

By E. E. BOWLES

BETTER get out one of them guns. I don't like the actions of that off mule," said Lick-i-ty-cut Pete. "He keeps a-cockin' forward his ears an' throwin' up his head like a houn' dawg tryin' to ketch a scent. See that! See how he squats an' quivers every time the win' restles the bresh?"

"Oh, that ain't no sign of nothin' but low-browed mule," said Paystreak Johnson. "He's only lookin' fer some chanst to do somethin' ornery."

"Nothin' of the kind; that there mule's got sense. He smells somethin' that he's afeard is bear. If there's anything that'll skeer a mule worse'n a bear, it's two bears. Not the little black or brown hog-rootin' kind, but sure-enough bear like grizzly or cinnamon. Them's the boys that'll make a mule throw up his paint bresh tail fer a fare-ye-well an' send him over the nex' range like he was makin' up time."

We were high in the California Sierra Nevadas, Johnson, Pete and his fifteen-year-old stepson, Bud Larkin, and myself. Johnson and I had been rocking some of the bars on the Feather, between Injun Joe's and Spanish Fork, with such success that the weight of gold dust and nuggets in our buckskin pouch prompted us to winter in a little park of second growth yellow and sugar pine, well sheltered by high peaks and about a mile back from the river. We knew that a snowfall of fifteen feet on the level was not unusual in that locality and built our cabin of pine logs accordingly. We had figured on ham, bacon and dried beef for our winter's supply of meat, but Paystreak had created a longing in our minds

or stomachs by suggesting that some smoked or jerked venison and bear meat would be good to vary the monotony, so he wrote to Pete, who had often boasted to us of the good hunting in his neighborhood.

Pete had made a clean-up of a pocket on the Middle Fork of the American several years before—enough to permit the purchase of a hay ranch up Mohawk way—married the Widow Larkin, who kept the boarding house at Yankee Jim's, famous for her yeast biscuit and frijoles, and had settled down. Tall, lean, loose-jointed, easy-gaited, good-natured Pete—when one let him have his head—but try curb bit or spur and he was hard rubber over steel springs. For instance, one night a gang of disappointed rustlers tried to raid our—but that has nothing to do with this.

We often speculated on how the widow would house-break Pete after his having roamed desert and mountains, wild and free, for so many years, but our first visit showed that she had succeeded. She first tamed him with her "woman's cookin'" and then held him to the work of the ranch by sheer force of her personality—but you don't know the widow and can't understand. Occasionally, however, Pete would feel the call of the wild and write us to ask him to take us hunting or for his assistance on the claim. The widow knew that to refuse his granting our request would create an impression in his mind that we might think he was tied to her apron strings. When he wanted to wander off alone for weeks at a time, that was a different situation and easier to control. At first she would go with him and

he soon tired of that. A woman is not much assistance in trailing a wounded buck or bear over chaparral-covered mountains, and women do not enjoy standing up to their hips in muddy ice cold water all day shoveling pay gravel into a sluice box.

In a year or two the widow's son was old enough to take trips with Pete, and on the quiet he would suggest to the boy that it was time for trout to rise, that deer would be in prime condition about such a time or that he believed a certain mountain had never been prospected for gold properly. The boy did the rest. They always left home with such misgivings and fears on the part of the mother, however, that such trips were not frequent.

"She just idolizes that there boy," said Pete, "but, as fer as that goes, his own daddy couldn't have thought more of him than I do. But he's got to take a man's place in the world an' he's got to have a man's trainin'; things a woman can't teach. She c'n train his morals an' we c'n send him to school for the learnin' me an' his mother lacks, but there's some things that all the books in the world can't teach, jest as we know a feller has to live 'em. He's goin' to learn to stan' on both feet an' look every man square between the eyes, know when to give in an' when to turn his thumb knuckle in an' hit straight an' hard. He's got to ride, throw a rope, shoot, swim an' do every thing that comes into a man's life in the open. How the wild things live an' grow an' how they perfect themselves. I'm teachin' him them things an' he's a-learnin' fast. My idy is that if the right sort

of a grown man makes a chum of his boy, that boy ain't a goin' fur wrong when it comes his time to take the man's place."

The next westbound train after Paystreak sent his letter brought a card from Pete's ranch fifty miles up the cañon: "Come tomorer," he wrote. "Don't bring anything but your guns and pipes; I've got every thing else." So there we were the second day after in a two-seated mountain wagon drawn by a pair of stout mules.

We crossed Grey Eagle Creek, left Old Mohawk on the right, took the Johnsville road for a short distance, then turned and started more directly up the mountain, a gradual slope of open, primeval forest covered with immense yellow and sugar pines, many of them six and seven feet through, generally free from underbrush, and save for winding about among the trees, we had no difficulty in ascending an easy grade of about 2,000 feet in the eight miles.

"It's a-goin' to be a hard winter," said Pete. "Bear an' deer an' mountain lion are comin' down earlier than usual. I lost a colt by a lion in my back pasture three nights ago an' here 'tis only the middle of October. Deer feed up as the snow melts in the spring an' the lion an' bear foller them."

"I saw some bear tracks in the wet sand in Grey Eagle Creek yesterday," said Bud. "My, but they were big ones! Nearly a foot long."

"Did you foller 'em?" asked Pete.

"No siree, not me; I took the back track. I was hunting quail. Somebody must have been after it, though, for there was a dog track alongside. Dog must have been pretty near as big as the bear, for the track was bigger than any dog track I ever saw. Looked like a man had pushed his fist down in the wet sand."

"Huh, that wasn't no dog track; 'twas a mountain lion's. Remember, son, a mountain lion or any other kind of a cat always sheathes its claws when it's travelin'. A dog don't, an' you c'n always see the marks of a dog's toe nails in anything soft like snow, or mud, or wet sand. I reckon 'twas a bear with cubs followed by a lion who was watchin' fur a chanst to grab one of the young. There's a mortal feud between bears an' mountain lions, an' a grizzly will move a good-sized hill to get at a lion's cubs."

On a steep bit of the slope we three men got out to lighten the load, leaving Bud on the front seat to drive. We were walking fifteen or twenty yards behind listening to Pete as he told how he enjoyed having a home, when there came a crash and a "whoof" from a thicket of laurel on our left, and out of a deep ravine charged a huge grizzly. The mules gave one whistling snort to tell how scared they were, and then started on a run with Bud tugging at the reins and yelling. The bear's charge had placed him between us and the wagon containing our guns, and they were getting further away every second. I remember just before I treed that the mules, finding it heavy going up-hill, had swung about and started back with Bud still on the seat. In the first instant Pete had tried a "run around" to get at the wagon, but the team turning in an opposite direction had left him further away and probably thirty or forty yards from Johnson and I.

No bear can climb a tree that he cannot get his paws around, and owing to his great weight, a full-grown grizzly cannot climb. Near me was a dead sapling leaning against the limb of a big

tree, and up that sapling I shinned for twenty feet and was soon astraddle of the branch. Johnson climbed a little pine that thrust its top among the lower branches of a big cedar and was safe. Pete was near the edge of the ravine from which the bear charged, and there was no tree handy that he could climb. A big, sloping outcrop of rock that either he or the bear could have run up, and the size of a cottage, stood at the rim of the ravine, and at the down-hill edge grew a tall sugar pine without a limb for seventy-five feet. To climb that was out of the question. The bear for a moment was evidently puzzled as to its next move, its foes having disappeared so quickly. The wagon was far down the hill, two men had gone into trees, and the other he could not see, as he was on the opposite side of the outcrop.

"Run for the wagon, Pete," shouted Johnson, "and we'll make a racket and keep him guessin'." Pete caught the idea, but had barely started when the clumsy brute either heard or saw him and charged in his direction:

"Look out," yelled Johnson; "dodge 'round the rock on the downhill side." Pete obeyed with greater speed than I thought was possible. Then followed the funniest and strangest "ring around a rosy" I ever saw. On level ground or up or down hill, for all its size and ungainly appearance, a grizzly bear can hurry a good horse for 100 or 200 yards, but his wind is not good for a long run at top speed. Along a steep hillside, unless the ground is soft enough to afford him a foothold, his weight pulls him down.

On the downhill side the slope was steep, probably forty-five degrees, rock and covered with detritus from the outcrop above. Round and round they went; up or down and on the up hill side the bear gained, but along the shelly slope, a distance of seventy-five or eighty feet, Pete made up what he lost and gained a lead while the bear was slipping and sliding, unable to gain a toe hold where Pete's hob-nailed boots held firmly.

Honest, it was funny; I just had to laugh, although the situation was critical—for Pete. I knew his wind was good, and that he could keep ahead of the bear in that game, possibly until it retired, which it was quite apt to do in the course of a few hours; but in the meantime a mis-step, a fall, and the big brute would be on him. But Johnson—one might have heard him laugh and yell a mile away—

"Round and round the liberty pole
The monkey chased the weasel"

he would chant and then yell and yell.

"Consarn ye," shouted Pete in one of the occasional pauses that the bear took to get its bearings and look in the direction of the strange sounds, "if I ever lay my han's on a gun, the bear won't be the first thing I take a shot at."

Suddenly Johnson changed his tune and shouted excitedly: "Yander comes Bud a-runnin' with the guns. Hi, there, Bud, stay back."

"Tell him to get behind that dead yeller pine an' wait," shouted Pete as he and the bear came around on another lap.

"Shan't I try a shot?" called Bud from behind the pine a hundred yards away.

"No; take the guns out of the cases, chamber a ca'tridge in each an' wait," yelled his step-father.

"He might get a bead on you an' shoot as you come around, Pete, an' at the rate you're a-goin', the bear will be there when the bullet hits," suggested Johnson. "Why don't you run? You ain't half tryin'. If I was in that game I'd speed up and overtake him an' ride awhile. 'Roun' an' 'roun' the liber—ya-ee-e."

There came the crack of a breaking bough and a swish of brush as Paystreak dropped through the cedar twigs and top of the sapling, a fall of about fifteen feet, but he landed unhurt on the cushiony cedar spines that had been dropping for a century or more. Active as a cat, he was hardly down before he was shinning up the sapling again. The noise attracted the bear's attention, and on seeing Johnson, charged for him, red-mouthed.

The instant Pete saw that, he humped his shoulders forward, let out a few links, and I never saw one hundred yards covered in so short a time. He reached Bud and the guns in time to see Paystreak swinging head down to some cedar twigs he had grasped, and trying to hook the limb above him in the crotch of his knees, while ten feet below him on his haunches, open-mouthed and paws spread, the grizzly waited for him to drop.

"Rock-a-by baby in the tree top,
When the wind blows the cradle will rock,
When the bough breaks, the cradle will fall,
And down—"

chanted Pete in great glee as he examined the magazine of the rifle.

"Shoot, man, shoot! If you don't shoot the bear, shoot me, for my hold's a slippin'," pleaded Paystreak, his voice coming nearer to showing fright than I had ever heard from him.

Pete ran forward about fifty yards with Bud, carrying another rifle, stepping in his tracks. Pete threw up his rifle, fired at the butt of the grizzly's ear, and as the monster swayed, there came another report from under Pete's arm. Bud had dropped to one knee and fired for the spot behind the left fore shoulder.

A moment or two later and we were around the bear speculating on its weight. It was fat as a hog, which had been a great handicap in its chase after Pete.

Pete had no word of censure for Bud's temerity in following him and taking a shot at the bear. On the contrary, he treated Bud as he would a man under similar circumstances, not even giving him a word of praise, but taking it as a matter of course. However, in dressing the huge beast he called Bud's attention to the bullet wound in the fore shoulder:

"Don't do that, son, when shootin' at a grizzly. Owin' to its coat and big shoulder bone, its heart is the hardest place to hit unless you got exactly the right angle. The best spot is the butt of the ear or the eye. If he's r'ared an' comin' toward you open-mouthed, shoot up an' into the back of his mouth. Otherwise he'll take your hull magazine of ca'tridges an' keep on a comin'. But you helped, anyway; we'll tan the hide an' you c'n have it fer a rug alongside your bed. Where's the mules?"

"Nearly a mile down the hill. They run between two big trees and wedged the wagon so they can't get out."

Later Pete chuckled as he said to us on the side: "Ain't he the nery little feller? Knowed jest what to do, an' was right alongside his dad with a rifle when the finish come."

Across the Plains in Early Days

By SAMUEL MANSFIELD STONE

(Continued from last week.)

DAY followed day in the same dreary routine, and I began to wonder why the timber of the Arkansas Valley did not loom up on the horizon. I was positive that I must have traversed double the 200 miles that the Indian agents assured me intervened between the course of our route and the river. I felt certain that I

of water save that the quality was uniformly vile. Daily, and sometimes two or three times in a day, I encountered creeks and rivers with an abundance of liquid, which, for want of anything better, had to do service for water. Whenever the banks were sufficiently sloping to admit of it, I would dig a miniature well a few feet

forced upon me. Encouraged by that lucky shot I made numerous attempts to duplicate it, but from that day to this I have never been fortunate enough to do so. Hence I have come to believe that the circumstances which rendered possible the killing of that one unfortunate animal were such as are unlikely to occur more than once in a man's life time.* I have since read statements of English hunters to the effect that they bagged certain jacks with other game on their hunting expeditions, but I have never conversed with a man who had the temerity to say that he had shot one, though he might tell of such shooting by others.



AN OLD-TIME WESTERN SCENE.

had maintained a southwest course, as directed, and concluded that my information had been mistaken as to the distance. Former experience with natives of the plain taught me that opinions regarding the length of a mile varied as widely as individual characteristics.

"How far to Paola?" I one day asked a settler.

"Jest four mile an' a half, by Guv'ment survey," was the reply, in positive tones. After riding an hour and covering at the least calculation four miles, I hurled the question at another native.

"Wal, it's a right smart stretch over five mile, 'cordin' to the fellers 't laid out th' quarter-sections," was the equally positive assurance, and I rode at least five miles further before reaching my objective point.

I experienced no further suffering through lack

from the natural brink which would quickly fill with a much clearer fluid than the sluggish, muddy stream afforded. Though its taste did not differ materially from the other, I could swallow it without gagging.

Having acquired facility with my revolver I often supplemented my store of hard biscuit and jerked beef with bird meat. Fuel was abundant. The ground was thickly strewn with buffalo chips which burned freely with very little flame and prodigious smoke, but gave out sufficient heat for broiling by holding the bird close to the fire.

I had been led to believe that it was a practical impossibility to get within rifle range of a jack rabbit. In the first flush of success after killing my first specimen, I was inclined to lay the inability to the clumsiness of the hunter, but subsequently the truth of the information was

The good book declares that it is not good for man to be alone. The first appreciable effect of the continued solitude of the plains upon me was an almost overwhelming sense of the magnitude of space and the infinitesimal insignificance of myself. Riding along under the vast

*This is an excellent illustration of the fallacy of basing a belief on the experience of one observer. We ourselves have shot scores of jackrabbits with the rifle not many miles southwest of the region referred to by Mr. Stone; and one now and then with the heavy six-shooters of the early '80s. It was then common to see jackrabbits sitting up, offering easy marks, at distances of thirty to one hundred yards. A cowboy, accounted a fair shot, killed two in our presence one day, both snap shots, with a .45 Colt, and both under fifteen yards. But there was abundant food for coyotes, wolves and foxes there, and the jackrabbits were not wild—a condition that probably did not apply to the region described by Mr. Stone.—EDITOR.

blue canopy with the plain stretching to the limit of vision in every direction, I seemed as the veriest atom swallowed up in immensity. At such times my memory would play tricks and I would find myself wondering what I was and how I came to be mixed up with such surroundings. Then again I would make a confidant of my pony, telling him my hopes and fears and converse with him on terms of equality, though the thought would force itself upon me that he was the more sensible of the two. I am confident that he sympathized with me, for when we halted and he was staked out to nibble the scant herbage, he would come every minute or two and rub his nose affectionately against me and try to tell me how lonesome he was.

One day when we had surmounted a hummock considerably higher than its fellows, away to the westward I espied the outlines of a man on horseback, silhouetted against the horizon. I experienced a complete revulsion of feeling and a great wave of joy rolled over my soul as I reflected that I was not really the last of my species, wandering aimlessly over a barren wilderness. Then an irresistible desire to hear the sound of a human voice took possession of me and I waved my hat in the hope of attracting the attention of the solitary horseman. To my unspeakable joy he halted, rose in his stirrups, and began swinging his hat in an answering salute. I think it no reflection upon my manliness to state that I wept for sheer happiness when, after swinging his hat for a minute, he turned his horse's head and began to ride in my direction.

I galloped to meet the man. Had I known for a certainty that he was one of the most desperate outlaws I would have hastened none the less. Of one thing I was certain: he was a man, and I had no wish to entertain problematic opinions as to his character. After another half hour I was rejoiced to hear a human voice for the first time in what seemed to me an age. Coming over the summit of a sharp ridge, the horseman let go a loud shout. "Hallo-o-o" came ricocheting over the hummocks, the sweetest sound that ever greeted my ears. "Hallo, hallo, hallo-o-o-o." I responded, standing in my stirrups and swinging my hat. Three minutes later two men might have been seen to throw themselves from their saddles, grasp each other's hands, look into each other's eyes, and then cry like babies. The poor wretch had suffered as much as I had. He was a few years older than myself, but this was his first experience in crossing the plains alone. He was en route from his father's ranch in Western Kansas to Arkansas City. It was about a week since he crossed the Santa Fe trail where he had camped with a trading party. Since then he had seen no human face and was feeling the influence of solitude nearly as keenly as myself. He, too, had lost track of the day of the month, but he said it was within two days of July 1. This showed me that I had wandered for about three weeks.

My new-found friend was well equipped with shooting utensils, but was lacking in provisions. He was not loth to accept my invitation to camp with me, and though my jack rabbit was exhausted, we made a comfortable supper on the dried meats and biscuit which my saddle bag larder afforded. In fact, the hitherto unappetizing food assumed a degree of palatableness in the presence of a companion who seemed to

relish it. Having made camp at an early hour, we had two or three hours of daylight after supper which we improved by scouring the timber, scrubby oak and wild plum, adjoining the water course near the camp. Several rabbits of the common kind rewarded our quest, and my friend proved himself an excellent marksman by tumbling one over with his revolver. I succeeded in bringing down a large hawk. We dressed the rabbit and rolled up in our blankets for the night. It must have been well along toward morning when we finally quit talking and went to sleep.

Breakfast over, and just as we had comfortably ensconced ourselves for a good smoke, my pony gave a snort and stood with head and ears elevated looking intently across the plain. Following with our eyes the direction indicated, we saw away down on the horizon the outlines of a drove of animals. My first thought was, "They are buffalo," and my heart gave a great leap in anticipation of my first chase and shot at the royal game. But on intimating my belief to my companion, he seemed to regard me with pity as he smiled at my fallacious young ideas. "There are no buffalo within 500 miles of here," he said, adding: "Those are either the cattle on a ranchman's range or, what is more likely, a bunch that has stampeded from a drive; there isn't grass enough on these plains for a man to risk a drove of that size."

After regarding the cattle for a few moments he suggested that we ride out and inspect them at closer range. I readily assented, and we saddled up, leaving our effects in the edge of the scrub. My friend took the precaution to climb one of the taller scrub oaks and tie his handkerchief to the topmost twig to insure our locating the place again. I had noticed with chagrin that my companion had several times regarded Skee-zik in a manner that told me plainly what was his opinion of my mount. Added to this, just as we mounted, he slipped his rein to the lower curb and I understood the action. I was thoroughly nettled and had difficulty in keeping back what trembled on my tongue's end.

My friend had a five-year-old chestnut gelding of good parts, a handsome animal, and the contrast between it and Skee-zik made the latter appear even more shabby and insignificant than his wont. But I knew something of what lay beneath that ragged buckskin exterior.

"We'd better push on a trifle faster, or we won't get back to-day," remarked my companion after we had loped along for perhaps an hour, and the cattle seemed but little nearer than when we first started, and we could see that they were also moving with considerable rapidity at an obtuse angle to the course we were following.

I understood his purpose. "All right," I said; "my pony can stand a faster pace." I touched him with the spur and he shot ahead, passing the other horse, whose rider gave him a liberal dose of both whip and spur. I had the lead and determined to keep it. Skee-zik was now going at a good, round gallop, while his pony was doing just about all he knew how. I also remarked, by the hard wheezing of my pursuer, that his wind was greatly inferior to that of my mount. I could hardly repress a chuckle as I gave Skee-zik his head and a rake with both spurs at the same time.

The pony gave a bound and buckled down to a wild run that quickly left the puffing brute of

my friend away to the rear. I gained rapidly upon the herd of cattle, which numbered several hundreds and were now running at top speed to escape their pursuers. They were mostly three and four-year-olds of the long-horned Texas species, and with their tails standing straight above their backs, they thundered on at a terrific rate, fairly causing the ground to tremble. I was too deeply absorbed in the chase to notice what had become of my companion. Skee-zik had the bit in his teeth, his blood was up and he was utterly beyond my power of control. As we neared the herd he never swerved an atom, but kept right ahead and was soon in the thick of the crazy drove. Finally a three-year-old bull attempted to cross diagonally in front of us and Skee-zik's breast struck the animal squarely on the side. With a wild bleat of fear the animal went rolling over and over along the plain, while Skee-zik turned an almost complete somersault and struck heavily on his side. As he went over I threw my feet from the stirrups, and as he came down, I jumped to his head and held him fast. Fortunately, he was not injured, nor was a strap broken. The unlucky bull was dragging himself painfully away on three legs.

I now espied my friend galloping toward me and a half mile away. Coming up, he looked Skee-zik over critically before saying a word. The homely brute was placidly nibbling the scanty herbage, giving no sign by his breathing that he had made a long, fierce run. "That's the greatest horse I ever saw," was my friend's final verdict, comparing the animal with his own, which seemed almost on the verge of collapse.

Though my friend knew but little more of the topography of the country than I did, yet he was able to give me sufficient information to convince me that instead of approaching the Arkansas River, I had been for days riding almost parallel to its course. The river crosses the State diagonally in a southeasterly course. It seems that instead of traveling a due westerly course as I intended, I had borne gradually to the northwest. I also found that I was about one-fourth "turned around" in respect to the points of the compass; a fact, I learned afterward, common to prairie travelers during the summer months when the sun is far to the northward.

The experience of the past few weeks had thoroughly disenchanted me of the free pleasure of solitary traveling, and when the suggestion was made that we resolve ourselves into a caravan of two, I acquiesced readily and heartily. My friend, who said his name was John LeValliee, was in no hurry to reach his destination, as he said he had intended to take quite a vacation before buckling into work, so we arranged to strike for the timber lands of the Arkansas bottoms and enjoy a good hunt together. Despite what I learned in the strangers' camp near the Osage, I had no misgivings as to my friend being other than he represented himself. At all events he was a human being and as such was infinitely more desirable than the loneliness which haunted me like a nightmare. He was a good talker, with a vein of caustic humor, verging upon sarcasm, in his make-up. He possessed another quality which I appreciated, though it was negative. He lacked what so many of my own sort of folks possess almost abnormally, namely, curiosity; or, if he had it, he was careful not to manifest it through personal interrogatories, hence I told

him no more about myself than common courtesy demanded that I should. I gave him to understand that I was employed by an agricultural journal, also that I was combining pleasure with business. As I told him this he gave his mouth a comical pucker as he responded: "I thought you were having fun when I first saw you." As a picture of my lugubrious countenance, reflected by his own on the occasion of our meeting came before my mental vision, its humor affected my risibles and I yielded to boisterous mirth in which he joined heartily. Then we shook hands and were good friends.

That afternoon we made a little trip of exploration along the creek, John pointing out to me the stalks of the edible tubers which lent bulk to our morning repast. Presently we came to a little branch, the water of which came from a spring under the gnarled roots of a clump of dwarf oaks as clear as crystal. Having no cups with us, we lay flat on our stomachs and each took a hearty draft. It was refreshingly cool and we congratulated ourselves on our lucky find. I had no sooner risen to my feet, however, than I remarked a peculiar metallic taste in my mouth, and on speaking of it to John, he said he noticed the same thing. We thought no more about it till we had returned to camp. We were beginning preparations for dinner when John grabbed his stomach and howled with pain, declaring he had cramps. I had just gone to my saddle bags for a bottle of "pain-killer" when I, too, was suddenly doubled up with cramps.

"It's that blasted water," said John, rolling on the ground in torment. "I've been told there was arsenic in the water of these plains, and that's what made that coppery taste in our mouths."

"What can we take to help us?" I asked, thoroughly alarmed.

"I saw a couple of bird's eggs in a nest down in the scrub," said he, "and if they're fresh they'll counteract the blame poison if we can get 'em in time," and we made all speed possible in reaching the nest. As we approached a bird flew off, and instead of the two eggs that John said he saw there on our former visit, there were now three. Without questioning whether they belonged to buzzard or pigeon, we each downed an egg with all possible alacrity and sat down to nurse our stomachs.

It is probable that the water was but slightly impregnated with poison, if indeed that was the source of our trouble, for the intense pain soon abated, and with the exception of a slight nausea which remained for several hours, we were as well as ever. Mentioning the circumstance to an old stager several months afterward, he said the symptoms were those of arsenical poisoning, but he was not aware that arsenic existed in the streams of that locality. In some parts of Arizona, he said, the arsenic could be seen in the bottoms of the streams, the waters of which were so highly impregnated that a single mouthful might prove fatal. Travelers in that locality had a test for water and he explained it to me, but I have forgotten it now.

As John and I had used the water of the main stream with impunity, taking it at a point several rods further down, we were satisfied that the amount of poison was very small, or that the stream purified itself. We took the precaution, however, to get our subsequent supply from

a point still further down stream, and we suffered no ill results from its use.

The day being far spent when we finished dinner, we decided to camp there another night and make an early start the next morning, employing the daylight in overhauling our accoutrements and making some necessary repairs. John was a wonderfully handy fellow and seemed to enjoy puttering over the traps, hence I was willing to contribute to his enjoyment by permitting him to do a trifle of mending for me.

We talked ourselves to sleep again that night as we had done on the previous day, with the exception that we had an additional fund of topics based upon current happenings. John was an entertaining story teller, and what is equally important, a good listener. I wish I could reproduce some of his tales, though without his inimitable intonation and humor I have no doubt they would seem flat.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

A Plain Talk About the Dry Fly

By THEODORE GORDON

I AM asked so many questions in regard to dry-fly fishing nowadays that I think it will be best to answer them and condense my experience in the form of a short article or letter. One of the most common queries is, "Do you think it necessary to grease the line?" I know



A NICE CREEL OF BROWN TROUT.

several good anglers of much experience who always "fat" their lines when fishing with a dry fly, but personally I do not like it, and rarely use mutton or red deer fat or tallow. The leader is apt to receive a share of the grease and floats upon the surface in a way that to me is most disagreeable. I prefer to have the gut-casting line just under the surface, while the fly is floating quite dry and cocked. There may be nothing in it, but I think the connection of the line with the fly is much better disguised when the leader is below the surface. It certainly looks much more attractive to the angler, and I think that shy trout can scarcely fail to notice that straight line of gut right up to the floating fly.

"What flies are best for dry fly work?" This is a large and interesting subject, but the fact is that many of our well known patterns will kill well if dressed dry fly fashion with plenty of hackle (legs). Cahills, Wickhams, alders and many others have been used successfully. The quill-bodied flies absorb but little moisture, are easier to dry, and need not be so full in the

hackle. But if you use the "oil tip," as it used to be called, even a wool-bodied fly can be floated without much labor. Kerosene is good enough for practical purposes, vaseline will answer, and there are a number of special preparations made expressly to anoint the flies. There are others which are used for the line. If you oil your fly too generously, it will sink, but the surplus oil will soon wash off and then the fly floats well.

As to the rod, one with plenty of backbone is desirable, but one may fish dry with any good stream fishing rod. When I first became enthused with the floating fly many years ago, I had what we would now call a black bass fly-rod, made to order. It was excessively stiff and very hard to fish with. My arm would ache so at night after a day's casting that I could not sleep, and I have had rheumatism in that arm many times since. In our stream fishing, long casting is the exception, not the rule. Still, I must admit that I prefer a fairly powerful rod, and many rods are sold at moderate prices that are quite stiff enough, yet are easy to cast with. The stiffer the rod, the heavier the line required to bring out its action.

A man who has fished up stream in a low water with worm or fly has learned where the trout lie, and if no fish are rising he will know where to float his fly. There may be no insects upon the water, but the trout may be in position ready to feed, and will rise at any passing insect. I began with the idea that I must see the rise of a trout before casting my fly, as I had been reading books upon chalk stream angling in England.

I received much help from R. B. Marston and F. M. Halford. They assisted me greatly in selecting patterns, and I had read Mr. Halford's books. He was so kind as to send me a large number of floating flies in order that I might be able to make a selection of those most suitable and killing upon American waters.

Good anglers always help one another. For several years I always carried a box containing about fifteen dozen of the best English tied flies to try whenever I saw decent trout rising. One afternoon I had a little experience that was helpful. I had been fishing the rapids up stream with two flies when I came upon a fine reach of smooth, gliding waters, and sat down at the tail end to smoke a pipe and rest. While sitting there I spotted three good trout rising at the

lower end of the pool, and taking off the stretcher fly, replaced it with a small floater. I did not bother to remove the dropper, which happened to be a favorite fly of my own tying. Changing the tail fly occupied a few minutes and in approaching the fish I naturally kept the flies in the air by a series of false casts. These dried the dropper so much that it floated quite as well as the orthodox dry fly, and the result was that all three trout rose at it and were killed one after another. It seemed that they moved out of position to get it, and passed by the tail fly. This was an eye opener. It showed that a good wet fly pattern, if properly dressed with sufficient hackle, was also a good dry fly pattern, and that my own flies could be made to float well. This gave me a great start and added interest to the floating fly. It is an interesting, indeed, fascinating method of fishing, and many good fishermen practice it. But do not forget your old lessons and the experience you have had in wet-fly fishing. If you have fished up stream on a low,

clear water with a single fly, or even two, you will have practically put in practice about all you will require in dry-fly fishing, except guarding against the drag. You have not dried and floated your fly, otherwise the difference in method is not extraordinary. No great revolution in fishing. Even the man who fishes worm up stream in low water has to keep out of sight, present his bait skillfully, and use all his knowledge of the habits of the trout. Stalking trout is not confined to dry-fly fishing.

The most interesting conditions for the floating fly are present when there is a good birth of natural insects—ephemeridæ or caddis flies, for instance, when the attention of the better class of trout has been attracted to the surface and they are rising freely. Then all your skill will be required in selecting your fly, and in presenting it dry, floating and cocked, to each good trout in such a way that he will accept it in perfect confidence, instead of one of the naturals at which he has risen but a moment before.

We retraced our way for several miles, but found nothing but my shooting coat and the tent poles, and one of them was broken. My friend Burgess once lived in that country and knew every Indian by name, and so we told them about it, and they very kindly loaned us a frying-pan and we figured that we could make my big wagon sheet do for a tent if it came to the worst (and it did). Jim Black Fox loaned us a skillet.

About dark we arrived at our camping ground, a deep ravine with clear, tumbling spring water murmuring down it, which quietly sank into the gravelly bed and disappeared altogether within 300 yards. There is a peculiar thing about those streams over there, and this trick of the water sinking into the gravelly beds of the many hollows causes it. During rains, no matter how heavy, almost all the water sinks into the earth and follows this bed of gravel, coming out into the stream in the form of springs, and as it takes about three days for it to reach the streams, they rise very quickly when the surface water reaches them and as quickly run down. After about three days they begin to get this water that has soaked into the earth and begin to rise again, and they always get much higher on this second rise than they do on the first and stay up longer, and the water is as clear as crystal, and that is why it is so dangerous to try to drive across it unless you are acquainted with the stream.

We slept under the stars that first night, and with those ancient forest trees and hills keeping guard over us, our sleep was peaceful and sweet indeed after our trying day. At five o'clock we were up and away to the hills for turkeys. We heard a hen turkey yelping over across a deep ravine, but some hounds running a deer scared her bunch, and we did not get a shot. Further on up in the hills we saw one, but he saw us at the same time and flew. They rise very fast and usually fly at once upon seeing a hunter.

We did some scouting for squirrels that afternoon until about four o'clock, then put up the wagon sheet and made it into a snug tent with an old quilt across one end, and none too soon either, for it commenced raining as soon as we got everything in and our bed of leaves made up. We had a great heap of logs burning, and though the rain poured in torrents, the fire burned as though nothing was happening. All we could do was to lie in the tent and smoke, and this we did until our tongues were raw. All the rest of the day, all that night and all next day it poured, but we were out of horse feed and had to get somewhere, and the only way we could go was further out on to the high ground, so we hiked that way. The man I was to see lived about two miles from our camp, and he had been down and invited us up to stay with him, so we went there. We were fortunate in having to go so far because if we had been ten or fifteen miles back on the road, we would have had to stay with some of the full bloods and eaten wild onions for a few days. As it was, we were royally entertained and among friends.

We were two days on the road home and one of our horses came near dying of the colic. The mud was worse than on the trip out, but we finally got in. We made a joke of all our troubles and now laugh heartily about the trip.

On our way back we ran across a bunch of full bloods at a country store, and among them was Jim Blackfox, and he told us he had gotten

A Difficult Journey

By ROY E. NABERS

A RECENT business trip took me thirty-five miles east of Pryor, Okla., over into the hills on the head of Little Saline.

We got away on a Tuesday morning at 8 o'clock, and though our rig was small, we managed to get our stuff into and on it. We had food for only three days, as that was all the time they would allow my companion out of the store; one day to go, one day to hunt and fish and one day to return. The bale of hay almost filled up the rear end of the rig and did with the grub box. We tied our bedding on top, laid overcoats and a small tent, my shooting coat and a frying-pan on top of all this. It was my duty to watch these several articles. However, they did not need much attention, so most of my time was given to keeping my seat, as we would dip down into a deep mud hole on one side and then on the other, or one of the horses would drop down half out of sight and the other would almost crawl on top of him before he could regain his feet.

About two miles out we were struggling through the worst section of road encountered thus far when our double tree snapped, almost jerking the driver out on his head in that deep mud. Fortunately the horses stopped at the word and two trusty turkey hunters crawled or slid out into the mud. We knew a good farmer friend hard by who had a well equipped blacksmith shop, so we hiked over and he very kindly came to our aid with a big heavy double tree and not only loaned it to us, but put it on and hitched up our team, he and his son. They had on rubber boots, so the mud made no difference with them. Well, we lost an hour there.

The next mile I walked to lighten the load. The team had to be rested every few hundred yards, so deep and heavy was the mud, and at times we had to take an axe and chop it off the wheels and from between the spokes so the wheels could revolve. About 12 o'clock we ar-

rived at the ferry on the river, eight miles from town. Here our troubles, so far as bad roads were concerned, ended. Those roads on the other side of the Grand River are fine. The first crossing on the Saline is about two and a half miles from Salina. The water came nearly up to the bed of our rig and was just right for casting, but I did not have time to try it. It is a pretty stream, but is too clear for bait casting, I am afraid. A fish can see you before you get within a quarter of a mile of the stream. It is just like looking out of the window into the street. The bass are there, however; small-mouth. After we had eaten our lunch we walked up stream and looked at this beautiful bit of water. It was on a two-foot rise then, but almost perfectly clear. This almost caused a tragedy a few days later. On our return we looked at it and it was up then so we did not attempt to cross it, but went down the river ten miles and crossed the Chouteau bridge. After we left it (coming home) we met some railway men and they asked us how about it, and we told them to stay out of it, that we had measured it, and that it was at least ten feet deep right in the ford, but those men promptly drove right into it when they got there, and it just as promptly drowned their team, and almost got them, had not a fellow there at the time come to their help.

Well, to get back to the trip out. We swam through our last mud hole about a quarter of a mile from Saline, and from there on had pretty good roads. Perhaps it was for this very seductive reason that I forgot to watch the loose coats and tent on the rear of our rig, but anyhow I forgot them, and they, seeing this, quietly slipped off one at a time so as not to attract attention, and we were many miles away before we noticed our loss. I was all eyes for the beautiful scenery and the beautiful stream, but the loss of these various articles brought me to earth with a jar.

Bird Preservation

By MINNIE MOORE WILSON

all our things together and would bring them to Pryor the first time he was in. He had put out the word that if anyone found them that they were ours, and those Indians brought them all in to him. He told us to keep his skillet and use it until we got home and he would use ours.

One day while we were sitting in camp between rains I was cleaning my rifle and a big old buck came up to about thirty yards of camp and watched me for several minutes. Charles wanted me to kill him, but I said no. We were in Delaware county and the season was closed. Of course he had forgotten.

One Result of Protection.

WORCESTER, Mass., April 13.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* While on a fishing trip to Fort Myers, Florida and vicinity last winter, I saw a

IT is a bright and glorious morning. The scene is in a Florida yard. Mockingbirds are singing with all the abandon of happiness; redbirds of the most scarlet hue feed contentedly along with the dove, breakfasting on the seeds of the now dying grass. Jaybirds in numbers herald their presence as they beg for crumbs. Central in the scene are two large white birds, the great white heron or American egret—all happy and contented because man with his gun is not in pursuit.

These egrets, among the shyest of wild birds, are found in domestication to be as gentle as chickens. The more one studies these creatures,

of the world is almost too sad to dwell upon, and yet to illustrate truths we must see the picture. What the guillotine was to the French nobles during the bloody revolution, the millinery trade is to the birds of to-day. Slaughter, starving nestlings and blood-stained aigrettes belong to the tragic picture. The parental instinct of the birds is so strong that they will not leave their young, no matter what the danger, a great convenience to the hunter, for it permits him to shoot almost every bird in the colony, and yet this tragic epoch of the nation's history must be laid at the door of woman. Woman, tender, true and a heroine in time of distress and disaster, who is ever in the front ranks for the prevention of cruelty to children and animals, and whose love for humanity has made civilized America the great nation that it is. No chain is stronger than its weakest link. To what then must we ascribe the barbarous slaughter of the exquisite bird life of the world? Woman's weak point must be vanity. Rich women of the world set the fashion and poor women foolishly follow. Unfortunately, it is something that is expensive and hard to acquire that the wealthy seek after. To their credit be it said that many leaders of fashion would like to be something better than parasites and idlers if they could, and why not help protect the birds?

If all the well-to-do women in America would absolutely stop wearing feathers in their hats to-morrow, if they would realize the cruel, brutal fashion of tearing the wings from living birds for the purpose of putting on to hats to stick up into the air like a foolish looking Valkyrie, they certainly could not be happy at the thought that the wings on their hats may mean that half a dozen young birds starved to death in their nests. Another thought: These dust and germ-collecting feathers on the heads of women are far from a standard of refined cleanliness.

What fashionable leader will start the idea of hats without feathers? Aside from the humanity and the fact that the earth suffers because the birds are killed off by millions, it rests with leaders of fashion to bring fame to themselves and glory to their country and to make the world kinder and life sacred to our feathered kin. Just as human life would be impossible without earth, air and water, so it would be impossible without birds. These fitting beautiful creatures are the patrols of the earth, air and water, and unlike the policeman on his beat they never lag and are on duty day and night.

Fighting for the preservation of the gentle, beautiful and helpless feathered creatures is the work of the great Audubon Societies, and equally is the National Government doing all in its power to arrest the extermination of the valuable plumage birds of America. The feminine devotee of fashion has for years been demanding the delicate aigrette from the snowy heron. The milliner has supplied it, and man has broken the law, but at last a stronger power has come that will save the lives of the beautiful egrets in the future, and this is the terrible calumny, "Out of style," and for this reason:

When the New York milliners were compelled



WILDFOWL IN FLORIDA WATERS.

pretty good illustration of what protection will do. On the Caloosahatchee and Orange rivers, where I did most of my fishing, were large numbers of wild ducks, mostly bluebills or scaups, with an occasional black duck and a sprinkling of coots. These birds are all protected by law within a radius of two miles of the town of Fort Myers. As a consequence large numbers of the ducks are always on the river opposite the town, and they have become very tame, and it is one of the events of the day for the guests at the hotels to go down to the piers and feed the ducks with corn, etc. All it is necessary to do is to stand on the piers, whistle and make motions as though throwing food on the water, and the birds immediately begin to come in.

The accompanying picture may be of some interest, as it shows a flock of bluebills I had just called in. Some of the birds were under water when the picture was taken.

CHARLES A. ALLEN.

less God-like than ourselves, the more one feels an indulgent care and kindly sympathy for them. If the American women could know the wild bird, its native confidence in man and how quickly it responds to kindness, saying nothing of its economic value, surely the wearing of feathers and wings would soon be relegated to the past, and for this reason a brief pen picture of these egrets is given.

The birds were the gift of Billy Bowlegs, a Seminole Indian, and soon became tame, eating beef from the hand, loving companionship, standing at the dining room door during meal hours, beautiful enough, with their long silken plumes, to be the envy of any nature lover. With the instinct of nature they gather small sticks, and carrying them about, chatter and fuss over them with an affection existing between them that would be a lesson to many a cottage home or brownstone front.

As we picture these beautiful birds watching over their nestlings with as much gentleness as the human parents, who shall say God will not call to account every plume hunter and every woman who wears the aigrette and wings of the wild bird? The slaughter of the wild bird life

The FOREST AND STREAM may be obtained from any newsdealer on order. Ask your dealer to supply you regularly.

to close out every single egret feather, because of the New York law prohibiting their sale or possession, then it was that the shop girls and chambermaids were able to purchase for a song what they had been envying my lady of Fifth avenue so many years, until now the well dressed woman or the fashion dealer would scorn the one-time \$30 to \$50 egret plumes because Mary, the chambermaid, may be seen on a Sunday afternoon flaunting her enormous egret plumes, which she no doubt bought for a song, and my lady who rides in her liveried Victoria much prefers a feather plucked from the crowing chanticleer of the farmer's back yard.

Fashion has a strong hold on us all. Having watched the waving aigrettes on the cheap hats of New York maids all summer, on reaching Florida the first hat observed was at a fashionable hotel and worn by a well-gowned woman, but it looked passé; enough aigrettes were heaped on it to represent the lives of half a dozen beautiful birds, bought, no doubt, at a marked-down sale. Fashion follows a decree very quickly, and before spring the death warrant of the beautiful Florida heron will be stayed, for the fashionable woman will not wear bargain counter goods, and as each woman follows the other blindly, like sheep jumping one after the other into the field where the wolves are, the day of the aigrette is over, but this will apply only to the silken plume of the heron. Wings and birds on hats will continue until fashion puts her ban on them; that fashion must be declared by woman strong in financial and social circles.

Florida with her sunny winter climate invites the millions of migrating birds, and it is the strongest duty of our State and the Audubon Societies to protect these little plumage visitors.

Birds of economic and agricultural value are each year getting better known, and this through our Audubon and Government experts. When we reflect that the annual loss through insect and rodent ravages is now estimated to be \$800,000,000 in the United States alone, and this loss is because of the extinction of bird life, is it not time that the women of America should step in and assist the authorities in stopping one of the most serious forms of agricultural waste and also one of the worst barbarities.

At present a strong movement is uppermost to preserve those effectual little farm hands, robin redbreast and the turtle doves. They ask no wages and do much toward saving the Southern crops. Especially is their value untold to the cotton belt. These wild birds, flying South each fall to escape the cold, have been killed by countless thousands by negroes and other hunters. The wild dove, which lives largely upon seeds, destroys more weeds than the quickest human paid worker the farmer can employ, and if the wholesale slaughter is not stopped, this bird, like the wild pigeon, will become extinct and the loss to the South will be beyond computation. Florida with her statute books rich in decrees still permits the senseless slaughter of these valuable birds. When will a Florida campaign be inaugurated that will enforce laws, and not only protect our own bird life, but feel it a bounden duty to give protection to the visitors from Northern States?

All the game laws of the United States and Canada, revised to date and now in force, are given in the Game Laws in Brief. See adv.



GAME BAG AND GUN



The Conservation Law.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 20.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* An important conservation measure became a law when Governor Dix signed the Roosevelt bill to codify the laws relating to lands and forests, entitled, "An Act to Amend the Conservation Law Generally and in Relation to Lands and Forests." The bill was prepared by the Conservation Commission.

The act is a codification and consolidation of all existing laws relating to the lands, forests and public parks now within jurisdiction of the Conservation Commission.

The old laws had been repeatedly amended until they had reached a condition requiring a complete revision in the interests of simplification and effectiveness. The more progressive changes noted are:

Section 89, providing for taxation relief when waste land is reforested by private owners. Section 88, giving the Conservation Commission power to examine any private forest or woodland for the purpose of inspection, looking to the practice of the proper and most profitable methods of forestry, "to the end that the water supply of the State may be conserved, the forests protected, and the public interests safeguarded." Sections 102 and 103, providing for a statewide inspection of railroad locomotives and fire patrol in forest sections. Section 105, permitting inspectors to reject from service engines without adequate fire protective devices. Section 106, providing that all portable or stationary engines used in forest sections shall be provided with suitable spark arresting devices. The fire protection precautionary measures are made to apply to railroads in the State which are not common carriers, and are intended to enforce fire protective rules in connection with the operation of logging railroads.

Among other noteworthy features are these:

Permitting the setting of fires any time of the year for the clearing of lands for the purpose of disposing of useless combustible material (the cause of 30 per cent. of our forest fires), and for agricultural purposes, provided a permit has first been obtained from the fire patrolman. The old law attempted to legislate weather by endeavoring to assign the wet season to fixed calendar periods.

The creation of the position of a forest pathologist is a very important innovation in the State's forestry law. The need of a specialist on tree diseases has been brought home to our people by the destructive raids on the chestnut forests of neighboring States.

The law empowers the commission to operate nurseries, grow trees, reforest State lands, sell trees to private landowners at actual cost, give trees to State institutions, purchase land for forest preserve purposes subject to the approval of the Governor, and for the protection of the important watersheds in the State forest preserves.

Among the additional duties imposed upon the commission are: The care, control and supervision of the State forest preserves; to administer

all laws relating to forest tree culture and reforestation; publish pamphlets of instruction relative to the care, use, protection and management of forests and woodlands; issue licenses to guides and other persons engaged in business in the public parks of the State on such terms and conditions as it may impose; cause to be made investigation as to the methods of reforestation, prevention of forest fires, growth studies, yield tables; make rules for the prevention of forest fires. The new law authorizes the commission "to accept in the name of the people of the State by gift or devise the fee or other estate therein of land for forest preserve or forestry purposes."

Under this act the commission may go into the midst of a large tract of land and acquire what is known as the "protective mountain top areas," an important prerequisite to the preservation of important watersheds without appropriating the whole or any part of the tract, except the "protective area."

The mandatory provisions of the top-logging law regulating lumbering operations have been retained in the present law, but its application has been restricted to the so-called "fire towns."

The Conservation Commission looks upon the State forest preserves as the great playground and health resort of the people, for the use of all and abuse by none. The policy is to enlarge these recreation areas and make them more accessible for the enjoyment of all the people. The effects of the forest upon the habitability of the State, upon agriculture, upon stream flow, upon water supplies, for municipalities are well understood, and the popular demand is for an extension of the forest areas to secure an enlargement of these beneficent influences. The value of the forests as the source of wood products is also well appreciated, adding to the popular sentiment in favor of reforestation and forest protection. But perhaps most important of all is the function of our woodland areas as a place for the recreation of a hard-working, brain-weary people. The aim is to give more fishing and hunting, more fish and game, and the foundation of that high conservation purpose is the forest.

CONSERVATION COMMISSION.

Ducks and Decency.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., April 12.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Inclosed find clipping of the arrest of prominent members of the Anglers' Association and Hunters' Club of Onondaga. Also an editorial in connection with same, which appeared in the Syracuse Herald of April 7.

The editorial, in part, follows:

Each outdoor man who rode last Sunday on one of the trains on the Auburn branch of the New York Central went home to oil his idle shotgun wistfully, telling his wife the while about a fellow he'd seen in the smoker with a bunch of two dozen fat canvasbacks lying on the seat beside him. When she asked why he himself didn't take a day off and go gunning—do him good, been working too hard, all run down after the grippe, etc., etc., he explained manfully that a wise and good law of this State forbids spring duck shooting, and that the fellow on the train had been violating that law, some hundreds of dollars' worth, if only an honest constable had caught him.

In these days of the spring breakup, with the ice of a cruel winter going out of the lakes and leaving feeding grounds and resting places uncovered for the waterfowl whose northward migration is now in full swing, every fair-sized body of water in the State has become a tantalizing spectacle for a shotgun man. Those who have dared ride to Baldwinville over the inundated Lake-shore trolley this week have seen great parti-colored flocks of ducks—canvasbacks, whistlers, redheads, mallards, scaup and their kin—twinkling over the ice in low flight through the sunshine, or bobbing on the swollen waters. It would, we trust, be impossible to violate the game laws so near the city without punishment. But there are lakes and ponds within a day's journey which the eye of the law cannot always see, and a man whose notion of decency would let him, could undoubtedly drive or motor thither, take the toll of the quacking migrants and bring his victims back to town undetected.

Should some fortunate miracle induce Congress to pass the Federal game law, both Louisiana butchery and local illegalities will come under Federal jurisdiction. Meanwhile we need to sharpen the moral sense of the hunters in every community, that they may spare the ducks so plentiful with us now, whether or not there is a warden within earshot to help them resist temptation.

The other item referred to:

As the result of a John Doe proceeding, conducted before Justice of the Peace E. L. Fellows, of South Onondaga, on April 5, Henry E. Mills, a prominent Syracuse sportsman, appeared before Police Justice William Ryan Saturday and confessed judgment to the amount of \$75 for the unlawful slaying of ducks in a swamp near South Onondaga, March 25. Three other men who were implicated with Mr. Mills—Grant A. Wilcox, Seth A. Hull and Charles J. Vinal, all of South Onondaga—have each confessed judgment to the amount of \$25.

The editorial is a strong one on the subject of spring shooting, and has caused much comment in sporting circles here, and should have more prominence, such as your paper could give it.

R. D. KNAPP.

Favorable Conditions.

GALESBURG, N. D., April 19.—*Editor Forest and Stream*: There are more geese about this spring than for many years. I saw one flock this morning of at least 500. The hunters have killed some, though why they should want them at this time of the year is beyond me. I tried a piece of one lately and did not fancy it. It was dark and coarse. I reckon I have too many other good things to eat to hanker after game in the spring; at least, until I have been starved awhile.

Prairie chickens wintered well, although the weather was very cold, about the longest and coldest ever recorded. We had no storms and that fact and the numerous big cornfields brought the brown birds through in good shape. If we have a favorable spring for nesting, I believe the birds will be very numerous next fall. We had a heavy rain a week ago and the sloughs are well filled with water, therefore we can expect some ducks and geese to remain here and breed this summer. North Dakota should be good hunting ground next fall.

J. P. WHITEMORE.

Utica Fish and Game Protective Ass'n.

UTICA, N. Y., April 18.—*Editor Forest and Stream*: The annual meeting of this association was held on the evening of April 10. The matter of game refuges, stocking covers with pheasants, restocking streams with trout, game law legislation, the enforcement of the game laws and various other topics were discussed.

Secretary W. S. French reported that 10,000 trout fingerlings were distributed in the Oriskany, Sauquoit and Skenandoa creeks last year. Rather hard luck was experienced with pheasant eggs last year, but the association put out twenty-

four pheasants in Oneida county in good shape last fall. Application has been made for 400 pheasant eggs and sixty pheasants this year.

The association decided to place the pheasant eggs secured this year in the hands of farmers to hatch and pay them \$1 for each bird four months old which is raised. A resolution was adopted to ask the Conservation Commission to close Oneida county to pheasant shooting for a period of three years.

A committee was appointed to see about securing permanent quarters for the association, and it was decided to hold the annual banquet on the evening of April 26. The following directors were elected: Dr. J. G. Kilbourn, George L. Bradford, Tom W. Johnson, Harry Lancaster, W. E. Wolcott, Major H. J. Cookinham, W. S. French, C. W. Keeler, Dr. C. E. Alliaume.

W. E. WOLCOTT.



Fishing in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 15.—*Editor Forest and Stream*: The season for trout fishing has commenced, and from practically every stream has come news of exceptional catches. The rainfall has been very light and the water is low in most streams. Even in the high sierras there is but little snow on the ground, and this is fast disappearing. Last season the early fishing was very poor, as streams were high until mid-summer, but this year the best fishing will be early. In district No. 3 the season opens the 1st of May. This district comprises Plumas, Butte, Sierra, Yuba, Sutter, Nevada, Placer, El Dorado, Sacramento, Amador, Alpine, Calaveras, Tuolumne, Mono and Mariposa counties and covers such streams as the Stanislaus, Tuolumne, American and Feather rivers, Lake Tahoe and vicinity.

A number of anglers have already gone into the Klamath River country and splendid sport is reported, fishing being about three weeks earlier than usual. The spring run of rainbow trout on this stream is heavy, and on Shovel Creek, a prominent tributary, trout are plentiful and many baskets averaged two pounds to the fish. Steelhead fishing above tide water is open and large catches have been made. On the Russian River unusually large fish are being taken, a number weighing from twelve to eighteen pounds. Net fishermen have not been allowed to operate at the mouth of the stream this season.

A big run of salmon is now on in the Bay of Monterey. Almost 2,000 salmon were taken in one day and some weighed as much as fifty pounds. The members of the Monterey Bay and San Francisco Light Tackle Club have been enjoying the sport in competition for some of the prizes offered by the club. This organization has just elected officers as follows: President, Paul M. Nippert; Vice-President, W. W. Richards; Secretary-Treasurer, E. A. Mocker; Directors, Chas. F. Breidenstein, Louis Gotthelf, W. W. Richards, Chas. H. Kewell, W. D. Burlingame and J. E. O'Connor.

Deputy Fish Commissioner Bert H. Nidever in the launch Quinntat of the Fish and Game Com-

Fined for Killing Deer.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 15.—*Editor Forest and Stream*: Four men were fined an aggregate of \$225 at Placerville recently. These were Ralph Kyburz, of Riverton; Emil Pierroz, of Placerville, and Louis White and Joseph Wells, trappers. They were apprehended through the work of Deputies Gray, Green and Scroggs and confessed to having killed four deer.

GOLDEN GATE.

Fox Hunting.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., April 20.—*Editor Forest and Stream*: Frank Lafollette, of Heyworth, since Nov. 1, has killed fifteen foxes, all of the red species. Others of the same vicinity have disposed of ten more.

E. E. PIERSON.

mission, recently apprehended nine Italian fishermen on San Francisco Bay operating without a license. They were released upon taking out papers at a cost of \$10 each and on April 1 they were called upon to take out licenses for the new season, \$10 more.

GOLDEN GATE.

North Shore Casting Club.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 15.—*Editor Forest and Stream*: The last meeting of the club was the largest and best we have ever held, and members thoroughly enjoyed it. The committee on grounds and privileges has made splendid progress in all parts of the work that was assigned to it. The program for the season follows:

May 4.—Half-ounce accuracy bait, half-ounce distance bait, accuracy fly, distance fly, salmon fly.

May 18.—Quarter-ounce accuracy bait, quarter-ounce distance bait, light tackle dry fly accuracy, light tackle distance fly.

June 8.—Half-ounce accuracy bait, half-ounce distance bait, accuracy fly, distance fly, salmon fly.

June 22.—Quarter-ounce accuracy bait, quarter-ounce distance bait, light tackle dry fly accuracy, light tackle distance fly.

July 13.—Half-ounce accuracy bait, half-ounce distance bait, accuracy fly, distance fly, salmon fly.

July 27.—Quarter-ounce accuracy bait, quarter-ounce distance bait, light tackle dry fly accuracy, light tackle distance fly.

Aug. 10.—Half-ounce accuracy bait, half-ounce distance bait, accuracy fly, distance fly, salmon fly.

Aug. 24.—Quarter-ounce accuracy bait, quarter-ounce distance bait, light tackle dry fly accuracy, light tackle distance fly.

Sept. 7, 14 and 21.—Re-entry days.

Events not completed on date scheduled will be held on the following Sunday.

Regular practice events will be held on each Saturday where events are not scheduled.

Special practice on Decoration day and Fourth of July.

C. O. DORCHESTER, Sec'y-Treas.

San Francisco Fly-Casting Club.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 14.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The initial contest of members for the season was held yesterday and to-day on Stow Lake. The weather on both days was fair with variable winds.

SATURDAY.

Event No. 1, distance, feet:		
F. A. Webster..... 85	T. C. Kierulff..... 99	
L. G. Burpee..... 82	F. J. Cooper..... 75	
Event No. 2, accuracy, per cent.:		
F. A. Webster..... 97.12	F. J. Cooper..... 98.12	
L. G. Burpee..... 96.56	E. A. Mocker..... 97.56	
T. C. Kierulff..... 98.56	James Watt..... 96.36	
C. G. Young..... 98.48	J. F. Burgin..... 97.56	
Event No. 3, delicacy, per cent.:		
Accuracy. Delicacy. Net.		
F. A. Webster..... 99.4	100	99.32
L. G. Burpee..... 87	99.40	98.20
C. G. Young..... 99.8	98.20	98.44
F. J. Cooper..... 95.16	98.20	96.48
E. A. Mocker..... 97.32	99.20	98.26
James Watt..... 95	96.50	95.55
J. F. Burgin..... 95.52	98.10	97.1
Event No. 4, lure casting, per cent.:		
¼-ounce. ½-ounce.		
F. A. Webster..... 83.9	97	
L. G. Burpee..... 70.2	65.7	
T. C. Kierulff..... 80.3	98.4	
C. G. Young..... ..	96.6	
F. J. Cooper..... 89.8	96.2	
E. A. Mocker..... ..	95.6	
James Watt..... 93.9	96.6	
J. F. Burgin..... 86.8	96.4	
Event No. 5, lure casting, ½-ounce, average feet:		
F. A. Webster..... 92.6	F. J. Cooper..... 74.6	
L. G. Burpee..... 56	James Watt..... 146	
T. C. Kierulff..... 124	J. F. Burgin..... 91	

SUNDAY.

Event No. 1, distance, feet:		
C. H. Kewell..... 86	P. M. Nippert..... 90	
H. B. Sperry..... 91	C. A. Kierulff..... 78	
J. F. Burgin..... 81	T. C. Kierulff..... 99	
Event No. 2, accuracy, per cent.:		
Austin Sperry..... 97.32	P. M. Nippert..... 96.32	
C. H. Kewell..... 98.8	W. D. Mansfield..... 97.44	
Jas. Watt..... 96.52	F. J. Cooper..... 98.44	
H. B. Sperry..... 98.52	Dr. W. E. Brooks..... 98.28	
H. Orear..... 93.52	C. A. Kierulff..... 99	
J. F. Burgin..... 97.32	T. C. Kierulff..... 99	
C. G. Young..... 98.36		
Event No. 3, delicacy, per cent.:		
Accuracy. Delicacy. Net.		
Austin Sperry..... 93.40	98.20	96
C. H. Kewell..... 96.20	98	97.10
Jas. Watt..... 96.48	99	97.54
H. B. Sperry..... 98.20	99.20	98.50
H. Orear..... 96.32	96.30	96.31
J. F. Burgin..... 97.40	97.52	97.45
C. G. Young..... 98.32	99	98.46
P. M. Nippert..... 93.24	93.50	93.37
W. D. Mansfield..... 99.12	99.40	99.26
F. J. Cooper..... 97.16	97.40	97.28
Dr. W. E. Brooks..... 98.8	99.40	98.54
C. A. Kierulff..... 95.52	98.40	97.16
T. C. Kierulff..... 97.48	99	98.24
Event No. 4, lure casting, per cent.:		
¼-ounce. ½-ounce.		
Austin Sperry..... 82.7	97.3	
C. H. Kewell..... 88.2	94.8	
Jas. Watt..... 90.6	97.1	
H. B. Sperry..... 82.5	97.3	
H. Orear..... ..	47	
J. F. Burgin..... 65.7	80.3	
C. G. Young..... ..	95.6	
P. M. Nippert..... 88.2	90.8	
W. D. Mansfield..... ..	94.1	
F. J. Cooper..... ..	92.6	
Dr. W. E. Brooks..... 73	93.8	
C. A. Kierulff..... 66.2	91.1	
T. C. Kierulff..... 95.9	101.6	
Event No. 5, lure casting, ½-ounce, average feet:		
Austin Sperry..... 123	W. D. Mansfield..... 95	
C. H. Kewell..... 102.2	F. J. Cooper..... 139.6	
Jas. Watt..... 139	Dr. W. E. Brooks..... 52	
H. B. Sperry..... 121	C. A. Kierulff..... 64	
J. F. Burgin..... 111.6	T. C. Kierulff..... 101.6	
P. M. Nippert..... 46		

The season's program calls for five events as follows: Long distance fly, accuracy and delicacy fly combined, accuracy fly, accuracy and long distance lure.

There are four classes in each event (except in long distance lure, which is for record only): Championship, first class, second class and novice class.

The following average scores are necessary for the different classes:

FLY CASTING.

Accuracy.	
Championship.....	98 2/3 per cent. or over
First Class.....	97 2/3 per cent. or over
Second Class.....	96 2/3 per cent. or over
Novice Class.....	Under 96 2/3 per cent.

Delicacy.	
Championship.....	99 per cent. or over
First Class.....	98 per cent. or over
Second Class.....	95 per cent. or over
Novice Class.....	Under 95 per cent.
Long Distance.	
Championship.....	115 feet or over
Or who in any contest has cast.....	130 feet or over
First Class.....	100 feet or over
Second Class.....	85 feet or over
Novice Class.....	Under 85 feet

LURE CASTING.

Accuracy.	
Championship.....	98 per cent. or over
First Class.....	96 per cent. or over
Second Class.....	94 per cent. or over
Novice Class.....	Under 94 per cent.
Long Distance.	
Longest average cast for season.	
Second longest average cast for season.	
Longest single cast in tournament.	

Lure Casting, ¼-ounce. Accuracy and long distance, for record only.

The winner in Saturday contests must cast off with the winners of the corresponding class in Sunday contests.

E. O. RITTER, Clerk.

Garfish.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., April 20.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Illinois fish commissioners have called a conference of the fish commissioners of Iowa, Missouri and Indiana, with representatives of the Federal Bureau of fisheries to take action on the garfish and carry on an effective crusade for better game fish conditions in the Western rivers. The Illinois commissioners are R. H. Meents, of Askum; E. E. Caldwell, of Havana, and S. P. Bartlett, of Quincy. E. T. Lincoln represented the Iowa commissioners, E. C. Grether, the Missouri commissioners; B. C. Merrill, of Hinsdale, the Illinois Fish Conservation Association, and J. H. Johnson, the United States commission. The garfish is extremely destructive to the game fish, and it is desired to exterminate it if possible. The Illinois fish laws require fishermen to kill these fish whenever hooked or taken in nets, but it is thought that the situation requires additional steps.

Ideal fishing weather through Central Illinois attracted hundreds of anglers during the past week. The water subsided considerably. The bass have been biting in the Du Page River, and several fine strings were secured.

E. E. PIERSON.

Record Fish.

ACCORDING to the Anglers' News the best salmon taken in Great Britain during the past year weighed forty-five pounds and was fifty-one and one-eighth inches in length. It was killed in the River Wye, by F. Morgan, in February. The record trout, weighing fourteen pounds eight ounces, was killed in five minutes' time in Lough Corrib, by G. S. Tapham. In all thirteen salmon weighing forty pounds and upward, and six trout of ten pounds and over, were taken during the season.

The record trout for the islands follow:

Loch Stennis, twenty-nine pounds; Lough Ennel, twenty-six pounds two ounces; Loch Rannoch, twenty-one pounds (caught by Miss K. Kirby); New River (London), eighteen pounds; seventeen and one-quarter pounds (Killarney); and sixteen pounds fifteen ounces (Thames). This latter splendid trout—the largest authenticated specimen taken from the Thames—was presented to Queen Victoria at Windsor Castle, and a cast was made by Frank Buckland and is now in Reading Museum. The eighteen-pound New River trout, it is worthy of mention, was

caught within four miles of the Bank of England, and is London's champion trout.

Seasoned Rods.

A LARGE British rod-making firm has sent to its customers asking them if they could forward their orders for special split cane rods at least six months before the same are required for delivery. It appears, according to these expert rod builders, that after a split cane rod is finished, it should be kept in an even temperature for at least three to six months before using, to allow the cemented joints to become thoroughly hard. If split cane rods are used too early, they are apt to twist or not stand straight. The longer the rod is allowed to stand before using, the longer will be its life. Greenheart and other wood rods on the other hand can be used at once, as these are not cemented, but split cane never should be.

New Publications.

MODERN DEVELOPMENT OF THE DRY FLY, by Fred-eric M. Halford. Cloth, 219 pages, illustrated with photogravures and colored plates, \$5 net. New York, E. P. Dutton & Co.

In the introductory the origin of the work and the development of the idea are discussed, followed by information and instructions as to the preparation of the materials used in dressing the patterns, manipulation of their dressing, illustrated by practical cuts or diagrams, and a series of articles descriptive of the author's experience of the use of the various flies.

Then follows a series of nine colored plates, figuring the thirty-three patterns of artificial flies comprised in the series. The greatest care has been paid to the accurate nature coloration of these plates; eighteen colored lithographic reproductions, selected by the author from M. Dauthey's Répertoire de Couleurs pour aider à la détermination des Couleurs des Fleurs, des Feuillages et des Fruits, published by the Société Française des Chrysanthémistes (René Oberthür), printed (with the permission of the proprietors and of The Royal Horticultural Society) by the French printers of the original work. These plates standardize the color shades and their names; a series of sixteen photogravures, from the author's negatives, of fishing scenes, specimen fish, etc.; numerous text cuts and diagrams of a practical nature, either from drawings made under the author's supervision by H. L. Shindler, or from photographs; thirty-three actual new Halford dry-fly patterns, correctly dressed on eyed hooks.

FREDERICK M. HALFORD'S publishers have just issued a new book on dry-fly fishing by the veteran author. It is entitled "The Dry-Fly Man's Handbook," and is a complete manual on the subject and on entomology and fishing management.

BOOKS RECEIVED: "Onawago," by W. C. Ludlow; Antiquarian Pub. Co. "The Foresters Manual," by E. T. Seton; Doubleday, Page & Co. "Saddle and Camp," by Dillon Wallace; Outing. "In Northern Labrador," by W. B. Cabot; Badger. "The Hunting Year," by W. S. Dixon; Ham-Smith. "Logging and Lumbering," by C. A. Schenck; Schenck. "The Mystery of Golf," by Arnold Haultain; Macmillan.



A Day Afield.

BRANCHPORT, N. Y., April 7.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The morning of March 31 was fair and warm with song sparrows singing from every bush, the crows cawing and a large flock of black ducks resting in the channel. This is the only open water at the head of beautiful Keuka, as the lake still lay covered with over twenty-four inches of solid ice and our trout fishermen are a gloomy crowd, as the season opens shortly and they have had no weather fit to paint their boats.

The recent rains and warm weather have cleared the inlet from ice, and a walk along its banks through the fields and bush showed us many interesting things. At the very beginning

through the brush. Tree sparrows were singing in the hedgerows and a marsh hawk coursing the meadows.

Further up the creek we put up a pair of black ducks, then a pair of mallards and soon three more blacks and startled a rabbit from the bushes, and it went bounding away in the open faster and faster each jump until it disappeared in a hedgerow.

As we came back to the marsh and fringe of trees and bushes at the head of the lake we ran across a flock of goldfinches twittering merrily, and a hermit thrush threw us an inquiring look over his shoulder as he sat on a low branch, where we could see his olive back and rufous tail. Our earliest record for hermit heretofore was April 6.

with their going. I have known the scarlet tanager to die of starvation in the early spring in Northern Michigan, and the bluebirds often freeze to death in New England when they appear too soon.

It happened that the lower end of the mast which supported our martin house had decayed to such an extent that one day a tempestuous wind blew it down, and made a pretty general average of the whole outfit. Fortunately, the birds had left, but in order to be prepared for their return, I got some store boxes and built them a new house. I have often wondered that people who admire the birds should not go to the trouble of putting up something which might serve them for a home, and where they might be seen at any time. It costs but little to do this, and the birds seem to appreciate the attention, but the thing may easily be overdone.

When the house was erected, my helper told me that he once knew a wealthy man who built a very elaborate and expensive three-story house for the birds, and they came and looked



ALONG THE INLET.



HOODED MERGANSERS.

From photographs by Verdi Burtch.

of our walk we flushed seventeen pheasants all in a bunch and only one cock bird among them. The hunters about cleaned them out last October, but we probably have enough left for seed.

Three killedeers followed by a Wilson's snipe got up from a wet place in the field, and as we came to the creek, three hooded mergansers arose and flew off toward the lake, a meadow-lark went over, and the first phoebe of the season sat on a low branch of a poplar, jerking its tail.

It was a good day for migrants, as we soon saw our first kingfisher, two of them flying down the creek, sounding their rattles as they went, and a great blue heron arose from a marshy pasture and slowly flapped his way over the woods up stream. By the way, I should call the great blue heron mentioned by Mr. Lawrence in the March 30 *FOREST AND STREAM* an early migrant instead of a winter resident. They sometimes arrive here as early as March 17, and should arrive on Long Island much earlier than they do with us.

As we approached a bunch of tag alders we heard a pheasant crow and glanced up just in time to see the flap of his wings after the finish, and as we moved, he saw us and sneaked off

At the mouth of the creek was a flock of twenty-three American goldeneyes and a large flock of black ducks, and up around the bend a handsome hooded merganser drake was leading two ducks up and down the creek. From our point of concealment in the cattails we could see the crest rise and fall as he strutted along.

VERDI BURTCH.

Attracting the Birds.

TARPON SPRINGS, Fla., April 4.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* A woman whose summer home is in St. Albans, Vermont, and who is known among her friends as the "Bird Woman," told me the other day that she had just seen a Baltimore oriole in this vicinity.

I have never seen one here, and this must have been a migrant. In the winter, robins are sometimes seen here in flocks, when, if they can find a camphor tree, they eat the berries greedily—not, as one would think, a very desirable food. I have known them in the mountains of Eastern Tennessee to devour the berries of the holly, and it is said that they at times will eat the cedar buds in some parts of Pennsylvania.

When it is time to migrate, the birds seem to allow no question of sustenance to interfere

it over, but "not the derved one of 'em would ever live in it at all."

I was at some inconvenience to paint the bird house and have it ready for occupation on the first of February, as I thought that it would be wanted about that time. Accordingly, on the morning of the second, my wife heard the familiar note of a martin, and on looking at their house, we saw three of them.

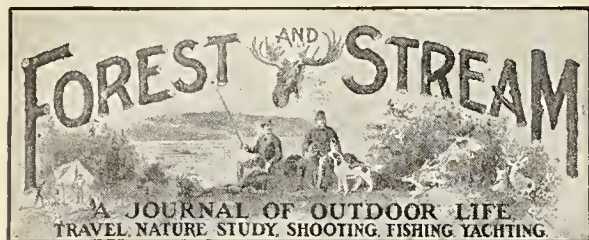
They always have a good deal of talking and planning before they are quite ready for business, but about the middle of March they had mated, and were beginning to accumulate house-keeping material. They seem to be doing quite well.

KELPIE.

Eagles Ridding Island of Varmints.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 15.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* From Santa Rosa Island, which has been transformed into a great stock range, comes the news that American eagles are rapidly exterminating wild animals on the Channel Islands, and that foxes and wild boars are becoming scarce. While sheep are occasionally killed, the presence of the eagles is welcomed. The eagles pick out the young for destruction.

GOLDEN GATE.



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FOREST AND STREAM is the recognized medium of entertainment, instruction and information between American sportsmen. The editors invite communications on the subjects to which its pages are devoted, but are not responsible for the views of correspondents. Anonymous communications will not be regarded.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

Inside pages, 20 cents per agate line (\$2.80 per inch). There are 14 agate lines to an inch. Preferred positions, 25 per cent. extra.

Special rates for back cover in two or more colors.

A discount of 5 per cent. is allowed on an advertisement inserted 13 times in one year; 10 per cent. on 26, and 20 per cent. on 52 insertions respectively.

Advertisements should be in our hands by the Monday morning previous to date of issue in which they are to be inserted.

THE OBJECT OF THIS JOURNAL

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

—FOREST AND STREAM, Aug. 14, 1873.

THE TITANIC DISASTER.

IN these days, when the horror of the Titanic disaster still lies like a heavy hand on the heart of every person—when the conviction is growing that the people who went down in the icy North Atlantic were sacrificed on the altar of commercialism—there is still one thought that brings comfort to those who lost near and dear ones and to others as well who knew no one aboard the great ship. This is the heroism of the men and women who calmly faced certain death in one of its most trying forms, and whose last energies were directed toward succoring the pitifully small number that rowed away in the small boats. For them all avenues of escape were closed, and they knew it. Still they faced the inevitable with fortitude and cheerfulness. Among them were a great many who were strong physically and mentally through their love of the outdoors and their practice of favorite healthful sports. The self-reliance that they had attained in this way was of material assistance to them in their hour of need, and carried them as far as it is possible for human beings to go. Beyond that point there was no hope.

SEVERAL communications received recently are withheld from publication for the reason that they were sent in by persons who did not sign their names. Will these correspondents kindly supply the necessary endorsements? We do not print anonymous contributions.

TROUT FISHING.

ON Wednesday morning next the season for trout fishing in New York State will open under the new law signed by Governor Dix on April 15. The change from April 16 to May 1 is regarded by the majority of persons interested in such matters as a wise one, while as for those in the minority, they will exercise a little patience or be liable to punishment. Combined with the efforts put forth to provide better trout fishing, the postponing of opening day until May 1 is worthy of the approval of every good citizen. April fishing in an average year is more harmful than it should be, for the streams are high, discolored and cold, the trout do not rise, but seek their food on the bottom, where insect life is abundant, and therefore worm fishing is at its best. At that time, too, the small trout are readily taken, and those that are too small to be kept legally are more likely to die after they have been returned to the water than would be the case if taken with artificial flies. Trout that take flies from the surface are usually hooked lightly in the tough cartilage of the mouth, whereas those that gorge worms on the bottom are hooked too far back to be removed without injury from the hook, hence they die.

These conditions apply at present. The season is backward, there is little to be seen in the woods that tells of the vernal season, and the streams are very cold, so that it will be well along in May before satisfactory trout fishing may be had in the hill country.

While the protectors were ready to enforce the new law on short notice, it is known that in many places trout fishing was done on April 16. In the majority of cases the violators were innocent of wrong intentions, as they were out of touch with news, but in others there was a tendency to break a law that, through the Governor's waiting until the last moment, did not give intending anglers a day's notice of the change. In one instance a daily paper that has considerable influence advised its readers to fish on the sixteenth despite the new law, and no doubt its benighted advice was taken by a few persons who are wont to be led astray by the yellow journals.

Through the turmoil of uncertainty that marked April 15 and 16 as days to be remembered by anglers, the rumor that the new law would not become effective until next year was circulated with a persistency worthy of a better cause. FOREST AND STREAM was swamped with inquiries, and although the replies left no room for doubt, it was not until the end of that week that inquirers ceased to insist that the mistake was ours and not their own. Some of them believed that the new law would not go into effect until May 1, others twenty days, still others thirty days, and although it was not a pleasant task to state the facts, there was nothing else to do, and many a tired business or professional man put away his tackle and went back to his desk with a sad heart, for a few days more meant a great deal to those who were told at the eleventh hour that they could not go to the trout streams next day, as they had so long intended to do.

In New Jersey, where the season had been open since the first, there was little to cheer the angler, for the woods and meadows were bleak and cold, with only the skunk cabbage, the leaves of the earliest spring flowers, the red maple blossoms and a few early birds to prove that April

was here. Among the hills whose altitude ranges from 500 to 1,200 or more feet above sea level there was no rise of trout in the cold streams on the twentieth. Caddis flies were emerging from the water in the warm sunlight, but there was no evidence then that the trout were watching for them, and even the worm fishers said that there was nothing to be taken save the baby trout which could not be legally kept.

In some of the streams that flow through meadowlands near tide level, where the sun warmed the water slightly on the few bright days, there was fair fishing, but even there May day will be early enough for anglers who fish for pleasure and not for heavy baskets of trout.

HENRY J. WILLINGHAM, superintendent of education of the State of Alabama, has named May 4th, the anniversary of the birth of Audubon, as Bird Day in Alabama. As usual, John H. Wallace, State commissioner of fish and game, has issued the "Alabama Bird Day Book," for the occasion. This excellent little publication is being sent to all the school children, the bird societies and individuals who are identified with the work of song bird protection. Beautiful colored plates of birds, accompanied by brief descriptions of the birds and their economic and esthetic value, and verses on the subject make the book an especially attractive one to children, and for use in the schools. Mr. Wallace is doing excellent work, work that is bearing abundant fruit, in a State that is more or less popularly believed to be free foraging ground for all-the-year-round market shooters.

THE supreme court of Illinois has refused to grant a rehearing in the celebrated Spring Lake case. The court in a recent decision found against the drainage commissioners of the Spring Lake district, perpetually enjoining them from interfering with the lower end of Spring Lake, maintaining that this section was navigable and therefore not under the control of the commissioners. Judge T. Harris, in the Tazewell county court, decided against the sportsmen and others who opposed the commissioners, but the upper court set aside this finding. It may be that the drainage board will not attempt to carry the case further, but will accede to the wishes of the hunters and fishermen.

A FIRE swept through a large section of woods near Millville, N. J., recently, and for a time it was beyond control of the wardens and citizens who assisted them. Some of the railways in that State require their employes to exert every effort to prevent fires along their rights of way, and to put out fires that have been started by locomotives. The rural mail carriers have also been instructed by the postoffice department at Washington to watch for and report fires along their routes. The plan is to have them notify the nearest fire wardens, in order that no time need be lost.

A HARRISBURG firm has made plans to give 25,000 young maple trees to the school children of that Pennsylvania city on Arbor Day, the little sprouts to be planted in and about the city.

TWENTY-THREE THOUSAND aluminum canteens and cups of an approved pattern are to be made for the United States army.



YACHTING

Ticks from the Ship's Clock.

The New York Y. C. has now 488 vessels in its fleet and the gross tonnage is 66,269.84. Of these 93 are schooners of 8,714.40 tons; 99 sloops and yawls of 2,882.77 tons; 197 steam yachts of 49,239.85 tons, and 109 power boats of 5,432.82 tons. In addition to these there are 75 motor launches specially listed in the club.

At a recent meeting of commodores of several yacht clubs it was decided to hold a motor boat race on Decoration Day, the course to be from New York to Albany. Mayor Gaynor is to send a message to Governor Dix, it is hoped, by the winner.

The racing schedule for the Bristol Y. C. this season is one regatta shorter than previous schedules, according to the list of events arranged recently by the Narragansett Bay Yacht Racing Association. There is to be no September regatta in Bristol, unless the Bristol club holds a special race.

Usually there have been open regattas in June, August and September. Whether there will be a Brenton Reef cup race this season for a special cup is not definitely known. Last season such an event was eliminated from the schedule for the reason that the annual run on the excursion steamer to the King's cup race more than made up for the contest to Brenton's Reef and return. Bristol's first regatta will be on June 29.

Nat Herreshoff's new 50-foot power boat, which is being constructed at the shops of the Herreshoff Manufacturing Company in Bristol, will be ready the latter part of May.

Former Commodore Arthur C. James received his new mahogany speed boat as a tender to the steam yacht Aloha last week at Newport, the little craft proceeding from Bristol under her own power, making about eighteen miles an hour.

Seawanhaka-Corinthian Y. C. is arranging a regular series of contests for the jewel S class yachts each Saturday afternoon during the season. This class is about 19 feet waterline and 28 feet over-all, designed by Cox & Stevens in 1909 and built by Robert Jacob, at City Island, at a cost of \$1,100 each. The club has options on six at \$700 each, which will be turned over to members purchasing.

The talk of challenge from Chicago Y. C. to the American Y. C. for Manhasset cup has been received. The yacht building at Woods Yard, City Island, to defend the International trophy on the Great Lakes will be the entrant. The race will be sailed before July 1.

150-Mile Big Schooner Race.

The first event on schedule of the Eastern Y. C. will be the race from Newport to Marblehead, the most important long distance race of the season, with classes for big schooners, smaller schooners, and one for sloops and yawls, over a course of about 150 miles.

The big schooners will race for the gold cup offered by Commodore F. Lewis Clark. Last year Elena won one leg on the cup. The smaller schooners and the sloops will race for prizes presented by two other members of the club. In this event entries will include Elena, Irolita, Enchantress, Sea Fox, Princess, formerly Elmina I.; Taormina, Vagrant, Shimna, Avenger, Adventuress and Acushla II.

On the same day the club will hold a regatta at Marblehead for yachts of not more than 46 feet rating, and in this there will be the regular rating classes, and probably the Sonder class and Marblehead one-design classes.

On Tuesday the annual regatta of the East-

ern Y. C. will be held off Marblehead, in which all the yachts taking part in the ocean race will enter.

On Wednesday evening there will be a captains' meeting on board the flagship, and early on the morning of Thursday, July 4, the fleet will start on the cruise to Bar Harbor.

For the racing runs there will be regular club prizes each day, while special prizes for the yacht making the best total corrected time on all the racing runs of the cruise have been offered by Commodore Paine, for first division schooners; Vice-Commodore Sears, for all auxiliaries sailing in one class; Rear-Commodore Whitehouse, for first division sloops and yawls; M. F. Plant, for second division schooners; Fleet Captain Emmons, for third division schooners, and Arthur Winslow, for second division sloops.

On Friday afternoon, July 12, the race for the Norman cups from Bar Harbor to Marblehead will begin. Ample time will be allowed for yachts wishing to take part in Larchmont regatta, beginning July 20.

The Eastern Y. C. will give a special race off Marblehead for yachts of not more than 46 feet rating on Aug. 5. This will be the first day of the regular Marblehead race week in connection with the midsummer series of the Corinthian Y. C.

Camden (Me.) Y. C.

THE new club house of the Camden Y. C., located on the site of the old lime kiln property on the south side of the harbor, will be ready for occupancy in early June. It is of wooden construction, provided with a wide piazza on three sides and with all facilities of a modern club house. The main room is 89 feet long and 58 feet wide. The dock has a granite bulkhead and is 167 feet long, and there is twelve feet of water in front of the dock at low tide. At one end of the property, in a separate building, is a large storeroom and locker room, which will be used for skippers. Seventy-five feet of frontage provides ample room for boats or tenders.

This year the club will provide a water boat for the convenience of its members and guests. The commodore is Cyrus H. K. Curtis, of Philadelphia.

Corinthian Y. C. Schedule.

THE schedule of the spring series races, race-about class, of above club for the season are as follows:

Saturday, May 11; Saturday, May 18; Saturday, May 25; Thursday, May 30; Saturday, June 1; Saturday, June 8; Saturday, June 15; Saturday, June 22; Saturday, June 29. Open to raceabouts belonging to all organized yacht clubs.

Prizes.—A prize will be awarded in each race in which two boats start with full intention of completing the course; a second prize, in which four or more start with like intention; and a third prize, in which seven or more start with like intention. A series prize, presented by Vice-Commodore C. Howard Clark, Jr., is offered for the winner of the greatest number of points. Points to count as follows:

In each race, each boat competing will be credited with as many points as the number of boats she defeats, with one point added as a premium for sailing race.

A boat that starts and does not finish will receive no point, but will be counted as a defeated boat in crediting points to boats that complete the race.

The award of points will be made each day on the basis of the largest number of boats starting on any day, it being assumed for the purpose of this competition that the number of boats starting is the same each day.

Courses.—The committee will decide on the morning of the race which course will be sailed, and will announce the same at least one hour before the preparatory signal.

Racing Signals.—1:55 P. M., preparatory signal, blue peter; 2:00 P. M., starting signal, red ball dropped. (The red ball will be hoisted one minute before gun-fire; the signal to start will be the fall of the red ball and gun-fire.)

Entries.—All boats shall carry racing numbers, which shall be placed above the reef points, at equal distance from the luff and leech, on each side of the mainsail. No boat will be timed which does not display her racing number.

A race in which no boat has finished at one-half hour after sunset shall be declared off.

Opening of Delaware Season.

THE yacht racing season of the Corinthian Y. C., of Philadelphia, will open May 11, to be sailed off Essington. The series will last until June 29, the races being sailed on Saturdays and Decoration Day.

A prize will be awarded in each race in which two boats start with full intention of completing the course; a second prize, in which four or more start, and a third prize, in which seven or more start. A prize is offered by Vice-Commodore C. Howard Clark, Jr., in the series to the winner of the greatest number of points.

Entries should be made before May 11. Addison F. Bancroft (Chairman), George Breed and Charles Longstreth constitute the race committee.

Yacht Sales.

THE Hollis Burgess Yacht Agency has sold the 33-foot waterline sloop yacht Lady Mary, owned by Gifford K. Simonds, of Fitchburg, Mass., to Philip L. Saltonstall, of Boston. Lady Mary is a Lawley built cruiser formerly owned by Senator Nelson W. Aldrich, of Rhode Island, and will be changed by Mr. Saltonstall to an auxiliary for use on Vineyard Sound.

The same agency has also sold the crack Herreshoff 25-footer May Queen, owned by J. C. McCoy, of Providence, R. I., to J. S. Crosby, of New York, who will race her on Long Island Sound.

Motor Boating

San Diego Cruise.

THE cruise committee of San Diego Exposition held a meeting yesterday and settled some of the details of the cruise.

Competing yachts will leave New York early in September, 1914, and thereafter, according to the handicaps allowed to each under normal conditions, should they arrive at Colon within a few hours of each other. The cruise is divided into two sections, one from New York to the canal, the other from the canal to San Diego, prizes being offered for both legs. Pacific coast yachtsmen will participate in the latter leg, so that when the fleet leaves Panama northward along the Pacific coast, it will be made up of the best power yachts of Atlantic and Pacific clubs.

Bermuda Race.

COMMODORE WHITAKER, of the Yachtsmen's Club of Philadelphia, announces that that club will handle the Bermuda power boat race this year and that the start will be made from Philadelphia on July 27. This race previously has been conducted by the Motor Boat Club of America. It was not held last year because the date was set too early in the year to permit boats to get ready. The committee in charge to assist J. G. W. Whitaker is comprised of M. E. Brigham, Chairman; A. Harry Edson, Mr. Field, Charles Lagen, Mr. Cartledge, Jr., R. M. Vanderherchen, F. G. Strassburger and Dr. Eugene Swayne, Secretary.

A. C. A. Membership.

NEW MEMBERS PROPOSED.

Central Division.—W. H. Hoffman, care of Heeren Bros.; T. R. Barlow, care of E. V. Babcock Co.; S. B. Ridge, care of Bell Telephone Co., and Earle Moon, care of Arbutnot Stephenson Co., all of Pittsburgh, Pa., and all by Wyn B. Morris and Frank C. Demmler.

Western Division.—Benjamin S. Pfeiffer, 1108 N. Madison avenue, Peoria, Ill., by A. M. Callman; Donald W. McAllister, 328 N. Main street, Rockford, Ill., and W. C. Wilcox, 407 North Avon, Rockford, Ill., both by J. W. Barker; Elmer E. Magor, Culhane Building, Rockford, Ill., by H. F. Norris.

NEW MEMBERS ELECTED.

Central Division.—6388, Grove M. Parker, 785 Potomac avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.

Eastern Division.—6389, Otto C. Schmidt, 19 Johnson street, West Roxbury, Mass.; 6390, Alonzo Q. Thayer, 21 Hanson street, Boston, Mass.; 6391, Robert F. Kelly, 30 Alaric street, West Roxbury, Mass.; 6392, Walter B. Buttinger, 74 Weld Hill St., Forest Hills, Mass.; 6393, Leo Weise, 6 Germania street, Boston, Mass.; 6394, Joseph J. Tagen, 12 Gould street, West Roxbury, Mass.; 6395, William E. Powers, 340 Baker street, West Roxbury, Mass.; 6396, Walter M. Whiting, 41 Hamilton street, West Roxbury, Mass.; 6397, Emil P. Schmidt, 19 Johnson street, West Roxbury, Mass.; 6398, William G. Schmidt, 19 Johnson street, West Roxbury, Mass.; 6399, Hugh D. Macpherson, 20 Newburg street, Roslindale, Mass.; 6400, Richard Roth, 155 Eustis street, Roxbury, Mass.

Western Division.—6401, Ray Fernbach, 1510 School street, Rockford, Ill.; 6402, Thomas C. Angell, Dundee, Ill.; 6403, Harry L. Boynton, Dundee, Ill.; 6404, Albert M. Vilas, Lake and Curtis streets, Chicago, Ill.

Saginaw C. C.

THE Saginaw Canoe Club of this city contemplate building a new club house and is desirous of securing information as to where plans, detail, etc., can be procured. If possible, we wish you would kindly give us a list of canoe clubs so we may write them for the addresses of the architects who designed their club houses, or possibly you can put us in touch with architects who make a specialty of this kind of work.

SAGINAW CANOE CLUB, Per T. A. Saylor.

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**TRAP SHOOTING**

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

Fixtures.

May 1.—Syracuse, N. Y.—Onondaga G. C. G. M. Phillips, Sec'y-Treas., 213 Helen St., Syracuse, N. Y.

REGISTERED TOURNAMENTS.

April 27-28.—Chicago (Ill.) G. C. E. B. Shogren, Sec'y.
May 1.—Crete (Neb.) G. C. R. G. Spadt, Sec'y.
May 2.—Jewell (Ia.) G. C. W. S. Hoon, Sec'y.
May 2.—Dublin (O.) G. C. N. J. Dominy, Sec'y.
May 2-3.—Kankakee (Ill.) G. C. E. F. Radeke, Sec'y.
May 4.—Bethel, Conn.—Western Connecticut T. S. L. tournament, under the auspices of the Bethel G. C. C. K. Bailey, Sec'y.

May 7.—Pittsburgh, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania Trapshooters' League tournament, under auspices of the Herron Hill G. C. Thos. D. Bell, Sec'y.

May 7-8.—Vicksburg (Miss.) G. C. J. J. Bradfield, Sec'y.
May 7-8.—Des Moines, Ia.—Hyperion G. C. W. E. Moyer, Mgr.

May 7-8.—Columbus (Neb.) G. C. G. A. Schroeder, Sec'y.

May 8-9.—Camden (Ark.) G. C. J. P. Wright, Mgr.

May 8-9.—Columbus (O.) G. C. Lon Fisher, Sec'y.

May 9.—Riverside, Ill.—National G. C. C. W. May, Pres.

May 9.—Vergas (Minn.) R. and G. C. C. Scharf, Sec'y.

May 9-10.—Charlotte, N. C.—Mecklenburg County G. C. E. P. Coles, Sec'y.

May 9-10.—David City (Neb.) G. C. E. D. Taylor, Sec'y.

May 14-15.—Adel, Ia.—Adel G. C. C. F. Clarke, Sec'y.

May 14-16.—Columbus, Ga.—The Interstate Association's seventh Southern Handicap tournament, under the auspices of the Columbus G. C.; \$1,000 added money. The winner of first place in the Southern Handicap is guaranteed \$250 in cash and a trophy. Elmer E. Shaner, Sec'y-Treas., Pittsburgh, Pa.

May 15.—Mt. Holly (N. J.) G. C. A. J. Dellette, Sec'y.

May 15.—Spring Valley (Minn.) G. C. J. M. Carey, Sec.

May 15-16.—Fairmont, W. Va.—West Virginia State tournament, under the auspices of the Fairmont G. C. Ed. H. Taylor, Sec'y.

May 15-17.—Peoria, Ill.—Illinois State tournament, under the auspices of the Illinois State S. A. Robert Scholes, Sec'y.

May 15.—Scranton (Pa.) R. & G. C. M. F. Bohn, Sec'y.

May 17.—Nevada (Ia.) G. C. E. W. Scott, Sec'y.

May 17.—Pottsville (Pa.) G. & F. P. A. Elvin I. Elliott, Sec'y.

May 18.—Phillipsburg, N. J. Alert G. C. Edw. F. Markley, Pres.

May 20-21.—Iowa City (Ia.) G. C. C. Bothell, Sec'y.

May 21.—Milton Junction (Wis.) G. C. W. H. Smith, Sec'y.

May 21-23.—Waco, Tex.—Texas State tournament, under the auspices of the Waco G. C. E. S. Forsgard, Mgr.

May 21-24.—Sunbury, Pa.—Pennsylvania State tournament, under the auspices of the Sunbury-Selinsgrove G. C. J. W. Schoffstall, Sec'y.

May 21-24.—Walla Walla, Wash.—Sportsmen's Association of the Northwest tournament, under the auspices of the Walla Walla G. C. P. P. Morrow, Pres.

May 22.—Galion (O.) G. C. C. C. Mandeville, Sec'y.

May 23.—Mt. Morris (Ill.) G. C. C. H. W. Cushing, Sec'y.

May 23.—Portage (Wis.) G. C. J. Raup, Sec'y.

May 23-24.—Waterloo (Ia.) G. C. J. F. Libby, Sec'y.

May 23-24.—Lexington, Ky.—Kentucky State tournament, under the auspices of the Fayette G. C. F. C. Bell, Sec'y.

May 23-24.—Delta (Colo.) G. C. R. A. King, Pres.

May 24.—Stratford, Can.—Pastime G. C. Wm. Boles, Sec.

May 24.—Norwich, N. Y.—Chenango County G. C. E. D. Borden, Act. Sec'y.

May 25.—New Haven, Conn.—Western Connecticut T. S. League tournament, under the auspices of the New Haven G. C. Wm. F. Alcorn, Sec'y.

May 27-30.—Salt Lake City, Utah.—Utah State tournament, under the auspices of the Salt Lake G. C. E. J. Miller, Sec'y.

May 28.—Albia, Ia.—Monroe County F. & G. P. A. T. B. Perry, Jr., Sec'y.

May 28-29.—Benton (Ill.) G. C. W. H. Foulk, Sec'y.

May 28-30.—Omaha, Neb.—Nebraska State tournament, under the auspices of the Omaha G. C. F. T. Lovering, Sec'y.

May 29-30.—Greensboro (Ala.) G. C. A. Lawson, Sec'y.

May 29-30.—Wilmington, Del.—Delaware State tournament, under the auspices of the Du Pont G. C. T. E. Doremus, Sec'y.

May 30.—Cleveland (O.) G. C. F. H. Wallace, Sec'y.

May 30.—Buffalo (N. Y.) Audubon Club. B. V. Covert, Pres.

May 30.—Watertown (Wis.) G. C. B. H. Reick, Sec'y.

May 30-31.—Sikeston (Mo.) G. C. W. H. Tanner, Sec'y.

June 1.—Royersford (Pa.) G. C. F. A. Anderson, Sec'y.

June 1.—Bunker Hill (Ill.) G. C. W. Fahrenkrog, Sec'y.

June 3-6.—Haines Landing, Me.—Maine State tournament, under the auspices of the Mooselucmaguntic G. C. R. L. Spotts, Pres.

June 4.—Pillow (Pa.) G. C. J. A. Bingaman, Sec'y.

June 4-6.—Mexico, Mo.—Fifth annual State tournament of the Missouri State Trapshooters' Association, under the auspices of the Audrain County Gun Club, of Farber, Mo. Russell Glynn, Sec'y.

June 4-7.—Dayton, O.—Ohio State tournament, under the auspices of the N. C. R. G. C. W. F. MacCandless, Sec'y.

June 5.—Janesville (Wis.) G. C. L. L. Nickerson, Sec'y.

June 5-6.—Aurelia (Ia.) G. C. Frank R. Welch, Sec'y.

June 5-6.—Jacksonville (Ill.) G. C. J. A. Groves, Sec'y.

June 5-7.—Webster, S. D.—South Dakota State tournament, under the auspices of the Webster G. C. John Sherbino, Sec'y.

June 5-7.—Warm Springs, Ga.—Merriwether G. C. T. B. Slade, Mgr.

June 6.—Wilber (Neb.) G. C. H. F. Magnusson, Mgr.

June 6.—Coffeyville, Kans.—Forest Park G. C. Frank L. Ruthrauff, Sec'y.

June 6-8.—Newark, N. J.—New Jersey State Sportsmen's Association tournament. Chas. T. Day, Sec'y.

June 8.—Conde (S. D.) G. C. A. E. McMillan, Sec'y.

June 8.—Utica, N. Y.—Genesee G. C. E. J. Loughlin, Sec'y.

June 8.—Beaver Dam, Wis.—Recreation G. C. L. H. Zimmerman, Sec'y.

June 8-9.—Brainerd, Minn.—Riverside G. C. H. L. Paine, Sec'y.

June 10.—Ft. Wayne (Ind.) G. C. W. H. Scherer, Sec'y.

June 10-11.—New Madrid (Mo.) G. C. D. R. Hunter, Sec'y.

June 11-13.—Syracuse, N. Y.—New York State tournament, under the auspices of the New York State Sportsmen's Association. L. H. Schortemeier, Sec'y-Treas., 201 Pearl street, New York.

June 11.—Washington, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania Trapshooters' League tournament, under the auspices of the Washington G. C. C. W. Peterson, Sec'y.

June 11-13.—Sioux City, Ia.—Soo Gun Club. W. F. Duncan, Sec'y.

June 12.—Brodhead (Wis.) G. C. J. B. Pierce, Sec'y.

June 12-13.—Pine Bluff (Ark.) G. C. E. J. Voss, Sec'y.

June 12-14.—Hickman (Ky.) G. C. S. L. Dodds, Pres.

June 13-14.—Indianapolis (Ind.) G. C. J. C. Dixon, Sec'y.

June 15.—Allentown, Pa.—Lehigh Valley S. A. Allen Heil, Sec'y.

June 17-19.—Salida, Colo.—Colorado, New Mexico and Wyoming State tournament, under the auspices of the Salida G. C. W. G. Myers, Sec'y.

June 18-19.—Barre, Vt.—Vermont State tournament, under the auspices of Barre G. C. D. M. Barclay, Pres.

June 18-19.—Boise, Idaho.—Idaho State tournament, under the auspices of the Boise G. C. W. C. Tatro, Pres.

June 18-21.—Springfield, Ill.—The Interstate Association's thirteenth Grand American Handicap tournament, on the grounds of the Illinois Gun Club; \$1,500 added money. The winner of first place in the G. A. H. guaranteed \$1,000 in cash and a trophy. Elmer E. Shaner, Sec'y-Treas., Pittsburgh, Pa.

June 19-20.—Idabel (Okla.) G. C. F. C. Butler, Sec'y.

July 20.—N. Lancaster, Mass.—Clinton G. C. W. J. June 22.—Long Hill, Conn.—Western Connecticut T. S. L. tournament, under the auspices of the Hillside G. C. Homer F. Sherman, Sec'y.

June 22.—Newmanstown (Pa.) G. C. F. S. Rader, Sec'y.

June 23-24.—St. Louis, Mo.—Blue Wing G. C. H. F. Grundman, Sec'y.

June 25-26.—Du Bois (Pa.) G. C. E. W. Kelly, Sec'y.

June 25-28.—Eugene, Ore.—Pacific Indians. F. C. Riehl, Sec'y.

June 26.—Worcester (Mass.) Sportsmen's Club. Jay Clark, Jr., Sec'y.

June 26-27.—Freehold (N. J.) G. C. M. W. Conover, Sec.

June 27.—Hicksville (O.) G. C. W. B. Bricker, Pres.

June 27-28.—Spencer (Ia.) G. C. G. O. Round, Sec'y.

June 28.—Toledo, O.—West Toledo G. C. Geo. Volk, Sec'y.

June 29-30.—New Athens, Ill.—Egyptian G. C. Jac. H. Koch, Sec'y.

July 2-3.—Milan (Mo.) G. C. N. A. Mewmaw, Pres.

July 3.—Catasauqua, Pa.—Bryden G. C. E. C. Jones, Sec.

July 4.—Syracuse, N. Y.—Hunters' Club of Onondaga County. Chas. H. Stannard, Sec'y.

July 4-5.—Marshall (Mo.) G. C. E. W. Brown, Sec'y.

July 5-6.—Beverly, Mass.—Massachusetts State tournament, under the auspices of the Massachusetts State T. S. A. F. E. H. Sheldon, Sec'y.

July 6.—Nicholson (Pa.) R. and G. C. L. A. Wright, Sec'y.

July 6-7.—Swansea (Ill.) Country Club. W. C. Butts, Sec'y.

July 9-11.—Fort Dodge, Ia.—Iowa State tournament, under the auspices of the Fort Dodge G. C. Jos. Kautzky, Mgr.

July 9-11.—Little Rock, Ark.—Arkansas State tournament, under the auspices of the Little Rock G. C. Geo. W. Clements, Mgr.

July 9-11.—Bradford, Pa.—The Interstate Association's seventh Eastern Handicap tournament, under the auspices of the Bradford G. C.; \$1,000 added money. The winner of first place in the Eastern Handicap is guaranteed \$250 in cash and a trophy. Elmer E. Shaner, Sec'y-Treas., Pittsburgh, Pa.

July 11.—Marion (O.) G. C. D. A. Orr, Sec'y.

July 11-12.—Warren (Minn.) G. C. D. Farrell, Pres.

July 14-15.—Fargo, N. D.—North Dakota State tournament, under the auspices of the Gate City G. C. Albert E. Rose, Sec'y.

July 16.—Butler, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania Trapshooters' League tournament, under the auspices of the Butler R. and G. C. S. G. Purvis, Sec'y.

July 16-17.—Davenport, Ia.—Cumberland G. C. Harry Martens, Sec'y.

July 17.—Jersey Shore (Pa.) G. C. H. Meyers, Sec'y.

July 17-18.—Wilmington, N. C.—North Carolina State tournament, under auspices of New Hanover G. C. J. H. Dreher, Sec'y.

July 17-18.—Peoria (Ill.) G. C. C. L. Portman, Sec'y.

July 17-18.—Sea Girt, N. J.—New Jersey State R. A. G.

July 17-18.—Seattle (Wash.) T. S. A. A. L. Hall, Sec'y.

July 18.—Lorain (O.) G. C. J. P. Traxler, Sec'y.

July 18.—S. Madison, Wis.—Triangle G. C. H. G. Waterman, Sec'y.

July 18.—Altoona, Pa.—Central Pennsylvania T. S. L. tournament, under the auspices of the Blair County Road Drivers' Association. Jack Waltz, Sec'y.

July 20.—Danbury, Conn.—Western Connecticut Trapshooters' League tournament, under the auspices of the Fahquoque G. C. E. H. Bailey, Sec'y.

July 21-22.—Bellingham (Wash.) G. C. O. H. Joy, Sec.

July 22-23.—Crookston (Minn.) G. C. W. E. Rowe, Pres.

July 23-24.—Paragould (Ark.) G. C. C. W. Stedman, Sec'y.

July 24-25.—Mason City, Ia.—Cerro Gordo G. C. H. B. Madsen, Sec'y.

July 25-26.—Warroad, Minn.—Minnesota State tournament, under the auspices of the Minnesota State Sportsmen's Association. Peter Alldrin, Sec'y.

July 26.—Huntington (W. Va.) G. C. A. C. Martin, Sec.

July 29.—Baudette (Minn.) G. C. A. M. Hoover, Sec'y.

July 30.—Spoonerville (Minn.) G. C. M. D. Weeks, Sec'y.

July 30-31.—Portsmouth (O.) G. C. J. E. Nutt, Mgr.

July 31.—Marion (Ia.) G. C. A. C. Maxwell, Sec'y.

Aug. 1.—Plattsville (Wis.) G. C. F. J. Bridges, Sec'y.

Aug. 3-4.—Green Bay, Wis.—Wisconsin State tournament, under the auspices of the Green Bay Game and Gun Club. R. E. St. John, Sec'y.

Aug. 6.—Belle Vernon, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania Trapshooters' League tournament, under the auspices of the Belle Vernon G. C. B. F. Daugherty, Sec'y.

Aug. 6.—Durant (Ia.) G. C. Hugo Boldt, Sec'y.

Aug. 6-7.—Lock Haven (Pa.) G. C. C. A. Jobson, Sec'y.

Aug. 7.—Madrid (N. Y.) G. C. J. E. Thompson, Pres.

Aug. 7-8.—Lindsay (Okla.) G. C. Robt. May, Sec'y.

Aug. 7-8.—Springfield, Ill.—Illinois G. C. J. R. Leib, C. A. McDermand, Pres.

Aug. 8.—Livermore (Ia.) G. C. J. H. Zigrang, Sec'y.

Aug. 8.—Berwick (Pa.) R. and G. C. W. I. Shrader, Sec'y.

Aug. 10.—Temple, Pa.—Hercules G. C. A. K. Ludwig, Sec'y.

Aug. 10-11.—Chicago (Ill.) G. C. E. B. Shogren, Sec'y.

Aug. 12-13.—Fayette, Mo.—Afro-American Trapshooters' League Grand Afro-American Handicap. T. H. Cohron, Sec'y.

Aug. 14.—Batavia, N. Y.—Holland G. C. Chas. W. Gardner, Sec'y.

Aug. 14-16.—Kansas City, Mo.—The Interstate Association's Seventh Western Handicap tournament, under the auspices of the Kansas City G. C.; \$1,000 added money. The winner of first place in the Western Handicap is guaranteed \$250 in cash and a trophy. Elmer E. Shaner, Sec'y-Treas., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Aug. 20-21.—Sioux Falls (S. D.) G. C. A. Olson, Sec'y.

Aug. 23.—Sandusky, O.—Ye Oak Meadow G. C. Ira C. Krupp, Sec'y.

Aug. 27-29.—Portland, Ore.—The Interstate Association's seventh Pacific Coast Handicap tournament, under the auspices of the Portland G. C.; \$1,000 added money. The winner of first place in the Pacific Coast Handicap is guaranteed \$250 in cash and a trophy. Elmer E. Shaner, Sec'y-Treas., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sept. 2.—Ogdensburg (N. Y.) S. A. J. M. Morley, Sec.

Sept. 2.—Bridgeport, Conn.—Western Connecticut Trapshooters' League tournament, under auspices of the Sea Side G. C. Earl R. Lewis, Sec'y.

Sept. 2.—Lima (O.) G. C. A. W. Fisk, Pres.

Sept. 3.—Bucklin (Mo.) G. C. Ed. Herriman, Sec'y.

Sept. 17-18.—Brookfield, Mo.—Linn County G. C. Ed. Barton, Sec'y.

Sept. 5.—London (O.) G. C. H. L. Hildinger, Sec'y.

Sept. 9-10.—Evansville, Ind.—Indiana State tournament, under the auspices of the Recreation G. C. Geo. A. Beard, Cor. Sec'y.

Sept. 10.—McKeesport, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania Trapshooters' League tournament, under the auspices of the Youghiogheny Country Club. R. J. Caughey, Sec'y.

Sept. 10-13.—Denver, Colo.—Rocky Mountain Interstate Sportsmen's Association; \$5,000 added money. Ambrose E. McKenzie, Mgr.

Sept. 17-20.—Atlantic City, N. J.—Westy Hogans of America tournament. Bernard Elssesser, Sec'y.

Sept. 18-19.—Bloomington, Ill.—McLean County G. C. C. A. McDermand, Pres.

DRIVERS AND TWISTERS.

Two things to tack up in your gun cabinet: May 14-16, seventh Southern Handicap, Interstate Association. Columbus, Ga., and on your way back, Ohio State shoot, Dayton, O., June 4-7, under auspices N. C. R. Gun Club.

A new gun club is well under way at Olneyville Station, Providence, R. I. Charles Gans is the moving spirit, and as he is a hustler, it is safe to predict a live organization within a short time. Already a dozen applications for membership have been made.

First registered tournament of the Connecticut Trapshooters' League will be held May 4, under the auspices of the Bethel (Conn.) Gun Club. There will be four merchandise events—Classes A, B, C and D, with handsome prizes in each event. Further information from Secretary C. K. Bailey, Bethel, Conn.

The selection of C. W. Billings, Dr. R. H. Sayre, Dr. G. M. Hamilton, and Lieut. A. Jones as members of executive committee of Olympic games is an excellent one. The first three named are among the foremost trapshooters in this country, while Lieut. Jones has no superior as an authority on rifle and revolver matters.

The Hercules Gun Club, of Temple, Pa., will hold a grand installation shoot on Saturday, May 18, on their grounds, Temple, Pa. Program calls for 100 targets, at one cent each, with \$1 sweeps in each event in five strings of 20 targets, to be thrown from a new Ideal Leggett trap with 16yds. rise and 50yds. flight. Percentage system prevails, and Interstate Association rules govern. Any information can be had by addressing A. K. Ludwig, Secretary, 222 Greenwich street, Reading, Pa.

The fourth monthly shoot of the East Millstone (N. J.) Gun Club, will be held April 27, starting at 1:30 P. M. The program will include six 25-target events, \$1.50 entrance in each. Money divided Rose system, 5, 3, 2, 1. High amateur guns, \$3, \$2, \$1. Anyone may shoot for targets only. Shells will be on sale at the grounds. We will shoot under canvas if stormy. Come, rain or shine. Automobiles will meet the 12:05 P. M. train from New York via the Pennsylvania Railroad, arriving at New Brunswick at 1:11 P. M. F. A. Jackson is Secretary.

The Chicago Gun Club announces the following big shoots during the year 1912: May 12, third annual interstate five-man team match and individual championships; June 15-16, Grand Chicago Handicap; Aug. 10-11, two-day registered tournament; October —, Middle West Championship. The officers of the club are: C. P. Zacher, President; W. F. Riley, Vice-President; W. A. Davis, Treasurer; E. B. Shogren, Secretary, 840 First National Bank Building. Tournament Committee: W. A. Davis, Chairman; E. B. Shogren, W. S. Cutler, C. W. May, Geo. Eck.

Let's blame it on the printer. In our issue of April 13, I referred to the amateur championship shoot at Travers Island as "national amateur championship," when it should have been designated "seventh amateur championship at clay birds." The national amateur championship is held under the auspices of the Interstate Association. Elmer E. Shaner, the dean of shooting college, suggests that the titles be referred to as "the New York Athletic Club's amateur championship of America" and "Interstate Association national amateur championship"—make it so.

The Onondago Gun Club will hold its regular spring tournament on May 1, at the Syracuse Yacht Club range, starting at 10 o'clock sharp. The program consists of ten events, for a total of 175 targets—five 15- and five 20-target events, with a total entrance of \$13. There will be \$25 added money, as follows: \$2.50 will be added to the 15-target events, and \$3 to the 20-target events. Event No. 8 will be for merchandise, entrance \$1.40. There will also be \$30 given for average money, as follows: \$8, \$7, \$6, \$4, \$3, \$2. Targets 2 cents each, included in all entrance. Money divided Rose system—15 birds: 5, 4, 3, 2; 20 birds: 6, 4, 3, 2, 1. Lunch will be served at the yacht club. All trap loads may be had on the grounds. Lakeside cars every thirty minutes.

Mrs. Harriet Kirkwood, widow of David Kirkwood, before his death a prominent gun maker and trapshooter of Boston, Mass., passed away at her home in Malden, Mass., Monday, April 15, in her seventy-first year. Two sons—William and Horace C.—two daughters—Mrs. Will K. Park and Mrs. Harriet J. Miller—and four grandchildren, survive her. The younger son, Horace, was called from Michigan by the death of his mother, and he arrived Thursday morning in time for the funeral. Among the many floral tributes was a large wreath of white roses and English violets sent by the Paleface Shooting Association, of Boston. The body was taken to the Forest Hills Crematory, and the ashes will be placed with those of David Kirkwood, in the Columbarium, since 1897.

W. G. BEECROFT.

Indianapolis Gun Club.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 20.—Moller led in percentage of targets broken, with Parry and Edmonson close up and tied for second place. Moller scored two straights, the others one each. Alig and Dixon tied for the spoon, the former winning on the shoot-off, 24 to 20.

Shot at.	Brk.	Shot at.	Brk.		
Moller	130	125	Lewis	110	89
Parry	130	119	Bell	90	77
Edmonson	130	119	Golden	110	74
Dixon	130	114	Granberry	55	43
Britton	130	105	Clark	25	16
Barr	110	99	Tansel	20	14
Alig	110	97			R. R.

Hyde Park Gun Club.

THE club has really started its weekly shoots for the season, and were favored with ideal weather on April 20. The attendance was fair, a dozen shooters taking part in the events, some of them for the first time since last fall. As the season passes a big improvement will be noticed in the scores of several who are now out of practice. Irwin was high gun to-day, defeating Hammerschmidt, the crackerjack of this section, by one target. The latter braced up after the second event and finished with a perfect score, Irwin making the only other perfect score of the afternoon. Milt Johnson shot a very even gait, but a slight stumble in the fourth event put him in third place instead of in a tie for second. Welsh has not been out for months, so that his score was a good one, even though a little lower than he makes when in practice. Hill shoots too little to keep in trim. More practice would place him nearer the top. Rugg still gets out occasionally, but he doesn't put up the scores he used to when he was a regular. Dr. Phillips came out to-day to get things in working order, and went into one event with fair results for one who has shot so little in the past year. The Oskamps are both new at the game, though good field shots, and require only a little regular practice to make good at the traps. Frohlinger had an assistant to-day, and was able to get in several events. Generally he is too busy scoring, etc., to do much shooting. The team match was a hot one, while it lasted, the winning team having only one target to the good at the finish. A team match with Sam Lever and his bunch of Goshen crack shots is being arranged for, and will be a feature of the near future. Scores:

Targets:	20	20	20	20	20	15	Total.
Irwin	18	18	18	16	19	20	109
Hammerschmidt	17	17	18	18	18	20	108
Johnson	18	18	18	17	18	18	107
Welsh	17	16	17	17	19	..	86
Hill	14	13	18	13	12	..	70
Rugg	16	18	11	..	..	14	59
West	11	12	17	18	..	..	58
Frohlinger	16	16	16	..	..	..	48
E G Oskamp	13	13	..	..	..	..	26
Jack	19	..	..	..	..	..	19
W Oskamp	..	8	10	..	..	..	18
Phillips	15	..	..	..	..	..	15

Team match, 20 targets per man:
 Hammerschmidt20 Irwin20
 Welsh19-39 Johnson18-38

Lawrence F. Q. G. P. Ass'n.

LAWRENCE, Mass., April 20.—The Lawrence Fish and Game Protective Association held the most successful shoot in the history of the club at their grounds on Andover street, yesterday. Regardless of the unfavorable weather conditions, the attendance from out of town was large, over fifty shooting through the entire program. Ex-Mayor Reed of Manchester, N. H., was high gun, breaking 145 targets out of 150, and captured the silver cup.

The scores were as follows:

	Hdcp.	Ttl.		Hdcp.	Ttl.
Fanning	12	146	Winslow	5	136
Reed	0	145	Frank	20	136
Williams	8	145	Morse	20	136
Gray	18	144	*Day	20	136
Hanford	29	144	Lagerquist	30	135
Bowen	47	143	*Fay	6	135
*G Darton	14	143	*Wheeler	15	135
Rule	11	143	Archibald	32	135
Osborne	9	142	Harper	39	133
Judson	56	142	Nathan	14	135
Rogers	21	141	Clarke	3	134
Bradbury	32	141	Whidden	20	134
Dove	39	141	McDonald	26	133
*Keller	44	140	Roberts	9	132
*J Burns	14	140	Spencer	21	131
Newton	3	140	Finucane	36	128
Marden	15	139	Hatch	33	128
*W Darton	15	139	Bancroft	26	128
Weare	17	138	Corson	20	127
Spofford	14	138	Stillings	39	127
Belden	21	138	Richardson	26	126
R Burns	11	138	Foster	21	126
Patten	20	137	McCabe	29	125
Hurd	24	137	Houghton	32	123
*Chapin	17	137	Straw	21	125
*Sibley	3	137	Brackett	0	54
Sheppard	59	137			

*Professionals.

Gadsden Gun Club.

GADSDEN, Ala., April 18.—The Gadsden Gun Club held its first shoot of the season yesterday at Elliott Park. On account of the inclement weather there was not a full attendance. A high wind made the clay birds vary a good deal, and considering this fact, some fairly good scores were made. J. S. Paden was high gun, and he also made the only run of 25 straight.

The club shoots will be held regularly hereafter on Thursday, and everyone is cordially invited to witness these shoots. The following scores were made to-day:

	Shot at.	Broke.	Per C't.
J S Paden	100	90	90
C L Gunn	100	87	87
J P Gunn	100	84	84
E C Little	100	82	82
L M Norwood	100	80	80
O W Sibert	100	66	66
W G Bellenger	75	53	71
J G Du Bois	75	49	66
C F Cross	50	32	64

E. C. LITTLE, Sec'y.

Boston A. A.

Boston, Mass., April 19.—The Boston A. A. was greeted with rain and some wind at its shoot this morning. The take-home trophy was tied for by J. L. Snow and C. P. Blinn, and after shoot-off was won by Snow. R. A. Faye, J. L. Snow and J. E. Lynch tied for the take-home trophy over the Sargent traps, and on shoot-off at 25 targets Lynch won.

Record on the Barbey trophy and also for take-home trophy, 50 targets, handicap:

Table with 4 columns: Name, Score, Name, Score. Includes J. L. Snow, C. P. Blinn, C. B. Tucker, M. Ballou, L. H. Davis, H. W. Knights, G. E. Osborne, T. C. Adams, W. B. Farmer, W. C. Brooks, R. A. Faye, J. E. Lynch, F. Whitney, S. A. Ellis, C. B. Clark, J. H. North, C. C. Clapp, G. L. Munroe.

Shoot-off, 25 targets, handicap:

Table with 4 columns: Name, Score, Name, Score. Includes J. L. Snow, C. P. Blinn.

Shoot for take-home trophy over Sargent traps, 50 targets, handicap:

Table with 4 columns: Name, Score, Name, Score. Includes R. A. Faye, J. L. Snow, J. E. Lynch, M. Ballou, J. H. North, H. W. Knights, G. E. Osborne, T. C. Adams, C. P. Blinn, C. B. Tucker, C. B. Clarke, F. Whitney, L. H. Davis, W. C. Brooks, W. B. Farmer, G. L. Munroe, S. A. Ellis, C. C. Clapp.

Shoot-off, 25 targets, handicap:

Table with 4 columns: Name, Score, Name, Score. Includes J. E. Lynch, J. L. Snow, R. A. Faye.

Hunter trophy, 100 targets, handicap:

Table with 4 columns: Name, Score, Name, Score. Includes J. L. Snow, H. W. Knights, M. Ballou, C. P. Blinn, G. E. Osborne, R. A. Faye, C. B. Tucker, J. E. Lynch, J. H. North, T. C. Adams, L. H. Davis, C. B. Clark, W. B. Farmer, W. C. Brooks, F. Whitney, S. A. Ellis, C. C. Clapp, G. L. Munroe.

Shoot for Hunter trophy, 100 targets, handicap:

Table with 4 columns: Name, Score, Name, Score. Includes M. Ballou, J. E. Lynch, H. W. Knights, J. H. North, W. C. Brooks, R. A. Faye, L. H. Davis, W. B. Farmer, J. L. Snow, C. P. Blinn, S. A. Ellis, F. Whitney, C. B. Tucker, E. F. Gleason, T. C. Adams, G. E. Osborne, G. B. Clark, G. L. Munroe.

Afternoon shoot for a take-home trophy, Sargent traps

Table with 4 columns: Name, Score, Name, Score. Includes C. P. Blinn, H. W. Knights, M. Ballou, J. E. Lynch, S. A. Ellis, R. A. Faye, W. C. Brooks, C. B. Tucker, W. B. Farmer, F. Whitney, T. C. Adams, J. L. Snow, J. H. North, G. B. Clark, G. E. Osborne.

C. P. Blinn, H. W. Knights and M. Ballou tied on scores of 50, and on shoot-off, at 25 targets, Knights won.

April 20.—The weather conditions to-day were excellent. W. C. Brooks and C. P. Blinn tied for the take home trophy, and on shoot-off, Brooks won. Scores:

Afternoon shoot over McCrea traps for a take-home trophy, and also for a record on the Barbey trophy:

Table with 4 columns: Name, Score, Name, Score. Includes W. C. Brooks, M. Ballou, L. H. Davis, H. W. Knights, J. H. North, J. E. Lynch, J. L. Snow, R. A. Faye, G. E. Osborne, W. B. Farmer, F. Whitney, E. F. Gleason, S. A. Ellis, C. P. Blinn, C. B. Tucker, T. C. Adams, G. B. Clark, G. L. Munroe.

W. C. Brooks, M. Ballou, L. H. Davis, H. W. Knights and J. H. North tied on full scores of 50, and it took four shoot-offs at 25 targets each to decide the winner, Knights finally winning.

Take-home trophy, 50 targets, handicap:

Table with 4 columns: Name, Score, Name, Score. Includes W. C. Brooks, C. P. Blinn, M. Ballou, J. H. North, R. A. Faye, H. W. Knights, J. E. Lynch, J. L. Snow, T. C. Adams, W. B. Farmer, C. B. Tucker, G. L. Osborne, F. H. Richards, E. F. Gleason, L. H. Davis, G. L. Munroe, F. Whitney, *H. Ballou.

Shoot-off, 25 targets:

Table with 4 columns: Name, Score, Name, Score. Includes W. C. Brooks, C. P. Blinn.

Barbey trophy, 50 targets, scratch:

Table with 4 columns: Name, Score, Name, Score. Includes J. L. Snow, M. Ballou, R. A. Faye, J. E. Lynch, C. B. Tucker, H. W. Knights, L. H. Davis, W. B. Farmer, C. P. Blinn, E. F. Gleason, T. C. Adams, G. H. Osborne, J. H. North, W. C. Brooks, F. H. Richards, *H. Ballou, G. L. Munroe, F. Whitney.

Afternoon shoot to apply on J. B. Hunter trophy, 100 targets, handicap:

Table with 4 columns: Name, Score, Name, Score. Includes J. H. North, M. Ballou, C. P. Blinn, W. C. Brooks, H. W. Knights, J. L. Snow, L. H. Davis, F. H. Richards, G. E. Osborne, W. B. Farmer, T. C. Adams, E. F. Gleason.



Competitors in Fourth Annual Metropolitan Match Offhand Military Rifle Championship of New York. Held under auspices of Cypress Hills Rifle and Revolver Association, Brooklyn. Won by S. W. McPherson, New York.

Table with 4 columns: Name, Score, Name, Score. Includes J. E. Lynch, R. A. Faye, C. B. Tucker, G. L. Munroe, F. Whitney, *H. Ballou.

Royal Gun Club.

Mt. Healthy, O., April 21.—The Royal Gun Club held a special shoot to-day as a means of letting the trapshooters know that they were doing business, and to give them a chance to meet and get acquainted. The club's grounds are fully up to the average shooting grounds. There is a fine sky background, against which the targets are plainly visible as soon as they leave the trap. A light rise in the ground makes the left quarterers rather deceiving, and seemed to bother some of the strangers a little at first. A club house will be erected this season, work on which will start at once, and when this is completed, the club will have a home which will be hard to beat. There was no regular program to-day, most of the contestants shooting at 100 targets in strings of 25, and a few of them finished the afternoon with a couple of events at doubles.

German was high gun. In his first 50 he dropped 2, and then went straight in the last events, scoring 98. "Kid" Kendall was the second man, getting 92, while Charlie Young got in third place on 91. Capt. Dameron was not in form to-day at the start, but he struck his gait in the last two events, breaking 92 per cent., and getting in fourth place. Donald and Hammerschmidt tied for fifth, neither of them shooting up to their mark. Donald was the only shooter, except German and Randall, to go straight in any one of the events during the afternoon. Louis Bittner, a member of the club and new at the game, had the honor of tying with Squier and Holliday, and that is going some for a tyro.

The club will hold an all-day picnic and shoot on June 22, and all trapshooters are invited to come and bring their guns. There will be a good attendance of shooters from neighboring cities, and a number of the prominent professionals will also attend. The next shoot of the club will be held on April 27 and 28.

Table with 4 columns: Name, Score, Name, Score. Includes Young, Frohlinger, Scott, Johnson, J. Weber, Boles, Smith, Huston, T. Mehnert, Menze, Dameron, Hammerschmidt, German, Squier, T. J. Donald, Holliday, Randall, Becker, J. Wertz, F. Moore, Link, Smyers, Woerz, J. Hessler, L. Bittner, J. B. Towler, L. G. Brenig, Collins, Sampson, Irwin, T. Hussy.

Fairmont Gun Club.

FAIRMONT, W. Va., April 20.—With the possibility of winning the E. C. cup, which will be shot in open competition on May 14, on the Fairmont Gun Club grounds, as an opener to the West Virginia State shoot, the members are getting out for practice. We will have the five expert traps set for next Saturday, and then lookout for scores.

At singles:

Table with 4 columns: Name, Score, Name, Score. Includes W. Wiedebusch, Ed Taylor, J. F. Phillips, T. H. Funk, G. M. Lilley, T. A. Neill, H. D. Heckman, R. M. Hite, W. E. Johnson.

At doubles:

Table with 4 columns: Name, Score, Name, Score. Includes W. Wiedebusch, Ed Taylor, J. F. Phillips, T. H. Funk, G. M. Lilley, T. A. Neill, H. D. Heckman, R. M. Hite, W. E. Johnson.

We are sure throwing some doubles, and Wiede has gone 87 per cent at the last 50 pair.

President of County Court, G. M. Lilley, is sporting a new Peerless car, as well as breaking 90 per cent. at targets.

Think it would be a good thing for you E. C. cup entries to happen around about Monday, the 13th, for practice.

We are swelling up to think the E. C. cup will be shot for in open competition the fifth time, and at Fairmont.

If you don't get your program in the next week, please write to Ed. H. Taylor, Secretary, Fairmont, W. Va.

Richmond Gun Club.

RICHMOND, Va., April 15.—The Richmond Gun Club held a practice shoot on its grounds Saturday afternoon, and judging from the enthusiasm displayed by those in attendance, Richmond will have the best club it has had for many years. Brown was high man in twenty-five with a run of 37 without a miss, and his straight was the first made on the grounds this season. Boyd was high gun in fifty, accounting for 47, and Hechler a close second with 46.

The regular season opens Saturday, May 4, at which time a large number is expected to be present. The scores, 50 targets each, were: Boyd 47, Hechler 46, Brown 45, Cooke 45, Tignor 37, Lawrence 42, McClay 24.

Sikeston Gun Club.

SIKESTON, Mo., April 19.—Out of 50 clay pigeons the following scores were made, Friday, April 19: Wm. Leslie 37, Dr. D. E. Sawyer 33, W. H. Tanner 33, Clem Marshall 30, C. H. Yanson 29, J. E. Dover 28.

The Sikeston Gun Club holds practice contests every Friday at 1 P. M. Visitors welcome.

WM. H. TANNER, Sec'y.

Ye Oak Meadow Gun Club.

SANDUSKY, O., April 20.—In the championship pin event, Taylor again won out. On the shoot-off for second place, Zinn won out with 18. The scores: Taylor 62, Strohmeier 60, Zinn 60, Krupp 60, Kuebeler 59, Douglas 55, Marsh 51, Dr. Parker 51.

For the Donahue cup Zinn now leads with a score of 51 with his added targets. Krupp and Taylor are tied for second place with 49. The scores: Zinn 23, Strohmeier 23, Taylor 21, Krupp 18, Parker 18, Marsh 17, Kuebeler 17, Douglas 15.

In the doubles, Taylor again showed up as winner. Scores: Taylor 16, Krupp 14, Douglas 14, Marsh 12, Zinn 12.

SECRETARY.

New York Athletic Club.

PELHAM MANOR, N. Y., April 22.—When the season's curtain was dropped over the traps at Travers Island to-day there was much interest shown by gunners and visitors. R. L. Spotts lined up at the top of the season's average from scratch, and his prize was an exceedingly handsome cup. April trophy went to R. R. Debaecher, Spring cup to T. Lenane. C. W. Billings won president's cup by a very wide margin. D. F. McMahon was high enough to take away Brandenburg trophy.

This has been the most successful trap season thus far recorded at the New York A. C. All contestants have expressed themselves as highly satisfied with the handicapping and management of the events. The annual championship of the club will be held April 27. The scores:

April cup, 25 targets, handicap: R. R. Debaecher (5) 24, C. W. Billings (1) 21, W. J. Elias (2) 21, B. M. Higginson (0) 23, W. B. Ogden (1) 24, T. Lenane (5) 22, D. T. Leahy (0) 17, A. P. Walker (6) 22, G. M. Thompson (3) 24, J. I. Brandenburg (4) 19, R. L. Spotts (0) 18, D. F. McMahon (2) 21, W. J. Simpson (3) 17, G. F. Pelham (2) 22.

Shoot-off of tie for day: W. B. Ogden (1) 22, R. R. Debaecher (5) 20, G. M. Thompson (3) 21.

Shoot-off of tie for cup: R. R. Debaecher (5) 25, W. B. Ogden (0) 22.

String trophy, 25 targets, handicap: R. R. Debaecher (5) 20, C. W. Billings (1) 17, W. J. Elias (2) 23, B. M. Higginson (0) 23, W. B. Ogden (0) 21, T. Lenane (5) 25, D. T. Leahy (0) 16, A. P. Walker (6) 21, G. M. Thompson (8) 21, J. I. Brandenburg (4) 21, R. L. Spotts (0) 20, D. F. McMahon (2) 24, W. J. Simpson (3) 21, G. F. Pelham (2) 24.

Shoot-off of tie for cup: T. Lenane (4) 25, W. B. Ogden (0) 21, J. I. Brandenburg (4) 20.

President's cup, 25 targets, handicap: R. R. Debaecher (5) 24, C. W. Billings (1) 23, W. J. Elias (2) 23, B. M. Higginson (0) 20, W. B. Ogden (0) 20, T. Lenane (4) 24, D. T. Leahy (0) 19, A. P. Walker (6) 22, G. M. Thompson (3) 23, J. I. Brandenburg (4) 23, R. L. Spotts (0) 21, D. F. McMahon (2) 25, W. J. Simpson (3) 19, G. F. Pelham (2) 25.

Shoot-off of tie for day: D. F. McMahon (2) 25, G. F. Pelham (2) 23.

Brandenburg trophy, 25 targets, handicap: R. R. Debaecher (5) 22, C. W. Billings (1) 20, W. J. Elias (2) 22, B. M. Higginson (0) 22, W. B. Ogden (0) 15, T. Lenane (4) 22, D. T. Leahy (0) 15, A. P. Walker (6) 21, G. M. Thompson (3) 21, J. I. Brandenburg (4) 18, R. L. Spotts (0) 20, D. F. McMahon (2) 25, W. J. Simpson (3) 19, J. F. Pelham (2) 23.

Shoot-off for trophy: D. F. McMahon (0) 24, W. B. Ogden (3) 23, G. F. Pelham (2) 23.

Special trophy, handicap, 25 targets: R. R. Debaecher

(5) 23, C. W. Billings (1) 22, W. J. Elias (2) 22, W. B. Ogden (0) 19, T. Lenane (4) 24, D. T. Leahy (0) 15, G. M. Thompson (3) 18, J. I. Brandenburg (4) 19, R. L. Spotts (0) 21, D. F. McMahon (0) 20, W. J. Simpson (3) 19.

Mulberry Grove Gun Club.

REGARDLESS of the extremely severe weather conditions under which the weekly series of shoots for the Du Pont 1912 watch fob trophy was held, our club had a fair attendance at each shoot, and the amount of enthusiasm created over the event was astonishing.

The unusually low scores must be accounted for by the inclement weather, and the fact that trapshooting has just been introduced to the members of the club. From previous shooting it seemed the best policy to pick Ed. Hartley to finish first, but the first shoot was sufficient evidence that O. T. Davis was going to be "up to his neck" in the race throughout. At the end it was found, to the surprise of all, that he made the highest average, 97 out of 150. F. E. Martin was also thought to be a strong contender for high honors, but his 16-gauge was found to be too light for any success with the "clay animals."

Two of our most enthusiastic members—Mr. and Mrs. John W. Ingram—who have been absent for a few months, are making arrangements for their return, which fact goes a long way toward insuring our club the permanent organization, that is here to stay. If the weather ever does get better, the prospects for new members will be much brighter.

The scores of the trophy shoot, 150 targets, follow: O. T. Davis 97, E. M. Ellis 94, Ed. Hartley 91, *Fred E. Martin 89, Yates Ingram 84, D. A. Causey 83, E. A. Glasgow 69.

*Score made with a 16-gauge gun. Four members failed to take part in the trophy shoot because of their inability to regularly attend the shoots, but shot only when their business allowed them to attend.

F. E. MARTIN, Sec'y.

Who's Who in Pacific Indian Tribe.

FRANK C. RIEHL, Herald of the Pacific Indians, has sent us a copy of the "Book of the Pacific Indians," compiled by himself, and it is a worthy production. It tells the why and wherefore of the Indians from papoose state to battlefield or happy trapshooting grounds. It contains portraits of its members, with room for one more at the end. It contains rates to the next pow-wow at Tacoma, Wash., on June 24.

Columbus Gun Club.

COLUMBUS, O., April 18.—The shoot held here to-day on the grounds of the Columbus Gun Club was O.K. A nice crowd of shooters was out, and everyone seemed to have a good time. Some twenty shooters took part. The professionals were very much in evidence. They sure were welcome. Mr. Hassam made his appearance for the first time, and says he will be with us again; he certainly made friends.

The shoot held at the Hotel Bulkhead was a success. There will be another one some time in May—one of those old-fashioned ones with 200-target program, purses divided percentage, like you used to shoot long ago. When you hit them you get paid for it. Keep a lookout for the program, for there is going to be a shooting match sure, and the fishing will be good at that time.

There will be \$100 added to the program of the annual spring shoot on May 8 and 9, at the Columbus Gun Club. The grounds will be open for practice May 7.

The Cireleville twins were missed. Did anyone see them? The fishing at Indian Lake the past week has been fine. Black bass and croppies were biting great. Soon as it turns warm again one can look for fine fishing.

Shot at, Broke		Shot at, Broke	
Bibbee	150 128	Roundy	150 133
German	150 132	Black	150 113
Edwards	150 139	Fisher	150 127
Squier	150 131	Coffman	150 126
Henderson	150 134	Heikes	150 138
Jones	150 137	Hildinger	150 126
Hassam	150 133	Hall	150 120
H. E. Smith	150 139	Wells	120 94
Moeller	150 124	J. H. Smith	90 74
Sherman	150 129	Keefe	45 36

LOU FISHER.

Stamford Rod and Gun Club.

STAMFORD, Conn., April 20.—With the assistance of some of the cracks from New Rochelle Yacht Club, the shoot here to-day was successfully pulled off. J. M. Carr, of Stamford, won both events. The 50-bird sweeps with 47 and the 100 scratch event with 93. E. L. Hatch took second in the first event with 45, followed by A. S. Pitt with 43.

In the 100-bird event second went to Hatch with 90; third to Foster with 86. Other scores were, 50 bird event: M. B. Foster 42, G. P. Granberry and B. R. Stoddard, of New Rochelle, 41 and 40 respectively. 100-bird event: Pitt 83, Granberry 83, Stoddard 75.

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The Choice of Thousands of Amateur Winners at the Trap

Mr. J. R. Graham's winning of the 1911 Combined Amateur Average is emphatic proof of the hard, close shooting qualities which recommend the

Remington-UMC PUMP GUN

to novice and veteran alike.

Mr. George Lyon's handling of this arm in winning the E. C. Cup, emblematic of the World's Championship at targets, gave a revelation of its speed at doubles.

Both winnings were made, of course, with Remington-UMC STEEL LINED SHELLS

Remington-UMC — the perfect shooting combination.

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

Philadelphia Trapshooters' League.

THE following scores compiled by Secretary William E. Robinson show standing of every shooter who took part in the season's matches which ended last week. S. S. White Gun Club won the tournament and had also high individual target breaker, Jesse Griffith getting 89 5-7 per cent., with 314 breaks in seven matches. McHugh, of DuPont Gun Club, broke 313. Charles H. Newcomb, also of White Gun Club, had high score average for the season with 94 in five or more shoots. Geo. McCarthy, of Highland, was second with 93; Richardson, of DuPont, third, with 91 3-5.

S. S. WHITES.

Table with columns: Name, Broke., Per Cent., Name, Broke., Per Cent. Lists scores for various shooters like Griffith, Hamlin, Powers, etc.

MEADOW SPRINGS.

Table with columns: Name, Broke., Per Cent., Name, Broke., Per Cent. Lists scores for shooters like Zeigler, Pierie, Renner, etc.

DUPONT.

Table with columns: Name, Broke., Per Cent., Name, Broke., Per Cent. Lists scores for shooters like McHugh, Robertson, Richardson, etc.

HIGHLAND.

Table with columns: Name, Broke., Per Cent., Name, Broke., Per Cent. Lists scores for shooters like Tansey, David, McCarty, etc.

SOUTH END.

Table with columns: Name, Broke., Per Cent., Name, Broke., Per Cent. Lists scores for shooters like Hineline, Slear, Cordery, etc.

LANSDALE.

Table with columns: Name, Broke., Per Cent., Name, Broke., Per Cent. Lists scores for shooters like Schwartz, Rodgers, Schwartz, etc.

CLEARVIEW.

Table with columns: Name, Broke., Per Cent., Name, Broke., Per Cent. Lists scores for shooters like Fisher, Bonsail, Martin, etc.

HADDONFIELD.

Table with columns: Name, Broke., Per Cent., Name, Broke., Per Cent. Lists scores for shooters like Duncan, Halloway, Tomlinson, etc.

Percentage of shooters according to class ability in five or more shoots:

CLASS A.

Table with columns: Name, Broke., Per Cent., Name, Broke., Per Cent. Lists scores for shooters like Newcomb, McCarthy, Richardson, etc.

CLASS B.

Table with columns: Name, Broke., Per Cent., Name, Broke., Per Cent. Lists scores for shooters like Sidebotham, Bonsall, Smith, etc.

CLASS C.

Table with columns: Name, Broke., Per Cent., Name, Broke., Per Cent. Lists scores for shooters like Beidman, Smith, Horner, etc.

CLASS D.

Table with columns: Name, Broke., Per Cent., Name, Broke., Per Cent. Lists scores for shooters like Rexas, Anthony, Betts, etc.

FINAL CLUB STANDING.

Table with columns: Club Name, Total Score, Club Name, Total Score. Lists S. S. White, Meadow Springs, etc.

Registered Tournaments.

THE tournaments registered with the Interstate Association during the week ending April 20 are as follows: July 5-6.—Beverly, Mass.—Massachusetts State tournament, under the auspices of the Massachusetts State T. S. A. F. E. H. Sheldon, Sec'y.

ELMER E. SHANER, Sec'y-Treas.

Marine and Field Club.

BATH BEACH, L. I., April 21.—E. H. Lott was high trophy getter to-day, when he took the take-home trophy with only one miss of his allotted 25 targets, and lifted a leg on April cup with 87 out of 100. The scores: April cup, 100 targets, handicap: E. H. Lott (0) 87, C. M. Camp (8) 81, J. H. Amichge (8) 79, C. D. Sayre (12) 79, J. H. Knox (16) 76, J. H. Emanuel (8) 71, C. H. Ludwig (8) 69, P. R. Towne (4) 63.

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Ephrata Gun Club.

EPHRATA, Pa. April 20.—The Ephrata Gun Club held a shoot on their new grounds, 1,255 targets being thrown from two expert traps. The weather was ideal, and a fine lot of shooters presented themselves. The most interesting event of the day was the ten-man team race at 25 targets per man, between the Ephrata Gun Club and the Newmanstown Gun Club. A. K. Ludwig served as official scorer in this race, which resulted in a victory for the Newmanstown team—184 to 150. In this event G. Wallace from Newmanstown, proved the high gun with 23 breaks. Kiehl, Kintzer and Ibach each scored 21 as second high guns. Shanaman and Rader, the two shooting stars, landed in the 20-mark as third high. Rader smiled when the result was announced that his club had won out by 34 targets, and placed a challenge with Secretary John Engle, of the Denver Gun Club for May 4. Good luck, Frank.

Field Captain James Kiehl scored exceptionally well, considering the work with which he was connected. Sprecher and Engle made them step lively.

In the regular events Rader shot a 92.50 per cent. gait. Engle, of Denver, Pa., shot an 88 per cent. gait. Boys, shake hands with Sprecher for 35 out of 50.

A. K. Ludwig, of Temple, Pa., paid the respects of his club to the boys with 31 out of the 50. A 68 per cent. gait for Capt. Kiehl in the regular events at 50 targets. Jim, change to a red tic for luck. Sweigert ahead with 20 goo-goo's out of his 25 targets. Keep up the courage. Your spirit will change your luck. The scores:

Team race, ten men to a team, 25 targets per man:			
Ephrata.	Newmanstown.		
Sprecher	19	Kintzer	21
J Sloat	15	Ibach	21
Fry	14	Zimmerman	12
Zuddrel	14	Leitner	18
Ream	15	Zellers	19
Peiffer	10	Shanaman	20
Shirk	11	Rader	20
Kiehl	21	G Wallace	23
Engle	18	C Wallace	11
W Sloat	13-150	Stamm	19-184

Other scores of the day were:

Shot at.	Broke	Shot at.	Broke		
Sprecher	50	35	Rader	40	37
Engler	50	44	Leitner	25	19
Ibach	15	11	Zimmerman	15	10
Sweigert	25	5	Stamm	25	17
Zellers	40	29	Kiehl	50	34
Hacker	35	21	Shirk	40	22
Easton	50	30	Ludwig	50	31
G Wallace	25	15			

A. K. LUDWIG.

Buffalo Audubon Club.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 21.—The bright weather yesterday called out an enthusiastic bunch of shooters to the second April shoot of the Buffalo Audubon Gun Club, nineteen shooters being in attendance, and some good scores were made. F. S. Wright was high with 97 out of 100.

A return match with the Syracuse Gun Club will be shot off at the club grounds in La Salle avenue, on Friday afternoon, April 26, at 1 o'clock. Scores made yesterday follow:

Events:	1	2	3	4	5
Targets:	20	20	20	20	20
Covert	17	17	16	19	18
Smith	20	15	16	18	16
Wright	19	19	20	20	19
Rogers	15	18	12	15	17
Mesinger	13	16	14	15	17
Smith, Jr.	16	12	17	17	17
Immel	15	15	17	19	15
Wacker	16	15	17	14	17
Savage	12	15	14	13	18
Lambert	12	15	14	20	19
Squelch	8	10	8	8	13
F D Kelsey.....	18	17	13	17	18
J Reed	19	19	17	19	17
Anderson	11	16	16	15	15
Seymour	13	16	18	14	..
H P Walls.....	14	13	16	14	15
Dr Burke	16	18	13	15	17
Pringle	5	..	..	..	..
Hass	1	..	..	..	..
C W Fletcher ..	13	10	16	14	12

No. 2 was the badge event; No. 4 was for spoon; No. 5 for Lambert trophy.

Speedway Gun Club.

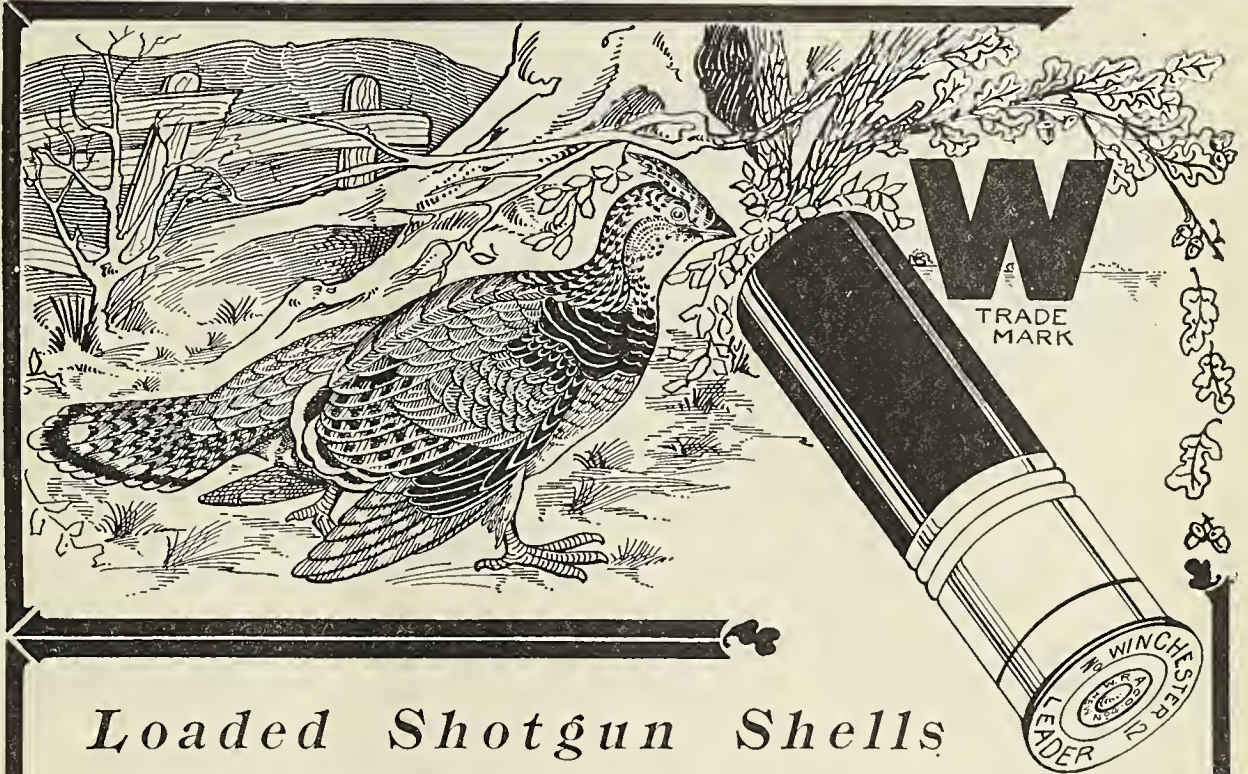
NEWARK, N. J., April 18.—Louis Colquitt was in fine form to-day, and carried off the honors at the regular weekly shoot of the Spcedvay Gun Club. Colquitt fired at 275 targets during the afternoon and smashed all but 13 of them. J. Martin, who was second high man of the day, shot in five events, and missed but 10 birds out of the 125. The rest of the gunners also shot well.

The day was an ideal one for trapshooting. Outside of Colquitt, H. H. Shannon was the only man to be credited with a perfect string of 25 kills. Following are the scores:

E L Haas.....	20	18	23	22	18	19	22	19	21	22	21	21	23
L Colquitt	22	24	23	24	25	25	24	24	24	23	24	..	..
Wm Hassinger	19	22	16	20	20	20	20	23	22	..	..	..	..
J S Thompson	23	24	21	22	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
C B Hoffman.....	17	16	20	20	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
J Martin	24	23	24	24	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B M Shanley, Jr.....	19	21	19	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
H S Welles	22	16	21	24	24	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
H H Shannon	20	21	21	22	20	21	25
Wm Trowbridge	22	20	22	20	21	20
Wm Stengel	17	15	13
Glaizer	20	21	19

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You can't buy a safer, faster, harder, a more even shooting or a better keeping load than Winchester "Leader" smokeless powder shotgun shells. For field, fowl or trap shooting, they are in a class by themselves, and give entire satisfaction in any make of shotgun. The results they give are due to their patented construction and the careful and exact manner in which they are loaded. The patented Corrugated Head used on Winchester shells is an invaluable feature. It absorbs the shock of the powder explosion and takes the strain from the paper tube instead of localizing it, as the old English method of metal lining does. That's why "Leader" shells are stronger and less apt to cut off at the mouth of the cup than shells made according to English ideas of long ago.

The Red Shell With the Patented Corrugated Head

Sunbury-Selinsgrove Gun Club.

SUNBURY, Pa., April 18.—The regular weekly practice shoot was marred by the hard rain all afternoon. Everything is now ready for the State shoot next month, the program being on the press at this writing, and it will be ready for mailing by the first of May, when copies can be had by addressing the Secretary, J. W. Schoffstall, Sunbury, Pa. Some of the features are: The merchandise event, Lewis system, which takes care of the poor shooter as well as the good ones. There will be four classes in it, with equal value in prizes in each, so that the medium and poor shot will have just as good and as many prizes to shoot for as the expert shot. The ties for place will be shot off after the event.

The division of the \$1 optional sweeps on each event will be divided high gun system, one money for every five entries or fraction thereof. This makes it worth while to shoot them.

There will be a special event each day for the men that care for them to while away the time between trips down the line in the regular events, these being doubles, singles, miss-and-outs at 10 targets, and an event for an Ithaca gun.

There will be a full line of standard trap loads for sale on the grounds with no inflation of price. They

will be sold at the regular prices that you pay at home. To make sure of your particular load and shell send in your reservation early, and we will see that your shells are in the club house waiting for you.

Programs will be mailed on about the first of May. For programs or any other information, address J. W. Schoffstall, Secretary, Sunbury, Pa. Scores of to-day:

	Singles.		Doubles.	
	Shot at.	Broke.	Shot at.	Broke.
Hartman	100	89	50	27
Howell	100	92	24	17
Hawley	100	72	24	19
Teats	75	59	24	14
Schoffstall	100	75	50	30
Troxell	100	80	..	..
Snyder	100	82	..	..
Mantz	100	75	..	..

Portland Gun Club.

PORTLAND, Me., April 19.—The midweek shoot was a well attended affair, in which E. Randall was high gun with 95 out of 100. A. Dow was second with 93, followed by C. Randall, Hinds and Adams, each of whom reached 92.

HIGH AVERAGE ——— 295 ex 300

AT THE LOUISIANA STATE TOURNAMENT

New Orleans, April 16-17, won by H. D. Freeman, with

Peters

"STEEL WHERE STEEL BELONGS" Factory Loaded Shells

On all targets shot at, Mr. Freeman was also **583 ex 600** high over all Professionals and Amateurs,

These were "High Gun" Shells—the medium priced loads made by Peters, that are better than the highest priced goods of other makes.

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Perry Gun Club.

PERRY, Okla., April 11.—Seventy gunners and one gunneress shot in the two-day tournament finished here to-day. Scores follow:

	First Day.		Second Day.	
	Shot at.	Broke.	Shot at.	Broke.
F Huston	150	132	150	138
S Huntley	150	146	150	140
J W Appleman	150	127	150	139
Wm Peck	150	136	150	148
E W Arnold	150	137	150	141
C Gottlieb	150	127	150	108
C Rankin	150	130	150	129
E M Congdon	150	131	150	131
Henry Grindle	150	116	150	118
F B Newton	150	127	150	137
W R Campbell	150	134	150	136
S Mallory	150	130	150	128
C L Zutavern	150	133	150	143
S H Harris	150	124	150	119
H A Stalker	150	126	150	128
L E Reed	150	134	150	135
F Watson	150	130	150	129
W Loyd	150	117	150	130
W F French	150	123	150	117
J M Strider	150	127	150	129
A Carson	150	128	150	135
A Thorp	150	110	150	112
M O Brown	150	126	150	119
W W Haller	150	91	150	94
L H Johnson	150	106	150	113
W P Walker	150	117	150	127
D B Woolf	150	117	150	123
L D Noble	150	124	150	118
O B Garrison	150	116	150	106
W C Williams	150	134	150	138
P A Watson	150	116	150	134
A W Clark	150	129	150	139
C W Jones	150	99	150	122
H T Bittis	150	113	150	111
T Ray	150	134	...	...
J Moncroe	150	104	150	121
E M Thocker	150	105	150	109
J Bell	150	101	150	117
J W Lacy	150	93	150	115
S G Short	150	117	150	121
B L Laden	150	120	150	134
F Charles	150	129	150	119
J W Eagan	150	121	150	120
M B Furrow	150	124	150	129
J Honea	150	103	150	136
A W Boyd	150	73	...	...
F G Walling	150	86	...	...
J V Hardy	150	103	...	...
M S Mentzer	150	128	150	102
J D Minton	150	112	150	104
J Soucek	150	123	150	125
S E Clarkson	...	...	150	112
A I Hebbe	...	...	150	127
S W Burr	...	...	150	116
J R Wicks	...	...	150	120
E V Fisher	...	...	150	118

O J Perrin	...	150	138	
J A Jones	...	150	128	
Professionals:				
Wm Heer	150	144	150	145
H Donnelly	150	127	150	121
W C Grubbs	150	135	150	128
Mrs Ad Topperwein	150	141	150	147
H Clark	150	144	150	144
C G Spencer	150	138	150	145
T A Marshall	150	132	150	137
Ed O'Brien	150	143	150	135
J S Day	150	135	150	134
H Sherman	150	126	150	127
W L Eagan	150	136	150	137

Lehigh Rod and Gun Club.

BETHLEHEM, Pa., April 13.—Bad weather was a prominent feature at the tournament here to-day. Only 150 birds were shot per man. Griffith was high gun with 142; Schlicher second with 141; Coleman third, 140.

Shot at. Broke		Shot at. Broke	
E Smith	150 118	T Miller	150 107
V Fluck	150 122	F E Sobers	150 106
W Schrader	150 119	Flickinger	150 127
C Miller	150 118	Englert	150 122
Ziegler	150 122	Jarrett	150 122
G Kramlich	150 131	G Young	150 125
Keiser	150 102	G Smith	150 88
H Schlicher	150 141	E Bruch	150 114
A Heil	150 138	Griffith	150 142
Bitterling	150 110	Coleman	150 140
H Koch	150 110	Frone	150 92
Sendel	150 96	Parsons	150 97
Professionals:			
Hawkins	150 145	Lewis	150 130
Sked	150 141	Apgar	150 125
Moorhouse	150 135	Pratt	150 107

Montclair Gun Club.

THE Montclair Gun Club paid a visit to the Somerville Country Club on Saturday, April 20, and shot an eight-man team race, winning out by 53 points. A battery of three experts were used. The targets thrown were very irregular, and at times very difficult. This accounts in part for some of the low scores. Before shooting, the Montclair Club was right royally entertained at dinner by the members of the Somerville Country Club. The scores:

Somerville Country Club.		Montclair Gun Club.	
Jackson	27	Colquitt	42
Davenport, Jr.	29	Boxall	36
Fields	28	Bush	30
Canfield	32	Frazer	45
Davenport, Sr.	28	Crane	32
Southwick	15	Atwater	35
Hooy	32	Batten	37
Remsen	40-231	Winslow	28-285

E. WINSLOW, Sec'y.

City Park Gun Club.

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 17.—The three-day tournament, under rather poor weather conditions, ended here to-day. The high run of 64, was made by L. F. Lallande.

On the first day, Cocke won first; O'Connell second, and Allen third.

On the second day, Nick Arie and Lallande tied for first; O'Connell, McLean, and Cocke tied for second; Macmurdo third.

Individual medal was not put up, and consequently was not shot for. Money divided.

Third day, O'Connell won first; Arie second; Cocke third.

General averages were won as follows: Nick Arie, first, 284; Dan O'Connell, second, 283; L. F. Lallande third 282.

	First Day.		Second Day.		Third Day.	
	Shot at.	Broke.	Shot at.	Broke.	Shot at.	Broke.
H R Howard	200	174	200	171	200	183
F W McNeir	200	174	200	183	200	182
J M Loursett	200	142	200	139	200	150
D O'Connell	200	382	200	186	200	190
J McLean	200	168	200	185	200	175
N Arie	200	180	200	187	200	191
J D Allen	200	181	200	183	200	178
J P Sousa	200	162	200	173	200	164
V W Johnston	150	134	200	180	200	177
N B Smith	90	63	150	112	200	161
G M Macmurdo	200	180	200	188	200	177
W W Cocke	200	184	200	187	200	190
F De Blanc	200	174	150	132	200	189
R A Flautt	150	128	200	179	200	183
R E Saucier	...	...	200	181	200	188
L F Lallande	...	...	200	185	200	184
W Ward	...	...	150	132	200	180
C Fredericks	...	...	200	161	200	170
A G Hseng	...	...	200	160	200	157
R B Worthen	...	...	200	178	60	43
S P North	...	...	200	171	200	174
*H S	...	...	200	136	...	...
F B Ford	20	15	50	41	...	...
L Chamberlain	...	...	50	44	50	37
A Salauer	...	...	50	31	...	...
A F Clerc	...	...	50	29	...	...
H L Sinnott	120	90	...	...	...	...
F W Shrader	50	40	...	...	...	...
Professionals:						
H D Freeman	200	192	200	195	200	196
G Ward	200	172	200	186	200	176
B Schwartz	200	169	200	179	200	173
H D Gibbs	200	184	200	186	...	...
W Huff	200	191	200	182	200	194
L P Chandel	200	161	200	186	200	180
W R Crosby	200	187	200	197	150	147
E E Jacoway	200	167	200	171	200	173
L Omohundro	59	41	50	35	150	103

THE FOREST AND STREAM may be obtained from any newsdealer on order. Ask your dealer to supply you regularly.

Hudson Gun Club.

FIND the appended scores of the merchandise shoot of the Hudson Gun Club, held April 20. Dave Engel won the 100-bird event, breaking 87 from scratch, but was beaten for first prize by Hutchings and Hudson. The latter having journeyed all the way from Garrison, N. Y. Hudson received a set of sterling silver spoons for his score of 88; Hutchings a cut-glass water pitcher for a like score. Dickerman with 86 took a sterling silver wine cup.

The office was in charge of Billy Emmons, who took care of all entries and compiled all scores. Carl von Lengerke looked after the ammunition. Joe Whitley was on the job early, and had a steaming hot lunch ready when the first round of the 100-bird race was started. The traps were in charge of the secretary, and in the morning No. 2 set gave a lot of trouble, but after they got started they sent the targets out like a blue streak. There was not a straight score of 25 recorded for the entire day on either set of traps, and remember, we had some of the best amateurs around New York City trying to do the trick, but did not succeed. The trade was represented by Jack Fanning, but Jack always has a hankering for the Hudson's traps when he wants to try a few hard ones, and he has informed the secretary that the Du Pont Company are going to send one of their 1912 trophies for the members to compete for.

The day was ideal and had much to do with the large attendance, and we would like to have them out here again on June 2, when the sixth contest for the Frank Hall trophy takes place. We hold our next club shoot on May 5, and every one is welcome to the use of our traps on shooting Sundays. We start about 9:30 A.M. and shoot as long as you want to. We also have arranged a set of traps for beginners, and they can shoot to their hearts' content, arrange angles or elevations to suit their taste, and they will always find some one that will give them any information that they possess about the shooting game.

Shells are for sale at the grounds, and we serve, gratis, a lunch on all shooting Sundays. Scores:

Targets:	25	25	25	25	100	25	25
W Jackson	17	14	16	14	11	18	42
E Drew	11	14	16	16	14	14	51
J Williams	19	18	14	17	14	15	56
W von Bocckman	24	22	21	16	20		79
R H Young	17	13	14	17			65
Dr Groll	17	17	13	20	17	20	11 18
Williams, Jr.	15	18	14	17	12	16	59
W Emmons	22	18	16	19	18		71
H Burlington	19	14	11	16			72
C Dickerman	17	17	16	22	18		73
Dr Moeller	12	15	15	19	15		64
W O'Brien	22	19	22	18	16		75
J Fanning	17	21	24	18	16		
W Hutchings	21	19	20	16	18	21	75
D D Engle	19	24	23	22	18		87
B Beyersdoff	10	10	20	17	19		
F Pfansteil	15	15	13	14	15		
W Roach	16	13	12	16	18	19	19
Dr S O'Brien	18	20	12	13	13		60
W Raymond	18	18	13	11	16	21	
W Simonson	22	23	22	22			82
G Keppler	18	17	14	21	18		70
W Hassenger, Jr.	14	12					51
L Schortv	20	18	22	22			79
W Hassenger	16	21	26				80
J E Smith	17	12	17	21	19		69
H Hudson	15	17					75
A Brickner	19	14	15	17	21	19	76 23 21
R Strobel	18	16	16				55
F Wolfath	18	16	17	13			65
J Gaughen	17	19	14	17	16	18	62
J E Baldwin, Jr.	22	20	14	21	16	17	
C E Phelps	11	21	21	18	14	17	58 22 12
C von Lengerke	21	18	21	19	22	22	21 22
G Matthies	11	19	14	11	13		57
A Kurzell	13	5	13	15	15		48
W Nesselin	16	17	15	16	11		
G Vetter	15	13	15	16			
J Whitley	14	17	18	14	15		
A Emmons	17	17	18	19	18	20	
T Kelley	14	17	18	17	19		
E Bettes	13	14	12	12			51
R O'Connell	17	14	17	14			
C Cullen	12	10	12	9			
H Wilson	11	13	11				
F Herbst	17	20					
T Geoffrey	10	10	9				
A Mellor	12	12	16				
L C Young	16	16					
A Delos	9	6	14				
C Anderson	7	9	9	11			

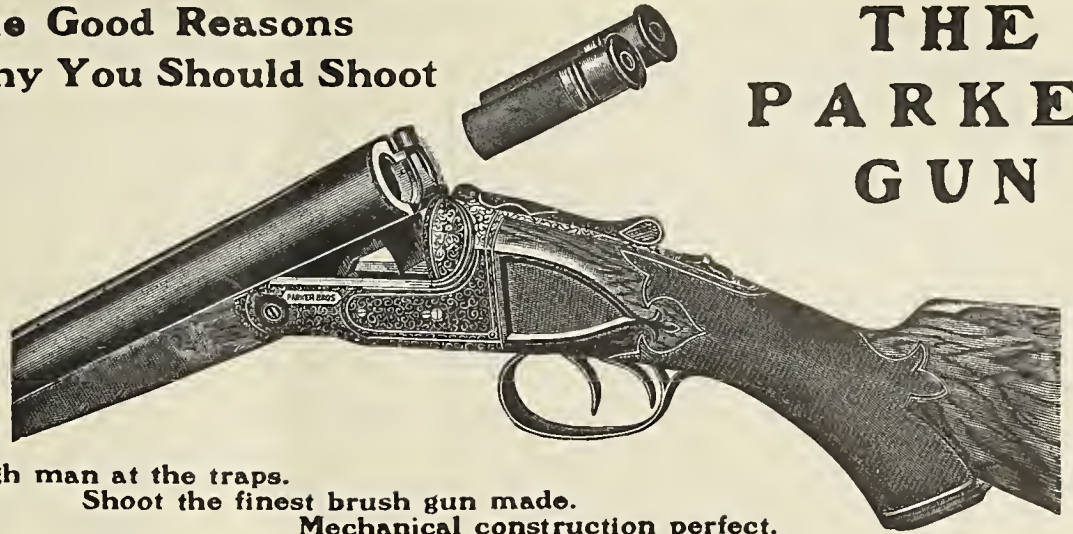
T. H. K., Sec'y.

Attleboro Gun Club.

ATTLEBORO, Mass., April 20.—The most popular tournament ever held here was to-day's meeting, when many prominent New England amateurs and a number of professionals competed. The program called for 150 targets. E. A. Staples, from Franklin, Mass., took the silver urn for high amateur average with 138. Griffiths, of Pascoag tied P. E. Osborne, of Somerville, with 137, but lost on the coin toss. Frank R. Sweet, of the home team, shot well and finished well up in the van with 133. Scores:

E A Staples	138	McArdle	126
G H Chapin	138	Robert Smith	124
W B Darton	137	John Fanning	121
Griffiths	137	C H Dillon	121
P E Osborne	137	R W Burns	121
Winslow	134	C P Keeler	116
Frank R Sweet	133	Willis	107
A E Sibley	131	F S Cobb	107
W F Clark	128	Roger Wilson	79
Dr Newton	128	A Saart	71
F M Fay	128	W Saart	67
Stanton	126	Frank Nerney	65

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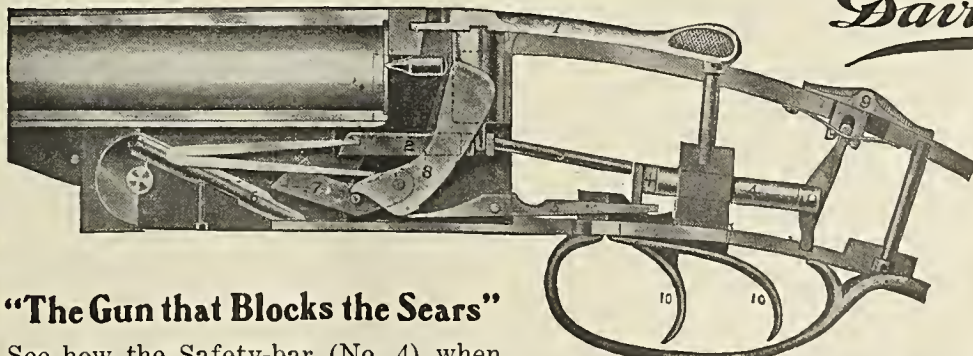
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ASSONET, MASS., U. S. A.

Cleveland Gun Club.

CLEVELAND, O., April 20.—The regular weekly club shoot of the Cleveland Gun Club was held to-day at the shooting park, Mayfield road. It was an interesting affair, seventeen shooters facing the traps with weather conditions ideal.

Mr. C. E. Doolittle was high gun, as usual, breaking 148 out of 150 in the four events, the monthly, the annual and the two DuPont fob shoots, making a run of 128 straight. This is a remarkable shooting record, and would do a professional honor to make it; but Charley is doing great this year and is in a class of his own, as far as Cleveland is concerned. Dr. Brown was next high man with a score of 98 out of 100 in the two regular events. Third place was filled by Hogan. Judd, Stepp and Wallace each broke 91 out of 100. The way the bunch shot, one would think they were shooting for something to eat, as scores are always made at a dinner table.

Next Saturday we expect to have with us Judge Aug and Mr. F. D. Telling, and some of the others who have been waiting for good weather. Capt. Freeman broke 46 out of 50 in the DuPont fob shoots. Rogers and Genner had to wind up the day with three little matches of 25 targets each at 22yds., just to see what they could do. Rogers broke 61 and Genner 56, which was good shooting for long flyers.

Event No. 1, monthly trophy, 50 targets, 16yds. handicap: Doolittle 49, Brown 47, Hogen 47, Wallace 45, Stepp 45, Rogers 43, Judd 43, Burns 42, Parkhurst 42, Rockwell 41, Jones 39, Genner 39, Peebles 38, Freeman 36, Stevens 36, Harding 33, Thorp 32.

Event No. 2, annual trophy, 50 targets, 16yds. handicap: Doolittle 50, Judd 48, Brown 46, Rogers 46, Stepp 46, Wallace 46, Rockwell 45, Genner 45, Freeman 44, Hogen 44, Parkhurst 43, Brown 42, Burns 42, Brainard 40, Stevens 32, Thorp 32, Peebles 30, Harding 25.

DuPont event No. 1, 25 targets, 16yds. handicap: Doolittle 25, Freeman 23, Judd 23, Brown 22, Stepp 22, Parkhurst 21, Genner 21, Rogers 20, Hogen 20, Brainard 20, Burns 20, Stevens 20, Peebles 15, Thorp 14, Harding 9.

DuPont event No. 2, 25 targets, 16yds. handicap: Doolittle 24, Freeman 23, Stepp 23, Burns 22, Parkhurst 22, Brown 22, Hogen 22, Rogers 21, Genner 19, Brainard 18, Harding 16, Peebles 15, Stevens 15.

F. H. WALLACE, Mgr.

Jersey City Gun Club.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., April 20.—Thirteen members were out at the Saturday shoot of the Jersey City Gun Club to-day. It was a fine day for shooting, and the scores were very much better than they have been for several weeks, and had the effect of giving the members more confidence in their ability as shooters, as some of them had about given up the idea of getting back to their usual good form, but to-day everybody was happy, and all promised to show up right along now until we close up for the summer.

The match between Piercy and Hallinger had to be postponed for the time being, as Hallinger failed to put in an appearance, and no one would volunteer to take his place.

Dave Engle was high gun with 86 per cent., and Geo. Piercy second with 84 per cent. McLemore took third place with 82 per cent., which, by the way is the best form he has shown all season. He started for New York looking for Shannon, so as to tell him how lucky he was in not coming over to-day and thereby escaping a good trimming. The scores follow:

Shot at.		Broke		Shot at.		Broke	
McLemore	150	123	Boothroyd	100	57		
Huggins	150	78	Windisch	75	53		
Lawton	75	41	Jones	75	35		
Piercy	125	106	Brady	100	60		
Engle	100	86	Simp	50	30		
Dixon	75	61	Sammy	50	23		
Harvey	125	84					

SECRETARY.

Roanoke Gun Club.

ROANOKE, Va., April 20.—Thirty shooters took their turn on the firing line to-day on the grounds of the Roanoke Gun Club. The weather, while a little cool, was almost ideal for shooting, and some very good scores were made. The weekly medals were won by the following members:

Scratch—First, E. C. Watson; second, W. A. Bloxton. Class A—First, W. S. Jones; second, H. C. Elliott. Class B—First, Bob Hunt; second, A. H. H. Boyd. Class C—First (tie) Jennings and Lightner; second W. G. Bringman.

The scores, 50 targets per man, were:

Shot at.		Broke		Pr.Ct.		Shot at.		Broke		Pr.Ct.	
Watson	48	96	Armstrong	38	76						
Jones	47	94	Bringman	36	72						
Bloxton	47	94	Dyer	35	70						
Hunt	46	92	Lightner	35	70						
Jamison	46	92	Jennings	35	70						
Elliott	45	90	D Richards	34	68						
Wilkinson	44	88	Webb	34	68						
Scholl	43	86	Mansfield	34	68						
J B Cumbie	43	86	Dalby	33	66						
Price	42	84	Blankenship	29	58						
Boyd	41	82	Heins	28	56						
Howard	41	82	Brown	24	48						
Shepherd	41	82	Reamer	19	38						
Battle	39	78	Holland	13	26						
E Poindexter	38	76	Berkley	8	16						

H. F. WILKINSON, Sec'y.

The FOREST AND STREAM may be obtained from any newsdealer on order. Ask your dealer to supply you regularly.

LOUISIANA STATE TOURNAMENT,
Held in New Orleans, April 17th,
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Mr. Nick Arie, with a score of
284 out of 300. Mr. Arie used
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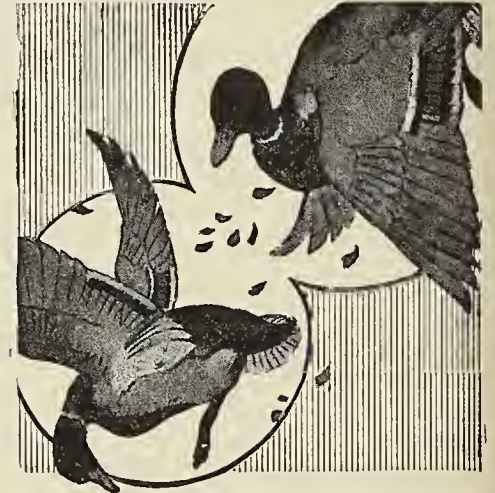
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E. C. Cup in Open Competition.

As an added attraction to the West Virginia State shoot, May 14, the Fairmont Gun Club have decided to call the E. C. cup and put it into open competition. We have the most regular conditions that can be found, Sargent system—doubles and expert targets will all have the same background. Where the wind has never counted in three years we have had the present grounds, and where, we believe, high scores should be made. We believe there are enough good shots that will attend to make a race of the cup, and also that there are a few shooters in Fairmont who can go some when called upon. The cup is now held by Geo. Lyon and challenged for by Lester German. They will shoot their match on May 4, and the Fairmont Gun Club will then ask for the cup.

The regular State shoot will begin at 9:30 on the 15th, registered, and with \$300 added to the Interstate \$200 in money prizes. We believe in average money, and you can look for some good-sized averages. Programs will be mailed to you about April 25. Better book the dates now and arrange to attend, for this will be one of the good shoots this year. If there is any information you want, write to Ed. H. Taylor, Secretary.

KANSAS CHAMPION- STATE SHIP . . .

Won by H. E. WHITNEY,
Anthony, Kas., April 19, 1912

SCORE: 47 x 50

THE WINNER USED

Rifle and Revolver

Intercity High School Rifle Shooting League.

When the entries were received for the Interscholastic League matches for 1912, it was found that sixteen of them were from public high schools, so it was decided to put these in a league by themselves and the military schools in another league. So as not to extend the matches too long, the schedule was arranged so that by having two matches during two of the weeks the program could be so that each school would shoot one match with every other school and have the matches over in thirteen weeks. The matches began the week ending Jan. 6 and ended March 30.

There was less trouble in getting in the weekly reports of the matches and consequently won publicity through being able to get out the weekly story to the press association promptly.

The result of the matches was never in doubt from the start, as the Iowa boys set a pace that assured them victory unless something unforeseen happened. For an illustration as to what practice will accomplish, one only has to look at the score for the first week's matches and at those of the last week. The following is the first and last score of several of the teams: Iowa City High School, 936-972; Deering High School, 902-958; Baltimore Polytechnic School, 786-970 (184 points); Morris High School, 877-904; Southern High and Manual Training School, 899-914; Salt Lake City High School, 903-921.

At the close of the matches it was found that Iowa City High and Deering High had tied for first place with fourteen wins and one loss each, and these two schools shot off the tie the week ending April 6, with the result that the Iowa boys not only won, but broke the interscholastic record for indoor shooting in doing so, their 972 being two points better than the best previous score of 970 made by Baltimore Polytechnic Institute boys the last week of the matches.

Individual honors of the league were carried off by Lawrence Burns of the Iowa team and Millard Hughey of the Deering team. Both made the magnificent total of 198 out of a possible 200, which is an interscholastic record.

The members of the teams and scores in the shoot-off are as follows:

Iowa City High School.			
	Ten Shots Standing.	Ten Shots Prone.	Total.
Lawrence Burns.....	98	100	198
William Moerschel	96	99	195
Philip Newberry	96	99	195
Fred Boerner	93	100	193
Walter Hurley	93	98	191
Totals	476	496	972
Deering High School.			
George R. St. John....	98	99	197
Dwight H Sayward	96	98	194
Philip M Johnson.....	94	96	190
Harold S Fasset	94	95	189
J Millard Hughey.....	96	92	188
Totals	478	480	958

The list of schools taking part in the league matches and their final standing are as follows:

	Won.	Lost.
Iowa City (Iowa) High School.....	14	1
Deering High School, Portland, Me.....	14	1
Baltimore Polytechnic Institute.....	13	2
Morris High School, New York city.....	11	4
Southern H. and Manual Tr'n'g School, Phila.	10	5
Salt Lake City (Utah) High School.....	10	5
Central High School, Philadelphia, Pa.....	8	7
Portland (Me.) High School.....	8	7
Brookline (Mass.) High School.....	7	8
Central Manual Training School, Phila., Pa.	7	8
McKinley Manual Training School, Wash....	7	8
DeWitt Clinton High School, N. Y. City....	5	10
Western High School, Washington, D. C....	4	11
Business High School, Washington, D. C....	4	11
*Central High School, Washington, D. C....	0	6
†Ogden (Utah) High School.....	0	7

*Withdrew at the end of the sixth match.
†Withdrew at the end of the seventh match.



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WILMINGTON, DELAWARE

The average for all the matches for the first three teams was: Iowa City, 949; Deering, 935; Baltimore "Teck", 908.

The conditions governing the match were:
Team.—Open to teams from any N. R. A. schoolboy rifle club in good standing. Any number of boys up to ten may shoot on the team, the best five scores to count for record.

Distance.—Fifty feet from one end of rifle to target.
Number of shots, 20 for record—10 standing and 10 prone; 10 shots on a target, no sighting shots.

Target.—The N. R. A. gallery target, 1 to 10 count, to be used. Officially stamped targets for each match will be furnished by the National Rifle Association. No other targets will be received for record. Used targets will be held by the judges until called for.

Position, standing, offhand, body and rifle must be free from all artificial support. Use of strap not allowed in either position.

Rifle, any, .22cal., weighing not over 10lbs.
Sights, any, in front of the firing pin, not containing glass. Telescopes not allowed.

Trigger pull, not to be less than 3lbs.
Ammunition, .22cal. short.

Time Allowance.—Ten minutes will be allowed for each string of 19 shots.
Judges.—The judge appointed by the N. R. A., or his

representative, will act as the executive officer at each contest. He will see that all conditions are adhered to, determine the score and report same to the headquarters of the N. R. A. by mail on the official blank at the completion of each match.

Matches, when Shot.—Salt Lake City, Ogden and Iowa City will shoot on Monday; the two Portland clubs on Tuesday, and the balance of the clubs on Wednesday and Thursday of each week, using the targets stamped for that week. There will be no objection to a club shooting previous to the night set, providing the firing is done the same week.

Entrance Fee, \$3 per team.
Winner, How Ascertained.—The winning team will be figured on the basis of number of wins. If two or more teams tie at the end of the schedule with the same number of wins to their credit, they will shoot off the tie.

Prize.—To the team winning the series will be issued a plaque, and to each individual member of the team a silver medal. To the individual members of the second team, bronze medals.

The FOREST AND STREAM may be obtained from any newsdealer on order. Ask your dealer to supply you regularly.



KENNEL



Fixtures.

FIELD TRIALS.

Oct. 28.—Southern Ohio Field Trial Association's second annual field trials. G. R. Harris, Sec'y, 15 West Sixth St., Cincinnati, O.

Resignation of C. R. Stevenson.

CHARLES R. STEVENSON, who has been secretary and Treasurer of the National Beagle Club of America, and chairman of the Field Trial Committee during the past ten years, has tendered his resignation.

It is learned that Mr. Stevenson's business interests have grown to such an extent that he is unable to give to the affairs of the Beagle Club the time and attention which he thinks it should have.

Mr. Stevenson is a resident of the State of New Jersey, graduate of Princeton University, a member of the Bar of the State of New Jersey, and engaged in active practice, is a member of the Princeton Club of New York, the Art Club of Philadelphia, and is vice-president of the West Jersey Title and Guaranty Company.

Some years ago he made annual entries in the field trials of the National Beagle Club of America, and was the owner of some well known beagles, among them were Champion Nassau Fabian, Miss Bert, Miss Josh, Sniffer, Dorches Woodman, Lipp and Highball.

Long Island Kennel Club.

THE annual show of the Long Island Kennel Club will be held at the Brighton Beach race-track on Decoration Day. Prizes will be offered for all breeds. Judges include some of the best known dog men in the country. They will judge as follows:

Anzi Dodd, of Long Branch, St. Bernards; Edmond Evans, Airedale terriers; Albert Francke, Schipperkes; Dr. H. C. Goubeaud, of Brooklyn, pointers and setters; Mrs. M. E. Harbey, of Southampton, Pomeranians and Pekingese; M. C. Halley, French bull dogs; Miss Mary Henderson, of Brooklyn, English toy spaniels, Japanese spaniels and Griffons; Thomas Holden, of Morristown, bull terriers, black and tan terriers, black and tan Manchester terriers and Pinschers; Harry T. Peters, Russian wolfhounds, Scottish deerhounds, Irish wolfhounds, bloodhounds, mastiffs, old English sheep dogs, beagles, dachshunds, Bedlington terriers, Chow Chows, Samoyedes and Papilions; J. Sargeant Prince, of Philadelphia, Dalmatians, Dandie Dinmonts, Sealyham terriers, Scottish and West Highland white terriers; Mrs. M. Thorpe, of Sheepshead Bay, poodles, pugs, Skye terriers, Maltese and Yorkshire terriers, toy poodles, Chihuahuas, toy black and tans and Italian greyhounds; F. J. Trown, bull dogs; W. H. Sawyer, Boston terriers; B. S. Smith, of Closter, N. J., fox, Irish and Welsh terriers; Henry D. Whitefield, greyhounds; A. Clinton Wilmerding, sporting spaniels; H. P. J. Ernschaw, of Meriden, Conn., collies.

Irish Terrier Club.

THE second annual show of the Irish Terrier Club of America will be held June 1, 1912, at Morristown, N. J. Dr. Henry Jarrett, of Philadelphia, will be judge. The club is offering \$10, \$5 and \$3 in all of the regular classes. Valuable special prizes have been offered, including ten of \$25 cash or plate, several \$10 gold pieces and a lot of \$5 cash specials. The club offers a gold club medal for the best Irish terrier, and in addition to the regular cash prizes \$5 is offered as a special prize in all the classes for the second prize winner. The prizes, both specials and in the regular classes, are to be won outright and

are open to all, whether members of the Irish Terrier Club or not.

In addition to the regular classes there will be brace and team classes, veteran dogs (six years and over), veteran bitches (same conditions), stud dog, with two of his get, and brood bitch, with two of her pups. Checks and prize offers should be addressed to Treasurer John G. Bates, Convent, N. J.

Ladies Kennel Association of America.

THE Ladies' Kennel Association show will be held at the fair grounds, Mineola, L. I., June 4 and 5. Entries close with James Mortimer, Hempstead, L. I., May 16. Judges selected are: Midgley Marsden, Acton Bridge, England.—Bloodhounds, St. Bernards, Irish wolfhounds, Scottish deerhounds, greyhounds, poodles, Pomeranians, English toy spaniels.

J. Fletcher Lutz, M.D., Glen Rock, Pa.—Great Danes.

J. P. Hoguet, M.D., New York city.—Russian wolfhounds.

G. Muss-Arnolt, Tuckahoe, N. Y.—Eskimos, pointers, Griffons (Korthals), German and Belgian sheep dogs, Doberman Pinschers, miscellaneous class.

Dr. Henry Jarrett, Philadelphia, Pa.—Foxhounds, collies, old English sheep dogs, Dalmatians, Samoyedes, Airedale terriers.

Dr. James E. Hair, Bridgeport, Conn.—All setters, retrievers, Chesapeake Bay dogs.

Dr. C. Y. Ford, Kingston, Ont.—Sporting spaniels.

Thomas Shallcross, Providence, R. I.—Beagles.

Thomas Grisdale, New York city.—Bull dogs, French bull dogs.

T. Dickson, Brookline, Mass.—Bull terriers.

Dr. C. F. Sullivan, Dorchester, Mass.—Boston terriers.

W. J. Nichols, Wimbledon, England.—Chow Chows, fox terriers, Scalyham terriers, West Highland white terriers, Dandie Dinmont terriers, Bedlington terriers, schipperkes, Pekinese, Griffons (Bruxellois).

John Sergeant Price, Jr., Chestnut Hill, Pa.—Irish terriers.

W. H. Whittem, Chestnut Hill, Pa.—Scottish terriers.

James Watson, New York city.—Dachshunds, Manchester terriers, Skye terriers, Japanese spaniels, pugs, toy poodles, Yorkshire terriers, Maltese terriers, toy black and tan terriers, Chihuahuas, Italian greyhounds, Shetland sheep dogs.

Messrs. Marsden and Nichols.—Variety classes and unclassified specials.

Entries close Thursday, May 16, with James Mortimer, Hempstead, Long Island, N. Y.

French Bull Dog Show.

THE most successful show of French bull dogs thus far held ended April 20, with Dollar Princess, owned by Mary Winthrop Turner, judged the best French bull at the show. In the open bitches, Dollar Princess defeated Enchantress by whom she was beaten at Westminster Kennel Show. Gamin's Rignet took second honors, and is owned by Grant Notman, of Brooklyn, N. Y. There were 273 entries. Judges were: William Lennox, Henry Brock and S. L. Goldberg.

Nassau County Kennel Show.

THE Nassau County Kennel Show will be held May 5, entries closing May 2, with W. H. Purcell, Supt., Room 358, Fifth avenue, New York city. The show will take place at Belmont Park, Queens, L. I.

Exhibitors living within the quarantine limits of Hempstead and North Hempstead can readily

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Is an appetizing and flesh forming food for puppies and dogs out of condition. It may be given either dry or soaked in water, milk or gravy. As the puppies grow older, they should be gradually accustomed to

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DOBERMAN KENNELS.

Rochester, N. Y., April 2, 1912.

Forest and Stream Pub. Co., New York City:

Dear Sirs—We wish you would discontinue the ad. with the present issue and send us bill to include all of it for payment. We are sold out in pups or surplus grown stock, and must say that your publication is certainly able to bring us in touch with forest rangers and men with red blood out in the open. We shall be with you again as soon as we have another supply of pups coming on. Thanking you for mailing us bill to include all ads. to date, and discontinue the same from date for a while, remain.

Yours very truly,

(Signed)

Doberman Kennels, Inc.

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Seven years manager Pinehurst Kennels. I train and develop dogs for gentlemen's shooting or for field trials. I have exclusive right to train over Denton Sportsmen's Club grounds, of which I am manager. One of the best quail grounds in the South. Correspondence solicited.

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Book on Dog Diseases

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DOGS FOR SALE.

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AIREDALES—Puppies of all ages and grades. From champion stock and from the best blood in the world. Endcliffe Briarwood and Champion Lake Dell Damsel are in my kennels. The latter has a litter of 9 beautiful pups, whelped Nov. 2, by Champion Illuminator, winner of over 200 firsts. Grown bitches and puppies to sell. Write to Dr. L. C. Toney, Mesa, Ariz.; or Toney-Aire-Zone-Kennels.

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Trained Bear, Deer, Fox and Wolf Hounds; also pups. Forty-page highly illustrated catalogue; four cent stamp. ROOKWOOD KENNELS, Lexington, Ky.

Headquarters for trained collies, combining the blood of the best. Dundee Collie Kennels, Dundee, Mich.

We will board your dog. Comfortable kennels, good food and care. Reasonable terms. PENATAQUIT KENNELS, Bayshore, N. Y.

FETCH AND CARRY

By B. Waters

Tells minutely of the methods by which a dog, young or old, willing or unwilling, may be taught to retrieve either by the force or "natural" system. Cloth, illustrated, 124 pages. Postpaid, \$1.00.

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Situated on Belgrade Lake. Open May 15th. New camps, with bath and telephone. Fine fishing section for bass and trout. Ideal spot to spend vacation days. Write for booklet to MARSHALL & STONE, Oakland, Me.; after May 15th, Belgrade Lakes, Me., Water Route.

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CAMP PHOENIX

on Sourdnhunk Lake and Sourdnhunk River, offers best fishing in Maine. Rate, \$2.00 per day. No charge for canoes or boats. We want the man who wants "to be shown." Write for references from your neighbors, and for further information to

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Five trout streams from 5 to 30 minutes' walk from farm. Very best hunting in season. Open for boys from June 30 to Sept. 1. For particulars address N. CHAMPAGNE, Carabassett Spring Farm, Me.

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In the wild heart of Maine, on East Branch of Penobscot. Camps in the midst of fifteen ponds and as many brooks, all full of native trout—and such trout! Home and outlying camps, best table, and the wildest, most impressive scenery in all Maine. Booklet for the asking.

CHARLIE McDONALD, Sherman, Me.

procure permits for the removal of dogs from those townships by applying to the sheriff of Nassau county at Mincola. Exhibitors from the town of Islip can procure permits through the sheriff of Suffolk county at Riverhead, L. I. Exhibitors outside of Nassau and Suffolk counties need no permits, as Belmont Park is in Queens county, New York city, and out of the quarantine zone.

There will be a big list of both sporting and non-sporting dogs entered.

Lehigh Valley Kennel Club.

TWELVE new members were elected to Lehigh Valley Kennel Club at the last meeting. Among the number was C. M. Schwab. Others elected were John O. Correll, Easton; Mrs. Leonard Peckitt, Catasauqua; Morris Hoats, Oliver T. Weaber, Frank Whitaker, George Albright, Jr., Walter A. Meeking, John Bronstein, Carl Schnurman, William Ortt and Robert Mertz, of Allentown.

The judges selected for the show, to be held June 11 and 12, are: James Watson, pointers, setters and all terriers; W. S. Gurnee, Jr., Philadelphia, bulldogs; George B. Hooley, Bloomfield, N. J., beagles; W. R. Lowe, New York, spaniels; Dr. J. E. De Mund, Brooklyn, large breeds; Charles Bernheimer, New York, pomeranians and poodles; P. Breeze, French bulldogs.

THE ANGLER IN AUSTRALIA.

Few countries in the world offer votaries of Izaak Walton such unlimited piscatorial sport as is to be found in Queensland. And there is practically no limit, too, to the variety of the species of the finny tribe. Not only do inexhaustible shoals of fishes exist all along the 3,000 miles of coast line, but all the tidal and freshwater rivers and creeks throughout the length and breadth of the State team with them as well. In the rivers and creeks on the Darling Downs, Murray cod, golden perch, bream, dew and rainbow trout abound, and large hauls are frequently made by wielders of the hand line and rod and tackle. At the different seaside resorts in the Brisbane district there are to be found enormous quantities of whiting, flathead, taylor, bream, squire, garfish, rock cod, mullet, eels, etc., while out at sea schnapper, king, parrot, groper, sea perch, cod, mackerel, dugong, flounder, sole, etc., are caught in large numbers. The Central District is the habitat of the barracouta—a fish which attains fairly large proportions, its flesh being exceedingly pleasing to the palate. The barramundi—another tothsome morsel—is found in the tidal streams from Maryborough up to Thursday Island, thence round to the Gulf of Carpentaria. This fish, which is also known in some parts of Queensland as the Palmer, is of decent size, and one usually provides a dainty meal for a small family. To land this denizen of the deep, the angler must needs use a minnow on his rod and tackle, and the sport provided, when barramundi are plentiful, is of the most exciting nature.

The rivers and creeks of North Queensland are simply infested with crocodiles (the Nile variety) of huge size, and sport of a sensational, not to say risky, character is furnished for fearless shootists and trappers. In the Rockhampton, Proserpine, Herbert River and Mossman districts a large number of saurians are either shot or trapped every year, and shipped dead or alive to the Southern States of the Commonwealth of Australia.

In the far north of Queensland there is also a variety of the American alligator, and it is generally to be found in freshwater rivers and creeks. Unlike the crocodile it is not—at least so it is stated—a man-eater. For the enlightenment of your readers (that is, if such is needed), I would point out the difference between these two species of saurians. The teeth of the crocodile resemble a cross-cut saw to a great extent, and when the jaws are closed, the two sets lock together like a vise. The alligator, on the other hand, has long, fang-like grinders, which are fairly wide apart, in both jaws, and the mouth is much smaller.

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Maine.

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Finest and most home-like outing in Maine. Best of fishing. Three lakes (27 miles), 15 outlying ponds. 80 miles of river trip. Booklet.

BEST SPRING FISHING IN MAINE

Is found in Attean Lake from May 10th until July 15th.
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LONG POND DAM TROUT

and salmon pool. You've heard of it. The best fishing in Maine, and the earliest fly-fishing. Bath, hot and cold water. All conveniences.

TROUT BROOK CAMPS, Mackamp, Me.

(Resorts for Sportsmen continued on page 550)

THE BELGRADE

Belgrade Lakes, Maine

Chas. A. Hill & Son

April 11th, 1912.

Forest and Stream Pub. Co.,
127 Franklin St., N. Y. City.

Gentlemen—

We realize the advantages of advertising in the FOREST AND STREAM. Have heard it mentioned more than all other sporting publications put together. We have done no advertising whatever for the past eight years, as it has been unnecessary. Everybody knows we have the fishing at Belgrade Lakes. If I should place an advertisement with you it would be because many of our guests ask us "why they have never heard of this place before and why we do not advertise in FOREST AND STREAM?"

We are willing to spend a moderate amount in advertising in your publication, and believe it would be of mutual interest. In the first place, you will send people to a place that will reflect credit to your publication; then again, it will prove an advantage to us.

Under separate cover we are sending you one of our booklets setting forth the advantages of this resort.

You may write an advertisement for us according to your ideas, to run as long as Sept. 1. We are willing to pay \$50.

Now, if you care to do so, kindly send us a copy of what you propose, publishing, and other information which you think will be of benefit to us, and oblige

Yours very truly,
(Signed) Chas. A. Hill & Son.

Resorts for Sportsmen.



TROUT FISHING

Promises to be Exceptionally Fine This Spring in the Waters of the

Beaverkill, Neversink, Willowemoc and East Branch, on
NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN RY.

Trout Streams of Sullivan County Famous in "Song and Story"

J. B. STEWART. G. P. A.
Grand Central Terminal
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ON THE FAMOUS BEAVERKILL.

Every fisherman in the East knows what grand trout fishing this river affords. Mountain Lake and Tenannah Lake also offer untold possibilities. Every modern convenience, good table. Four hours from New York City, fare, \$2.84. Rates: \$8.00 a week and up.

MOUNTAIN LAKE HOTEL and TROUT PRESERVE
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BEST BASS FISHING

On Atlantic Coast
Kent Island Narrows - - Md.

There are reasons, ask why. Best accommodations. Easy of access. :: :: :: Booklet, etc.

FISHERMAN'S INN
C. J. B. MITCHELL, Prop. Chester P.O., R.D., Md.

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MUSCALLONGE GALORE

Over 40 lakes, accommodations for 80 guests. Bass and Muscallonge fishing at the door. Write for 28 page booklet. :: Bus meets all trains at

PINE CONE CAMP
Dorset, Hubbard County - - - Minn.

Where's good fishing now? Where in June and where in September? No one place can give you the best at all times. We keep track of these things.

INFORMATION DEPARTMENT, Forest and Stream.

CAMP RECREATION

In the great Mantrap valley in Lake Park Region, Northern Minnesota. Best of all kinds of fishing, especially Muskallonge and Bass. Beautiful lakes among the pines. Delightful river trips to our outside camps. Log cabins. Central dining room. Booklet.

A. G. IRWIN, Dorset, Minnesota

The crocodile is larger, and has a more elongated head than its compatriot. Experienced sportsmen are able to tell which is which, but the novice is advised to give both a wide berth until he has had an opportunity of performing a dental operation on them.

Ever and anon, the mythical "bunyip" is reported to make its reappearance in the streams on the Darling Downs, but, although many are said to have gazed upon the monstrosity, none of the descriptions given thereof agree to any marked extent. Sceptics discredit its existence, and assert that it is the creation of a fertile brain.

In several of the rivers about Brisbane, Gympie, Maryborough and Bundaberg the ceratodus—a fish which nature has endowed with lungs—glides about in good numbers. It is of a respectable size, and the flesh is calculated to please the taste of even the epicure. Among the fishes which abound in the tidal rivers and on the seaboard in North Queensland are the trevally, trumpeter, flathead, bream, mullet, turtle, crabs, etc. The Great Barrier Reef is claimed to be the best fishing ground in the Commonwealth. The fishes angled for here include bêche-de-mer, sea perch, hussar, emperor, king, dew, epaulette, sweet-lips, parrot, leopard cod, groper, pike. For exciting sport, the trevally is claimed to provide the very maximum. As soon as it takes the bait, the angler is given no end of work to land the fish, as for fully ten minutes it makes herculean efforts to disengage itself from the barbs of the hook. During October last, fully 100 barramundi, ranging in size from seven pounds downward, were caught in a net in the Herbert River district, North Queensland. Quite recently, a sting ray, weighing four and one-half cwt., was hauled out of the briny at Noosa Heads, a watering place on the North Coast railway line.

The streams in the Cairns hinterland (North Queensland) have been stocked with hundreds of thousands of rainbow trout, and it is only a matter of a short time when followers of the art piscatorial will be afforded plenty of pastime.

The reprehensible practice of "fishing" by means of dynamite, indulged in in certain parts of the State, is to be put down with a firm hand. Many of the fishing associations have taken the matter up, and culprits caught red-handed are threatened with severe punishment.

At the rear of one of the hotels in the Herbert River district (North Queensland) there lives, in captivity, in a large underground tank a 12-foot crocodile. It is twelve months since the saurian was snared. The "aquarium" is one of the interesting sights in Halifax.

J. Douglass Ogilby (honorable curator of the Queensland Amateur Fishermen's Association) has received several well-preserved specimens of new fishes from J. Palmer Bulwer, Moreton Island. These include species new to Moreton Bay—a hardihead, materially differing from the common species; a pipe fish, common enough in Port Jackson, but of a genus (*Stigmatophora*) not hitherto found in Queensland; and a new genus and species (*Liocranium prepositum*) described by Mr. Ogilby some years ago from the mid-Queensland coast, and now for the first time obtained in Moreton Bay. In addition, Mr. Ogilby states that the A. F. A. museum possesses a specimen of Mr. Waite's rare sucker (*Lepidichthys frenatus*), which has the duplicate sucking arrangement on the under portion of the body instead of on the back of the head. This fish is of a pink color, with a crimson streak from the corners of the mouth through the eyes to the end of the head, when freshly caught, but, as is usual with most fishes, the colors fade, and the specimen mentioned is now a dull sandy yellow. This is the only specimen of the true sucker fishes ever recorded from the Queensland coast, but Mr. Ogilby is of opinion that others may be found, the localities most favorable for obtaining them being those where loose boulders or overhanging coral are found.—Angler's News.

Resorts for Sportsmen.

Wisconsin.

"KOILA"

12 miles east of Chetek on Potato Lake. The finest view in this part of the state. 120 feet above the lake. The fishing is great for Bass and Muskies and Pike. Chain Lake only ¼ mile by trail, has Muskies and Bass; and Pine Lake, ¼ mile, has Bass and Lake Trout and Pickerel. Lots of shade, spring water, and the best of food. Large rooms. Boats on all lakes. Minimum rates by the week, 2 persons to a room, \$12 each; 1 person to the room, \$15. Roads fine. No charge for ice or boats to guests. Limited to 20 guests. 6 trout streams within 10 miles.

W. E. BARDEN, Chetek, Wis.

Wyoming.

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Your Summer Vacation With Me?

Because twenty years camping experience in the Rockies, Canada, India and Africa, has taught me how to make you happy and comfortable under a canvas roof. Write for booklet describing NE Ranch, Yellowstone Park Trips, Fishing and Hunting Parties. Best American and European references.

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SPORTSMAN:—Do you want the outing of your life? If so, we can accommodate you with everything you want in the line of fishing, big-game shooting and photographing; Duck, Snipe and Patriage shooting; river trip via canoe, etc. Our individual home camps are situated on the beautiful Magogadavic Lakes. Table the best. The monarch Moose, the king of the forest, is here for you. Make your arrangements now and be ready for him this season. We have pleased others, we can please you.

ADAM MOORE & SON,
P. O. Scott's Mills, York Co., New Brunswick

Nova Scotia.

KED'-GE-MA-KOO'-GE

NOVA SCOTIA

A secluded forest region, a magnificent lake, 300 wooded islands, innumerable trout streams. A rare combination for sportsmen. Abundant game, charming scenery, seclusion with easy access, and a climate unapproached anywhere. A delightful summer home for families. Modern club house, garage, motor boats, telephone, electric lights. \$10 per week. Automobile from Annapolis. Illustrated booklet and game laws. J. THOMPSON, Mgr., Kedgema-koo-ge Club, New Grafton, Nova Scotia.

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IN THE LAKE HIGHLANDS OF HALIFAX Co. An ideal camp ground, Nature pure and simple. Good boating, bathing and fishing. Very healthy. Just the place to bring the wife and family and enjoy life to the fullest extent. Shacks for hire very reasonable. Write for particulars.

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Salmon fishing, Caribou hunting, Canoeing, Motor boating. Lovely scenery. Every comfort, but no frills. Terms moderate. Guides, licenses and all, provided.

Knowing where to go for good fishing is one of our specialties. Better write us about your summer trip. INFORMATION DEPARTMENT, Forest and Stream.

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Hungarian Partridges, Quail, Ring-neck Pheasants, Wild Turkeys, Capercaillie, Black Game, Wild Ducks, Decoys. Beautiful Swans, Fancy Pheasants, Peafowl, Cranes, Storks, Ornamental Ducks and Geese.

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I am the oldest established and largest exclusive dealer in land and water birds in America and have on hand the most extensive stock in the United States.

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For the Celebrated Hungarian and English Partridges and Pheasants

Capercaillies, Black Game, Wild Turkeys, Quails, Rabbits, Deer, etc., for stocking purposes.

Fancy Pheasants, Peafowl, Swans, Cranes, Storks

Ornamental Geese and Ducks, Foxes, Squirrels, Ferrets, etc., and all kinds of birds and animals.

Send four cents for descriptive circular.

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RAINBOW TROUT

are well adapted to Eastern waters. Try stocking with some of the nice yearlings or fry from our hatchery, and you will be pleased with the results.

PLYMOUTH ROCK TROUT COMPANY,
Colburn C. Wood, Supt., Plymouth, Mass.

Where are you going fishing this summer, and when? If you'll let us know, maybe we can be of service to you. INFORMATION DEPARTMENT, Forest and Stream.

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We have the only establishment dealing in young small-mouth black bass commercially in the United States. Vigorous young bass in various sizes, ranging from advanced fry to 3 and 4 inch fingerlings for stocking purposes.

Waramaug Small-Mouth Black Bass Hatchery.

Correspondence invited. Send for Circulars. Address **HENRY W. BEEMAN - - New Preston, Conn.**

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of all ages for stocking brooks and lakes. Brook trout eggs in any quantity. Warranted delivered anywhere in fine condition. Correspondence solicited.

THE PLYMOUTH ROCK TROUT CO.,
Plymouth, Mass.

CONSULTING FISHCULTURIST.—Founder and late Managing Director of Welham Park Hatcheries, England, advises on all matters connected with fishculture. Donald Walker, Drumlin Trout Hatchery, Barneveld, N. Y.

The annual stockholders' meeting of the **Forest and Stream Publishing Company**, for the election of a Board of Trustees, and for such other business as may be introduced, will be held at the company's office, 127 Franklin St., New York City, on Thursday May 9, 1912, at 11 a. m. Charles B. Reynolds, Secretary. New York, April 20, 1912.

Forest and Stream, New York City:

Dear Sir—I thank you for the exceeding promptness and courtesy with which you corrected the typographical error which appeared in the advertisement of the Orchard Lake Club.

I hardly think that I would be justified in repeating our advertisement in your spring number. From the inquiries which I have had, it would appear that we shall have orders for more than we can deliver.

Next year, however, if we are again in the market to sell either fry or fingerlings, I will certainly use the **FOREST AND STREAM** as a medium.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) **R. L. Low,**
Chairman Fish & Game Committee,
Orchard Lake Club.

Property for Sale.

SALMON FISHING

To lease salmon fishing privilege on Nepisiquit River, N. B., with use of club house furnished, in periods of two weeks or for season. For particulars write **HENRY BISHOP, Bathurst, N. B.**

1000 ACRE PRESERVE

in Blue Mountains. Beautiful lake entirely controlled. **BASS AND TROUT FISHING** Virgin forests, wild as Adirondacks. Attractive camps. **Only 60 miles from New York City** Best club proposition within 100 miles of New York City. Will lease or sell for value of timber.
C. R., care of Forest and Stream

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Catamount Lodge, Adirondacks. Ideally adapted to hunter's requirements. 75 acres. Garage and houses. All in perfect condition. Located near State road. For full particulars communicate with **F. A. TOLHURST, 106 Central Park West, New York City.**

FOR SALE—In Plymouth, Mass., **Wild Fowl Shooting Stand**, including one hundred acres (more or less) of forest lands bordering nearly one mile on two **Great Ponds**, with houses, barn and furnishings. **Good Fishing** during summer. Further particulars on request. Address "A. B. C.," care Forest and Stream.

FOR SALE. Share of stock in Laurentian Club. Address P. M. E., care Forest and Stream, New York.

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"KOILA"

Partner wanted. Will sell half interest in this fine property. I will reinvest on joint account up to \$7,000, to pay for half dozen cottages, for which there is already demand, more power boats for the Chain Lake, also additional rowboats, to complete the hotel building, and to get a new passenger car. Prefer a young or middle-aged man, acquainted with the fraternity, to take either outside or inside management. This is not a gold mine, just a safe and profitable investment. About \$5,000 required. Principals only. References exchanged.
W. E. BARDEN, Chetek, Wis.

WANTED.

Position as game warden or in charge of club preserves; highest references; four years salaried county officer; 34 years of age. Address E. M. Chadwick, Colchester, Ct.

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By **"NESSMUK"**

Cloth, 160 pages. Illustrated. Price, \$1.00.
A book written for the instruction and guidance of those who go for pleasure to the woods. Its author, having had a great deal of experience in camp life, has succeeded admirably in putting the wisdom so acquired into plain and intelligible English.

FOREST AND STREAM PUBLISHING CO.

PUBLISHER'S NOTICE

We have left a few more copies of the Index for Volume LXXVII. of **FOREST AND STREAM** (July 1 to December 31, 1911), and would be pleased to send one free to any subscriber.

FOREST AND STREAM
127 Franklin Street New York

Taxidermists.

J. KANNOFSKY, PRACTICAL GLASS BLOWER



and manufacturer of artificial eyes for birds, animals and manufacturing purposes a specialty. Send for prices. All kinds of heads and skulls for furriers and taxidermists. **369 Canal Street, New York.**

Please mention "Forest and Stream."

SAVE YOUR TROPHIES.

Write for our Illustrated Catalogue.

"Heads and Horns."

It gives directions for preparing and preserving Skins, Antlers, etc. Also prices for Heads and Rugs, Birds and Fish, and all kinds of work in Taxidermy.

Ward's Natural Science Establishment,
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A specialty in mounting Moose, Elk, Caribou and Deer heads. Call and examine work.

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Fine Fur Rugs

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Maybe none of the resorts advertising with us will just suit your individual wants. In that case we don't hesitate to recommend a resort which doesn't advertise with us.

A two-cent stamp or a postal card will command our best services. The fuller explanation you give us, the more explicit we can make our advice.

Write us to-day.

INFORMATION DEPARTMENT
FOREST AND STREAM

127 Franklin Street New York

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Log Cabins and Cottages

How to Build and Furnish Them

A seasonable book when all minds are bent on the problem of getting close to nature. Mr. Wicks in this delightful book offers timely advice to every one who wants to build a simple summer home at one with its surroundings of wood or stream or shore.

This is a thoroughly practical work, treating of the how, the where, and the with what of camp building and furnishing. It is helpful, too, in regard to furnishing, and withal a most beautiful work.

Cloth, profusely illustrated, \$1.50 postpaid.

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*Write for our April List
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Schoverling Daly & Gales

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Diamond Grain

Smokeless Powder when ordering

MACHINE LOADED SHELLS

for game shooting and do away with

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shooting behind crossing birds; shells changing from age or dampness, blow-back; dangers from accidental overloads and all other ills that ordinary bulk or dense powders are heir to.

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has all the advantages of both bulk and dense smokeless powders without the disadvantages of either.

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==== FOR 1912 ====

It gives all the fish and game laws of the United States and Canada. It is complete and so accurate that the editor can afford to pay a reward for an error found in it. "If the Brief says so, you may depend upon it." Sold by all dealers, or by mail by us. Price, 25 cents.

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TRAVEL, NATURE STUDY, SHOOTING, FISHING, CAMPING, YACHTING

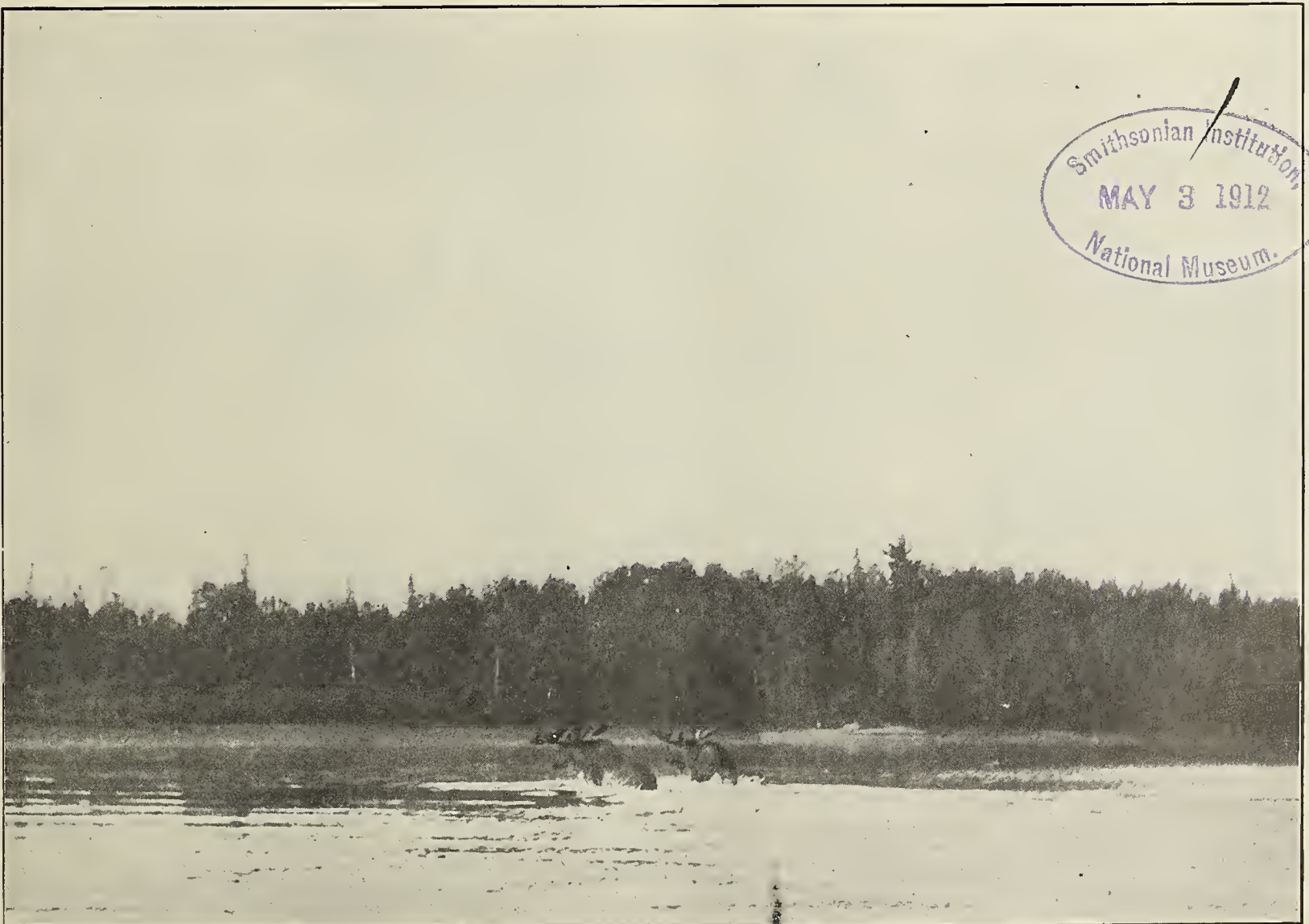
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MOOSE MAKING A LANDING

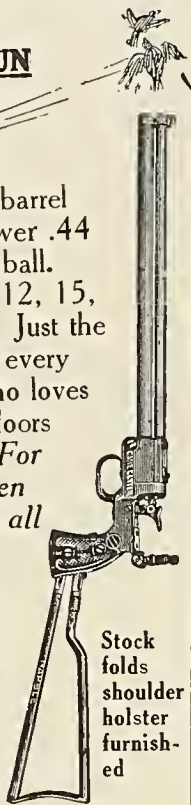
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

THE Committee on Organization of Fairview Park Club, invites attention to the formation of this shooting and country club. An option has been secured on W. Gould Brokaw's fine estate in Randolph County, North Carolina, and members are now being accepted. The property includes 2,285 acres of owned land, 31,000 acres leased for shooting purposes, a luxurious manor house, a number of detached cottages, a complete farm equipment, and every facility for golf, polo, tennis, and for trapshooting. In addition there are scientific kennels, artificial ponds with 2,000 mallard ducks, several thousand English pheasant, and the best quail shooting in the United States. For further information, address the Committee on Organization, Fairview Park Club, 43 Cedar Street, New York City.

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Upper barrel .22; lower .44 shot or ball. Barrels 12, 15, 18 in. Just the gun for every man who loves out-of-doors play. For fishermen beyond all—so handy.



Stock folds shoulder holster furnished

accurate, compact! Not a toy but a hard-hitting weapon that gets game you couldn't get without it. See it at your dealer's or send his name and get FREE Catalog worth reading.

Marble Arms & Manufacturing Co.
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The aging of a cocktail is as necessary to perfect flavor as the aging of wine or whisky.

The delicious flavor and aroma of

Club Cocktails

is due not alone to the precise blending of the choicest liquors obtainable, but to the fact that they are softened to mellowness by aging before bottling.

Manhattan, Martini and other standard blends, bottled, ready to serve through cracked ice.

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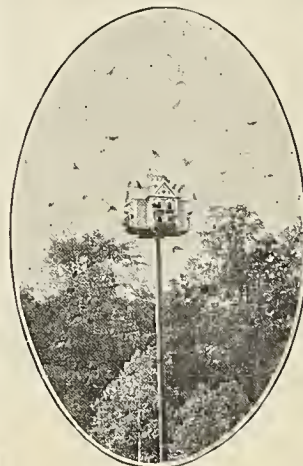
NATURE possesses many delights that are only revealed to the man who penetrates her secret retreats. You will find no other conveyance equal to the canoe for this search. The more you come to know about canoes and canoeing the more thoroughly you will be convinced there is no canoe equal in thorough satisfaction to the

"Old Town Canoe"

Why experiment when this conclusion is inevitable? Profit by the experience of those thousands of seasoned campers, outers, hunters, pleasure seekers and guides who choose the "Old Town Canoe" because of its workmanship, durability, ease of handling, speed, lightness. Agents everywhere. 2000 canoes in stock insure prompt deliveries.

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Send ten cents for our new 1912 catalogue and receive a free copy of "The American Bird-House Journal," finely illustrated with 30 new half-tone reproductions of bird-houses in position.

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[I]f you want the newest and most up-to-date ideas about all kinds of Tents, (Square, Wall, Boy Scout, Indian Teepee, Palmetto Lawn or any special style), Camping Outfits, Awnings, Porch Curtains or supplies, write today for our new 1912 book—the finest and most complete ever published. Absolutely the lowest prices.

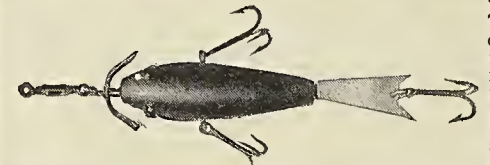
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Our book is full of facts that every camper needs and appreciates; tells about our new Watershed and Mildew Proof process. Our book saves you money by enabling you to buy direct from the largest, most reliable and best equipped manufacturers in the world, operating over 200 power machines the year around; supplying the U. S. War Department, the National Guard, Contractors and all the leading wholesale and jobbing houses in the country besides thousands of campers.

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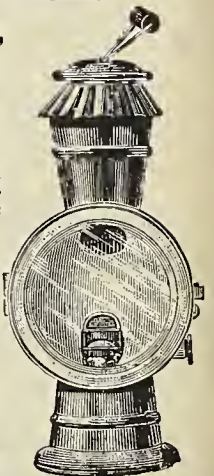


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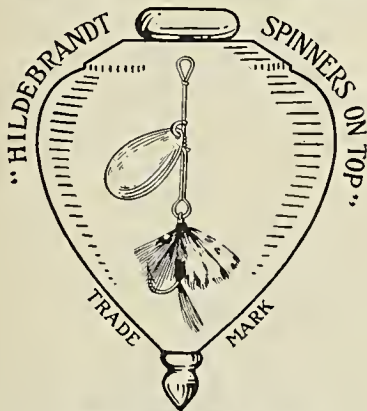
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SPIN LIKE A TOP

Made in four finishes and three styles. For bass, rock bass, trout, pike, pickerel, muskallunge, salmon, or any game fish. We also handle a high-grade line of Rods, Reels, Lines, etc.

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It prevents sticking of ferrules, tangling of line and is good for reels. Fishermen need it. Get free sample and booklet P-52.

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We have the finest bass and trout flies in the world. Send a postal mentioning your Tackle Dealer and get a free copy of our catalog. A special feature is "HINTS ON CASTING" by Ans. B. Decker.

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Doesn't show dust or grease spots readily. Pure wool—fashionable olive brown in color.

Splendid for motorists' suits and coats, and golfing clothes. Each yard is stamped on the back like this:

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FORESTRY CLOTH is stamped on the back of the cloth.

This is the fabric adopted for uniforms of U. S. Forestry Service.

Samples of Forestry and Olivauto Cloth sent on request. If your tailor cannot obtain them we will supply you through regular channels as we do not sell at retail. Send check or money order for quantity desired (3 1/2 yards for man's suit). Olivauto Cloth, \$3.50 per yard; Forestry Cloth, \$2.75 for medium weight.

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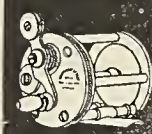
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ALMOST ALIVE. NEVER LOSES ITS SHAPE. FLOATS ANYWHERE.
"My guide said, 'these trout don't take flies.' I got 24 on the 'Coaxer.'
"Caught a 15-inch brook trout on the 'Coaxer'—that's the record here."
"I got 17 speckled beauties before breakfast that averaged 12 inches."
"I have caught over 400 trout on one little 'Coaxer' fly."
"I found my little boy catching croppies with it to beat the band."
Trout Size, 6 colors, \$1.35; 12, \$2.60. Bass Size, 6 colors, \$1.65; 12, \$3.25.

Send Stamp for Booklet of Bass Baits, etc., in colors. W. J. JAMISON, 736 So. California Av., CHICAGO.

NEW JAMISON TROUT SPOON

Cut shows size 6.



Set of Four Colors, \$1.00. Made on 2, 4 and 6 hooks.

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FISHING TACKLE EXCLUSIVELY—ALL GRADES

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Shows fly on No. 15 hook.

WILLIAM MILLS @ SON'S ENGLISH DRY OR FLOATING FLIES

These Floating Flies, even in the smaller sizes, are now much used in the heavier fishing of Maine and Canada, as well as in the regular small trout streams. The flies we import and offer are in pattern and quality to the highest English ideals, and should not be compared with the ordinary quality of floating flies, sold both here and abroad.

We offer a large line of patterns on the Special Dry Fly Hook, with upturned eye. Sizes No. 12 (new No. 3), No. 15 (new No. 0), and No. 10 Long Shank (new No. 5).

- English Dry Flies on Hooks No. 12 or 15.....\$1.00 per dozen.
- English Dry Flies on Hooks No. 10 Long Shank.....1.25 " "
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HALFORD'S "NEW SERIES" ENGLISH DRY FLIES

- Patterns 1 to 6 on 12 Hooks.....\$2.00 per dozen.
- Patterns 7 to 33 on No. 12 or 15 Hooks.....1.25 " "

OUR NEW 208-PAGE CATALOG is the most complete and comprehensive that we have ever issued. It is not only a "CATALOG" but an ANGLER'S ENCYCLOPEDIA. It's "NOVEL INDEX" gives lists of Outfits necessary for the various kinds of Angling.

This special catalog No. 112 will be sent on receipt of 5 cents in stamps to cover postage.

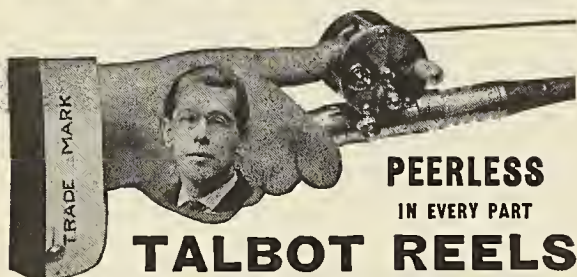
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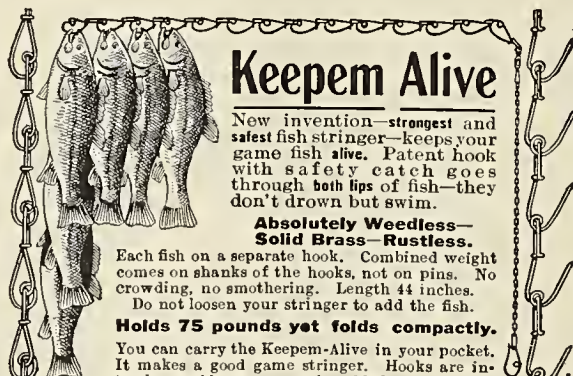


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Keepem Alive

New invention—strongest and safest fish stringer—keeps your game fish alive. Patent hook with safety catch goes through both lips of fish—they don't drown but swim.

Absolutely Weedless—Solid Brass—Rustless.

Each fish on a separate hook. Combined weight comes on shanks of the hooks, not on pins. No crowding, no smothering. Length 44 inches. Do not loosen your stringer to add the fish.

Holds 75 pounds yet folds compactly.

You can carry the Keepem-Alive in your pocket. It makes a good game stringer. Hooks are interchangeable—more can be added.

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If it's about where to go, or about rods or tackle or equipment of any kind, we can tell you what you should have if you'll explain your situation to us.

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A Heart Lake Trip

By WALTER B. SHEPPARD

THE trail to Heart Lake, in Yellowstone Park, from the north drops down to the lake along its only considerable inlet, through a weird region. Alongside, and in sight of the trail for several miles, there are literally hundreds, if not thousands, of boiling springs, and not a few geysers, dotting an area of hundreds of acres. The lake at the upper end is perceptibly warm and the inlet for a large part of its course is as hot as one would choose to have his bath at home. In fact, diligent search failed to reveal a spring cool enough to bathe in.

We camped near the beach, a delightful stretch of smooth, white sand, long infrequented. Many years had apparently passed since anyone had stopped there, even the chopped stumps having rotted off at the base. Across the end of the lake and in sight of our camp were two very considerable geysers, whose rising vapor never ceased. One of the geysers spouted every thirty-one minutes. Though not a large one, it seemed more beautiful even than Old

Faithful, which, giant though it be, loses something of its beauty, when surrounded by a crowd of sightseers.

The other geyser had an interval so long that one never caught it, but it was a big fellow. The accompanying photograph shows its mouth or basin. No one can describe the clearness of the water nor the wealth of coloring in the calcareous deposit with which each geyser crater is lined.

A geyser in action is an impressive spectacle; even a hot spring always excites my wonder. For while the spouting is in accordance with well-known physical laws, and can be reproduced experimentally in the laboratory, the source of the tremendous heat is the puzzle. Doubtless the latest theory that ascribes it to the transformation of radium is the most satisfactory.

Heart Lake is a perfect gem, as will appear from the accompanying photograph. Being off the beaten highway, it cannot be visited without special permission. It is a wise provision to keep the average park visitor upon the straght and narrow way, for if every chance comer were allowed to wander promiscuously through the park, there would be no end of trouble with forest fires, game destruction and the like. For

where our pack horses fairly luxuriated. Nor were they alone; every night and morning we saw deer or elk or both from our tent door. And there was plentiful moose and buffalo sign, though sign was all we saw.

The truth is, the park is comparatively barren of game. For one thing, the snow lies too deep in winter, and the winters are too long. The tourist sees the bears around the hotels and the

tame deer and buffalo on their feed grounds and imagines that the whole region is filled with wild creatures. But such is far from being the case. Away from the hotel garbage heaps, bears are very scarce, much scarcer even than they are outside of the park to the south on the Wyoming game preserve. And there are probably five times as many elk east of Jackson Hole as in the park. The fact is, all game in Wyoming is nearing extermination, and the reports of its exceeding plentifulness are greatly exaggerated, when they are not actually manufactured. The sheepmen long to possess all the mountain coun-



SHERIDAN MOUNTAIN AND HEART LAKE, IN YELLOWSTONE PARK.

the park is as a whole densely timbered, and the average camper extremely careless about fires, albeit the most reckless of all people in the hills, as regards fire, is the old-timer, the man who above all others should know and do better.

Not all are that way, however. One of the best trips I ever had was with a Colorado man whose fear of fire amounted almost to an obsession. Once with a large party he had come back to camp at night to find that a neglected campfire had burned up tent, bedding, grub and all. They were not only without food or shelter, but the fire had burned the picket ropes from their horses, so that most of them had gone home. That man's painstaking was so painfully meticulous that it made me nervous.

Our camp was at the edge of bush meadows

try, and the fruition of their desire is prevented by the presence of the game. All the game country is within the confines of some one or other of the National forests, and thus under control. As a matter of fact, sheep are so destructive to all vegetation that they should never be allowed in any National forest. Where they are nothing else can live, tame or wild.

During July and August, Northwestern Wyoming in and about the park is one of the loveliest mountain regions in America. It is one of the few spots where one can get away from the tin-can and the person who carves his name on every smooth quaking aspen. The woods are still pristine, and the game still comparatively tame from lack of pursuit. The timber is mostly lodge-pole pine, interspersed with pretty parks,

and there is no end of running water with trout in practically all of it. The average maximum temperature will not average 70 degrees, even for these months.

To be sure, there are drawbacks. High up there is a frost almost every night. I have seen 20 degrees in July, and there are in the park eight different insect plagues, besides mosquitoes. Some of the larger members of the stinging fraternity are nearly as big as bumble bees, and their ministrations drive horses almost frantic. All day long until the latter part of August the wearing of netting and gloves is practically enforced, unless one is moving rapidly.

And the summer is so short. "The year has only three months," said a soldier to me; "July, August and winter." And such winter! Snow six feet on the level and the temperatures arctic. The minimum record at Fort Washakie is 56 degrees.

Notwithstanding the warm water, the fishing in Heart Lake was excellent. The trout (black-spotted natives) were in fine condition, and perhaps the best-flavored I ever ran across. This would seem to dispose of at least one of the theories advanced to account for the fact that most of the Yellowstone trout are diseased.

Curiously, the Heart Lake fish all have pink flesh. In the Snake, into which the lake empties, the same trout practically all have white flesh. So also in Shoshoni, another park lake, the trout (*Cristovomer namaycush*) all have dark markings and rather a yellowish tinge to the flesh, and never exceed a couple or three pounds in weight, while the same fish in Jackson Lake, a few miles further down stream, are without the dark markings, have white flesh and attain a weight of more than fifteen pounds. In Jackson Lake also the black-spotted natives occasionally reach a size of ten pounds or even more, while in Colorado or Montana the largest I ever caught weighed less than half that. No doubt these differences are due to some peculiarity of environment, such as food supply, but that is merely restating the problem in another way.

In every other Rocky Mountain lake I ever fished, these native trout were found pretty close to shore, in not over ten feet, or at most fifteen of water. Here in Heart Lake we had to fish for them with spoons in mid-lake, with a couple of hundred feet of line. And let me emphasize the exceeding usefulness of the collapsible canvas boat. They are entire practicable, staunch little craft, readily assembled or knocked down, durable and compact, easy to pack even on a horse. No one contemplating a trip in the wilds, where there is navigable water, should fail to get one. The eleven-foot size, with metal ribs, is the best.

The fishing, good as it was, was not what it should have been in a lake several miles long, where it is doubtful if ever before anyone had put a boat. Wyoming has no closed season on trout, and while the Snake and its tributaries within the park boundaries are not overfished, further down the river there has been too much fishing by far, and the park suffers in consequence. There is much fine water in the park that has scarcely a fish in it, and the visitor who expects to have exceptional sport with a fly is pretty sure to meet with disappointment.

The truth is, that to one who has seen much mountain scenery, the park is a pretty tame place, and unless for its geysers scarcely worth

visiting. It was a great mistake that the park's southern boundary was not drawn about twenty-five miles further south to take in part of the Tetons. It is not too late yet, inasmuch as there is practically no land occupied north of the outlet of Jackson Lake, and such an extension would embrace some of the most beautiful scenery in the United States.

The world is too much with us in the park. Whatever may be the record of the United States Army at the Isthmus of Panama, its success in handling the park has not been conspicuous. There may be several good reasons, or excuses, for this. For one thing, the commanding officer, who acts as park superintendent, is under the jurisdiction of the Interior Department, and in his administration politics has been at times allowed to intrude. And the superintendents are men assigned from the regular army without special knowledge of park management, or of forestry, or of game preservation, and changes in tenure are too frequent to permit any incumbent to acquire the knowledge or experience which he lacks. The soldiers have in times past destroyed the very game which it was their duty to protect, and they have little interest in, and still less knowledge about, the purposes supposed to underly the park's creation and maintenance. Men recruited from the cities, subsisting on army rations and drawing the scanty pay of a soldier, are not the proper persons to whom should be intrusted the enforcement of game laws. It has seemed to me that far better results would be achieved if the park's administration were handed over to the Forest Bureau. And there should be an expert landscape gardener, as well as a trained forester on the payroll. Some of the "improvements" are unsightly in the extreme.

In the neighborhood of the hot springs and geysers, snow must lie very thin or vanish altogether in winter, and here it was that we saw the most frequent sign of buffalo. These are not the tame variety, fed every winter, but a remnant of the vast herds that used to range the Wyoming plains. Even now buffalo skulls and horns are still fairly plentiful in the hills south and east of the park. It is odd that the buffalo should have adapted themselves as readily to changed conditions, amid heavy timber and deep snow, as they have also done in Canada, where the few survivors are known as wood buffalo. No doubt if they persist long enough under these new surroundings, changes of type will be evolved.

One day we saw an elk standing close to a geyser when it made its play. The feeding animal never raised its head nor betrayed by any sign that it heard the roar. The truth is, as I have often observed, it is not noise itself that alarms wild creatures so much as unwonted or unexplained or incongruous sounds, or those known to portend evil.

When a herd of elk are feeding through the timber, sticks snap frequently and in every direction, without causing the slightest alarm, and in watching or following them I have very little fear of a stampede caused by my treading on a twig. But a succession of such sounds, coming from the same spot, or an unwonted sound like the click of a heel on a stone, are not expected, will always excite suspicion, and if not explained, alarm.

One evening as I was returning to my camp

near the Hoback, leading my horse, with half an elk on him, I passed close to a bunch of elk, feeding up from water to the top of the ridge, as is their custom. They did not see me, nor did a couple of blacktail bucks feeding nearby. The latter with their heads down heard the clatter which my horse and I were making in the loose rock, but not until we got almost on top of them did they distinguish our noises from those made by the elk. And not even then did they accept the situation and get to cover until their eyes had carefully confirmed the evidence of their ears.

On the other hand, I have seen a bunch of elk, even when bedded for the night upon the snow, manifest acute alarm on hearing a gunshot so distant as to be the merest pinprick of sound through the stillness.

There is something queer about a wild animal's senses. While it was still dark of a morning, I have walked right among a herd of feeding elk, without causing them to run, though of course they showed considerable uneasiness. A friend of mine, an old-time trapper in Wyoming, once rode straight through the middle of a bunch of bedded elk late at night, and they did not bother even to get up. Baillie-Grohman once wrote of a similar experience he had with chamois one very foggy day high up in the Alps.

Most of our wild creatures seem to yield readily to the pressure of advancing civilization, though it is of course too early to say whether all can manage to survive in a new environment. Last summer I saw the western meadowlark at an elevation of 8,500 feet, and the sage grouse even higher. Late in November, when the snow was deep and the weather bitter, I frequently ran across the blue grouse at an altitude of over 9,000 feet on the top of some cold high ridge, subsisting entirely on the needles of the piñon. With all the birds, I think it is anything to get away from the coyote, which has probably done more to exterminate the fauna of the Rockies than all other causes combined.

Even the fish change their habits. In Shoshoni Lake the only food for *namaycush* is a minute species of fresh water shrimp, about as large as a small housefly. And on this trip I saw these lake trout rising readily to suck in insects on the surface. I tried them with artificial flies, but they had not advanced as far as that.

Clark's crow, when hard put to it at the end of the season, will store scraps stolen from camp, evidently in anticipation of winter and in imitation of his cousin the camp-robber jay.

Fish also learn the aspect and danger of certain kinds of artificial bait. When the whirling spinner was first patented in the Eastern waters I used then to fish, the pickerel and bass fairly cried for it, but after a little it became little, if any, more effective than the old brass and copper spoons. And I repeated this experience more recently in several Rocky Mountain lakes fishing for trout with this same spoon. The greatest success I ever had with the black-spotted trout of the Rockies was with a royal coachman fly, yet that same fly in these same waters is to-day almost worthless.

Heart Lake is not shaped at all like the organ after which it was apparently named. As a matter of fact its real name is Hart, derived from a trapper who made this region his headquarters in the early part of the last century.

The vagaries of the Government map makers leave much to be desired in the matter of names. One of the branches of the Upper Snake is named after that intrepid man, a member of Lewis and Clarke's party, who first and alone visited what is now known as Jackson's Hole, in 1809, and whose adventures make wonderful reading. But his name was Colter, not Coulter. The stream down which the Astor expedition of 1810 first reached the new waters of the Columbia was fittingly called after one of the guides, John Hoback. The name still appears on many maps, but on the latest production of the United States Geological Survey the stream now figures as Fall River. But the park map is filled with such perfectly lovely creations as Sylvan, Lily-pad and Fern Lakes, Iris, Mystic and Rainbow Falls, Purple Mountain, Phlox, Spirea, Campanula and Stellaria Creeks. I suppose Hoback was too uncouth for sensitive ears.

The park itself was never noted for the number of its beaver colonies, and they are now pretty scarce, notwithstanding the fact that no trapping is allowed. But beaver are excessively easy things to trap, and the law does not enforce itself. And as a whole the park is wonderfully deficient in small birds and mammals. One may actually travel all day long through the woods and not see a bird or even a squirrel or

chipmunk. About all there are to enliven the landscape or likely to be seen, are the elk and deer, and a few white pelicans, gulls and eagles, brown and bald. Yet Wyoming has probably more game than any other State, and is said to have more different varieties of birds.

The white pelican, a rare and interesting bird, breeds here and is fairly plentiful in all this region. Unlike the gray variety common on the Pacific coast, they appear seldom or never to dive for their prey, but seem to do all their fishing along shore in shallow water. They make a pretty picture after the day's work is done, perched on some stump or rock projecting from the water, far enough from shore to be safe from predatory animals. They are quite tame when unmolested, or the accompanying photograph would not have been gotten.

Never until here, at Heart Lake, did I see an elk swim for the mere fun of it. It is well known that when frightened or hard pressed, like nearly all quadrupeds, they can take to the water. Coming back to camp one night, coasting the shore in the little boat, we saw a small bunch of cows and calves that had come down to drink, as is their habit at dusk. Not content with squatting around and playing as most young elk do, some of the more venturesome put out from shore and swam around a little,

but there was no attempt to go any great distance. I have seen moose in the act of crossing a lake a mile or more wide, and that, too, not under compulsion, but merely to avoid the bother of going around the end of the lake. But I have never heard of elk doing anything like that.

After all, there is only one way to travel in the Rockies, and that is with a pack outfit, and in the company of one kindred spirit. That means work, but the returns are worth the outlay, and if your companion is not a shirk or a quitter, your labors will not be arduous. Merely to lie about camp and be waited on is tameness itself. To wrangle pack horses and rustle firewood and pitch the tent and throw the diamond and wield the skillet, are not only interesting in themselves, but they give an appetite and a sound sleep that the mere idler seldom has. And somehow the hired help, with which some choose to surround themselves, always detracts from my enjoyment of the game. Last, but not least, you and your companion can spend a month in the hills by yourselves for about what three days would cost you with a retinue. But it must be said that the game cannot be learned in a day or on one trip. But it is worth learning and the essentials are not at all difficult of mastery.

Across the Plains in Early Days

By SAMUEL MANSFIELD STONE

(Continued from last week.)

IT was a raw, chilly morning that greeted our awakening, with sky overcast and indications that a storm was brewing. After breakfast we held a brief conference on our plans and decided to remain in camp pending meteorological results. First we removed our plant an eighth of a mile down the scrub for the sake of the horses, they having denuded the first locality very effectually of herbage, which grew but scantily even beside the timber belts in that country.

"Next on the program is a nice shelter tent," was John's first observation after we had securely staked the horses.

"Do you happen to have one about your clothes?"

"I've got half of one," pointing to his rubber blanket, "and with yours we've got just what we want to make as nice a waterproof house as a body needs in summer."

Going to the timber where there were plenty of dead dry poles, we secured a couple with crotched tops. Taking these along with a third pole from which we broke the limbs, wishing the while for a good, sharp hatchet, we proceeded to a gently sloping bluff and began operations.

With John's hunting knife we cut and set two slanting holes eight feet apart, a short distance from the bottom of the slope. Into these we stepped the butts of the crotched sticks, laying an end of the third pole into the intersecting forks and thrusting the other end into the ground ten feet

up the slope. Taking the two blankets, which were fortunately each of one size, we placed the longer edges together, rolling the selvage once over to make a firm joint. Then tying the strings which were in one end of the blankets, we cut a half dozen holes at regular intervals, inserted strings and tied the blankets firmly together. Throwing them over the ridge pole so that the seam came on top, we brought the edges down and tied them to short stakes thrust into the ground. This gave us a "house" open in front, the sloping hummock forming the floor and rear wall, and of sufficient size to admit of our sitting or lying down as best suited our mood.

Making another trip to the timber we broke off all the small oak branches we could comfortably carry, which with the adhering leaves formed a good foundation upon which to spread our heavy woolen blankets. John had an extra blanket which we reserved for covering. On that trip to the scrub I saw what looked to me like a gray squirrel, and on finishing our house I told John I would go and get a supply of fresh meat. He acquiesced and said he would build a fireplace while I was gone.

Loading my rifle carefully, I returned to the place where I had seen the squirrel, only to find that it had gone. Employing my old-time squirrel tactics, I entered the timber a little way, and seating myself in a position to command an extended territory, awaited developments. It was not long until I noticed a movement in the brush tops some distance down the creek. I re-

mained quiet, hoping the squirrel, or whatever caused the commotion, would show himself. But it proved to be a most disobliging animal, and though I waited for fully ten minutes, it would not come out into the open. Then I left my position and crept as quietly as possible toward the scene of the disturbance. A dead twig snapped under my foot, and at the same moment a pair of fine squirrels sprang into the scrub top, and ran, jumping from top to top in a most tantalizing manner, the foliage being so thick I could not get a fair sight of them. Presently one ran up the topmost bough of an oak, jumped to an adjoining bough, halting as it did so in an effort to get a foothold. I improved that little fraction of time to take quick aim and fire. The squirrel neither jumped nor fell, just remained swinging on the branch for a minute, then fell. It was the most peculiar squirrel I had ever seen, with a nose and face like a fox's, a body too slim to harmonize with the size of its head, and an enormous tail ringed like that of a 'coon. It was also one of the largest squirrels I ever saw, and I congratulated myself on the amount of food it would supply. Lugging the animal back to camp, I tossed it down at the tent mouth, saying: "We'll have one good meal, anyhow."

John looked at the squirrel a moment, then at me with a queer expression on his face. "Do they eat cats where you came from?" he asked.

"What has eating cats to do with this squirrel?" I retorted.

"Honestly, did you take that for a squirrel?" he asked on seeing that I was not joking.

"Certainly I did. What is it?"

"A civet cat; I never knew that they got so far from the mountains as this, but that is a civet sure enough."

Then I admitted that it impressed me as being a very peculiarly marked squirrel, but as I had seen a good many curious animals and birds in that country, I had merely taken this to be a species that I had not before encountered.

John said he had been told that there were squirrels in the timber belts of Southern and Western Kansas, but that he had seen none. But there were rabbits in unlimited profusion all about us, though at that season they were not in the best of condition; still, they furnished more palatable food than jerked beef, dried fish and pilot biscuit. So I retraced my steps to the timber and succeeded in bringing back a pair of large buck rabbits in very good flesh.

We had barely gotten them dressed, and one simmering in the stew pan over John's improvised fireplace, than the threatened storm began. For the first hour the rain was merely a fine mist that failed to extinguish the fire until the stew was done. It was not long, however, before the downfall increased until a drenching torrent converted the plain into a series of rivers and lakes and tested the qualities of our tent severely. There were no overhead leaks of any consequence, but it was not long before we discovered that the surface water had cut a channel directly beneath our domicile, and a good-sized rivulet was laughing gaily in our midst.

John's wise forethought in spreading a thick carpet of oak branches on the floor saved our blankets from a drenching, but still we did not enjoy the aqueous music, knowing not how soon the water would cut out a channel sufficiently deep to plunge us all into its watery depths.

"I'm going to divert that flood," remarked John, as the gurgling continued to increase beneath our blankets. Then he divested himself of his clothing, remarking that "there was nothing like a rain bath for one's health."

Selecting a large, hollow buffalo horn from the scores strewn about in front of the tent, John dug a canal along the side of the hillock just above the tent, and this effectually turned the torrent, leaving us dry. Then we ate a hearty meal, had a good drink of rain water, which we appreciated most heartily after the lime and sulphur-impregnated fluid we had been imbibing for the past month or more, lighted our pipes and talked the afternoon away. Just before night I took out my bundle of ash twigs preparatory to making the usual cordon around our sleeping quarters, when John broke out in a dissertation on "old women's superstitions." He not only ridiculed the idea, but declared that he could not understand how a body of my apparent ability and sense could give credence to it. I told him I was merely acting upon the instructions of old plainsmen, whose experience in such matters ought to carry more weight than a mere theory; anyhow, I proposed to be on the safe side and not take any chances of losing my young life through the medium of a rattler's bite. John said no more, and I strewed the twigs with my customary care, having to exercise considerable skill to make them reach all the way around the tent.

Just as I awakened the following morning,

John was coming into the tent. "I reckon I'll have to concede to you about the ash twigs," was his first salutation. In response to my inquiring gaze he continued: "The rain last night must have flooded out the rattlers; bet I've seen fifty within five rods of the tent, and there's one sure thing, that we'd a had a visit from 'em before now if they weren't afraid o' something."

Whether the ash branches kept the snakes out is doubtless a question, but the fact remains that we were not molested by them, nor could we find one among our blankets. A rattler driven from his nest, especially if the weather be cold or wet, will crawl into the first dry and warm spot it finds, and from their close proximity to our tent, there is no doubt that they found it. John straightway became an enthusiastic convert to the idea which he had so vigorously condemned the previous evening.

Although the rain had practically ceased falling, there was a prospect of more in reserve, and then, too, the wind had risen to the magnitude of half a gale, a fact which wrought havoc with the flap fastenings of the tent. Every now and then the wind would whisk into the front in a sudden blast, inflate the tent for an instant like a balloon, then bang would go the flap pegs, and we would have to grab the rubber blankets to prevent their flying away. While wondering how we could contrive to fasten the flaps, I chanced to recall the skeleton of an enormous bull buffalo which I had discovered in my quest for rabbits the day before. Going to the spot I gathered an armful of the large curved ribs, and these, when used for tent pins with the curve toward the canvas, operated so successfully that the fiercest blasts were impotent to pull them out.

There being no dry fuel to be had, we were reduced to the necessity of banquetting upon our dried stores, despite the fact that we had fresh meat in abundance in the remaining rabbit left from yesterday. We bewailed our lack of foresight in that we had not piled a quantity of fuel into the tent when both wood and buffalo chips were as dry as tinder.

"Never mind," said John, "if this wind will hold without rain for an hour longer we can get all the dry fuel we want." I was strongly inclined to doubt this statement, but soon afterward was taught another wonderful lesson of the plains, in addition to the many which I had already learned. Although in the morning the dead cottonwoods, whose fallen branches we had relied upon chiefly in cooking our meals, were reeking with water, the spongy texture of the grain enabling it to absorb moisture like a sponge, when I went to the timber an hour after John's remark I found that such branches as lay up loosely from the ground were dry and light, as when we gathered fuel for cooking dinner the previous afternoon. Also the surface of the plain, which in the early morning was a slough of deep mud, was now almost as hard and firm as before the storm. Shortly before noon we lighted a fire, though we had to use our spare blanket for a wind break, and made an excellent stew from the remaining rabbit and such herbs and tubers as John could find by the creek side. According to our reckoning the next day would be Sunday, so we decided to remain in camp until Monday. To this end we went out in the late afternoon and shot several good buck rabbits, which we dressed and

put away in our larder, then we took the precaution to stow a quantity of dry wood in the end of the tent for possible emergency. Our final chore for the day was to shift the ponies to a new feeding ground.

The wind went down with the sun, though the sky was still overcast, and there was a prospect of more rain. It came, but not in the orderly, methodical fashion which characterized the beginning of the storm. Some time after midnight we were awakened by an almost incessant blaze of lightning, and the hoarse rumble of thunder away to the northward. The electrical display was simply beyond description. Dazzling chains of crinkling light darted across the sky in all directions, while every now and then broad shafts would shoot from the zenith to the horizon, flooding the entire plain in dazzling, violet-hued light.

John pulled on his boots and went to see if the horses were all right, finding them huddled up with tails toward the coming tempest. He had barely reached the tent when the storm broke, and such a tempest! It had seemed to me that the ultimatum of meteorological phenomena was reached in the storm that I encountered back on the Osage trail. But on this particular night I became aware that nature had unlimited reserve forces at command. It did seem as though they must have been mostly utilized for that occasion. The rain came in horizontal sheets, swept along by the wind with terrific force. The entire plain was aflame with an almost continuous blaze of purplish light, while thunderbolts crashed in a steady succession of ear-splitting detonations which seemed to shake the very foundations of the earth. At the height of the tempest one of the tent poles collapsed, letting the blankets down upon us. Fortunately the old buffalo ribs held firm, and by pulling the folds of the rubbers about us, we were enabled to shield ourselves from the pitiless pelting of the rain, and an occasional volley of hailstones which stung even under the shelter of the tent cover and double blankets.

The wind and thunder passed quickly, but it continued to rain for an hour longer. When finally we crawled out from beneath the tangle of tent cover and blankets, the dawn was faintly breaking and the lightning was drawing strange geometrical figures low down toward the southeastern horizon. The ponies we found in a state of excitement that the storm would hardly warrant, as they were tolerably familiar with such demonstrations. The cause of the unwonted alarm was soon apparent in the carcass of a coyote with a crushed skull, which lay within the radius of Skeezi's heels, while just out of range of John's pony was a little heap of white, freshly polished bones that demonstrated the fate of another of the sneaking little wolves. A wholesome fear of Skeezi's heels had saved the remains of the other coyote from spoliation. When we appeared on the scene the ponies manifested their appreciation of our thoughtfulness by whinnying and rubbing their noses affectionately against our sleeves.

John said that during a temporary lull of the storm he thought he heard an outcry from the horses and suspected that they were contending with something more serious (to them) than the raging of the elements, but declared that he would not have gone out into that storm to have saved his horse's life. He then admitted

that he suffered greatly from fear during such demonstrations. I assured him that it was no discredit to a man to experience fear on occasions such as that which we had just passed through. On the contrary, I had greater respect for a man whom such natural manifestations moved to solemnity. John then remarked that he could not understand how it was possible for a man to disbelieve in the existence of a Supreme Being in the face of such displays of power and awful grandeur. I coincided with him most heartily.

On my manifesting surprise that coyotes should attack horses, especially at that season and in that country where small prey was abundant, John assured me that it was not a case of assault, but rather of fear. He said the wolves were so terrified by the electrical display that they sought the companionship of the horses. The latter manifested their disapproval of such measures by kicking right and left with fatal consequences. John said he could not account for the coyote bones, as those animals were not given to cannibalism unless driven to it by extreme hunger when the plains were covered with snow and small game was not to be found. We decided that some other carnivorous animal had found the carcasses and devoured the flesh in the early morning. John set my heart to beating with anticipation by declaring that there might be mountain lions or wildcats in the vicinity. We made a close search of the adjoining timber, but found nothing to show that John's intimation was correct.

On returning to camp we made the startling discovery that my reserve stock of biscuit and dried meat, which I had in a paraffin wrapper, inclosed in a canvas sack, had succumbed to the heat and dampness of the past few days, had gotten soft and was developing a growth of fungus. We washed and scraped the meat, in the hope that only the surface was affected, but we were disappointed. A musty flavor pervaded the entire lot, making it unpleasant to the taste and nauseating to the stomach. We had almost decided, during our confinement to the tent, that we would spend a week or more in that locality, especially since we had discovered a long stretch of deep, still water near our camp, and in this there were ducks, two species at least, which we took to be the American merganser and the black-bellied tree duck, the latter being much the smaller of the two. We argued that as it was past the nesting period, these birds might be fit for the broiler, in which case they would eke out our larder very materially. But now the outlook was changed. We could not subsist exclusively on duck meat, which as a concomitant is too hearty for a protracted diet. The despised biscuit and dried meat and fish now loomed up as prime necessities which we must have.

After a hearty breakfast on rabbit stew and a handful of biscuit found in my saddle bag, we began preparations for our departure. It was deemed expedient to lay in several rabbit carcasses, lest we find a scarcity of game on the trail. I volunteered to procure them and John seemed in no wise loth to attend to camp duties; in fact, he seemed to lack the enthusiasm in shooting that characterizes most residents of the West. I begrudged the use of a good deer charge on a little rabbit, so I asked the loan of John's rifle, whose bore was much larger than

that of mine, cut a bullet into small slugs, took a couple of the degenerate biscuits and started out to put a scheme of my own into execution. On reaching the rabbit haunts I scattered some biscuit bits over a foot square space, concealed myself in a nearby thicket and awaited developments. It was but a few minutes until a scrambling flock of rabbits were in eager pursuit of the crumbs. It seemed a most unsportsmanlike thing to do, but I reflected, "They are only rabbits," and banged away, knocking over three of the animals, while as many more that escaped were evidently hurt. We wrapped the carcasses in the paraffin paper that had encompassed the biscuit, packed up our traps, loaded the ponies and started on the nearest cut for the river. John figured that we could reach the Arkansas bottom in about three days if we met with no accident. The horses felt fine after their prolonged rest. That night we camped on the prairie, finding plenty of surface water in an old buffalo wallow.

Shortly after noon one day we came up with a caravan of cattlemen bound from Hutchinson, Kans., to the ranges beyond the Cimarron, in what is now Oklahoma. There were fifteen or twenty men with saddle horses and three big prairie schooners, each drawn by four stout Percherons. The company was a combination of three ranchers in Southern Kansas who had joined interests and were bound for a location in the western extremity of the so-called Cherokee Strip or neutral lands, where they proposed to go into the horse and cattle breeding business. They were practically pioneers at that time in what subsequently became one of the most profitable businesses in the great Southwest.

Their business prospects interested us far less than their present commissary department. We journeyed with them until we reached what ordinarily was a dry ravine, but which in consequence of the rains was a sluggish river of unknown depth. In a long swale between the ridges where the buffalo grass grew quite luxuriantly, the horses were staked for the night and camp was made on the slope of an adjoining hummock. Pipes and conversation employed the evening pleasantly, and John and I spread our beds near one of the schooners, declining a friendly offer to share one of the tents. That night we heard the howls of timber wolves, a most terrifying sound to break the silence of those vast plains, but the incident encouraged us, as we were told that the wolves were from the Arkansas bottoms out foraging.

After a good breakfast the following morning I made a dicker with the steward of the party for several pounds of salt beef and pork, some venison steaks, a couple of pounds of sugar, a can of milk and a quantity of hardtack. We also secured a suit each of coarse flannel underwear from their "diddy chest," paying therefor about what four suits of better quality would have cost in Kansas City or St. Louis. I also replenished my flask with an article of corn whiskey which would never lead me into temptation.

Bidding our new-found friends good-bye, we galloped merrily to the southward, ourselves and our ponies in the best of spirits. The heat increased as the day waxed older; even the west wind, which was blowing half a gale by mid-day, seemed to accentuate rather than diminish

its intensity. The air was like the exhaust from a blast furnace, and we wilted under its influence. We were overjoyed when about 1 o'clock we approached a strip of timber and hastened forward to avail ourselves of its promised shade. Though we found the shelter grateful, we found the timber infested by swarms of the most voracious gnats I ever before encountered. Fortunately they were not poisonous, but their constant stinging was exasperatingly annoying.

Along the edges of the timber the buffalo grass grew in luxuriant profusion, while the ground between the tufts was literally covered with chips, the accretion of oft-repeated visits of the now absent herds. The gnats were chiefly confined to the dense shade of the thick wood, hence after staking the horses we decided to make camp alongside this timber. Leaving John to arrange a fireplace, in which labor he evinced especial aptitude, I took my rifle and went up the stream in the hope of finding some edible game. I had proceeded perhaps a half mile when on casting my eye through a rift in the undergrowth I saw in the water, close by the opposite bank, what threw me into a nervous tremor. There, in plain view, affording the prettiest shot imaginable, stood two magnificent deer, a doe and a buck. They had evidently come down to drink and now stood, enjoying the shade, but flirting their heads from one side to another in an effort to drive off the pestering gnats.

I quickly sank down on one knee, my heart beating like a trip hammer. My hand shook so it was with difficulty that I cocked the rifle. I finally succeeded, however, then set the trigger, brought the sights into range, resting across my knee, and was just in the act of touching the hair when my hand gave an involuntary twitch, my finger touched the trigger, and a falling branch five feet above the buck's head showed the course of the bullet.

As the deer bounded away through the scrub I was so utterly disgusted with myself that I just threw myself on the ground and cried with rage and vexation. Circumstances could have favored my bagging a nice fat deer no more completely, and like a great baby I had thrown them all away and permitted my nerves to run riot. What sort of a hunter did I expect to make? Of what service had these weeks of roughing it been to me if such an incident was to unstring me? I stalked back to camp and begged of John to kick me good and hard.

"Oh, you needn't tell me; I know all about it. You've had an attack of buck fever, and like every other man you are mad as wildcats at yourself, but you'll get over it; everybody does."

"What!" I exclaimed, "does every one have such an experience on encountering their first deer?"

"Pretty much, I guess; in fact, I never heard of any one that didn't. I know I had it, not only the first, but the second and third time I got a shot at a deer."

This assurance had a comforting effect upon me, but it was several hours before I could think with anything like calmness of those two fine deer and how I had scared them away. In fact, I lay awake more than half of that night trying to figure out how it was that I could have done such an asinine thing.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Game and Fish of Ontario*

By E. TINSLEY

WHILE conservation of natural products of the Dominion is at present receiving, to some extent, from the authorities the attention this very important matter deserves, it is difficult to realize the continuation of the destructive and unwise policy of those entrusted with the formulation of the laws and regulations pertaining to one of the most valuable natural products of the Province, viz.: the fisheries. Nature's laws of reproduction should be observed and strictly enforced. Failure to do so incurs serious penalties. Nature has wisely ordained and provided seasons in each recurring year which the various animals, birds and fish are to devote to the propagation of their respective species. I would like to know what possible excuse or reason the Department of Marine and Fisheries at Ottawa can adduce for their short-sighted and unnatural conduct in abolishing the close seasons, as they have done for a number of years past. Even by the widest stretch of imagination we cannot credit them with having done so with the intention of protecting and perpetuating this very valuable asset of the Province. It is to be hoped that recent changes will result in wiser counsels prevailing, and that the Province will in the near future be conceded its undoubted right to protect and dispose of its own property without vexatious interference.

The wisdom of observing and respecting nature's laws I can illustrate by a practical case. Some six years ago, from a combination of unfortunate circumstances, our most valuable native game bird, whose habitat is the whole Province, the ruffed grouse, more generally known as the partridge, was almost exterminated. What would have been the result had we followed the unwise course the Department of Marine and Fisheries have adopted for years past regarding nature's close season for fish in Ontario? In the case of the ruffed grouse we had two close seasons, and then reduced the open season to one month, with the result that they have been more numerous during the last two seasons in our Northern woods than for many years past. Now, supposing we had been unwise enough to have employed men five years ago to scour the nearly depleted woods to kill the few remaining birds on their nests and destroy the eggs, our partridge would ere this be as great a rarity as the wild pigeon. This is practically what the Department of Marine and Fisheries have been doing with the fisheries of the Province. Whitefish do not spawn in the foul and putrid waters of Lake Erie that extend for many miles from the American shore, but congregate in countless numbers in Canadian waters for that purpose.

To such an extent does this prevail that the authorities of several States bordering on Lake Erie annually ask permission to procure spawn for their hatcheries from our waters not procurable in their own. It will be patent, even to those who are not conversant with fishery matters, that allowing the destruction year after year

of the only reproductive source of supply available, will not have the tendency to perpetuate the incalculably valuable heritage nature has so generously endowed the Province with. We should not have an elevated opinion of a farmer's sanity who, after having at great expense prepared his land for the seed, destroyed the seed instead of sowing it, and then expected crops. This is precisely what divided jurisdiction and certain exigencies have entailed on the fisheries of the Province. During extended open seasons, cars in which shipments of whitefish have been made, have the floors covered inches deep with spawn exuding from the boxes. It is generally understood that bona fide fishermen and reputable dealers are, as a rule, adverse to any meddling interference with the respective close seasons. Of course there are fishermen and fishermen. Those that are not bona fide are capitalists of various degrees, who use all means known to them to procure commercial licenses with the intention of making all the money they possibly can in a few years, irrespective of seasons and without a thought or care for the future of the fisheries. These are the men who are responsible in a large measure for these periodical infractions of nature's laws. Shortly before the close seasons (the month of November for whitefish and salmon trout), the *modus operandi* of these men has been for one or two of these self-constituted philanthropists to visit Ottawa, presumably with charitable purposes intent, and deliver themselves of a hard luck yarn, bewailing the fate of the poor fisherman, stating that the fishing has not been remunerative, and asking that they be allowed to improve it for other seasons by the somewhat questionable methods of destroying with impunity the sole and only source of supply.

There are other causes having most destructive effects on the fisheries, viz.: the widespread system of pollution of our lakes, rivers and streams. Nature never intended these one-time beautiful waters to be turned into death-dealing pestilential swamps and pools. I regret that many tug fishermen are alleged to make a practice of dumping the offal into the waters. This we may cope with to some extent, but in matters of general pollution we are comparatively helpless. There is no doubt that pollution of public waters is increasing at an alarming rate in the lakes, bays and rivers in both countries. Nets set in Lake Ontario seven or eight miles from the outlet of the Niagara River, after a storm, are so saturated with sewage and tangled up with sewer rubbish as to make them worthless. I have dealt with these matters at some length—matters that under some of the unfortunate conditions it is not in our power to improve.

The Department have numerous requests to restock waters with game fish from various parts of the Province; as a rule for waters unfit to sustain fish life. These applicants should remember that the Lord helps them that help themselves. Those who want restocking done in public waters, either to attract tourists or for the pleasure and profit of the residents, must in future either prevent the waters being contami-

nated with sewage or deleterious waste from factories, or do without fish. For several years the department has been doing all possible to prevent the netting and spearing of game fish on their spawning grounds in the spring and prevent the use of the illegal and destructive trap nets, and have met with some success in so doing. I have been told that we are not consistent in preventing farmers and others taking game fish from the spawning grounds for their own use, and allowing the commercial fishermen, under similar conditions, to take whitefish off their spawning grounds with impunity for the purpose of supplying the United States market.

There is urgent necessity, if the fisheries of the Province are to be perpetuated, for the removal at once and for all time of all interference during the close seasons with nature's perfect plan of reproduction from whatever source it emanates. Close seasons should be applicable to the whole Province, and no conditions or exigency should be an excuse for encroaching on the inadequate close seasons provided for by present regulations. If artificial propagation has been the success claimed, why are those States where it has been in use for many years, and close seasons ignored, compelled to procure spawn from our waters, not procurable in their own waters in which such fabulous numbers of fry are alleged to have been deposited annually for the last twenty or thirty years? Hatcheries having failed to keep up the required supply, it seems to me that it would be in accordance with common sense for those responsible for the failure to again revert to nature's perfect plan by establishing and compelling strict observance of close seasons. I have no objection to hatcheries as an adjunct to nature, but am strongly opposed to them being used as an excuse for superseding nature and abolishing close seasons. Even from a business basis, is it wise to incur the expense of building and operating hatcheries instead of allowing the fish to attend to the matter of reproduction more effectively and certainly less costly. I realize that there has been much guess work as to the relative proportion of fry produced by the two systems. Advocates of hatcheries have made the absurd statements that 95 per cent. of the eggs taken from the fish to the hatcheries produce fry, and that only 5 per cent. of those deposited by the fish in the most favorable and suitable spawning grounds and waters do so. While the former statement may be correct, the latter is too absurd even to be considered. I have been paying considerable attention to this restocking from the hatcheries for many years. I have seen the fry dumped into foul, putrid water at outlets of sewers year after year, miles away from pure water and the spawning grounds or beds of the fish working out nature's plan. I have known of large shipments of fry placed in shallow waters near the shores of our large lakes and in a few hours washed ashore all dead. Similar causes may be the result of the unsatisfactory condition of the fisheries in polluted waters in the vicinity of the large cities on the American side of our large lakes.

*From the fifth annual report of the Game and Fisheries Department.

Under the above conditions we may conclude that a very small percentage from the hatcheries becomes mature fish. My urgent plea for close seasons to assist us in perpetuating the fisheries of the Province is strengthened by the knowledge that the most expert authority on the continent—Professor Prince—is a strong advocate for the observance and strict enforcement of close seasons.

Nearly 100,000 small-mouth black bass were raised, and deposited in the various inland lakes of the Province, and in the near future the result of this important work by the Government will be noticeable and appreciated by the tourists who each year come over in increased numbers.

The sale of angling permits was greater than in former years, showing that more tourists are taking advantage of the excellent fishing which this Province offers, and I am glad to say that our officers have had less trouble in enforcing the laws and regulations with regard to angling than in any former year, and in their reports there would appear to be a general desire on behalf of the public to not only observe the laws and regulations, but in many instances to render assistance to our officers, realizing how important it is that the fisheries of the Province be preserved.

It is almost impossible to get a record of moose killed during open season for same, in consequence of so many of the carcasses being given to Indians and guides, sportsmen only taking the heads which are sent to taxidermists in various parts of the Province and United States, but from the reports of Crown Lands agents, rangers and others, there is no appreciable diminution as yet in their numbers.

The wisdom of allowing only one deer to be killed by each hunter instead of two is already apparent. Express companies in 1909 carried 3,923 deer, and in 1910 only 2,468, a decrease of 1,455.

There is no perceptible increase in the number of otter in the Province. Beavers have increased very rapidly, and are returning to the original beaver meadows in large numbers. Complaints frequently reach me to the effect that these interesting engineers are damaging private property by flooding roads and meadows. On investigation it has only been necessary in a few cases to destroy their dams. A large number of mink are killed in the Province. The skins of those killed early in the season are of small value. Muskrats appear to be as numerous as ever, which, when we consider the large number killed annually, is most surprising. A large business is done in all the more common varieties of fur-bearing animals.

Duck shooting has not been as satisfactory as in former years, in a large measure due to the almost unprecedented low water, many of the private preserves having little or in some cases no water in their ponds.

Ruffed grouse have been numerous, affording good sport—sport to such an extent that many so-called sportsmen have forgotten how near extermination of these grand and hardy game birds had been reached a few years ago. If shooters in general in the future are not more reasonable and satisfied with less slaughter, it will be necessary to further reduce the open season and limit the bag. In fact, the time has arrived in the interest of the Province and perpetuation of game in general to impose a general license fee for the privilege of killing any species of game.

Quail is another species of our grand native game birds, as useful as they are beautiful. Severe winters make sad havoc of them, and improved farming and wire fences have destroyed both their winter food and shelter. Since the export of live quail from the United States has been prohibited, we have been unable to procure birds from there as in the past for restocking. Therefore, it may be necessary to establish a small quail-breeding farm in the most suitable locality for that purpose. Such a farm in charge of a man interested in his work, I be-

lieve, would be successful. Quail should be specially available for this purpose. Much has been written and said in favor of introducing game birds from Europe to take the place of our native birds, adapted by nature to withstand and survive our severe winters. We are not likely to be more successful with imports from milder climes.

Snipe, plover and the elusive woodcock are to be found in their usual resorts, but in reduced numbers. Some good bags have been made by the initiated, these being the exception.



Birds in the South.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., March 25.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I note with pleasure the protests of men authorized to speak on the subject against the utterances of your contributor, who takes the extreme position that certain species of birds—heretofore sought to be protected—should be exterminated.

Unlearned in ornithology, only a lover of birds, I can but sincerely hope that no case will be made against our feathered friends that cannot be successfully met and defended by those who are qualified to speak on the subject. The many and timely kind words spoken by your contributors in defense of wild life afford me gratification and pleasure, and I feel sure have accomplished much in the campaign of education along this line.

It is a real sorrow to the outdoor man to note the growing scarcity of bird life, and my theory has ever been that ignorance and thoughtlessness are the factors most responsible for this sad state of affairs.

The untaught boy, given a target rifle to make more enjoyable his summer vacation, kills many birds during the nesting season with never a thought of the nestlings left to suffer and die in the little homes among the trees.

On the theory that there is some good in the worst, some bad in the best, I believe that any bird is better than no bird, and would advocate protection for all. Most of us, who were boys a quarter of a century ago, have sorrowful memories of sins we committed along this line, but the average boy of ten is better educated as to the economic and esthetic value of birds now than was the man of that day and time.

A sad memory of childhood is that of an old farmer I once saw guarding a cherry tree with a shotgun. He was fairly intelligent, the owner of a fine Kentucky farm, and yet knew no better than to think he was conserving his interests by pouring load after load of shot into the tree to kill the birds that were coming to take a small toll of the fruit their earlier efforts had conserved. Indeed, as I now know, many of the birds he killed were insectivorous and destroyers of enemies of the fruit and in the cherry tree for that purpose.

Remaining late in Florida one season I saw the gathering of the robins for the Northern migration. They were in countless numbers, and

into their busy throngs—feeding for the long flight—darkeys and small boys, and some men (save the mark) were pouring loads from large bore shotguns, heavily charged. Loads of robins, in sacks, tied by strings and in pockets, were brought into town. It was a sad sight, and deeply impressed upon my mind by after events. That spring, for the first time in years, we missed “our robins” as we called a pair nesting in the yard in a low magnolia tree within a dozen feet of the sidewalk, where pedestrians passed every hour of the day. My little children watched for them, wondered at their absence, and finally mourned them lost, as they were, for they have never come again.

I am proud of my pair of young sportsmen; will back them against the field, with any arm they can handle, but the best thing I can say about them, and the thing that warms my heart most is the fact that they will fight man or beast in defense of the birds they know and love.

Recently I met a man in the sunny South who was bewailing the fact that having taken a river trip for the sole purpose of seeing the birds, he saw, as he expressed it, “only a few cranes and some buzzards.” About the same date my feelings were outraged by the sight of a gunner racing back and forth on the Indian River in a motor boat, shooting the half-tame ducks that had been coming in to the boat landings and wharves, morning and evening, to be fed by those who loved to see them.

The residents are as a rule on the right side of this matter, and almost every one of the beautiful water front homes had its sign, “No Shooting,” but this could not protect the ducks when they went to the mid stream, the navigable water, to rest.

Many feel very deeply the need of stringent legislation along the line of bird protection, and many residents refuse to kill any of the rapidly diminishing game, but not all are as radical as one I heard express himself. He had returned from a trip into the interior, and was asked if he had a chance at a deer. His reply was: “Plenty of chances, but I would as soon kill a man as a deer.” Then after a pause for reflection, he added, “Rather, I believe.”

I am no sentimentalist, but a sportsman and fairly catholic, but refuse to class men as sportsmen, or be classed with those who kill only for the sport of shooting at live targets, or lust of

blood, as I have seen so many of the winter visitors to the South do.

The resident of a semi-tropical country is entitled to his sport in season and moderation, but the man who has his chance in the bracing climate of the temperate zone winter should not pursue game to its sunny retreat where it is neither in edible condition nor full enough of life to make its pursuit real sport.

But this is digression, also dictum—and perhaps offensive—to some, who take a different view of the question. Well, I am actuated by no selfish motive. I was moved to speak by love.

A childless home and a birdless forest are two of the sad sights of this world. The cause of the first has been championed by a man whose splendid achievements have given him world-wide fame; and that of the second will, we hope, continue safe in the hands of FOREST AND STREAM and its able contributors.

LEWIS HOPKINS.

Good Work.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y., April 23.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Inclosed find clipping from a local paper which I am sending you at the request of readers of FOREST AND STREAM:

Antonio Sarro and Mariano Cario, of this city, were fined \$50 each in Justice Gulick's court in the town of Johnstown, Friday, for a violation of the game laws. It has been claimed for some time that the slaughter of birds was being made outside the city. President Clayton H. Masten, of the Fulton County Fish and Game Club, has been making a quiet investigation for some time in the matter. He also interested Game Protector E. T. Burtch and on Thursday both men made a trip to the reservoir of the Gloversville waterworks on the Bleecker road.

On their travels they met Sarro and Cario. Both men carried guns and were apparently returning from a hunting trip. Messrs. Burtch and Masten accosted the pair and asked them what they had shot. The men stated that they had shot nothing. On looking into the game bag the game protector found three robins, one black-bird and a Canadian hare. The hare is one of the number with which the game club recently stocked the vicinity. Messrs. Masten and Burtch confiscated the game bag, its contents, the guns of the men and also their hunting licenses and notified each to appear before Justice Gulick.

C. H. MASTEN.

Wildfowl Gun.

I BELIEVE that most makers recommend that a gun for this purpose should be full choke-bored, and I should, with great deference, like to question the wisdom of this for moderate shots. Wildfowl shooting in the majority of cases includes plover-fighting at both green and golden plover, and sport at shank, curlew and other smaller waders. For any of the above work (especially, say, fighting golden plover in a bad light), a shooter will be greatly handicapped if he is using a gun with a pattern of 212, and the smaller killing circle it entails, unless, of course, he is an exceptional shot. Also, though I have had little experience in this direction, I believe that a wider pattern will be as suitable for shooting duck and the more important wildfowl, as when the game is beyond the ordinary range of, say, forty-five yards, a fair shot will lose in the small killing circle (which covers no error in aim) what he gains in the closeness of the pattern. In addition, the gun will be used for game shooting in many cases, and in this class of shooting a choke bore is certainly a disadvantage. It appears to me that an improved cylinder

(of, say, 150 or 160) in the right and a half-choke in the left (say 180) would be more suitable boring for a general purpose gun to be used by a moderate shot. In this I believe I am supported by a good many professional fowlers. Another point I should like to raise is whether a heavy 12-bore will require a different cast-off to an ordinary game gun. My reason for this inquiry is that for some years I used a light 16-bore, and then purchased a heavy wildfowl gun chambered for three-inch cases. On trying it I found that I invariably shot to the left, although the cast-off (three-eighths inch) was greater than my old sixteen, which was nearly straight. When fitted with a try-gun it was found that I required a cast-off of nearly three-quarter inch, and the gun when built to this dimension fitted me exactly.—*Shooting Times.*

American Game Bird Shooting.

OLD-TIME readers of FOREST AND STREAM, who recall twenty years or more ago the first beginnings of active interest in this country in the beagle as a sporting dog, will remember also the prominent part taken in the discussion of this breed by General Frank A. Bond, then of Maryland.

General Bond, a veteran of the Confederate Army, was one of the earliest Americans to use beagles in hunting the small hare of the South, and if we recollect aright, was the first to bring to public attention the so-called bench-legged beagle.

As many present-day readers are aware, General Bond is still an active sportsman and resides in North Carolina, where he still enjoys excellent quail shooting. His interest in this pursuit is as great now as it was a generation or more ago, and he loves to practice it and to read about it.

A copy of Mr. Grinnell's book, "American Game Bird Shooting," having recently come into General Bond's hands, he has written the author the following letter:

I have just finished reading your book, "American Game Bird Shooting." I have enjoyed it very much. Fully sixty years ago I owned an excellent pair of pointer dogs that I had broken myself. Ever since that time I have owned pointers, setters or droppers and have hunted quail.

I have in the meantime read all the works on the hunting of quail that I could procure. It gives me pleasure to say that the chapters on dogs and quail shooting [in your book] more fully and exactly express my opinions than anything I have ever seen.

I do not feel qualified to criticize any other descriptions, but from the truthfulness of the ones I have mentioned, I feel sure that the entire work is the result of careful and intelligent thought and knowledge.

Hunting in California.

BERKELEY, Cal., April 23.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The citizens of Placer county have declared war on the bluejay, and a series of shoots has been arranged for. One took place recently in which 200 hunters took part, and it is estimated that 2,000 bluejays were killed, as well as several hundred jack rabbits. Prizes were offered for the largest bags, and teams from Auburn, Lincoln, Loomis, Penryn and Newcastle took part.

Geese are still to be found in large numbers in Merced county and vicinity, and so much damage is being done by them to the grain crops that farmers welcome the presence of

hunters. Market hunters are killing the birds by the thousands, and it is nothing unusual for them to slay forty geese at a single shot from their big guns.

GOLDEN GATE.

Prominent Sportsman Dies.

BERKELEY, Cal., April 23.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Sportsmen and nature lovers throughout the coast were grieved recently to learn of the death of William James Golcher, which occurred at a San Francisco hospital on April 14. The deceased was a native of St. Paul and came to this city thirty-five years ago and entered the sporting goods business with his father, the firm name being Claybrough, Golcher & Co. Following the fire of 1906 the business was reorganized and since then has been conducted under the name of Golcher Bros., the owners being W. J. Golcher and H. C. Golcher. About a year ago Mr. Golcher suffered an attack of pneumonia and has not been well since. Recently he went to Southern California to recuperate, but gradually grew worse and returned to his home. The deceased was a genuine sportsman, beloved of all who came in contact with him, and was an authority on fish and game matters in California. He was a member of the San Francisco Fly-Casting Club, the Golden Gate Gun Club and the California Wing Club. He is survived by a widow, two sons and a brother.

GOLDEN GATE.

THE TOP RAIL.

"Is otter hunting cruel?" queries a hunting paper from the other side of the Atlantic. To one who has viewed the sort of otter hunting in question from long range I should say that it is cruel—to the men and women who take part in it. Judging again from pictures of many other hunts, to an outsider at least, there appears to be an abundance of humor in the solemn manner in which men and women—especially the latter, slop along through creeks and swamps in their Sunday-go-to-meeting clothes, as if that was the only thing to do. Neither do they wear rubber boots, nor seek dry footing when there is opportunity to wade in a creek; at least, while the photographic lens is aimed in their direction. Surely, John Bull takes his pleasures very seriously, but if he thinks otter hunting is cruel, he should give the bad little children taking part in it a sound spanking and put them to bed while their wet shoes and other things are drying behind the kitchen range.

As for the otter, it must be conceded that in a country where the trout is held in almost as great reverence as is the sacred codfish in Boston, the otter's feelings are not to be considered for a moment, and if he does not enjoy being chased by people who would rather be wet than dry—while there is a camera about—then he should seek a clime where cold lead is swifter than a pack of dogs and stick-carrying persons.

* * *

THE Boy Scouts of Pennsylvania are taking a special interest in the fight that is to be waged this year against the chestnut bark disease, because the supply of chestnuts is being reduced at a rate that is not agreeable to boys. The Scouts are being instructed and will make this a feature of their hikes this summer.

GRIZZLY KING.



SEA AND RIVER FISHING

Personal.

PERRY D. FRAZER, who has been managing editor of *FOREST AND STREAM* during the past six years, has resigned in order to devote his entire time to the making of tapered silk fly-fishing lines and other specialties at Ridgewood, N. J.

Illinois Casting Club.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 15.—*Editor Forest and Stream*: Evidences are already manifest in their preparations for the season of 1912 of the enthusiastic love of their sport which dominates the members of the Illinois Casting Club. To inaugurate the season on May 12 an invitation tournament will be given, to which will be invited the members of all the casting clubs in Illinois which are affiliated with the N. A. S. A. C. Great interest is expected. Following this, the regular season's schedule will commence on May 18 to consist of the following events:

May 18.—Half-ounce accuracy bait, half-ounce distance bait, accuracy fly, distance fly.

June 1.—Quarter-ounce accuracy bait, quarter-ounce distance bait, light tackle accuracy dry fly, light tackle distance fly.

June 15.—Half-ounce accuracy bait, half-ounce distance bait, accuracy fly, salmon fly.

June 29.—Quarter-ounce accuracy bait, quarter-ounce distance bait, delicacy fly, light tackle accuracy dry fly.

July 13.—Half-ounce accuracy bait, accuracy fly, light tackle distance fly, distance fly.

July 20.—Quarter-ounce accuracy bait, accuracy fly, light tackle accuracy dry fly, salmon fly.

Aug. 3.—Half-ounce accuracy bait, half-ounce distance bait, light tackle accuracy dry fly, distance fly.

Aug. 10.—Quarter-ounce accuracy bait, quarter-ounce distance bait, delicacy fly, light tackle distance fly.

Aug. 24.—Half-ounce accuracy bait, half-ounce distance bait, light tackle accuracy dry fly, salmon fly.

Sept. 7.—Quarter-ounce accuracy bait, quarter-ounce distance bait, accuracy fly.

Sept. 14.—Re-entry day.

Sept. 28.—Re-entry day.

Events not completed on date scheduled will be cast the following day.

Afternoon contests begin at 2 o'clock sharp.

Morning contests begin at 9:15 o'clock sharp.

It will be a great accommodation to the captain if members wishing to participate in contests will be on time.

To those who complete their season's scores, honors will be awarded as follows: In fly-casting, members attaining an average of 95 per cent. will be entitled to the degree of proficiency fly-caster; 97 per cent. expert fly-caster; 98½ per cent., master fly-caster; 99½ per cent., artist fly-caster.

To the member making the highest general average in all accuracy fly-casting events will be given the high average fly award.

In distance fly-casting, awards will be given to the members making the highest general average

in the distance fly, light tackle distance fly and salmon fly.

In bait-casting, the following awards will be given: To the members making a general average of 95 per cent. will be given the degree of proficiency bait-caster; 97 per cent., expert bait-caster; 98 per cent., master bait-caster; 98½ per cent., senior master bait-caster; 99 per cent., artist bait-caster.

To the member making the highest general average in quarter- and half-ounce accuracy, will be given the high average bait award.

In the quarter-ounce and half-ounce distance bait-casting, one award will be given to the member or members making the highest general average in either event.

Additional awards: To any member making a perfect score in any of the bait or fly events other than distance events in this club's contests, in amateur team contests, in amateur tournaments of the N. A. S. A. C., or in any amateur contests, wherever the score is credited to this club, will be awarded a suitable trophy, the cost of which shall not exceed \$20. This trophy shall be known as the perfect score trophy of the Illinois Casting Club.

To the member making the highest combined average of the quarter-ounce and half-ounce accuracy baits, and the accuracy fly and light tackle dry fly accuracy, there shall be given the high average bait and fly award and token.

To the member holding the highest average for the season, who has never previously completed a season's score, in either of the quarter-ounce or half-ounce accuracy bait, or the accuracy fly or light tackle dry fly accuracy, there shall be given the novice high average bait or fly award and token. One bait and one fly award.

According to the custom established in 1911 the tokens accompanying each award will consist of engraved gold bars, which are to be attached as pendants to the club badge.

Following the regular season's events will be held the annual tournament for club members only.

A. F. SWISHER, Sec'y.

Opening Day in the Mountains.

HENDERSONVILLE, N. C., April 14.—*Editor Forest and Stream*: At last we have spring with us. The cherry trees are in full bloom, pears also, while apple trees are either in bud or bloom. Everything begins to take on spring dress, and the feathered kingdom seems quite busy.

I have heard the mockingbird, and this morning many thrushes, robins, cardinals, wrens, song sparrows and others were also filling the air with their many and varied sweet notes. Yes, it is spring, and surely if all things on the earth here in these beautiful mountains are filled with song, surely the fish in the waters, if they can't sing, can jump and show themselves lively in the clear rushing mountain stream. I must go and see; it may be to-morrow.

Uncle Sam reported showers for us yesterday, to-day and to-morrow, but so far only a sprinkle has fallen and the time for trout to rise to the

fly has come. Nor is this all. As usual I have read Theodore Gordon's letter in the last issue of *FOREST AND STREAM*. I read them all, and the fever is growing to such an extent that a cure is imperative. There is only one known specific, and it must be resorted to. Of course the remedy is but temporary, but it is the only safe and sane one and I must have recourse to it.

I am just in from Green River. I took the train at 8:05 A. M. and got off at Tuxedo Station, then drove one and a half miles and walked down to the power plant. I began fishing a little after 9 A. M. and soon had a rise, but the fish was very small and I cast over the pool to other points and soon had an eight-inch trout and another in a few minutes. Then I waded below the pool and came up under the far side, under the mountain. Approaching the spot I wished to cast over with great care, I had the satisfaction of getting a rise that was worth while and was at once busy with a good thirteen-inch rainbow. He fought till the net was under him. Then down stream I went, here and there killing a trout till I had seven in my creel and they stopped taking the flies. But I lost my best fish and no doubt from mismanagement. Twice I saw his sides as he dashed at the flies and missed and then I skipped them over him again and again just off the water, and finally dropped them and drew them over him. He struck hard and was fairly hooked. He fought hard and I gradually brought him within reach of the net. Then trouble came. The water was very swift and in an attempt to get the net below him somehow the middle dropper caught in the net and prevented me from using the net to advantage. In trying to get this fly loose I gave him the least bit of slack, no doubt, and he was gone. Anyhow, I had "the feel of him," and is not that something?

Well, this is the first broken dose for the cure of "fishing fever."

It must always be remembered that "broken doses" is the proper method of treatment of fishing fever. I expected a fine catch in the late afternoon, but the trout thought otherwise. A severe thunderstorm came up, the first of the season. I hope for better luck next time, yet I have quite enough for breakfast.

ERNEST L. EWBANK.

Newark Bait- and Fly-Casting Club.

NEWARK, N. J., April 27.—*Editor Forest and Stream*: The schedule of events of the Newark Bait- and Fly-Casting Club for the season of 1912, to be held at club platform, Weequahic Park, is as follows:

May 18.—Half-ounce accuracy bait, half-ounce distance bait, accuracy fly, distance fly.

June 15.—Quarter-ounce accuracy bait, quarter-ounce distance bait, dry fly distance, accuracy dry fly (five-ounce rod).

July 20.—Half-ounce accuracy bait, half-ounce distance bait, accuracy fly, distance fly.

Aug. 17.—Quarter-ounce accuracy bait, quarter-ounce distance bait, dry fly accuracy, dry fly distance (five-ounce rod).

Sept. 28.—Half-ounce accuracy bait, half-ounce distance bait, accuracy fly, distance fly.

Interstate tournament, Sept. 7; re-entry day, Oct. 12.

Trout Fishing.

BY HENRY D. ATWOOD.

I went to fish for trout one day and met a friend upon the way;
He had a rod as well as I, and sought with me his luck to try.
A limpid brook was winding near, its waters running cold and clear;
We walked along the mossy bank, and brushed aside the rushes rank
Until we came upon a turn, whose marge was crowned with flag and fern;
While bending birch and maple spread their moving branches overhead:
And oft above the surface there some sportive trout would spring in air—
A sight to make Piscator smile and ply his art with skilful guile,
In hopes that soon his tempting lure some luckless victim would secure.
With all my skill I cast my flies, but not a trout would deign to rise,
Until at last with lengthened throw I let my line far downward go!
As round the bend it left my sight I felt a sharp and savage bite:
Out spun the line, but I felt sure his struggles long could not endure,
And snubbed him hard with deftest skill, and reeled him up resisting still.
He twisted, turned and ran down stream—Ah! thus to end an angler's dream!
If he should reach yon sandy shoal, it might to him prove safety's goal:
Against some stone the hook might scrape, and so from me he would escape!
In fear of this I wind the reel and fret him with the pointed steel,
Until I see he's failing fast, and then I know he's mine at last!
No more he strives to plunge or spring—and to the shore my prize I bring.
His spotted sides I proudly see—his weight, two pounds at least must be!
What lovely hues! how bright the dyes appear to my admiring eyes!
I'll cast again just as before—in that same spot there may be more.
With cautious tread approaching nigh, I watch the false, delusive fly
Go sailing down the rippling stream, where rays of sunshine softly gleam;
And as it floats beneath the curve, round which the dimpling waters swerve,
There comes a tug upon the line that tells another prize is mine.
I land him soon, and then I hear my own good friend approaching near.
When he arrives, he says, "Well done! Is that good trout the only one?"
And I reply: "I have but two, though good ones both; what luck had you?"
"Oh, well," said he, "my luck was fair—I have enough with you to share.
If you take two, we'll each have four, and equal then will be our score;
For I have six, and caught them all just there below the waterfall.
And now, if you with me will go, perhaps we'll have six more to show."

Angling in Southern California.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., April 10.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The winter tournament of the Tuna Club has been one of the most interesting and productive of sport since it was started. This has been due in a large measure to the peculiar winter. Heavy or torrential rains, which often come in January, drive the migratory fishes away. This season the rains did not come until March, and there was good yellowtail fishing in Avalon Bay all winter, with the average large. Some of the finest catches have been made by English men and women. Sir and Lady Branton Smith, and Sir Henry and

Lady Bosse have made some remarkable catches of yellowtail and long-finned tuna, considering the time. Avalon Bay is a favorite resort for Englishmen, and every year the Tuna Club entertains scores, many of whom are members of the British Sea Anglers' Society of London. Lord Desborough, president of the latter, is an honorary member of the Tuna Club, and Charles F. Holder, president of the latter, is an honorary vice-president of the British club, so there is an interchange of courtesies.

Being so much in evidence, it is not to be wondered that so many of the club prizes go to England. The record rod yellowtail of the Tuna Club is held by a foreign member, W. W. Simpson, of Whalley, England. He has placed the big 60½-pounder on exhibition with a replica of the rod and line in the British Museum.

The white sea bass season opened early at Avalon Bay, about a dozen big fish having been taken so far. This fish attains a weight of eighty pounds here, but the average fish is forty pounds. It is a big cousin of the weakfish taken in New York Harbor, and of the same genus (*Cynoscion*). These same fish spawn alongshore, near the kelp beds, and there is a war between the Italian and Portuguese fishermen and the anglers to prevent their practical extermination. In March, while fishing near Long Point, J. B. Dempsey, of Cleveland, O., brought to gaff the season's record white sea bass weighing forty-seven pounds. Another good-sized fish was brought to gaff by Miss L. King, of New York city, on heavy tackle.

There are no adequate laws for the protection of the big game and food sea fishes of California, hence the market fishermen loot the sea in season and out. When a catch large enough to affect the market price is taken, it means that a ton, more or less, of fish is dumped, nets are run out from the islands a long distance, and at short intervals, and fish of all kinds are taken, especially the white sea bass. It is apparently impossible to convince the average man that the fishes of the sea can be exhausted; but off Southern California canning companies in a few years have so exhausted the sardine supply that some of them have had to go out of business.

San Clemente Island, forty miles from Los Angeles, is government land. It is the finest big game fish ground in the world, but is being looted, despite the fact that the Tuna Club hires inspectors and pays for prosecutions. A movement is on foot to have this splendid park out at sea made a fish and game or bird refuge or preserve, so that the people can enjoy it for all time.

The Santa Catalina Island is a part of Los Angeles county, and Avalon is a town of six thousand, or seven thousand in summer, the property being owned by people all over the country, while the bulk of the island is owned by a single company. These owners have done what they could to protect the fish, and the Avalon boatmen and allied interests, who have nearly two hundred thousand dollars invested, have done what they could, but the looting goes on. The fact that three kinds of tunas, the long fin, the yellow fin and the leaping tuna, spawn in the Santa Catalina Channel, and have afforded wonderful sport, has attracted the attention of Japan, that has practically looted the

islands of shellfish. They now propose to can the long-finned tuna, and a tunny fishery approximating that of the Mediterranean may be seen here in the near future. The long-finned tuna exists here in such vast numbers that it cannot be depleted, but tons can be taken. Nearly all the market fishermen in Los Angeles are aliens. The fish are taken and much of the money goes to China, Japan and Italy.

The difficulty is to make Californians understand that a sport like angling has an enormous value to the State, and that it exceeds in value the market catches. The economic value of sport to California is not less than three million dollars per annum. That is, anglers in the State and foreign anglers who come to it every year spend this amount, and at least two million dollars is spent by anglers in yachts, power launches, employes, bait, bait catchers, glass-bottom boats, rods, reels, lines, and all the articles used in fishing, transportation, railroads, hotels, etc. As a rule the general public does not appreciate the value of sport to a State. The sport had at the government Island of San Clemente has done more to attract attention to Southern California than the combined efforts of all its real estate "boomers" and boards of trade; and the reason is plain that there is the finest sea angling in the world, within twenty or thirty miles of a city of four hundred thousand inhabitants (Los Angeles); and the result is a pilgrimage of from two hundred thousand to two hundred and fifty thousand people to these localities from all over the world, yet the average deputy game warden will side with the market man against the angler from England or the East, forgetting that each angler employs a boatman who owns a boat that is valued from one thousand to four thousand dollars. The economic value of sport is a question of national importance.

The leaping tuna has been superseded as the great game fish, and the great swordfish, which attains a weight of four or five hundred pounds, has been given first place by the experts of the Tuna Club. In its play, it is more spectacular than a tarpon, but not so hard a fighter as the tuna. As an illustration, the tarpon will rarely make twenty leaps. In my experience, this is a good exhibit, but Gifford Pinchot took a swordfish that leaped fifty times before he landed it. Last season a large number were taken, and they have already been seen off San Clemente, and a good season is anticipated. Long-finned tuna have been taken all winter.

The season for anglers on the mainland beaches has been fair, and surf fish or roncador fishing from the beaches is getting better every day. Anglers have been enjoying the steelhead trout fishing at the mouth of the Ventura and San Ynez rivers, and some ten- and fifteen-pounders taken. The rainbow trout season opened April 1, and a fine season is anticipated in the San Gabriel, Rincon, Ventura, Santa Ynez, Bear Valley, Santa Ana and others.

SEÑOR X.

Why He Didn't Catch Any.

KEEPER—Do you know this water is preserved, sir?

Angler (of little experience, still awaiting a bite)—I thought there was something the matter with it!—Philadelphia Press.



Botany in a City Park

By W. G. BOWDOIN

THE second of the botanical field meetings, under the direction of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, was held at Prospect Park on Saturday, April 20. Under the leadership of J. J. Levison, M.F., B.A., arboriculturist, Brooklyn and Queens Park Department, New York city, an enthusiastic band of some forty institute members and members of the American Association for the Planting and Preservation of City Trees assembled in the early afternoon at the park entrance to study trees. It was a glorious spring day. Much progress had been made by nature during the week preceding, and the trees and shrubs of Prospect Park were all in the process of rapid development.

The first tree to attract attention was the *Cryptomeria japonica*, otherwise the Japan cedar, of which Prospect Park has fourteen examples. It is similar to the sequoia of California, although less gigantic in size. Near at hand were growing other cedars and arbor-vitæ. These can be very easily distinguished, the one from the other, by remembering that the cedars are characterized by sharp leaves, while the arbor-vitæ leaves are rounded.

A handsome ornamental tree nearby was identified as the Colorado blue spruce, now very popular with tree planters in the Northern States. A hedge of this tree may be grown so close that even a dog cannot get through. Within its range it is used both for fuel and timber. A near neighbor was the yew. Thomas Gray makes a well known reference to the yew in his wonderful Elogy. The wood of the yew is very close and heavy, fine in grain, and with lovely gradations of color. It is extensively used for archery bows, knitting needles and rolling pins. The tree forms no forests, but occurs scattered with other conifers.

An Austrian or black pine stood not far away. It resembles the Norway pine and is longer lived than the Scotch pine. From it may be derived much turpentine. This tree was the subject of scale attack that will shortly call for protective spraying.

Next in the order of observation was a European white birch. This differs from the native species in having a smoother bark. The tree is somewhat smaller than some of the white birches, but is popular for ornamental planting. In Russia the bark of this tree is used in the tanning of leather. Many parts of the tree are also used in pharmacy.

Passing the *Koel reuteria*, or varnish tree, of which Prospect Park has several examples, the party came to a Scotch elm. The leaves of this species are somewhat brighter than are the leaves of the American elm. Then came some of the maples. One of these was the silver maple. Its wood is not so hard as the sugar maple, but is like it in so far as its seeds go. These take winged forms that are sometimes called keys. They are windborne in dispersal. The wood of

this tree is much used for shoe pegs. The tree is adapted for a variety of soils and is often planted in city streets throughout the country. The sugar maples in this group are types of the trees from whence we have our maple sugar. It is made by evaporating the sap, which is procured by tapping the trees in early spring, some weeks before the buds begin to swell. About three or four gallons of sap are usually required to make a pound of sugar. Two or three pounds of sugar per tree is the average yield. When tapping is properly done, it does not seriously injure the health of the tree, although tapping in the parks is of course never done for sugar-making purposes. Wood type is made of maple wood. It is also used for making furniture, drawing instruments, butter moulds, churns, handles of tools and clothes pins.

The hemlock observed next was a tall, graceful tree. It is coniferous. Many of our picture mouldings are made of hemlock woods. The bark of hemlock enters most extensively into the tanning of the best leather. Much of the hemlock wood thus used comes from Wisconsin.

An English hawthorn that grew nearby may have been a descendant of the thorny staff of the good saint, Joseph of Arimathea, who in journeying with the Holy Grail to Glastonbury, thrust it into the ground, and it thereupon blossomed as a sign of Heaven's approval, thence we have the hawthorn tree. The English hawthorn makes the hottest wood fire known. Passing a weeping European beech, an Oriental spruce and a black birch, a European copper beach was encountered. This variety of the beech, if not first "made in Germany," certainly came to England from that country a hundred and fifty years ago, and from England here a little later. It derives its name from the fancied resemblance of its leaves to copper color.

Then came an ailanthus. This tree is common on many city streets. It is often considered very objectionable, although its common name is "The Tree of Heaven." Some one has said if it really is the tree of the Celestial regions, the other place might well be chosen by preference. The male is the objectionable tree, since its obnoxious smell arises from the odor of its pollination. The female tree has no odor.

Skirting the Long Meadow, the party had pointed out to them the red oak, planted there to replace the one said to have been cut down by General Washington, and called the Dungan oak. Then came a white mulberry similar to those growing in Trinity church yard. These trees are sometimes also called Russian mulberry. They were introduced into the western section of this country by the Russian Mennonites. The leaves of this tree are well adapted to feeding the silk worm. Next came some hardy catalpas. These trees are very quick growing. Many railroads are planning them along their rights of

way for use as railroad ties. When a catalpa is ten years old, it can be used for tie making.

Other trees met with were the sycamore, mugho pine, blue beech, larch, cypress, Douglas fir, ironwood, useful medicinally in homeopathic practice, bhotan pine, a Japanese pagoda tree, honey locust with spines, yellow locust without spines, sassafras.

Wild cherry, hackberry, dogwood, almost in flower; magnolias in full and glorious bloom, the Carolina poplar, which is extensively used in newspaper making; the Lombardy poplar, the American elm, the tulip, the Kentucky coffee-tree, one of the rarest forest trees of North America; black walnut, yellow-wood, the mockernut hickory, viburnum, paper birch, one of the few woods that burn well when green, and is used by the Indians for covering their canoes and houses, and for the making of baskets; the Camperdown elm, the African larch, the common horse chestnut, the cucumber tree, and several varieties of willow.

Some of the trees observed on this trip were scarred by woodpeckers, either to obtain insects that might have been lurking under the bark or for the purpose of storing supplies.

Because of a fungus disease, all the chestnut trees that formerly grew in Prospect Park have been eliminated.

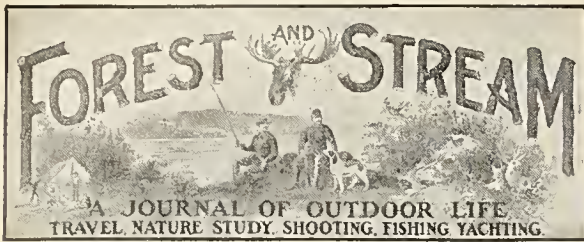
Last winter, because of unusual climatic conditions which prevailed, some 300 trees, mostly sycamores and lindens, suffered a contraction of fiber. Tree surgery was necessary to save these trees from the effects of frost. Steel rods were used in this connection, and trees that would have split apart and perished were saved by means of this comparatively new practice. In other cases also where trees are attacked by fungus growths it is often possible to save them by means of tree surgery. The fungus growth is scraped out to the necessary depth, which can be determined by experts, the excavated and scraped portions are cleaned out with corrosive sublimate, filled with cement, and the tree wounds covered with tar. Trees otherwise doomed are thus saved.

The hickory trees are now threatened by one of the *Scolytidæ* beetles which, unless its ravages can be checked, will be a very serious matter.

In the shady portions of the park have been planted many tufts of star of Bethlehem grasses. These grow where the shade is unfavorable to the growth of grass seed and are very attractive in bloom. Many thousands of rhododendrons have been planted, and when they come to bloom will be magnificent in display.

Game in the Congo.

Most of the natives of the Belgian Congo live in the most primitive way, depending upon their skill in hunting for part of their food. Elephants are killed for food and ivory, which has always been an article of exchange among themselves and with Arabs and Europeans. Leopards and other animals contribute furs and hides to native and white hunters. Scientific expeditions find here a wealth of natural history specimens. According to the new game laws, the cost of licenses for white men to hunt have been placed at \$10 for antelope and smaller animals, \$40 for buffalo, hippopotamus, and smaller animals, and \$300 for the privilege of killing two elephants.



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THE OBJECT OF THIS JOURNAL

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

—FOREST AND STREAM, Aug. 14, 1873.

THE RETURNING BIRDS.

THE enthusiastic angler, pushing his way through meadow and swamp and woodland, rambles in these early May days through scenes of beauty.

By the calendar, spring is already two months old, yet it has taken all these two months to bring into being those visible signs, which make us realize that mother earth has at last awakened from her long winter sleep.

For the most part the fields are yet sere and brown, but little patches of green here and there foretell the coming of universal verdure. Here and there the white bluets are spread so thick as almost to suggest a little skiff of snow. The purple violets scarcely show yet among the brown herbage, but in the moist woods at the borders of swamps their fragrant white cousins already bloom in abundance. Along the borders of the full brooks the golden caltha shines against a background of dark waters, while in the wet swamps bright green skunk cabbages hide the ground, and the yellow blossoms of the spice bush shine above them.

Though it is not yet time for the full beauty of flowers, it is the season of returning birds, and he who knows birds sees them now in wonderful numbers and variety. Barn swallows have returned and are building their homes beneath the eaves; bluebirds are investigating holes in the old apple trees to choose a nesting place; and as one casts his fly into a dark pool under some old bridge, a phoebe flits out almost in his face, and

a brief search will find her mud house firmly fastened to one of the beams. The hedge rows are alive with sparrows of many sorts, and of these the chewink, striking in his livery of black, white and chestnut, is especially conspicuous.

Most notable of all, beautiful for brilliancy and variety of coloring and for quick fairy-like movements, are the warblers, now just making their appearance, and for two weeks longer to be among the most interesting of our birds. Soon—after the summer residents begin to arrive, thrushes tuneful of voice, orioles, tanagers and grosbeaks gorgeous of plumage—the warblers will pass on still further to the north, and will not again be seen in all their beauty of breeding plumage for another year.

That angler will be wise who includes in his fishing kit a pair of opera glasses. To him—if he has the interest and the patience to watch them—will be revealed a series of moving pictures which will well repay inspection.

BEAVER DOMESTICATION.

A CORRESPONDENT, who owns forest land for a mile and a half on both sides of a good-sized brook suitable for a chain of small ponds, has an idea of stocking this brook with beaver colonics. He asks whether experiments of this character have been made, and by whom, and where and with what success.

Such experiments have been made and made successfully in the Adirondacks, but on lands wholly unoccupied, the beaver being protected from molestation by State law. A good many years ago the late Rutherford Stuyvesant introduced on his large preserve in New Jersey a number of beaver which did well, and spread themselves over a large extent of territory in New Jersey, and even over into Pennsylvania.

If the land intended to be stocked produces abundant suitable food, there is no reason why the beaver should not do well there; but unless the landowner is prepared to fence his land in such fashion as to hold the beaver, he cannot be sure that they will not disappear. If for any reason the beaver did not happen to like conditions on this brook, they might start off and travel considerable distances to find a location which pleased them, or, after they had increased in numbers, the young animals might migrate for the purpose of founding colonies of their own. This we conceive is precisely what was done by the New Jersey beaver from Mr. Stuyvesant's preserve.

In some places much complaint has been made against introduced beavers, because they destroy many young trees.

A territory as large as the one in question should hold many beaver, and the experiment would be one of great interest.

It is conceivable that after a time the animals might be handled to commercial advantage, though up to the present day, so far as we have been able to learn, the commercial breeding of fur remains wholly in the experimental stage.

THE Norristown Fish and Game Association, a strong factor in the field of fish and game protection in Pennsylvania, will urge the State Sportsmen's Association, at its convention in June, to endorse the movement to secure a resident license system and to bring about a change in the State constitution to the end that the pro-

ceeds from the sale of licenses may be devoted exclusively to game and fish propagation and protection.

OUTDOOR STORIES.

OLD readers of FOREST AND STREAM will doubtless be pleased to learn that one of the old-time contributors to these columns will be heard from shortly. This is J. A. L. Waddell, who took a few weeks' time from his busy life to seek rest last winter, and who has written his experiences in "Sport in Florida."

The lure of the North Woods has proved too strong to be resisted by Robert E. Pinkerton, who entertained our readers with "Mulligan" and "Two Ways," and he is returning to the woods, accompanied, as always, by Mrs. Pinkerton. While in town, however, he prepared for us an article on canoe trips in the smaller Northern waters, and this will appear in due time under the title, "The Land of Pierre de la Verendrye."

L. Lodian, who has poked about many curious and interesting corners of the world, arctic and tropic, has prepared a paper on "Some Camping-out Foods" in which outdoor people will find many useful suggestions.

"Trapping in the Santa Ritas," by Minnie R. Stevens, relates to the higher parts of New Mexico.

"From Eastern City to Western Forest" is a series of short articles by S. Edward Paschall that are filled with human interest.

John Ehrens will write of an Adirondack canoe cruise—the sort of little journey that is available to New Yorkers who cannot go far away on their vacations—and one which several of Mr. Ehrens' friends have taken at different times.

Other papers that will appear from time to time have been written for us by J. Lippincott Foster, Walter B. Sheppard, Frank C. Pellett, William Perry Brown, Robert S. Lemmon, Dr. Moody, W. R. Gilbert, George A. Irwin, Horace W. Stokes, H. G. Schaupp, O. W. Smith, Mark Robinson, and many others.

And although our good friends tell us that the two special numbers that we have already issued this year have pleased them, we have still another one to add to the series. It will take the place of one of the regular June issues.

FORESTRY is a subject in which the Chinese evince no interest, as there are no forests in that country. The Great Plain, on which Tientsin is located, never had forests, being entirely of delta formation, and the mountainous regions to the north and west were denuded of their forests centuries ago. The surface of these mountains has been washed away, and to reforest them would be a matter of great difficulty.

Consul-General Samuel S. Knabenshue, of Tientsin, says that a British corporation engaged in mining and shipping has a concession for coal mining in the Kaiping district, about eighty miles northwest of Tientsin. The surface of the region is broken by hills 50 to 200 feet high, which are absolutely bare of trees, and the company has begun the work of afforestation. It already has 1,000,000 young trees growing, chiefly acacia, and is preparing to establish a nursery for them on an extensive scale. There are no government forestry officials, schools of forestry or horticulture, magazines devoted to these subjects, or associations of foresters, nurserymen, seedmen, etc.; in China.



YACHTING

Ticks from the Ship's Clock.

At the last meeting of the Long Island Yacht Racing Association, William Hallock was appointed measurer for the association. Mr. Hallock is measurer for the New York Y. C., Larchmont and American, and his appointment to L. I. Y. R. A. is in line with the plan adopted by the Boston Y. R. A. of having one measurer for all clubs. A note has been sent each of the local clubs asking that Mr. Hallock be made their official measurer.

Work is being rushed on the raised deck cruiser that is being built at the yards of Julius Petersen, Nyack, N. Y., for Mr. H. E. Nichols, of Aquada de Pasajeros, Cuba. This cruiser will be 35 feet long, 9 feet beam and will draw 3 feet of water. It is a splendidly finished boat and has been designed to be most seaworthy. The motive power is furnished by a 20-horsepower Standard motor. The cabin is finished in white enamel with mahogany trim, and there are sleeping accommodations for four. The galley is large and light and the boat also carries a 150-gallon gasoline tank and an 80-gallon water tank.

Nearing completion also at Petersen's is a cruiser for Mr. John Bonney, of New York city. This boat is 31 feet long, 8 feet 8 inches beam, and will draw only 28 to 30 inches. It is equipped with a 12-horsepower Doman motor and has a big roomy cockpit aft. All interior bulkheads, lockers, etc., are of cypress, and lockers have been built under the cockpit seats aft, and the fuel tank is also under the aft deck. Two Koven gasoline tanks of 20 gallons' capacity each will be carried on each side of the cockpit under the seats. A special feature of this boat will be the installation of two steering wheels, one on the cabin bulkhead and one inside of the cockpit combing, the owner evidently having an eye to comfort. Mahogany trim is used throughout the cabin.

The French have great faith in the challenger being built in France for the British International trophy, which is to be raced for in American waters this summer. The boat is being built by Despujols-Tellier for M. Dubonnet, a resident of France. This boat will be driven by two twelve-cylinder Panhard motors, each motor developing 600 horsepower. The engines will drive twin screws.

The Titanic was a British ship, built by a British corporation and owned by a British corporation. She ranked as an auxiliary cruiser in the British navy. Her officers were all British subjects and were in the naval reserve. She flew the British flag, she was subject only to British law, and at the time of the wreck, she was in British territory.

J. Stewart Blackton took a trial spin up the Hudson last Sunday in his new Reliance, and after landing, said he had made better than 40 miles an hour over part of the course.

As they reverse the English system of reading, the Chinese reverse the order of life saving. In case of disaster at sea or in fire, the men are saved first, then the children and last the women, the Chinese theory being that the men are most valuable to the State, that children will grow up to usefulness and that widows are destitute and a care to the community.

The name decided on for the Chicago Y. C. Class P boat, being built for the International races on the Great Lakes, is Michikagou, the Indian name for Chicago. Her owners have already issued a challenge to the Atlantic Y. C. for a race for the Manhasset Bay challenge cup,

the only condition being that the race be sailed before July 1.

Commodore Douglass, Boston Y. C., has appointed Charles W. Cole fleet captain and Samuel Crowell fleet surgeon. The Boston Y. C. cruise will start July 20.

The 65-footer Winsome sold by Senator H. F. Lippitt to E. T. Hall, of New York, will have for a skipper this year Edward Willis, who sailed Kestrel, Mimosa II, and Altair in former years. Chris Christiansen will be skipper of Cornelius Vanderbilt's Aurora.

Philadelphia Y. C.

PREPARATIONS are being made for the opening event of the season at the Philadelphia Y. C., the annual flag day, which will be held on Saturday, May 18. The exercises will begin with "dress ship" at three o'clock in the afternoon, which will be followed by the salute to the commodore, the firing to be in order of seniority. From 3:30 to 5:00 there will be a series of receptions aboard the yachts at anchorage. After a collation, served at the club house, there will be dancing until ten o'clock.

The spring cruise will be held on Chesapeake Bay, beginning on the morning of May 30. The fleet will rendezvous off Ford's Landing, on the Elk River, and runs will be arranged from day to day.

The race committee of the club is: John C. McAvoy, Chairman; Thomas W. Boyd and Otto R. Heiligman; Fleet Captain, John L. Bromley, M.D.

Demarest Lloyd Buys Nancy II.

HENRY A. MORSS, of the Eastern Y. C., has chartered the 68-foot schooner Muriel, owned by Charles Smithers, of New York.

Demarest Lloyd has bought the 68-foot schooner Nancy II, from Frederic Gallatin, of New York.

The fitting out of W. S. Eaton's 65-foot schooner Taormina and Commodore Alfred Douglass' 60-foot schooner Shyessa IV, is progressing rapidly.

This indicates that the local waters will see the most interesting big schooner racing of the year. It means that in point of popular interest the New York Y. C. cruise will be overshadowed by that of the Eastern Y. C., where these schooners will come together for the first time.

A Quarter of a Century Ago.

THE death of "Ned" Brandt, the well-known yachting editor, recently recalls a pleasant trip made by the writer in company with him and the late Roland Coffin, of the New York World, one of the ablest reporters of yacht races of that period, says the Marine Journal. It was on board the guests' boat Cygnus on the occasion of the third annual regatta of the American Y. C., whose headquarters were at Rye, N. Y. The start was made off Larchmont and the finish was to be New London. There were entered in the first class two steam yachts, viz.: the Atalanta, owned by Jay Gould, and Yosemite, owned by W. E. Connor. Atalanta won handsomely, conned by the late Capt. John W. Shackford. The writer was the guest of the late John W. Handren with Commodore Chas. W. Loring, U. S. N., and Herman Winter. "Ned" Brandt and Capt. Coffin were the guests of the club representing the Herald and World, respectively. The latter, although bred a sailor, had mastered stenography and through that was able to report the least detail of a race, making his report especially interesting.

An incident in connection with this race will

never be forgotten by the writer in consequence of what occurred that evening. The club and its guests were invited to a dance at the Pequot House, New London. Not being much of a dancer and courting quiet after a rather boisterous day with congenial friends on board the Cygnus, I happened to remember that ex-President Chester A. Arthur, then a confirmed invalid, was stopping at one of the Pequot cottages. I had known Gen. Arthur when he was collector of this port and I had also met him at that memorable convention in Chicago that nominated him for vice-president and of which I was an alternate delegate from Louisiana. Gen. James A. Garfield, it will be remembered, was the nominee for President.

I believe that ex-President Arthur would be pleased to meet me, so I ventured to call. I was politely ushered into his presence by his sister, Mrs. McElroy, but was not prepared for such a change in his condition, as the last time I met him at the White House he was in splendid form, stalwart in stature, perfect in figure, handsome of face and so genial in manner that one was filled with admiration of the man while in his presence. Alas! this magnificent specimen of a man was a mental and physical wreck. He recognized me at first, but very soon lapsed into a state of absent-mindedness that caused me to realize that Chester A. Arthur as I knew him before did not exist. It was a sad sight and one from which I withdrew as soon as I could consistently. He died that fall of Bright's disease.

The American Y. C. was disbanded soon after Jay Gould, one of its active organizers, began to fail in health and thereby lost his interest in yachting. The annual cruise referred to was more enjoyable than some I have attended, as it was free from snobbishness; guests were considered the equal of the club's officers and members and were treated as such. Groups of exclusive persons often met on such occasions those who cause the atmosphere even to become tainted with class and thereby make a sunshiny day cloudy were noticeably absent, in fact were seldom seen in the American's club house, as its members were composed of prosperous business men who attended to it and had made their mark as such.

Club Elections.

The Casco Y. C. members have elected the following officers: Commodore, H. W. Noyes; Vice-Commodore, C. E. Brainerd; Secretary, P. C. Bibber; Treasurer, W. H. Soule; House Committee—C. T. Dillingham, J. P. Merrill and F. S. Soule; Membership Committee, Stephen Mitchell, George L. Small, E. A. Runnels.

The Kalkaska Y. C., of Torch Lake, Mich., has elected the following officers: Commodore, James Greace; Vice-Commodore, Amos C. Beebe; Rear-Commodore, Josh L. Boyd; Secretary, P. W. Pearsall; Treasurer, E. Goodwin; Fleet Captain, B. McDermant; Fleet Surgeon, E. B. Babcock, M.D.; Judge Advocate, E. C. Smith; Trustees—William E. Chaney, George F. Bow and William Lewis. The annual regatta and club cruise will be held the last week in August.

Motor Boating

Confusion over Motor Boat Rules.

THE failure of the members of the executive council of the American Power Boat Association to respond to Secretary Whitaker's call for a meeting on April 23 to clear up the uncertainties regarding rating rules has left the sport of motor boat racing in a condition that is very unsatisfactory to men who are interested in racing, says the New York Times. "There are more racing boats under construction at present than there has ever been at this season of the year," says one well known racing man, "and the motor builders have all the work they

can attend to in furnishing them with motor machinery. Several boat building concerns are turning out 20-foot craft, guaranteed to travel at a speed of 35 miles an hour, and as some of them have demonstrated with their initial products, that the boats can go the pace, there is no lack of buyers. Now the racing men are inquiring as to rating rules, racing conditions, etc., and there is no definite answer from any source. Everybody is in doubt as to whether the many changes in the rules, adopted at the annual meeting of the American Power Boat Association two months ago, are to be brought into play or not. No copies of these changes have been distributed, although Memorial Day, the day usually regarded as that of the opening of the racing season, is less than five weeks away.

"Another matter that is breeding discontent among racing men is the lack of information as to racing events. Very few clubs have made any announcements regarding races, many of them having delayed because of the confusion to racing rules, while others have not as yet begun to consider the season's program. Racing men point out that in the field of sailing races the date and place of every event to be held by every yacht club on Long Island Sound, Gravesend Bay, and near-by waters has been known for more than a month. They say that motor boat racing is a sport that is as important as yacht racing; that the clubs interested in it should get together and establish a system of arranging dates, and that schedules of fixtures should be available early in the season.

"Of course, any club that is interested in motor boat racing may make its own rules, and hold races under them, but the clubs are averse to individual action of this sort. Therefore, they have been waiting for the laws to be handed down to them. Likewise any club may hold a race on any day that it may select, but many of them are afraid that if they fix upon dates other events of perhaps greater importance, not as yet announced, will fall upon the same date, to the great embarrassment of the club of secondary importance or of the club announcing races of the lesser interest. The dates of the National Carnival, the most important motor boat racing event of New York waters, are still undetermined. Heretofore the carnival races have been held in September, but at present there is under discussion a plan of changing the dates to the early part of July. And a consequence of all this is, that with many more high speed racing boats afloat and under construction than ever before, and with a higher degree of enthusiasm among racing men, the outlook for a successful and interesting racing season is not reassuring.

"The Motor Boat Club of America has shown a disposition heretofore to confine its activities to the National Carnival and the international contest for the Harmsworth cup. The Larchmont Y. C. will stand for about one race for high speed boats and one for cruisers in the course of a season. The Atlantic Y. C. shows little, if any, more interest in the sport. The National Y. C. last year held one long-distance race for cruisers, and held itself ready to give races for speed boats, but made no great effort to round up the racers. The Manhasset Bay Y. C. held one race for fast boats last year. It should be remembered, however, that all these, excepting the first named, are yacht clubs, and interested primarily in sailing. The clubs on the Hudson River are much more interested in cruising and long-distance races than in contests for high speed boats. But for all that, the first club of all those mentioned, that will arrange and widely announce an extensive series of races for 1912, and will arrange racing conditions that are acceptable to boat owners, and will carefully and skillfully manage its contests, will take a long step toward a prestige in motor boat racing similar to that enjoyed by the Larchmont Y. C. in respect to sailing contests."

Great Lakes Power Boat League.

THE third annual regatta of the Great Lakes Power Boat League will be held under the auspices of the Royal Hamilton Y. C., Hamilton, Ont., Aug. 8, 9 and 10.

Aug. 8—2 P. M.: Five mile race for boats with two cylinders or less—three prizes. 3 P. M.: Two-mile race, free for all—three prizes. 4:30 P. M.: Ten-mile handicap race—three prizes. 5:30 P. M.: Aquaplane demonstrations.

Aug. 9—11 A. M.: Forty-foot class, 20 miles—three prizes. 2 P. M.: Twenty-six foot class, 20 miles—three prizes. 3:30 P. M.: Twenty-foot class, 20 miles—three prizes. 5 P. M.: Forty-foot displacement, 20 miles—three prizes.

Aug. 10—10 A. M.: Cruisers, 14 miles, Hamilton to Bronte and return—three prizes. 11 A. M.: Thirty-two foot class, 20 miles—three prizes. 2:30 P. M.: Annual International motor boat handicap race, open to any boat of 15 miles or over, 20 miles—four prizes. 4:30 P. M.: Great Lakes Power Boat League championship, 25 miles.

Course, reliability cruise contest of 1912, Commodore Wm. E. Scripps' trophy, as finally revised by the course committee at Hamilton, Canada, April 13, 1912:

Port.	Arrive.	Leave.
Detroit .....	.....	July 30, 9 A.M.
Toledo	July 30, 4 P.M.	..... July 31, 4 A.M.
Rocky River	July 31, 6 P.M.	..... Aug. 1, 4 A.M.
Erie	Aug. 1, 4 P.M.	..... Aug. 2, 6 A.M.
Buffalo	Aug. 2, 6 P.M.	..... Aug. 3, 6 A.M.
Dalhousie	Aug. 3, 6 P.M.	..... Aug. 4, 6 A.M.
Charlotte	Aug. 4, 4 P.M.	..... Aug. 5, 8 P.M.
Niagara	Aug. 5, 5 P.M.	..... Aug. 6, 12 P.M.
Toronto	Aug. 6, 5 P.M.	..... Aug. 7, 1 P.M.
Hamilton	Aug. 7, 5 P.M.	.....

Hydro-Aeroplane vs. Motor Boat.

THE speed boat entries for the hydro-aeroplane versus motor boat race to be held on Saturday, May 4, under the auspices of the Aero Club of America, include five of the fastest 20-foot boats in the world. Each of the boats is credited with better than thirty miles per hour. They are:

Vita, Jr., owned by Commodore J. Stuart Blackton, of the Atlantic Y. C. She has just returned from Southern waters, where she won first place in 20 and 26-foot classes at both St. Augustine and Jacksonville regattas.

Baby Reliance, a new 20-foot speed marvel, is also owned by Commodore Blackton.

The Bug, Albert E. Smiths' famous little hydro-plane.

A new 20-foot Elco plane, owned by Commodore Aug. Hecksher.

The Cricket, a new 20-foot Reliance monoplane, owned by J. B. Wadsworth.

There is no limit to either the length or horsepower. The race will be 10 miles, starting at the Colonial Y. C., from there to the Columbia Y. C. and back, twice around the course.

There will be two prizes for this race, to be known as the Motor Boat Club of America trophies; the first prize, sterling silver valued at \$200; the second prize, sterling silver valued at \$100. The first and second contests to finish, whether hydroplanes or motor boats, will be awarded these trophies.

New York M. B. C.

A LONG and interesting season is scheduled for the New York Motor Boat Club by Commodore Selden. The opening day is May 26; closing day Sept. 29. The big card is the Albany race, a distance of 235 miles. This will start June 29, and will be open for cruisers and open boats with measurements based upon the American power boat rules of 1911, except that a cruiser's rating must not exceed ten times the square root of her load waterline. This is the longest motor boat race held in eastern waters. There are no restrictions as to crew except that the owner must be aboard and no professional pilots allowed. The race will start at 10 A. M., June 29, which will bring the boats up in the

worst part of the river at night in order to test the navigating ability of the contestants.

On Decoration Day there will be a speed boat relay race to Albany under the auspices of the Hudson River Yacht Racing Association. This is an interesting feature in motor boating.

The annual handicap race to Tarrytown Light and return, 32 nautical miles, is scheduled for June 16. This is for cruisers and open boats and is open to members of clubs enrolled in the Hudson River Association.

July 4 will be the carnival at Tappan Zee (Hudson River Yachting Association). July 20 and 21, annual cruise of the members of the Hudson River Yachting Association to Poughkeepsie.

Aug. 31, annual regatta of the Hudson River Yachting Association, to be held at New York Motor Boat Club, Hudson River and 147th street, which will continue over Labor Day, when the annual championship race will be run.

Sept. 29, annual handicap race to Rockland Light and return, 40 nautical miles; open to all members of the Hudson River Yachting Association.

At the July 4 races at Tappan Zee and all subsequent races the new rules of the Hudson River Yacht Racing Association will be used instead of the American power boat rules.

Canoeing

A. C. A. Membership.

NEW MEMBERS PROPOSED.

Western Division.—Francis Richard Roberts, 2912 Prairie avenue, Chicago, Ill., by Wm. Zellweger.

NEW MEMBERS ELECTED.

Western Division.—6405, S. F. Durga, De Kalb, Ill.; 6406, Elmer D. Becker, 1439 Winona avenue, Chicago, Ill.; 6407, Harold G. Sperling, Title & Trust Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

MEMBER DECEASED.

Northern Division.—1691, H. Markland Molson, Montreal, Que., Can. Mr. Molson was very active in the early days of the Northern Division; was vice-commodore of that Division, and has always kept up his membership, although not very active in A. C. A. affairs in recent years. He was a member of the Lachine C. C. Mr. Molson is reported as one of those who went down, April 14, 1912, with the ill-fated steamship Titanic.

HE DID NOT KNOW.

A WELL-KNOWN Irish angler-naturalist is in trouble. You see, he is an authority on trout, trout fishing, trout preserving, trout complaints and trout diseases, with other things trouty. The other day, says the Shooting Times, somebody sent him as fine a bull trout as ever he, or anybody else, set eyes on. The trout was duly received, duly admired, duly cooked and duly eaten. It was voted very good, too. But our friend is upset somewhat concerning a letter he has just received from the gentleman who sent him the trout. The letter read as follows:

"Dear Sir—I sent you a few days ago a large brown trout; will you kindly oblige by having same examined and analyzed, and let me know soon as possible what it died from."

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TRAP SHOOTING



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

Fixtures.

REGISTERED TOURNAMENTS.

- May 4.—Bethel, Conn.—Western Connecticut T. S. L. tournament, under the auspices of the Bethel G. C. C. K. Bailey, Sec'y.
- May 7.—Pittsburgh, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania Trapshooters' League tournament, under auspices of the Herron Hill G. C. Thos. D. Bell, Sec'y.
- May 7-8.—Vicksburg (Miss.) G. C. J. J. Bradford, Sec'y.
- May 7-8.—Des Moines, Ia.—Hyperion G. C. W. E. Moyer, Mgr.
- May 7-8.—Columbus (Neb.) G. C. G. A. Schroeder, Sec'y.
- May 8-9.—Camden (Ark.) G. C. J. P. Wright, Mgr.
- May 8-9.—Columbus (O.) G. C. Lon Fisher, Sec'y.
- May 9.—Riverside, Ill.—National G. C. C. W. May, Pres.
- May 9.—Vergas (Minn.) R. and G. C. C. Scharf, Sec'y.
- May 9-10.—Charlotte, N. C.—Mecklenburg County G. C. E. P. Coles, Sec'y.
- May 9-10.—David City (Neb.) G. C. E. D. Taylor, Sec'y.
- May 14-15.—Adel, Ia.—Adel G. C. C. F. Clarke, Sec'y.
- May 14-16.—Columbus, Ga.—The Interstate Association's seventh Southern Handicap tournament, under the auspices of the Columbus G. C.; \$1,000 added money. The winner of first place in the Southern Handicap is guaranteed \$250 in cash and a trophy. Elmer E. Shaner, Sec'y-Treas., Pittsburgh, Pa.
- May 15.—Mt. Holly (N. J.) G. C. A. J. Dellette, Sec'y.
- May 15.—Spring Valley (Minn.) G. C. J. M. Carey, Sec.
- May 15-16.—Fairmont, W. Va.—West Virginia State tournament, under the auspices of the Fairmont G. C. Ed. H. Taylor, Sec'y.
- May 15-17.—Peoria, Ill.—Illinois State tournament, under the auspices of the Illinois State S. A. Robert Scholes, Sec'y.
- May 16.—Scranton (Pa.) R. & G. C. M. F. Bohn, Sec'y.
- May 17.—Nevada (Ia.) G. C. E. W. Scott, Sec'y.
- May 17.—Pottsville (Pa.) G. & F. P. A. Elvin I. Elliott, Sec'y.
- May 18.—Phillipsburg, N. J. Alert G. C. Edw. F. Markley, Pres.
- May 20-21.—Iowa City (Ia.) G. C. C. Bothell, Sec'y.
- May 21.—Milton Junction (Wis.) G. C. W. H. Smith, Sec'y.
- May 21-23.—Waco, Tex.—Texas State tournament, under the auspices of the Waco G. C. E. S. Forsgard, Mgr.
- May 21-24.—Sunbury, Pa.—Pennsylvania State tournament, under the auspices of the Sunbury-Selinsgrove G. C. J. W. Schoffstall, Sec'y.
- May 21-24.—Walla Walla, Wash.—Sportsmen's Association of the Northwest tournament, under the auspices of the Walla Walla G. C. P. P. Morrow, Pres.
- May 22.—Galion (O.) G. C. C. C. Mandeville, Sec'y.
- May 23.—Mt. Morris (Ill.) G. C. H. W. Cushing, Sec'y.
- May 23.—Portage (Wis.) G. C. J. Raup, Sec'y.
- May 23-24.—Waterloo (Ia.) G. C. J. F. Libby, Sec'y.
- May 23-24.—Lexington, Ky.—Kentucky State tournament, under the auspices of the Fayette G. C. F. C. Bell, Sec'y.
- May 23-24.—Delta (Colo.) G. C. R. A. King, Pres.
- May 24.—Stratford, Can.—Pastime G. C. Wm. Boles, Sec.
- May 24.—Norwich, N. Y.—Chenango County G. C. E. D. Borden, Act. Sec'y.
- May 25.—New Haven, Conn.—Western Connecticut T. S. League tournament, under the auspices of the New Haven G. C. Wm. F. Alcorn, Sec'y.
- May 27-30.—Salt Lake City, Utah.—Utah State tournament, under the auspices of the Salt Lake G. C. E. J. Miller, Sec'y.
- May 28.—Albia, Ia.—Monroe County F. & G. P. A. T. B. Perry, Jr., Sec'y.
- May 28-29.—Benton (Ill.) G. C. W. H. Foulk, Sec'y.
- May 28-30.—Omaha, Neb.—Nebraska State tournament, under the auspices of the Omaha G. C. F. T. Lovering, Sec'y.
- May 29-30.—Greensboro (Ala.) G. C. A. Lawson, Sec'y.
- May 29-30.—Wilmington, Del.—Delaware State tournament under the auspices of the Du Pont G. C. T. E. Doremus, Sec'y.
- May 30.—Cleveland (O.) G. C. F. H. Wallace, Sec'y.
- May 30.—Buffalo (N. Y.) Audubon Club. B. V. Covert, Pres.
- May 30.—Watertown (Wis.) G. C. B. H. Reick, Sec'y.
- May 30-31.—Sikeston (Mo.) G. C. W. H. Tanner, Sec'y.
- June 1.—Royersford (Pa.) G. C. F. A. Anderson, Sec'y.
- June 1.—Bunker Hill (Ill.) G. C. W. Fahrenkrog, Sec'y.
- June 3-6.—Haines Landing, Me.—Maine State tournament, under the auspices of the Mooselucmagentic G. C. R. L. Spotts, Pres.
- June 4.—Pillow (Pa.) G. C. J. A. Bingaman, Sec'y.
- June 4-6.—Mexico, Mo.—Fifth annual State tournament of the Missouri State Trapshooters' Association, under the auspices of the Audrain Country Gun Club, of Farber, Mo. Russell Glynn, Sec'y.
- June 4-7.—Dayton, O.—Ohio State tournament, under the auspices of the N. C. R. G. C. W. F. MacCandless, Sec'y.
- June 5.—Janesville (Wis.) G. C. L. L. Nickerson, Sec'y.
- June 5-6.—Aurelia (Ia.) G. C. Frank R. Welch, Sec'y.
- June 5-6.—Jacksonville (Ill.) G. C. J. A. Groves, Sec'y.
- June 5-7.—Webster, S. D.—South Dakota State tournament, under the auspices of the Webster G. C. John Sherbino, Sec'y.
- June 5-7.—Warm Springs, Ga.—Merriwether G. C. T. B. Slade, Mgr.
- June 6.—Wilber (Neb.) G. C. H. F. Magnusson, Mgr.
- June 6.—Coffeyville, Kans.—Forest Park G. C. Frank L. Ruthrauff, Sec'y.

- June 6-8.—Newark, N. J.—New Jersey State Sportsmen's Association tournament. Chas. T. Day, Sec'y.
- June 8.—Conde (S. D.) G. C. A. E. McMillan, Sec'y.
- June 8.—Utica, N. Y.—Genesee G. C. E. J. Loughlin, Sec'y.
- June 8.—Beaver Dam, Wis.—Recreation G. C. L. H. Zimmerman, Sec'y.
- June 8-9.—Brainerd, Minn.—Riverside G. C. H. L. Paine, Sec'y.
- June 10.—Ft. Wayne (Ind.) G. C. W. H. Scherer, Sec'y.
- June 10-11.—New Madrid (Mo.) G. C. D. R. Hunter, Sec'y.
- June 11-13.—Syracuse, N. Y.—New York State tournament, under the auspices of the New York State Sportsmen's Association. L. H. Schortemeier, Sec'y-Treas., 201 Pearl street, New York.

- June 11.—Washington, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania Trapshooters' League tournament, under the auspices of the Washington G. C. C. W. Peterson, Sec'y.
- June 11-13.—Sioux City, Ia.—Soo Gun Club. W. F. Duncan, Sec'y.
- June 12.—Brodhead (Wis.) G. C. J. B. Pierce, Sec'y.
- June 12-13.—Pine Bluff (Ark.) G. C. E. J. Voss, Sec'y.
- June 12-14.—Hickman (Ky.) G. C. S. L. Dodds, Pres.
- June 13-14.—Indianapolis (Ind.) G. C. J. C. Dixon, Sec'y.
- June 15.—Allentown, Pa.—Lehigh Valley S. A. Allen Heil, Sec'y.
- June 17-19.—Salida, Colo.—Colorado, New Mexico and Wyoming State tournament, under the auspices of the Salida G. C. W. G. Myers, Sec'y.
- June 18-19.—Barre, Vt.—Vermont State tournament, under the auspices of Barre G. C. J. M. Barclay, Pres.
- June 18-19.—Boise, Idaho.—Idaho State tournament, under the auspices of the Boise G. C. W. C. Tatro, Pres.
- June 18-21.—Springfield, Ill.—The Interstate Association's thirteenth Grand American Handicap tournament, on the grounds of the Illinois Gun Club; \$1,500 added money. The winner of first place in the G. A. H. guaranteed \$1,000 in cash and a trophy. Elmer E. Shaner, Sec'y-Treas., Pittsburgh, Pa.
- June 19-20.—Idabel (Okla.) G. C. F. C. Butler, Sec'y.

KANSAS, MISSISSIPPI AND NEBRASKA GO



Kansas State Championship is won by Harry Whitney, scoring 47 ex 50 against a field of 60 shooters, with a *Remington-UMC* Pump Gun and Nitro Club Steel Lined Shells.

Mississippi State Championship is won by V. W. Johnson, scoring 95 ex 100 with a *Remington-UMC* Autoloading Shotgun and Arrow Steel Lined Shells.

E. R. Alexander, shooting Arrow Steel Lined Shells, wins the High General Amateur Average.

At the Omaha Gun Club Shoot. B. A. Dixon wins the First Amateur Average, scoring 558 ex 600, shooting Arrow Steel Lined Shells.

Tom A. Marshall and Ed. O'Brien tie for First Professional Average at 577 ex 600, shooting Arrow Steel Lined Shells.

Remington-UMC—the perfect shooting combination

REMINGTON ARMS — UNION METALLIC CARTRIDGE CO.
299 Broadway - - - - - New York City

June 22.—Long Hill, Conn.—Western Connecticut T. S. L. tournament, under the auspices of the Hillside G. C. Homer F. Sherman, Sec'y.

June 22.—Newmanstown (Pa.) G. C. F. S. Rader, Sec'y.

June 23-24.—St. Louis, Mo.—Blue Wing G. C. H. F. Grundman, Sec'y.

June 25-26.—Du Bois (Pa.) G. C. E. W. Kelly, Sec'y.

June 25-28.—Eugene, Ore.—Pacific Indians. F. C. Riehl, Sec'y.

June 26.—Worcester (Mass.) Sportsmen's Club. Jay Clark, Jr., Sec'y.

June 26-27.—Freehold (N. J.) G. C. M. W. Conover, Sec.

June 27.—Hicksville (O.) G. C. W. B. Bricker, Pres.

June 27-28.—Spencer (Ia.) G. C. G. O. Round, Sec'y.

June 28.—Toledo, O.—West Toledo G. C. Geo. Volk, Sec'y.

June 29-30.—New Athens, Ill.—Egyptian G. C. Jac. H. Koch, Sec'y.

July 2-3.—Milan (Mo.) G. C. N. A. Mewmaw, Pres.

July 3.—Catasauqua, Pa.—Bryden G. C. E. C. Jones, Sec.

July 4.—Syracuse, N. Y.—Hunters' Club of Onondaga County. Chas. H. Stannard, Sec'y.

July 4-5.—Marshall (Mo.) G. C. E. W. Brown, Sec'y.

July 5-6.—Beverly, Mass.—Massachusetts State tournament, under the auspices of the Massachusetts State T. S. A. F. E. H. Sheldon, Sec'y.

July 6.—Nicholson (Pa.) R. and G. C. L. A. Wright, Sec'y.

July 6-7.—Swansea (Ill.) Country Club. W. C. Butts, Sec'y.

July 9-11.—Fort Dodge, Ia.—Iowa State tournament, under the auspices of the Fort Dodge G. C. Jos. Kautzky, Mgr.

July 9-11.—Little Rock, Ark.—Arkansas State tournament, under the auspices of the Little Rock G. C. Geo. W. Clements, Mgr.

July 9-11.—Bradford, Pa.—The Interstate Association's seventh Eastern Handicap tournament, under the auspices of the Bradford G. C.; \$1,000 added money. The winner of first place in the Eastern Handicap is guaranteed \$250 in cash and a trophy. Elmer E. Shaner, Sec'y-Treas., Pittsburgh, Pa.

July 11.—Marion (O.) G. C. D. A. Orr, Sec'y.

July 11-12.—Warren (Minn.) G. C. D. Farrell, Pres.

July 14-15.—Fargo, N. D.—North Dakota State tournament, under the auspices of the Gate City G. C. Albert E. Rose, Sec'y.

July 16.—Butler, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania Traps shooters' League tournament, under the auspices of the Butler R. and G. C. S. G. Purvis, Sec'y.

July 16-17.—Davenport, Ia.—Cumberland G. C. Harry Martens, Sec'y.

July 17.—Tomah (Wis.) Rod and Gun Club. F. L. Fieting, Sec'y.

July 17.—Jersey Shore (Pa.) G. C. H. Meyers, Sec'y.

July 17-18.—Wilmington, N. C.—North Carolina State tournament, under auspices of New Hanover G. C. J. H. Dreher, Sec'y.

July 17-18.—Peoria (Ill.) G. C. C. L. Portman, Sec'y.

July 17-18.—Sea Girt, N. J.—New Jersey State R. A. G. G.

July 17-18.—Seattle (Wash.) T. S. A. A. L. Hall, Sec'y.

July 18.—Lorain (O.) G. C. J. P. Traxler, Sec'y.

July 18.—S. Madison, Wis.—Triangle G. C. H. G. Waterman, Sec'y.

July 18.—Altoona, Pa.—Central Pennsylvania T. S. L. tournament, under the auspices of the Blair County Road Drivers' Association. Jack Waltz, Sec'y.

July 20.—Danbury, Conn.—Western Connecticut Traps shooters' League tournament, under the auspices of the Pahquoque G. C. E. H. Bailey, Sec'y.

July 21-22.—Bellingham (Wash.) G. C. O. H. Joy, Sec.

July 22-23.—Crookston (Minn.) G. C. W. E. Rowe, Pres.

July 22-24.—Paragould (Ark.) G. C. C. W. Stedman, Sec'y.

July 24.—Milton (Pa.) Rod and Gun Club. S. H. Kock, Sec'y.

July 24-25.—Redfield (S. D.) Gun Club. Chas. E. Stutenroth, Sec'y.

July 24-25.—Mason City, Ia.—Cerro Gordo G. C. H. B. Madsen, Sec'y.

July 25-26.—Warroad, Minn.—Minnesota State tournament, under the auspices of the Minnesota State Sportsmen's Association. Peter Alldrin, Sec'y.

July 26.—Huntington (W. Va.) G. C. A. C. Martin, Sec.

July 29.—Baudette (Minn.) G. C. A. M. Hoover, Sec'y.

July 30.—Spooner (Minn.) G. C. M. D. Weeks, Sec'y.

July 30-31.—Portsmouth (O.) G. C. J. E. Nutt, Mgr.

July 31.—Marion (Ia.) G. C. A. C. Maxwell, Sec'y.

Aug. 1.—Plattsville (Wis.) G. C. F. J. Bridges, Sec'y.

Aug. 3-4.—Green Bay, Wis.—Wisconsin State tournament, under the auspices of the Green Bay Game and Gun Club. R. E. St. John, Sec'y.

Aug. 6.—Belle Vernon, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania Traps shooters' League tournament, under the auspices of the Belle Vernon G. C. B. F. Daugherty, Sec'y.

Aug. 6.—Durant (Ia.) G. C. Hugo Boldt, Sec'y.

Aug. 6-7.—Alabama State tournament, under the auspices of the Birmingham (Ala.) Gun Club. O. L. Garl, Sec'y.

Aug. 6-7.—Wilson, (N. C.) Gun Club. Jas. D. Barnes, Sec'y.

Aug. 6-7.—Lock Haven (Pa.) G. C. C. A. Jobson, Sec'y.

Aug. 7.—Madrid (N. Y.) G. C. J. E. Thompson, Pres.

Aug. 7-8.—Lindsay (Okla.) G. C. Robt. May, Sec'y.

Aug. 7-8.—Springfield, Ill.—Illinois G. C. J. R. Leib, C. A. McDermand, Pres.

Aug. 7-8.—Blue Ribbon (Kan.) Gun Club. J. F. Caldwell, Sec'y.

Aug. 7-8.—Concordia, Kans.—Blue Ribbon Gun Club. J. F. Caldwell, Sec'y.

Aug. 8.—Livermore (Ia.) G. C. J. H. Zigrang, Sec'y.

Aug. 8.—Berwick (Pa.) R. and G. C. W. I. Shrader, Sec'y.

Aug. 10.—Temple, Pa.—Hercules G. C. A. K. Ludwig, Sec'y.

Aug. 10-11.—Chicago (Ill.) G. C. E. B. Shogren, Sec'y.

Aug. 12-13.—Fayette, Mo.—Afro-American Traps shooters' League Grand Afro-American Handicap. T. H. Cohron, Sec'y.

Aug. 14.—Batavia, N. Y.—Holland G. C. Chas. W. Gardiner, Sec'y.

Aug. 14-16.—Kansas City, Mo.—The Interstate Association's Seventh Western Handicap tournament, under the auspices of the Kansas City G. C.; \$1,000 added

money. The winner of first place in the Western Handicap is guaranteed \$250 in cash and a trophy. Elmer E. Shaner, Sec'y-Treas., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Aug. 20-21.—Sioux Falls (S. D.) G. C. A. Olson, Sec'y.

Aug. 23.—Sandusky, O.—Ye Oak Meadow G. C. Ira C. Krupp, Sec'y.

Aug. 27-29.—Portland, Ore.—The Interstate Association's seventh Pacific Coast Handicap tournament, under the auspices of the Portland G. C.; \$1,000 added money. The winner of first place in the Pacific Coast Handicap is guaranteed \$250 in cash and a trophy. Elmer E. Shaner, Sec'y-Treas., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sept. 2.—Ogdensburg (N. Y.) S. A. J. M. Morley, Sec.

Sept. 2.—Bridgeport, Conn.—Western Connecticut Traps shooters' League tournament, under auspices of the Sea Side G. C. Earl R. Lewis, Sec'y.

Sept. 2.—Lima (O.) G. C. A. W. Fisk, Pres.

Sept. 3.—Bucklin (Mo.) G. C. Ed. Herriman, Sec'y.

Sept. 17-18.—Brookfield, Mo.—Linn County G. C. Ed. Barton, Sec'y.

Sept. 5.—London (O.) G. C. H. L. Hildinger, Sec'y.

Sept. 9-10.—Evansville, Ind.—Indiana State tournament, under the auspices of the Recreation G. C. Geo. A. Beard, Cor. Sec'y.

Sept. 10.—McKeesport, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania Traps shooters' League tournament, under the auspices of the Youghiogheny Country Club. R. J. Caughey, Sec'y.

Sept. 10-13.—Denver, Colo.—Rocky Mountain Interstate Sportsmen's Association; \$5,000 added money. Ambrose E. McKenzie, Mgr.

Sept. 17-20.—Atlantic City, N. J.—Westy Hogans of America tournament. Bernard Elsesser, Sec'y.

Sept. 18-19.—Bloomington, Ill.—McLean County G. C. C. A. McDermand, Pres.

Oct. 15-18.—Cincinnati, O.—The Interstate Association's Post-Season tournament, on the grounds of the Cincinnati G. C.; \$1,000 added money. Elmer E. Shaner, Sec'y-Treas., Pittsburgh, Pa.

DRIVERS AND TWISTERS.

Elmer E. Shaner writes: "The Post-Season tournament will be held at Cincinnati, O., Oct. 15-18, 1912, on the grounds of the Cincinnati Gun Club. There will be \$1,000 added money."

L. H. Schortemeier, Sec'y-Treas., writes: "The New York State Sportsmen's Association's fifty-fourth annual tournament takes place at Syracuse, June 10-13. Those desiring a program will kindly send to our president, Mr. H. W. Smith, 701-715 E. Washington street, Syracuse, N. Y."

W. G. BEECROFF.

Mississippi State Tournament.

LAUREL, Miss., April 25.—Excellent sport was enjoyed for three days here under the auspices of the Laurel Gun Club. A new State champion was made through very good shooting, V. W. Johnson being the man, and 95 out of 100 being the score. Mr. Johnson also headed the team that won the State team championship; he broke 47 out of 50. Dr. N. B. Smith with 41 out of 50, and W. M. Heald with 43 out of 50, were two other team members. E. R. Alexander made the remarkable score of 109 out of 750, and made high amateur average for entire tournament. The scores:

The program consisted of 150 targets each day.

	April 23.	April 24.	April 25.
S P North.....	117	131	122
J H Noel.....	133	144	134
Chas W Wheeler	128	129	124
J D Allen.....	137	131	134
C M Davis, M.D.....	118	115	110
N Arie.....	136	139	135
H Howard.....	135	145	143
C Green.....	129	135	128
E C Little.....	118	130	109
A G Hilzim.....	116	114	117
W T Laslie.....	140	142	139
J P Sousa.....	124	131	122
J D Livingston.....	132	139	140
D A Edwards.....	131	144	138
W W Cocke.....	134	139	138
W W Johnson.....	125	136	135
J K Warren.....	133	139	134
G Macmurdo.....	132	141	128
E R Alexander.....	141	143	141
R H Bruns.....	124	134	...
H Matlock.....	134	121	115
J A Blount.....	136	133	132
J O Simon.....	135	137	137
H N Rogers.....	105	119	110
N B Smith, M.D.....	111	119	123
A Lawson.....	123	128	126
C W Dunlap.....	121	121	108
O E Halbert.....	112	131	116
J H Crawford.....	120	114	128
G E Northrop.....	125	126	...
J J Bradfield.....	131	128	...
W L Stevens.....	123	126	124
W M Heald.....	104	112	116
W F Rumble.....	94	109	104
S M Jones.....	108	...	...
Professionals:			
W R Crosby.....	148	147	146
W Huff.....	137	143	138
B Schwartz.....	133	142	135
L P Chaudet.....	122	130	119
H Clark.....	139	143	146
Guy Ward.....	139	138	142
E E Jacoway.....	124	123	111
H D Gibbs.....	139	143	141
H D Freeman.....	141	140	140
C E Goodrich.....	133	144	138
L Omohondro.....	108	...	...
J Riley.....	...	114	...

Nebraska State Tournament.

OMAHA, April 25.—Seventy-two ardent gunners were rounded up by the Omaha Gun Club for the State shoot, which ended to-day, after three interesting days. High amateur was B. A. Dixon, with 558; second, W. A. Brown, 555; third, Carey Freel, 545. Mayor Tom Marshall and Ed. O'Brien tied for high professional gun, 577 out of 600. Chas Spencer came next with 574. The scores:

	First Day.		Second Day.		Third Day.	
	Shot at.	Broke.	Shot at.	Broke.	Shot at.	Broke.
H R Mitten.....	200	178	200	172	...	...
C M Hockreiter.....	200	172	200	145	...	...
F McKinney.....	200	175	200	176	...	...
W R Annogast.....	200	159	200	167	200	168
J G Van Cott.....	200	178	200	184	200	181
C A Pratt.....	200	162	200	176	...	...
A H Smittle.....	200	178	200	183	200	174
M R Smith.....	200	176	200	178	200	175
C Gammon.....	200	185	200	183	200	174
D Nelson.....	200	177	200	183	...	...
W H Husche.....	200	176	200	176	...	...
A Helzer.....	200	152	200	168	...	...
D O Hutchuson.....	200	175	200	178	...	...
R E Shirley.....	200	165	...	...	...	...
F H Ramsden.....	200	149	200	148	...	...
C Freel.....	200	180	200	180	200	185
A Abramson.....	200	169	200	178	200	175
A L Glimpse.....	200	157	200	166	200	180
W A Brown.....	200	187	200	187	200	181
F H Hughes.....	200	183	200	186	...	...
C A Thorpe.....	200	169	200	189	200	177
B A Dixon.....	200	187	200	188	200	183
R Weatherhead.....	200	137	200	177	...	...
W Harris.....	200	173	200	176	200	166
W E Magnusson.....	200	165	...	...	...	...
F Call.....	200	183	200	179	200	158
Thos Hufford.....	200	174	200	171	200	167
H Magnusson.....	200	149	200	171	100	80
A Muldoon.....	200	178	200	161	...	...
A B Robertson.....	200	173	200	171	...	...
F Copsy.....	200	184	200	173	200	173
F Southerd.....	200	184	200	179	200	159
W J Coates.....	200	182	200	155	...	...
R C Fields.....	200	157	...	...	...	...
C A Thurston.....	200	177	200	175	...	...
G A Evans.....	200	171	200	175	160	81
H Henningsen.....	200	139	...	...	...	...
F Miller.....	200	145	200	168	...	...
F Baughman.....	200	156	200	170	...	...
Keith Neville.....	200	169	200	167	200	170
M R Hosler.....	200	179	...	...	...	...
J Aylesmouth.....	200	179	200	182	200	167
C Cospar.....	200	169	...	...	...	...
J Copsy.....	125	97	...	...	...	...
Fred Nicholas.....	200	168	200	176	100	84
E C Carlton.....	200	165	200	156	200	150
E Woodward.....	200	154	...	...	...	...
T C Brownfield.....	200	178	...	...	...	...
D Fren.....	200	162	...	...	...	...
Geo Rogers.....	200	183	...	...	...	...
D O Whitney.....	200	179	200	177	200	176
G H Keating.....	200	158	100	90	...	...
W Byrnes.....	200	161	100	84	...	...
C De Laney.....	200	160	...	...	...	...
C Christensen.....	...	...	200	168	...	...
G A Schroeder.....	...	...	200	183	200	181
C A Ellis.....	...	...	200	177	200	164
M R Suits.....	...	...	200	171	200	146
W H Allen.....	...	...	200	163	200	161
J J Marco.....	...	...	200	166	...	...
W E Boyd.....	...	...	200	170	...	...
W E Holtz.....	...	...	200	170	200	170
J H Hook.....	...	...	200	153	...	...
A W Williams.....	...	...	200	158	...	...
Professionals:						
J S Day.....	200	190	200	189	200	194
T A Marshall.....	200	196	200	191	200	190
C Spencer.....	200	190	200	194	200	190
D D Gross.....	200	170	200	181	200	183
Ed O'Brien.....	200	193	200	192	200	192
G L Carter.....	200	184	200	172	200	175
G Maxwell.....	200	188	200	188	200	191
H W Vietmyer.....	...	...	200	158	200	150

Roanoke Gun Club.

ROANOKE, Va., April 27.—A high wind and prevailing atmospheric conditions made shooting somewhat difficult on the grounds of the Roanoke Gun Club to-day. Twenty-nine enthusiastic shooters were on the firing line. The weekly medals were won by the following members:

Scratch—First, A. M. Shepherd; second, tie between Jamison and Bloxton.
 Class A—First, W. S. Jones; second, J. B. Cumbie.
 Class B—First, Bob Hunt; second, A. H. H. Boyd.
 Class C—First, R. E. Lightner; second, G. L. Kling.

The scores, at 50 targets:

	Broke.	Pr.Ct.	Broke.	Pr.Ct.	
Shepherd.....	48	96	MacFerrin.....	35	70
Hunt.....	44	88	J B Cumbie.....	35	70
Jamison.....	43	86	Hooper.....	35	70
Bloxton.....	43	86	G C Cumbie.....	35	70
Battle.....	42	84	Fisher.....	34	68
Scholl.....	41	82	Webb.....	32	64
Howard.....	41	82	Lightner.....	32	64
Boyd.....	40	80	D W Richards.....	29	58
Robinson.....	40	80	Armstrong.....	14	56
Jones.....	38	76	Reamer.....	26	52
Price.....	37	74	G L King.....	23	46
Dalby.....	37	74	Brown.....	22	44
*Coffin.....	55	73	Berkeley.....	22	44
Ferguson.....	36	72	Holland.....	16	32
Wilkinson.....	35	70	...	...	...

Bushong was the official referee.
 *Professional. H. F. WILKINSON, Sec'y.

Kansas State Tournament.

WICHITA, Kan., April 19.—Twenty-third annual tournament of Kansas State Sportsmen's Association ran three successive and successful days here under auspices Interurban Gun Club. Arnold took amateur honors with 412, while high professional honors went to C. G. Spencer with 439 out of 450. Harry E. Whitney, of Anthony, became State champion by virtue of breaking 47 out of 50.

Regular Program			Championship			
1st Day	2d Day	3d Day	1st Day	2d Day	3d Day	
Chas W Jones....	122	132	134	40	45	45
Weaver Wilson...	127	129	123	38	42	37
H Hugg	122	116	120	45	..	43
H Dixon	125	143	134	40	49	47
H C Jordan	116	137	133	42	41	44
G K Mackie.....	112	133	137	45	43	45
Wm Peck	121	138	137	43	43	43
E W Arnold.....	131	141	140	42	49	46
Chris Gottlieb ..	105	130	136	..	45	42
Chas T Rankin....	116	125	134	46	49	43
H E Whitney....	137	134	137	..	47	47
Ed Jenkins	119	137	124	41	42	42
Joe Appleman	136	130	132	47	47	41
S A Huntley	123	142	140	38	47	49
H W Goeller	129	133	136	..	..	42
H F Gray	126	136	135	..	..	46
W C Williams	129	138	139	46	50	42
P Hoyne	115	129	102	30	..	40
J Moncravie	129	125	137	..	39	39
J S Jent	129	138	136	..	..	46
W L Goeller	123	130	127	37	47	40
E M Congdon	127	133	132	46	46	..
C V Berryman....	103	..	..	..	..	..
S L Cheatum	123	133	131	41	..	44
Fremont Huston..	131	135	142	43	41	..
G C Sedrick	115	134	129	43	45	44
J W Strider	118	139	..	..	..	..
O J Perrin	106	112	124	..	..	..
M L Halliday ...	116	120	137	..	..	45
Pat Cairns	132	135	130	41	47	44
B O Andrews	129	137	131	..	19	43
Geo W Lewis....	133	133	126	40	..	40
S O'Brien	114	118	126	..	..	43
C W Neff	124	120	119	..	..	40
W V Wolff.....	34	136	133	45	41	41
Dr H H Stalker..	..	132	..	..	43	..
F Watson	129	..	..	..	46	..
A Glover	120	..	..	..	..	..
J H Moore.....	129	..	..	..	46	..
L L Duggan.....	106	..	..	..	..	..
J Boehm .....	..	98	..	..	..	36
S Hoyne .....	..	118	..	..	..	37
E S Cooper.....	..	118	..	..	..	42
J Bell .....	..	..	..	..	42	39
C A Monorasir ..	..	..	..	..	33	31
F H Wing .....	..	..	20	41	42	42
E Jackson .....	..	..	..	48	42	42
M W Baden.....	..	..	..	..	41	46
A Benson .....	..	134	..	..	..	46
G L Toews.....	..	50	..	..	..	45
W H Hume.....	..	..	..	..	..	44
C C Watts.....	..	..	..	..	..	43
McGregor .....	..	..	..	..	..	36
M Pavenscroft ..	..	..	..	..	..	35
Wilcox .....	..	..	..	..	..	41
Lavins .....	..	..	..	..	..	44
R Carpenter .....	..	..	..	..	..	39
B Allen .....	..	50	..	..	..	..
J H Richardson ..	16	..	..	..	..	..
Del Travis	21	..	..	..	..	..
F F Kemp.....	..	..	..	40	..	..
H H Stevens.....	..	..	..	16	..	..
W L Dick.....	..	..	..	..	..	14
Professionals:						
C G Spencer.....	145	150	144	44	49	50
F G Bills.....	140	146	149	48	48	50
W H Heer.....	131	146	146	48	50	48
Mrs Topperwein..	138	146	136	48	46	47
H Clark	143	144	146	46	49	..
T A Marshall.....	133	137	135	44	46	47
Geo Maxwell	136	..	..	46	..	..
Ed O'Brien	142	140	136	47	45	47
D D Gros	136	130	137	40	49	47
W E Grubb.....	95	133	136	..	..	46
J S Day.....	122	143	143	..	..	45
D Elliott	107	131	121	41	42	47
H E Sherman.....	131	129	116	..	..	42
H Kirhy	122	116	114	..	..	..
E M Hager.....	..	..	..	44	48	40

Glenwood Country Club.

GLEN HEAD, L. I.—Who ever had charge of scores at the Glenwood Country Club at the invitation shoot on April 20, slept past his station and forgot to send in the scores in time for last issue. Fifty shooters, prominent on the south side of Long Island Sound, took part. Bergen Beach Gun Club furnished the high gun, R. Morgan getting 92 from scratch, which gave him scratch trophy and 96 with his handicap, which would have entitled him to high gun in the event, had he been allowed to take both trophies, which he was not permitted by the rules to do. C. W. Berner and C. R. James tied at 94 for the handicap trophy. The morning 100-target preliminary went to J. H. Hendrickson, of Bergen Beach, with 88.

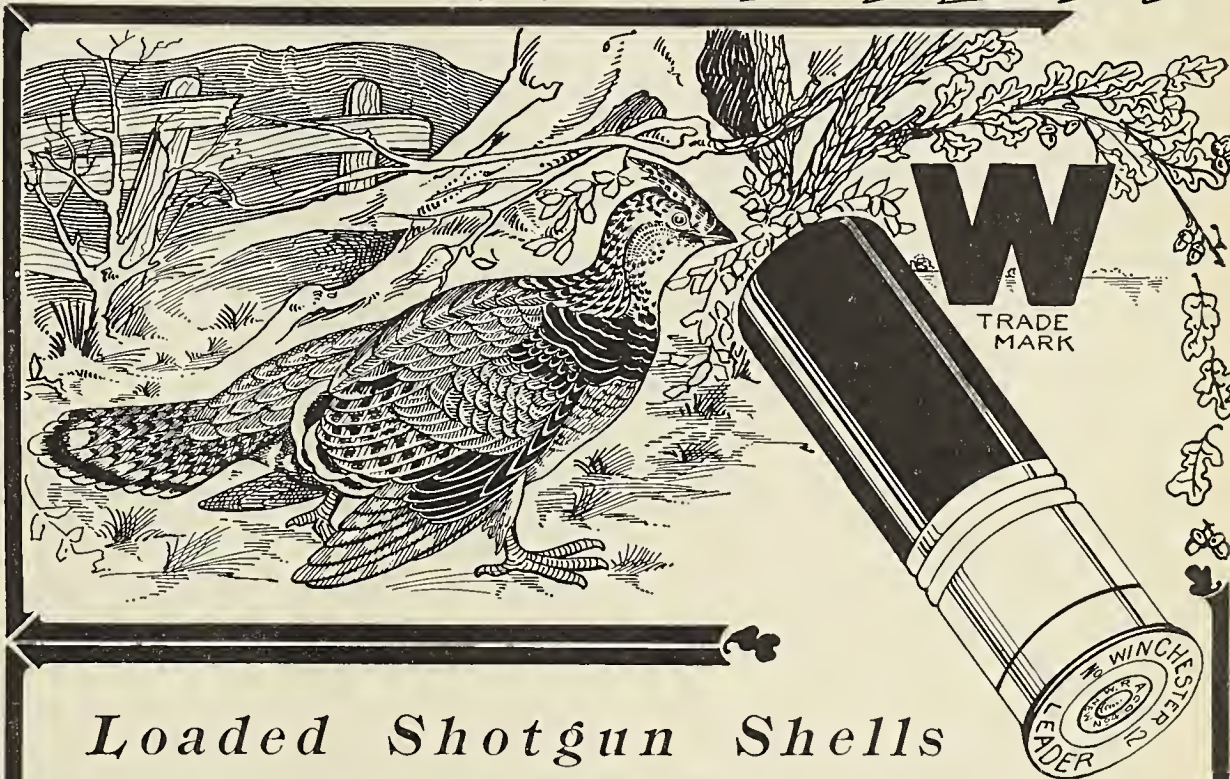
Morning shoot, 100 targets, scratch—J. H. Hendrickson 88, J. F. James 87, H. L. Hoyt 86, W. Simonson 85, C. R. James 84, W. S. Silkworth 83, H. M. Brigham 83, C. A. Lockwood 78, R. J. Nash 76, F. B. Stephenson 74, F. S. Hyatt 70, H. H. Shannon 70, C. W. Berner 70, H. O. Allyn 70, P. R. Chapman 67, H. K. Morrell 64, J. M. Kissam 55, and W. E. Cannady 46.

Morning shoot, 100 targets, scratch, professional's—H. S. Welles 89, and C. Von Lengerke 82.

Afternoon shoot, 100 targets, handicap—R. Morgan (4) 96, C. W. Berner (12) 94, C. R. James (8) 91, Dr. Griffith (4) 91, H. H. Shannon (6) 90, H. O. Allyn (6) 87, J. H. Hendrickson (0) 87, J. Isaacs (5) 87, A. Ivins (0) 87, J. F. James (4) 86, F. B. Stephenson (0) 86, F. S. Hyatt (12) 85, P. Von Boeckman (0) 85, W. Simonson (0) 84, J. H. Vanderveer (0) 84, R. I. Nash (4) 83, W. S. Silkworth (0) 82, J. Martin (0) 82, C. A. Lockwood (8) 81, H. L. Hoyt, Jr., (0) 80, P. Moeller (16) 80, P. R. Chapman (10) 80, H. M. Brigham (0) 79, S. Van Allen (0) 79, A. V. Suydam (6) 79, H. K. Morrell (10) 78, J. K. Voorhees (6) 74, W. Hyland (10) 73, J. F. Simonson (2) 72, J. M. Kissam (8) 72, C. Gould (16) 72, C. Voegel (10) 65, E. E. Smith (5) 64, C. Berner (16) 62, L. C. Hopkins (10) 59, H. C. Berner (15) 58, J. Fairchild (10) 57, G. F. Parson (10) 55, Dr. Cleghorn (10) 55, A. C. Tracy (12) 56, and J. N. Bryant (10) 54.

Afternoon shoot, professionals, 100 targets, scratch—H. Welles 86, H. Stevens 86, P. Ponton 81, C. Von Lengerke 79, R. Schneider 76, and Captain Doe 68. Shoot-off at 25 targets for prize: H. Stevens 24, and H. Welles 23.

WINCHESTER



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You can't buy a safer, faster, harder, a more even shooting or a better keeping load than Winchester "Leader" smokeless powder shotgun shells. For field, fowl or trap shooting, they are in a class by themselves, and give entire satisfaction in any make of shotgun. The results they give are due to their patented construction and the careful and exact manner in which they are loaded. The patented Corrugated Head used on Winchester shells is an invaluable feature. It absorbs the shock of the powder explosion and takes the strain from the paper tube instead of localizing it, as the old English method of metal lining does. That's why "Leader" shells are stronger and less apt to cut off at the mouth of the cup than shells made according to English ideas of long ago.

The Red Shell With the Patented Corrugated Head

New York A. C. Championships.

PELHAM MANOR, April 27.—The usual surprises in the trap-shooting "championships" cropped up again to-day, when T. F. McMahon became champion of the New York Athletic Club in the rainy day shoot at Travers Island.

The amateur champion, R. L. Spotts, shot into a three-man tie for third with only 179 out of 200. Last year's club champion, B. M. Higginson, broke but 178 for sixth place. In the shoot-off for third between Spotts, Hall and Scott, Hall won with 23 out of 25. Dr. Culver took second with 181. Mr. McMahon's shooting was very creditable under existing weather conditions. His final score was 186, of which 96 were run in second string of 100.

This was the final shoot for the season at Travers Island, and it is safe to say that more consistently good scores have not been made anywhere else during the year. The scores follow:

T. F. McMahon 186, George Lyon 182, Dr. Culver 181, Frank Hall 179, R. L. Spotts 179, Stuart Scott 179, B. M. Higginson 178, A. E. Ranney, 175, F. A. Schaufler 174, W. J. Elias 174, O. C. Grinnell 168, W. B. Ogden 159, T. Lenane, Jr., 156, T. Beale 154, J. Meyer 153, R. R. Debacher 149, C. W. Billings 147, A. B. Walker 145, J. M. Jones 145, and W. J. Simpson 141.

Independent Gun Club.

EASTON, Pa., April 20.—The Independent Gun and Rifle Club held its opening shoot today with a fair attendance, there being thirteen shooters, among them W. H. Maurer, of Jersey City, a member of this club, and O. S. Skeds, formerly of this place, but now of Wilkes-Barre, Pa. Mr. Skeds, just to show his fellow club members that he had not gone back in his shooting, led the field with 133 out of 150. After the blue-rock shoot, a number of members shot at targets with the .22 caliber rifle, which sport is becoming quite popular among some of the members. The rifle shooting was done over the club's new field range at 25yds. with open field sights. The club is making arrangements to hold a series of merchandise shoots for the summer, and with the new blood, the club bids fair to have one of its best seasons. Below you will find the scores of both the blue rock and rifle shoot:

Clay birds:						
Events:	1	2	3	4	5	6
J Maurer	20	24	21	21	..	86
O S Skeds	21	23	23	23	22	133
J Heil	16	22	20	23	..	81
W Maurer	15	17	17	18	20	106
G Cross	15	15	22	22	21	113
C Stocker	17	21	14	..	18	70
J Booth	13	12	..	..	13	38
E Warner	11	19	16	..	..	46
W Warner	14	16	..	..	..	30
G Richards	..	15	16	..	..	31
W Ivey	..	11	..	..	12	23
G Elliott	..	15	..	..	..	15
J Miller	..	..	16	..	..	16

Rifle score, possible 1250:						
J Heil	175	171	180	222	203	951
J Eddy	164	211	152	172	193	892
C Stocker	206	208	180	212	193	999
W H Maurer	165	127	107	173	203	775
W Ivey	221	211	196	106	200	934

W. R. IVEY, Sec'y.

Springfield Shooting Association.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 19.—The spring tournament of the Springfield, Mass., Shooting Club was held to-day, starting at 10 o'clock in the morning and lasting all day. The program of twelve events called for 200 blue-rock targets, with \$16 entrance in the sweeps and \$25 added to the purses by the club. Owing to the small number of shooters present, the sweeps were cut out, all shooting for targets only. During the day nineteen shooters took part in the various events, eleven of whom shot the entire program. The disagreeable weather conditions not only kept many shooters away, but played havoc with the targets, causing the scores to run rather lower than usual. The scores:

Shot at.	Brk.	Shot at.	Brk.		
*H S Welles...	200	185	G H Reynolds..	200	118
Jay Clarke ...	200	174	H W Bartlett..	100	65
W H Smith ...	200	173	*D T Cowing..	100	59
J M Gates ...	200	168	G R Turner...	100	50
A M Arnold... 200	162	*Ernest Sawin	70	54	
H E Burgin... 200	159	L Mysterly ...	50	35	
F E Metcalfe.. 200	148	Devers	30	8	
F W Twiss... 200	141	Dr Welling ...	20	9	
L A Dix ... 200	139	Grimshaw	15	2	
W H Lane... 200	123				

*Professionals.

C. L. KITES, Sec'y.

Hillside Rod and Gun Club.

FLUSHING, N. Y., April 22.—The Hillside Rod and Gun Club is holding a series of shoots for one of the handsome watch fob trophies presented by the Du Pont

Powder Co. Each member of the club is to shoot at 50 targets on four of the club's shooting days, making a total of 200 targets per man, the total score with handicaps under the added bird system to determine the winner.

Three of the shoots have been completed with the following result:

Shoots:	Hdcp.	1	2	3	Total.
E L Bell	0	43	40	..	83
F R Long	0	43	41	42	126
J S Campbell	23	33	38	38	132
Chas Rieger	11	38	41	41	131
H L Funke	18	38	29	37	122
J W Alker	4	36	..	..	40
P A Curtis	10	39	35	37	121
H Ashmore	24	25	28	..	77
T H Foster	0	43	44	45	132

In addition to this competition there have been many team shoots and miss-and-out shoots between the members, with a number of friends and visitors participating, the most prominent and enthusiastic of whom is Mr. Spinola, who likes to shoot so long as there is anyone to shoot with him.

ERNEST BELL, Sec'y.

Highland Gun Club.

PHILADELPHIA, April 27.—The first day of the year's program of the Highland Gun Club was held at Edge Hill to-day. Beginning with the May shoot, the members will start off on even terms again for six months. The winners of the period prize were: Crothers in Class A, with a total of 71 breaks, Jesse Griffith being second with 65. In Class B, J. Franklin Meehan was high with 68. Milton Wentz beat out Perry in Class C, having 61, just 2 more than the Highland captain. The Class D prize went to J. Franklin Meehan, Jr. In the doubles Crothers carried off the honors, breaking 23 out of a total of 30. J. Franklin Meehan got 20 in Class B. The scores in Class C were: Joel Davis 17, Flanagan 16, M. Wentz 16, Laurent 15, Perry 14, and Harkins 13. Thos. Meehan broke 10 in Class D.

The shoot under expert rules was won for the third time by Crothers with 11 out of his 15 targets. In Class B, J. Franklin Meehan and Walter Dalton tied with 8 each, and in the shoot-off Meehan won by one target. Laurent was high scorer in Class C, with 9. The two Meehan boys had the Class D prize to themselves. Thomas beating his brother, J. F., Jr., 8 to 5. The spoon winners were: Jesse Griffith, in Class A, with 10 straight; J. Franklin Meehan, in Class B, also with a straight; Flanagan, Wentz and Laurent tied for Class C, but in the shoot-off the last named was the successful one; J. Franklin Meehan, Jr., broke 8 in Class D and captured the dipper.

Events:	1	2	3	4	Events:	1	2	3	4
Targets:	10	15	10	5	Targets:	10	15	10	5
Griffith	10	14	5	4	Perry	8	9	5	4
Cook	9	12	..	..	Crothers	8	14	7	5
Pratt	8	14	..	3	T Meehan	7	10	5	1
Plum	7	12	8	2	Larnet	7	12	4	5
Gladney	9	11	4	2	Ford	8	14	..	..
J Meehan, Sr.	10	14	9	2	J Meehan, Jr.	8	12	3	..
M Wentz	10	11	4	4	Clegg	7	12	4	3
Davis	7	9	7	2	Kunkel	8	11	..	..
Harkins	5	12	4	1	Haupt	8	14	5	4
W Dalton	7	11	5	2	Flanagan	10	11	5	1

Protection race:	
Prat	5
Perry	5-10
J F Meehan, Sr.	5
J F Meehan, Jr.	5-10
Laurent	5
Dalton	5-10
Griffith	4
Davis	4-9
Crothers	4
Harkins	5-9

*Ford	5
*Kunkel	4-9
Haupt	5
Clegg	4-9
*Cook	5
*Plum	4-9
Gladney	4
J F Meehan, Jr.	4-8
Flanagan	5
Substitute	3-8

The \$5,000 Denver Handicap.

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* With the opening of the trapshooting season of 1912, I want to say a few words in behalf of one of the largest tournaments scheduled for this year. I refer to the \$5,000 Denver handicap, Sept. 10, 11, 12 and 13. This tournament is to be given under the direct management of Mr. A. E. McKenzie, who has a reputation second to no one as a promoter and manager of large shooting tournaments. The past records show that he is eminently fitted to provide the necessary equipment and to manage a tournament of the magnitude this one promises to be. As president of the Denver Trap Club, he promoted successfully many tournaments, two of which were among the largest added money events ever held, \$3,000 being added at each tournament. In promoting the \$5,000 tournament this year, Mr. McKenzie is only fulfilling a promise made to the trapshooters of America at the close of the first Western handicap tournament given by the Interstate Association at Denver in 1906. I have a personal letter from Mr. McKenzie in which he says the only provision he makes that differs from regular tournaments is that he requires an entry of 300 shooters thirty days preceding the opening of the tournament. To any one in touch with the situation this requirement seems to be a necessity, in view of the fact that all the equipment will have to be installed and the necessary arrangements made and completed for conducting the tournament on a large scale and in an up-to-date manner. Mr. McKenzie also informs me that should there be 400 entries, or near this number, there will be \$1,000 more added to the purse.

It is unnecessary to say that the Denver tournament should be one of the big successes of the year, as \$5,000 added money is an unprecedented event in the annals of trapshooting, and one that is appreciated alike by the sentimentalist and the materialist. Nature has been bountiful to Colorado, and in addition to the attraction of the Denver handicap, the greatest natural scenery in the world can be seen at trifling additional expense—scenery that will repay a journey from any section of the United States or Canada. At the season of the year fixed for the tournament nature is at her best and eloquent, not only to the scientific observer, but also to the non-professional who feels an expansion of the brain that makes his hat feel small. A trip to Denver will pay educationally, though no other advantage be added.

ELMER E. SHANER.

Analostan Gun Club.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 23.—The members of the Analostan Gun Club made excellent scores at their shoot on April 20. The attendance was small, owing to a counter attraction at the ball park, where the Senators were battling with the White Elephants. The scores:

Shot at.	Brk.	Shot at.	Brk.
Parsons	140	Kirk	100
Barber	125	Luttrell	100
Huseman	125	Stine	100
Stuebener	100	Perkins	80
Monroe	100	Bohnke	50
Ford	100	Moffett	50
Peck	100	Emmons	50

The following scores were made at 24 doubles: Parsons 7, Barber 12, Huseman 14, Steubener 16, Monroe 12, Ford 18, Luttrell 14. Kirk shot at 22 doubles and broke 14.

April 28.—Analostan Gun Club members had a good afternoon for shooting on the 27th. At the commencement of the program rain threatened and the light was bad. Almost all of the boys had trouble during the first fifty, except Huseman, who scored 46, but on the last fifty good scores were rolled up, notably that of Mr. Wagner, who scored 47. Huseman and Wagner were high for the day with 92 per cent. of their targets accounted for. S. A. Luttrell took first on the 12 pairs, scoring 19 of them. The scores:

Shot at.	Brk.	12 Dbls.	Brk.
Huseman	125	115	24
Wagner	100	92	24
Peck	100	88	..
Monroe	100	88	24
Ford	100	87	24
M Taylor	100	83	..
Stine	100	82	..
Barber	150	123	24
Luttrell	100	81	24
Kirk	100	80	24
C S Wilson	100	80	24
Green	130	90	..
Perkins	65	46	..
Kahrs	50	36	..
Moffett	50	34	..
Bray	50	35	..
Wenner	50	23	..

MILES TAYLOR, Sec'y.

Speedway Gun Club.

NEWARK, N. J., April 25.—Members of the Speedway Gun Club held their regular weekly practice shoot at the local traps on Tuesday, and the following scores were turned in:

B M Shanley, Jr.	14	18	17	18	19	21	16	15	19	20	..
L Colquitt	21	23	24	23	22	21	21	19	18	20	18
William Hassinger	21	22	23	20	17	22	20	22	21	20	..
Peter Bey	15	15	17	18	19	16	..	..	..	..	..
H H Shannon	19	20	21	20	19	21	..	..	..	..	..
L S Page	22	21	25	23	22	24	..	..	..	..	..
George A Ohl, Jr.	18	12	22	20	18	..	..	..	..	..	..
William Trowbridge	16	21	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

SMOKELESS.



ON THE HILLSIDE GUN CLUB GROUNDS.

N. C. R. Gun Club.

DAYTON, Ohio, April 27.—That the N. C. R. tournaments are popular was evidenced by the fact that thirty-seven shooters entered on April 27, and all shot the entire program. In addition there were a dozen or more who took part in practice events before and after the regular program. It's a pleasure to shoot there. The grounds, 40 acres in extent, are level as a floor, with perfect sky background. The traps, Ideal in one pit and Experts in the other, are in perfect order, and last, but by no means least, the club officers and members are glad to see you and are not backward in letting you know that you are welcome. The day was perfect, not a cloud in the sky, and the air just crisp enough to make a seat in the sun seem agreeable. The only drawback, possibly, was a strong wind blowing in the shooters' faces, which made the targets soar at times, and caused some of the shooters to miscalculate, to the detriment of their scores. The program consisted of two events at 20 and four at 15 targets each.

Taylor and German had a close fight for high honors. At the end of the 4th event German was two targets to the good, with a score of 64 (the first 59 straight) to 62. In the 5th event Taylor gained one target and in the last event two more, finishing one target ahead with 97 to 96. R. O. Heikes was second with 94, and was tied by F. C. Koch, of Phillipsburg, Ohio, who was high amateur. D. W. Gilbert, of Union, Ohio, tied with G. W. Dameron for third high amateur on 90.

The officers of the club are: H. C. Mombbeck, President; W. F. Bippus, Vice-President; W. F. MacCandless, Secretary-Treasurer, and S. W. Everett, Captain. All were on hand to-day and did their part to make the time pass pleasantly for their guests.

Table listing scores for N. C. R. Gun Club members. Includes names like R O Heikes, J L S German, L J Squier, etc., and their corresponding scores.

Buffalo Audubon Club.

THE second leg of the match with the Syracuse gunners was shot off at the Audubon grounds on Friday afternoon, April 26, and resulted as disastrously to the Audubon boys as the first leg, which was shot off at Syracuse on April 13. Now that both legs have been shot off, it will be clearly seen that the Audubons have not a leg to stand on. It is hoped, however, that they will recover and get after the Onondagas at a future date, and come out victorious. At the shoot held in Syracuse, the Onondagas won by 104 targets, twenty men on each team, and at Buffalo they won by 34 targets, twenty-six men shooting on each side.

The day was very windy, with a cloudy sky, which made high scores out of the question.

The visitors arrived at 11 A. M., and were entertained at lunch, after which shooting began and continued without interruption till dark. Nearly 6000 targets were thrown.

On Saturday, May 4, the next regular shoot of the Audubon Club will be held, and a large attendance is looked for. Scores:

Table comparing scores between Syracuse and Buffalo. Lists names and scores for both teams.

Stamford—Greenwich.

STAMFORD, Conn., April 27.—Stamford outshot Greenwich Country Club in a return team match to-day by a score of 499 to 438. J.M. Carr, of Stamford, was high gun with 91 out of 100. Scores:

Table listing scores for Stamford and Greenwich members. Includes names like J M Carr, W E Elder, M R Pitt, etc.

Another Record Score

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Newton—Orange.

ORANGE, N. J., April 27.—In the postponed match between the Orange Gun Club and the Newton Gun Club, held to-day, Orange won by 7 targets. Scores: Orange 473, Newton 466.

State champion Andrew B. Brickner made 47 out of a possible 50. The scores:

Table listing scores for Newton and Orange members. Includes names like H von Lengerke, E von Lengerke, Colquitt, etc.

Dickson 23, M. Baldwin 19, Hassinger 23, Hassinger, Jr., 19, Colquitt 23, J. Baldwin 20, J. von Lengerke 19, Kakeley 21, Perkins 22, Lane 11, Yeomans 23, Willis 16, Howell 18, J. von Lengerke, Jr., 19, Rockwell 19, Lockwood 18, Pettit 13, Geyer 15, Wells 13, Babson 14.

Smith Gun Club.

NEWARK, N. J., April 27.—The attendance was small this afternoon at the Smith Gun Club traps, due to the unfavorable weather conditions. High gun was Harry Higgs, who smashed 90 out of 100. Scores:

Table listing scores for Smith Gun Club members. Includes names like Harry Higgs, I Castle, E W Davis, etc.

Peters

"steel where steel belongs"
FACTORY LOADS

Keep up their great record of winnings. At Laurel, Miss., April 23-25, Mr. H. D. Freeman made the
HIGHEST SCORE ON ALL TARGETS,

712 out of 750

And won second general average for registered events, 429 out of 450. Mr. Freeman's recent work, summarized, includes:

Birmingham, Ala., April 2-3,	385 ex 400	} HIGH SCORE AT EACH
New Orleans, La., " 16-17,	295 ex 300	
Laurel, Miss., " 23-25,	712 ex 750	

Users of "steel where steel belongs" shells have a big "hunch" over those shooting ordinary kinds.

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Hyde Park Gun Club.

ONLY a few were at the shoot on April 27, notwithstanding that the day was a fine one. There was considerable wind blowing, which made the targets rather uncertain quantities, so far as getting a line on their flight was concerned, and scores were not quite up to the usual mark. Porter succeeded in smashing 73 out of 100, but under normal conditions could have done some better. West came second with 63, a low score for him. Hattersley was out for the first time in months, and did some very good work, handicapped as he was by the wind and the use of a 20-gauge gun. Reif was a welcome visitor and shot in his old-time form in the second event. We hope he can be induced to let his motor boat stay at the float once in a while this summer, and get into the game again. Besuden has not been out for a year or more, and showed his lack of practice. Frohlinger, as usual, did the scorer's and cashier's work, and could only get a chance in a couple of events, not doing so well as he is able.

The next shoot will be held on May 4, and every shooter will be welcome. A pleasanter place to spend a summer afternoon cannot be found around Cincinnati, even for those who do not care to shoot. Scores:

Shot at. Broke	Shot at. Broke
Porter 100 73	Reif 50 41
West 100 63	Frohlinger 50 33
Hattersley 75 58	Besuden 50 30

Northern Kentucky Gun Club.

THE first of the club's monthly tournaments was held on April 28, and under very bad weather conditions. The sky was covered with heavy clouds early in the morning, when out-of-town shooters would have to start, and just before noon a down-pour of rain stopped the shooting for some time. There were several showers during the afternoon, which made it very disagreeable. In spite of this, however, there were twenty-five shooters present to take part in the sport, and fifteen shot the entire program. The shoot was given under the N. C. R. system, the program being a duplicate of the one given by that club on April 27. Whether it will be as popular here as in Dayton, is a question that will have to be answered later. It is up to the shooters to signify their approval of the club's policy by turning out at these shoots. The program was two events at 20 and four at 15 targets each, with entrance of \$5; of this, \$1 was taken out for targets and 40 cents for high average money, divided 40, 30, 20 and 10 per cent; the balance, \$3.60, was divided class shooting, 40, 30, 20 and 10 per cent, in each event.

Among the visitors were C. A. Young, Springfield, O.; T. J. Donald, Felicity, O.; G. G. Williamson, Muncie, Ind.; G. H. Hassom, Boston, Mass.; N. Smith, Morrow, O.; Francis and Maddox, Harrison, O.; and Link, Hamilton, O. But for the weather, there would have been a squad down from Dayton. Sam Lever and Dull, of Goshen, O., were present and shot in the practice events. The best shooting of the day was that of C. A. Young, who broke 171 out of 175 in the practice and regular program, and scored 98 in the latter. It was as nice an exhibition of shooting as has been seen on

these grounds in many a day. Williamson was in second place, and won first high average money on a score of 93; then came Hammerschmidt with 92, closely followed by Hassom, a professional, with 91. Dameron and Link tied for third high amateur on 89, neither of them putting up the score that they are capable of. Donald and Maddox got fourth money on 88 each.

The special event, with fourteen entries, resulted in a tie on 25 between Hammerschmidt and Link, the former from 20 and the latter from 19yds. As it was late when the event was finished, and as the trophy consisted of three pieces of silver, they tossed a coin for first choice, and Hammerschmidt won. The crowd was disappointed at not seeing a shoot-off, but the high men were satisfied, and that was all that was needed. Dameron and Williamson finished second in this event on 23 each.

The next of the series will be held on May 26. The next club shoot will be on May 4. The last of the series of matches between Hammerschmidt and Dameron was pulled off to-day, and was won by the former, the scores being: Hammerschmidt 92, Dameron 89. This makes two out of three matches won by Hammerschmidt, but Dameron leads him several targets on the 200. In the special event, the 90 per cent. men shot from 20yds.; 85 to 90 per cent., 19yds.; 80 to 85 per cent., 18yds.; 75 to 80 per cent., 17yds.; all below 75 per cent., from 16yds. Scores:

Practice:	Shot at. Broke	Shot at. Broke
Maddox 25 20	Williamson 50 43	
Francis 25 22	Dameron 50 46	
Leever 75 68	Hassam 50 43	
Young 75 73	Irwin 75 50	
Donald 100 84	Johnson 60 35	
Dull 50 31	Holiday 75 60	
Link 50 42	Hammerschmidt 25 23	
Gaskill 50 37	Smith 25 20	

Regular program:	Shot at. Broke	Shot at. Broke
C A Young..... 100 98	Francis 100 85	
T J Donald..... 100 88	Maddox 100 88	
Holiday 100 89	Link 100 89	
Williamson 100 93	Gaskill 100 78	
Dameron 100 89	Gould 100 83	
Hassam 100 91	Schreck 50 42	
Hammerschmidt 100 92	Walker 50 38	
Irwin 100 80	Ertel 50 42	
Johnson 100 80	J B C 35 18	
Smith 100 80	Hack 15 2	

Special event, 25 targets, handicaps, 16 to 20yds.:	Yds. T ¹	Yds. T ¹
Hammerschmidt 20 25	Medico 19 19	
Link 19 25	Gould 18 19	
Williamson 20 23	Schreck 18 16	
Smith 19 21	Gaskill 18 15	
Dameron 19 23	Irwin 17 20	
Donald 19 22	Ertel 18 19	
Travers 19 21	Hassam 20 21	
Maddox 19 22		

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Marine and Field Club.

BATH BEACH, L. I., April 27.—The Marine and Field Club ended their shooting season at Bath Beach, L. I., to-day, with the largest field of the season. The big event was the final shoot on the April cup, which finally was won by E. H. Lott with a total of 263 out of a possible 300 targets.

A special shoot at 100 targets included several members of the Crescent Athletic Club. C. B. Sayre, of the Marine and Field Club, took the prize with 99. J. F. James, of the Crescent Athletic Club, won the 25-target trophy shoot with a straight score. The scores:

April cup, 300 targets, handicap:	E H Lott..... 0 263	J H Emanuel, Jr. 24 231
	T M Knox..... 48 253	P R Towne..... 12 215
	C M Camp..... 24 241	C B Sayre..... 27 212
	C B Ludwig..... 44 248	

Lott cup, 100 targets, handicap:	C D Sayre 4 99	P R Towne..... 8 83
	J M Knox 4 93	A B Pinney..... 16 83
	C M Camp..... 4 92	S B Hopkins..... 12 82
	F S Hyatt..... 3 91	E H Lott..... 0 82
	F B Stephenson... 0 88	H B Vanderveer... 12 80
	J F James..... 0 24	J H Hendrickson.. 0 79

Trophy shoot, 25 targets, scratch: J. F. James 25, F. B. Stephenson 24, C. M. Camp 24, C. B. Sayre 23, F. S. Hyatt 23, A. B. Pinney 23, S. P. Hopkins 22, E. H. Lott 22, P. R. Towne 22, J. M. Knox 20, J. H. Hendrickson 20, C. B. Ludwig 19.

Ossining Gun Club.

OSSINING, N. Y., April 27.—Rain spoiled what otherwise might have been a fair-sized practice shoot here to-day. Six hardy wielders of the scatter gun showed up, and good scores were made. Event 1 was at 25 targets, for practice; Nos. 2 and 3 made up a 50-target prize event. Bedell won out with 47, with Blandford and Wood close behind. J. H. Moran was alone in Class C, and got the prize without a struggle. Scores:

Events:	1 2 3	Events:	1 2 3
Targets:	25 25 25	Targets:	25 25 25
A Bedell 22 25 22	A P R Wood..... 22 23 22		
C G Blandford... 22 24 22	J H Moran..... 10 10 12		

A miss-and-out match was shot between L. H. Lewis and G. Romaine. It was called off on account of darkness, each having negotiated a target. C. G. B.

Bryden Gun Club.

CATASQUA, Pa., April 27.—The attendance at the semi-monthly shoot to-day was slim. Johnny Englert was high gun with 66 out of 75. Other scores were at 25 targets:
 Event No. 1—Dermer 16, Knoll 12, Englert 21, Haines 9, Bush 17, N. Richards 14, S. Richards 7.
 Event No. 2—Dermer 18, Knoll 13, Englert 23.
 Event No. 3—Dermer 18, Knoll 2, Englert 23, Bush 17.

Boston A. A.

Boston, Mass., April 27.—The weather conditions were unfavorable to-day, it being cloudy and windy. H. H. Knights won the take-home trophy after a shoot-off with C. P. Blinn. R. A. Faye won the leg on the Barbey trophy. H. H. Knights won leg on Hunter trophy:

Take-home trophy:			
H H Knights...	6	50	
C P Blinn.....	5	50	
J L Snow.....	1	48	
L H Davis.....	6	48	
R A Faye.....	0	47	
F H Richards..	10	47	
J E Lynch.....	3	47	
T C Adams.....	0	47	
S A Ellis.....	2½	46½	
W C Brooks....	4	45	
M Ballou.....	2½	45½	
O R Dickey....	0	44	
J H North.....	10	43	
F Whitney....	10	42	
C Hutchins...	12	42	
C B Tucker...	2½	41½	
F H Owen.....	6	40	
G H Clark.....	6	40	
C E Osborn....	6	35	
C P Keeler....	6½	34½	
C L Munroe....	9	31	
*L Greene....	0	31	
W B Farmer...	2½	26½	

Barbey trophy:			
R A Faye.....	49	C P Blinn.....	40
C B Tucker...	47	M Ballou.....	40
J L Snow.....	47	G L Munroe...	39
H H Knights...	46	L H Davis.....	39
T C Adams.....	45	C P Keeler....	39
J E Lynch.....	43	*L Greene....	38
S A Ellis.....	43	W B Farmer...	38
O R Dickey....	43	G E Osborne...	36
W C Brooks....	43	F H Owen.....	35
J H North.....	42	G B Clark.....	34
F H Richards...	41	F Whitney....	30

Hunter trophy:			
H H Knights...	10	100	
F H Richards...	20	98	
C P Blinn.....	12	97	
R A Faye.....	0	96	
J L Snow.....	2	96	
J H North.....	20	95	
J E Lynch.....	6	93	
L H Davis.....	12	93	
T C Adams.....	0	92	
S A Ellis.....	5	92	
W C Brooks....	8	92	
C B Tucker...	5	91	
M Ballou.....	5	88	
O R Dickey....	0	87	
F Whitney....	20	82	
F H Owen.....	12	81	
C P Keeler....	13	80	
G B Clark.....	12	80	
G L Munroe...	18	79	
G E Osborne...	12	77	
*L Greene....	0	69	
W B Farmer...	5	67	

C. B. TUCKER, Capt.

Jersey City Gun Club.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., April 27.—We had a pretty fair turnout to-day, considering the brand of weather that was served up to us, as it rained hard nearly all the afternoon. Harry Wells, a trade representative, and A. Zollinger, also a trade representative, paid us a visit to-day, and the boys were all pleased to see them. Zolly had some funny stories to tell us of his travels through the scrub trees of Jersey while hustling for business. Wells was busy hanging up the best score for the day, with an average of 92 per cent., and Dave Engle was right after him with 91 per cent. Geo. Piercy took third prize with 88 per cent. The scores follow:

Shot at. Broke		Shot at. Broke			
Wells.....	175	162	Matthies.....	150	107
Martin.....	150	120	Harvey.....	125	94
Metz.....	100	66	Zollinger...	100	62
Piercy.....	175	155	Dixon.....	50	38
Shannon....	200	164	Jones.....	100	70
Engle.....	135	124	Brady.....	100	55
Williams....	125	91	Simp.....	75	40
Danfelfser, Jr.	100	43			

SECRETARY.

Indianapolis Gun Club.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—The following scores were made over the traps of the Indianapolis Gun Club April 22. The wind blew a gale and rain fell betimes:

*Henderson...	200	186	Parry.....	200	164
Straughn...	200	184	Moller.....	200	154
*Stannard...	200	183	*Barr.....	200	152
Wagner.....	200	169	Stoner.....	140	113
*Taylor.....	200	177	Alig.....	105	68
Edmonson...	200	168	Martin.....	70	32

*Professional:
April 27.—The practice squad was favored with ideal weather to-day, but scores were again low, as follows:

Shot at. Broke		Shot at. Broke			
Edmonson...	160	143	Toland.....	100	69
Moller.....	160	137	Wilson.....	100	68
Blessing...	160	109	Golden.....	100	59
*Hymer.....	140	114	Neighbors...	100	57
Britton.....	120	98	Lewis.....	80	67
Crawford...	120	100	Hofer.....	80	63
Alig.....	100	89	Klepfer.....	40	22

R. R.

Robin Hood Gun Club.

STATEN ISLAND, N. Y., April 27.—The gunners were on the job and got wet to the skin, but that made no difference in their scores at the Robin Hood Gun Club shoot, held to-day, for the 1912 cup and other prizes.

Event 1, 100 targets, 1912 cup, handicap:					
B Beyersdoff...	8	89	F Gerbolini...	8	84
C Rowley.....	0	79	G Hutchings...	0	82
C Camizzio...	12	72			
Event 2, 25 birds, Du Pont trophy, handicap:					
B Beyersdoff...	2	21	F Gerbolini...	2	21
C Rowley.....	0	19	G Hutchings...	0	22
C Camizzio...	3	13			

Event 3, 12 pairs doubles for gun case: Rowley and Gerbolini tied on 13 and shot off miss-and-out. Gerbolini missed his seventh bird and lost the case. W. Bush scored 11, G. Hutchings 8 and C. Camazzio 4.

Event 4, 25 birds, team race, \$5 in gold to the winning team. Scores: Hutchings and Bush 23, Conelley and Rowley 20, Gerbolini and Camizzio 20.

G. CONELLEY, Sec'y.

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**Fixtures.****FIELD TRIALS.**

Oct. 28.—Southern Ohio Field Trial Association's second annual field trials. G. R. Harris, Sec'y, 15 West Sixth St., Cincinnati, O.

Kensington Kennel Club.

BURSO BARONET, owned by William Bechtold, was pronounced the best dog in the show at the monthly exhibition of the Kensington Kennel Club, Philadelphia., held April 27 at Arbeiter Sängerbund Hall. Baronet had a big field to compete with, and it was only after considerable eyeing over of the various breeds that the judge finally decided on Burso Baronet. Burso Baronet has won several prizes during the present season, but not until Saturday last did he show off to such an advantage, he being one of the finest looking bull dogs that have been exhibited at the Kensington Club shows for many months.

The entry list was the largest thus far this season. It was pronounced one of the best shows ever held by the Kensington Club, class being there in abundance, and the judges gave general satisfaction. One of the nicest looking Airedales was Rustic Orang. Harry Rawes, the owner, had him groomed to a nicety and had not the least difficulty in leading the field, which was exceptionally large.

Little Sweetheart, a Maltese terrier, won two cups and several ribbons, cleaning up every time she showed in the ring. In the bull dog class, Darby Lassie captured a cup, while Britton's Ruby got a red ribbon, although it would have fared much better if it had been in better condition.

Associated Specialty Show.

THE final returns on the entry for the May 4 show are as follows:

Bull Dogs—Entry, 323; dogs, 144. Boston Terriers—Entry, 201; dogs, 122. Russian Wolf-hounds—Entry, 135; dogs, 39. Collies—Entry, 134; dogs, 60. Dachshunds—Entry, 120; dogs, 59. Airedales—Entry, 55; dogs, 30. Total entry 968; total dogs, 454.

ABRAM D. GILLETTE, Chairman.

A Yard of Griffons.

THE picture over this caption represents the get of the first wire-haired pointing griffons ever brought to this country. The sire and dams were imported from France by Louis A. Thebaud, of Morristown, N. J.

Dog Team in Kansas.

MUSHING his dogs along a frozen trail, Ben Starr, the veteran trapper of Pawnee Creek dashed into Larned with his dog team and sledge on his annual trip to market his furs and pelts, says a Kansas paper.

That reads like it might have come out of Alaska, but it happened right here in Kansas. The great snow of last week made conditions in central and western Kansas similar to those of Alaska, and Larned was suddenly transformed into a Hudson Bay trading post, which Starr and his dogs and sled gave a proper setting.

Two hundred and fifty furs were in the sled load. Hides of skunk, mink, muskrat and badger, with a few civet cats, and coons, made up the cargo.

It is not uncommon for Ben Starr to drive to Larned with loads of pelts he has trapped, but more often he takes them to his nearest railway station, which is Burdette. Not a train has moved on the Jetmore branch of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe since a week ago Sunday and snow drifts from four to twenty feet deep in the highways block all vehicle traffic in Western Pawnee and Hodgeman counties.

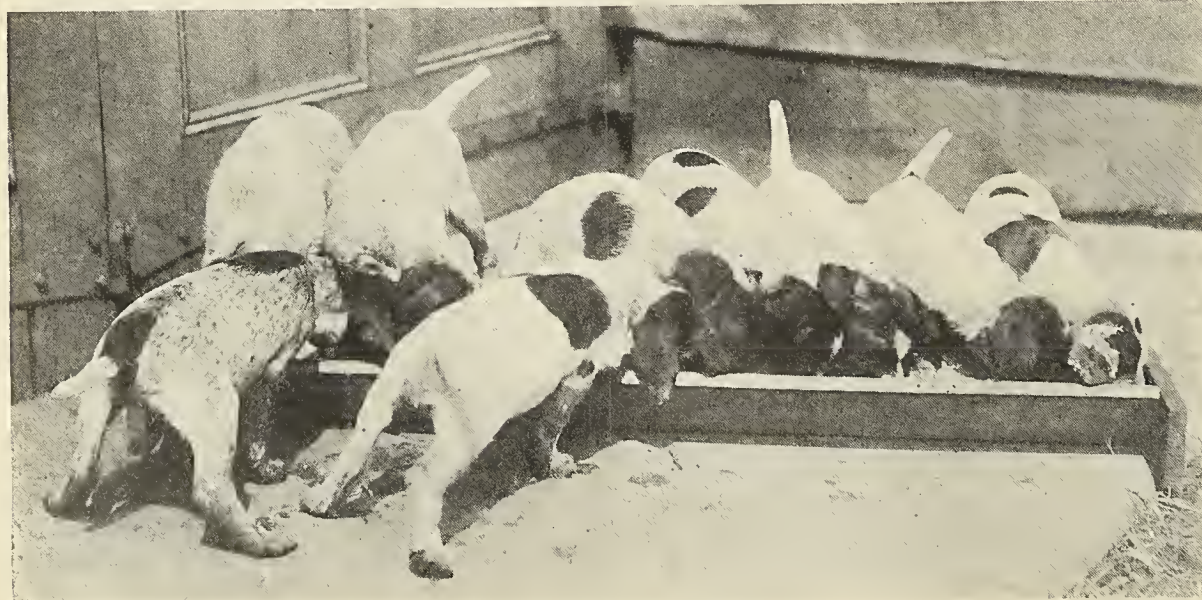
With the true spirit of a frontiersman, Ben Starr, under contract to deliver his pelts by March 1, loaded them on a home-made sledge and harnessed his big coon dogs and started on the trip, leaving his home near Burdette at 7:30 o'clock in the morning. Starr made the 24-mile drive to Larned in just nine hours, arriving with his strange team and cargo at 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon.

Starr makes a good living trapping for furs and pelts along the Upper Pawnee, in connection with a skunk farm where he has a couple hundred of animals. For the skunk pelts he gets from \$1 to \$4; for the mink, \$2.50 to \$8; for 'coon, \$1 to \$3.50; badger, 50 cents to \$1; possum, 50 to 60 cents; muskrat, 15 to 50 cents, and civet cat, 15 to 40 cents.

NOT FOR THE PLUMAGE.

THE Ancient Mariner had shot the albatross. "Well, what of it?" he said, brazenly. "I did it to oblige Sam Coleridge. I wasn't going to stand here and see a great poem knocked into a cocked hat for lack of incident."

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The Du Pont Gun Club.

WILMINGTON, Del., April 27.—For the second time in a week J. T. Minnick broke 99 targets out of 100 at the Du Pont Gun Club traps, making a total of 194 out of 200. He missed 5 targets in his first 100 and 1 in his second. This is some shooting for a first-year trapshooter. J. T. Skelley broke 97 out of his 100, and W. M. Foord 93.

In the contest for the Class B trophy, R. S. Wood, the holder, defended his title against E. H. Lambert, the challenger. Wood broke 35 out of 50.

There were thirty-six shooters present. Foord won the Class A prize in the Coleman du Pont merchandise event, breaking 21 out of 25. In Class B Minnick and Victor du Pont tied at 24. In the shoot-off Minnick won, breaking 25 against 22 for his competitor.

Dr. Stanley Steele won Class C, and R. S. Wood was victorious in Class D. The scores, 25 targets each:

W. Edmanson 22, H. M. Dodson 18, Dr. S. Steele 22, W. Mathewson 19, W. M. Hammond 20, W. M. Foord 21, F. Turner 14, W. M. Moore 12, F. Thatcher 6, H. H. Lukens 13, L. C. Lyon 19, E. A. W. Everitt 20, J. H. Minnick 24, A. J. Curley 15, A. D. Chambers 11, Clyde Leedom 15, W. Coyne 20, H. P. Carlon 21, S. Touchton 22, F. H. Lambert 12, G. H. Mitchell 13, R. S. Wood 13, W. G. Wood 21, D. Lindsay 23, Stanley Tuchton 23, Dr. Betts 20, J. W. Anderson, Jr., 19, Victor du Pont 24, J. T. Skelley 24, F. P. Ewing 18, Dr. S. C. Rumford 17, Dr. A. Patterson 21, W. B. Smith, Jr., 19, Z. H. Lofland 15, W. Ward 10.

J. H. Minnick was high gun with 99 breaks out of 100 targets at the midweek shoot. J. T. Skelley killed 98 out of his 100. Skelley and Minnick each broke 123 out of 125 The scores:

Shot at. Broke		Shot at. Broke	
Phil du Pont....	100 81	H Poston	100 93
L Hoopes, Jr....	100 74	E A Everitt....	100 94
E E du Pont....	100 91	Z H Lofland....	50 38
J H Minnick....	100 99	W G Wood....	50 45
J T Skelley....	100 98	Dr H Betts	50 41
A S Edmonds....	50 19	A L Snyder....	25 18

Scores made April 20:

Class A, 22yds.: A. B. Richardson, 21 out of 25; Eugene du Pont 16, Henry Winchester 15, W. M. Foord 23, G. L. Lyon 22, J. T. Skelley 21, J. B. McHugh 20, E. E. du Pont 21, D. J. Dougherty 21, W. S. Colfax, Jr., 21, E. A. W. Everitt 18.

Class B, 20yds.—W. M. Hammond 22, Victor du Pont 20, T. W. Mathewson 21, J. J. Magahern 16, W. G. Wood 20, W. P. Northcott 21, H. P. Carlon 20, W. Edmanson 20, L. C. Lyon 20.

Class C, 18yds.: L. H. Hoopes, Jr., 18, Clyde Leedom 21, W. Tomlinson 20, F. H. Springer 19, S. G. David 14.

Birmingham Gun Club.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 26.—No shooting has been done for four weeks past at the Birmingham Gun Club, owing to the fact that the grounds have been used for the aviation meet and automobile show. Shooting will now go on as usual each Friday afternoon. John Philip Sousa was with us again, having returned with the Birmingham shooters from the Mississippi State shoot to spend a few days in Birmingham.

John Fletcher made high score for the day. Gentry Hillman shot well. Sousa broke his gun in the first event and shot away below his average in consequence.

The Alabama State shoot is registered for Aug. 6 and 7, and will be held in Birmingham. The scores made to-day follow:

Shot at. Broke		Shot at. Broke	
J Fletcher	125 112	J P Sousa.....	100 69
H C Ryding....	125 107	Wheeler	100 62
Guy Ward	125 106	O L Garl.....	75 60
A Henderson ...	125 104	Hugh Roberts...	100 57
Ed Cornwall ...	125 100	Nickolson	75 57
G Hillman	100 93	Randolph	100 52
J Hillman	100 90	Carroll	100 47
R R Skinner ...	100 86	Lewis	75 39
L Brown	100 78	Yielding	50 10
C Perry	100 76		

Marion Gun Club.

MARION, Ia., April 27.—For a second-year club, the Marion organization has made rapid progress. From fifteen to twenty gunners turn out at each shoot. Scores of last two meets are appended:

First shoot, April 11, 50 targets each: C. E. Gordon 45, L. O'Brien 45, C. Booth 44, C. Curtiss 44, Mathews 39, U. G. Byerly 38, I. B. Cutler 38, T. B. Nichols 38, L. D. Dennis 37, F. H. Schwartz 35, J. B. Ives 32, J. E. Cook 32, W. R. Harmon 30, G. Johnson 30, J. Booth 29, H. Johnson 26.

Second shoot, April 25, was so windy some of the birds lit back of the trap house. Scores: C. Booth 39, J. Ives 38, L. O'Brien 37, C. Curtiss 38, T. Nichols 34, U. G. Byerly 33, Mathews 32, F. H. Schwartz 32, I. B. Cutler 31, Maxwell 29, O. L. Brown 15, J. Booth 5.

A. C. MAXWELL, Sec'y.

Cleveland Gun Club.

CLEVELAND, O., April 28.—While the scores recorded at the regular weekly shoot of the Cleveland Gun Club, yesterday afternoon, were slightly lower than usual, the work was exceptionally good, as the shooters were bothered considerably by the high wind which blew across the traps. Mr. C. E. Doolittle carried off high honors of the expert class, breaking 94 out of 100 in the first two events. F. W. King was high amateur with a score of 92 out of 100 in the same events.

The monthly trophy contest for the month of April, which ended to-day, shows that the first prize is a tie between Manager F. H. Wallace and A. B. Jones, which will be shot off next Saturday, each contestant having



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The country traversed by the Reid Newfoundland Company's system is exceedingly rich in all kinds of fish and game. [All along the route of the Railway are streams famous for their SALMON and TROUT fishing, also Caribou barrens. [Americans who have been fishing and hunting in Newfoundland say there is no other country in the world in which so good fishing and hunting can be secured and with such ease as in Newfoundland. Information, together with Illustrated Booklet and Folder, cheerfully forwarded upon application to

J. W. N. JOHNSTONE, General Passenger Agent, Reid Newfoundland Company, St. John's, Newfoundland.

15 points. The second prize was won by J. B. Peebles, who had 14 points. Peebles is a new member of the club, and all hands were glad to see him the winner.

Event 1, monthly trophy, 50 targets per man, 16yds.: Dr. Stepp 48, Judd 47, King 46, Doolittle 45, Brown 45, Burns 45, Freeman 42, Williams 41, Rogers 39, Hogen 39, Brainard 37, Rockwell 37, North 36, Wall 36, Warmelink 35, Stevens 33, Peebles 33, Isenhorn 25.

Event 2, annual trophy, 50 targets per man, 16yds.: Doolittle 49, Williams 48, King 46, Stevens 43, Burns 43, Hogen 44, Brown 43, Judd 42, North 41, Wall 41, Stepp 41, Freeman 41, Brainard 40, Rogers 37, Rockwell 37, Peebles 37, Warmelink 35, Isenhorn 29.

Match for Du Pont fob, 25 targets per man, 16yds.: Rogers 23, Stevens 23, Williams 23, Doolittle 23, Hogen 22, Judd 22, Brown 22, Freeman 19, Brainard 19, Stepp 17.

Du Pont event No. 2: Stepp 23, Williams 22, Brown 22, Doolittle 21, Hogen 19, Rogers 18, Stevens 16, Isenhorn 17.

F. H. WALLACE, Mgr.

Cincinnati Gun Club.

THE club has secured the services of Arthur Gambell as superintendent again, and there will be things doing on the grounds once more, for, if there is any one man who can put the club back on the map, that man is Gambell. An experience of many years in the shooting game, has given him a large personal acquaintance among the shooters of this section, as well as a thorough knowledge of all the details necessary for the success in conducting a gun club.

Pottstown Gun Club.

J. E. BERTOLETTE made the only full score to-day, that being in the second event at 25 targets. There were nine events of 25 targets each. Scores:

First event, 25 targets: Fries 17, A. Eschbach 15, Keely 12, H. Witmyer 15, W. S. Whitacre 14.

Second event, 25 targets: N. Hanley 17, J. E. Bertolette 25, A. Eschbach 9, Fries 17, H. Witmyer 14.

Third event, 25 targets: H. Witmyer 9, A. R. Schwoyer 14, J. E. Bertolette 16, N. Hanley 15, C. A. Fries 16.

Fourth event, 25 targets: J. E. Bertolette 22, H. Witmyer 17, W. S. Whitacre 17, N. Hanley 16, M. Barlet 15.

Fifth event, 25 targets: Wm. Linsibigler 6, F. Ziss 17, J. E. Bertolette 18, N. Hanley 14, A. Eschbach 10.

Sixth event, 25 targets: M. Barlet 13, A. R. Schwoyer 22, N. Hanley 16, W. S. Whitacre 14, A. Eschbach 18.

Seventh event, 25 targets: F. Ziss 14, A. R. Schwoyer 18, M. Barlet 21, H. Witmyer 19, A. Eschbach 12.

Eighth event, 25 targets: N. Hanley 17, W. S. Whitacre 11, M. Barlet 21, H. Witmyer 20, C. A. Fries 19.

Ninth event, 25 targets: A. R. Schwoyer 15, H. Witmyer 16, J. E. Bertolette 16, D. Eschbach 9, A. Eschbach 15. C. A. FRIES, Sec'y.

Clearview Gun Club.

PHILADELPHIA, April 27.—The Riverside team, of Esington, Pa., were carded to shoot the return match with the Clearview Gun Club at Darby to-day, but owing to the weather, postponed the event until more favorable weather. Some of the Clearview gunners were at the Darby traps; they chose sides and ran a six-man team race. The conditions of the match were 50 blue-rocks per man, with the losers to pay for the targets. The squad led by King won the test, they beating the marksmen chosen by McCullough by 241 to 238.

Harry Fisher, shooting for the defeated team, was high gun of the match, shattering 46 of his 50 skimmers. McCullough broke 45 and Oliver registered 44. Scores:

Table with 2 columns: King's Team and McCullough's Team. Lists names and scores for various participants like Oliver, Bonsall, King, Stellar, Bockius, Horn, Fisher, McCullough, Walber, Elwell, Sweeney, Fink.

Registered Tournaments.

THE tournaments registered with the Interstate Association during the week ending April 27, 1912, are as follows:

- July 17.—Tomah (Wis.) Rod and Gun Club. F. L. Fieting, Sec'y.
July 24.—Milton (Pa.) Rod and Gun Club. S. H. Kock, Sec'y.
July 24-25.—Redfield (S. D.) Gun Club. Chas. E. Stutenroth, Sec'y.
Aug. 6-7.—Alabama State tournament, under the auspices of the Birmingham (Ala.) Gun Club. O. L. Garl, Sec'y.
Aug. 6-7.—Wilson, (N. C.) Gun Club. Jas. D. Barnes, Sec'y.
Aug. 7-8.—Concordia, Kans.—Blue Ribbon Gun Club. J. F. Caldwell, Sec'y.
ELMER E. SHANER, Sec'y-Treas.

Oak Meadow Gun Club.

ZANESVILLE, O., April 27.—The championship was won by Fred Zinn, who secured a total of 61. Other scores in the pin shoot were: Kuebler 59, Marsh 58, Douglas 54, Krupp 48, Donahue 45, Graefe 43, Miller 40.

In the Donahue cup competition Zinn is new leading with a score of 74 out of 75.

The shooting for the Krupp cup was started at Saturday's meet and resulted in Champion's taking the lead with 17 out of 20. Other scores in this event were: Douglas 16, Kuebler 16, Krupp 15, Miller 15, Taylor 13.

Rifle and Revolver

Olympic Rifle Team.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 25.—It has been definitely settled that the United States will be represented by a rifle team at the Olympic games at Stockholm, Sweden.

All but fifteen hundred dollars of the amount necessary to finance the team has been subscribed, and from the way the subscriptions are now coming in this amount will undoubtedly be raised within the next two weeks. Among the recent subscriptions which materially helped to bring this decision about was one of two hundred and fifty dollars from the New York State Rifle Association, and one of one hundred and seventy-five dollars from the First Infantry, Missouri National Guard.

An agreeable feature of the contributions now coming in is the number of small subscriptions received, showing that individual shooters throughout the country are beginning to take some interest in the matter.

Several of the States are planning to hold preliminary tryouts during the period between the 1st and the 11th of May. The men selected at these trials will be sent to Washington to take part in the final trials which will be held at the United States Marine Corps range, Winthrop, Md., May 16 to 20.

At these trials the regular service rifle may be used with the regulation trigger pull as allowed in the National matches.

The officers of the team will be team captain, Lieutenant Commander Harris Laning, U. S. N., who captained the victorious Navy team in the National matches for a couple of years. The team adjutant will be Colonel William Libbey, assistant inspector-general of rifle practice of New Jersey, well known to all the riflemen who have been attending the National matches for some years back. Colonel Libbey is a professor in Princeton University, and is well qualified for the position in every respect.

After the team is selected on May 20, the members will be allowed to proceed to their homes to arrange their affairs, if they so desire. In a few days the team will be reassembled at either the Winthrop, the Naval Academy or Sea Girt range for team practice until June 14, when they will sail on the ship Finland with the other athletes for Stockholm.

The team will leave the ship at Antwerp and proceed by rail to Stockholm, arriving there on the morning of June 25. This will give them four days' practice on the Stockholm range, as the international team match is shot on June 29.

In addition to the team and individual matches for the service rifle it is also proposed to enter the men in the team and individual matches at 300 metres for "any" rifle, in the team and individual matches with the miniature rifle and in the team and individual matches at the running deer.

The executive committee of the National Rifle Association of America may decide later to increase the number of representatives to be sent so as to include one or two men who are especially strong at the "miniature" game or at moving targets, so as to increase the chances of success in those competitions.

ALBERT S. JONES, Sec'y., National Rifle Association of America.

Cypress Hills Rifle and Revolver Association.

THE fourth annual metropolitan offhand military rifle championship of New York, under the auspices of the Cypress Hills Rifle and Revolver Association, on their 200yds. range, was won by S. W. McPherson, of Cypress Hills. The scores:

Table listing names and scores for participants like McPherson, Hoffman, Byram, Otto, Keister, Pagani, Minervini, Boles, Capt Johnson, McCarroll, Gibbs, Christiansen, Sergt Browne, Reali, Roedder, Lieut Wendell, Lieut Bobb, Lieut Porteous, Deming, Coler, Lahm, Corp Walker, Ekerold, Sergt McDermott, Ripley, Cannizzaro.

Resorts for Sportsmen.

Maine.

TRY GRAND LAKE STREAM "FISHERMAN'S MECCA"

For spring fishing or vacation trip. Best territory in Maine for Fishing, Pleasuring or Hunting. Fine table, good beds, beautiful outlook, restful and comforting.

GRAND LAKE STREAM COMPANY, Owners of Ouananiche Lodge, Sunset Camps, Grand Lake Norway Pines House and Camps, Dobsis Lake W.G. ROSE, Grand Lake Stream, Washington Co., Me.

TROUT FISHING

Unexcelled trout and salmon fishing at Belgrade Lake Camps. Fine location. Individual camps with bath. Excellent table. Pure spring water. Season opens about May 10th.

For particulars write THWING BROS., Belgrade Lakes, Me.

CARABASSETT SPRING FARM AND COTTAGES

Five trout streams from 5 to 30 minutes' walk from farm. Very best hunting in season. Open for boys from June 30 to Sept. 1. For particulars address N. CHAMPAGNE, Carabassett Spring Farm, Me.

CAMP PHOENIX

on Sourdnhunk Lake and Sourdnhunk River, offers best fishing in Maine. Rate, \$2.00 per day. No charge for canoes or boats. We want the man who wants "to be shown." Write for references from your neighbors, and for further information to

C. A. DAISEY, Proprietor NORCROSS - - - - - MAINE

BOWLAN CAMPS

In the wild heart of Maine, on East Branch of Penobscot. Camps in the midst of fifteen ponds and as many brooks, all full of native trout—and such trout! Home and outlying camps, best table, and the wildest, most impressive scenery in all Maine. Booklet for the asking.

CHARLIE McDONALD, Sherman, Me.

SALMON FISHING At Packard's Camps

In Northern Maine. Best of fishing as soon as the ice is out. Plan for May 10th. Individual camps with or without bath. Booklet. Address

B. Packard, Sebec Lake, Me.

NORTH AND EAST POND CAMPS

North Pond Camps. An ideal family resort, beautiful bathing beach, perfectly safe for children. Athletic sports and dancing.

East Pond Camps. The fisherman's resort. Best bass fishing in Maine. Individual cabins, private bath rooms. Write for booklet.

E. W. CLEMENT, Oakland, Maine

JONES CAMPS MOXIE POND

We have the finest trout and salmon fishing in Maine. Trout from 5 lbs. down. Salmon, from 6 lbs. down. Good accommodations for ladies. Good garden, good cows; in fact, everything to make our guests comfortable. Write for circulars. GEO. C. JONES, Mosquito, Maine.

(Resorts for Sportsmen continued on page 581.)

Resorts for Sportsmen.

Maine.

Jamaica Point Camps

Situated on Belgrade Lake. Open May 15th. New camps, with bath and telephone. Fine fishing section for bass and trout. Ideal spot to spend vacation days. Write for booklet to MARSHALL & STONE, Oakland, Me.; after May 15th, Belgrade Lakes, Me., Water Route.

BIG WOOD LAKE CAMPS

JACKMAN, MAINE

Just the place to spend your summer vacation. Canoeing, bathing, mountain climbing and camping. Best of table. Fresh eggs, milk and butter. Trout and salmon fishing. Mail twice a day. Booklet. **E. A. HENDERSON, Jackman, Maine.**

SALMON

Average weight at these camps for five years, 7 lbs. Bass fishing unexcelled. Private cabins with fire-places, bath rooms, twin beds, etc. Free illustrated booklet. **BROWN'S CAMPS**
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LAKE PARK CAMP, JACKMAN MAINE

Finest and most home-like outing in Maine. Best of fishing. Three lakes (27 miles), 15 outlying ponds. 80 miles of river trip. Booklet.

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BEST SPRING FISHING IN MAINE

Is found in Attean Lake from May 10th until July 15th. **RUEL C. HOLDEN, Attean Camps, Jackman, Maine**

Maryland.

BEST BASS FISHING

On Atlantic Coast

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There are reasons, ask why. Best accommodations. Easy of access. :: :: :: Booklet, etc.

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Over 40 lakes, accommodations for 80 guests. Bass and Muscallonge fishing at the door. Write for 28 page booklet. :- Bus meets all trains at

PINE CONE CAMP

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CAMP RECREATION

In the great Mantrap valley in Lake Park Region, Northern Minnesota. Best of all kinds of fishing, especially Muskallonge and Bass. Beautiful lakes among the pines. Delightful river trips to our outside camps. Log cabins. Central dining room. Booklet.

A. G. IRWIN, Dorset, Minnesota

Schoolboy Rifles.

NEW YORK, April 27.—As evidence of the impracticability of choosing a team by elimination, one has only to look at the results of to-day's annual shoot for the Whitney sub-target trophy on the Seventy-first Regiment range. A team composed of five men "left over" after selecting the team to represent Morris High School in the Interscholastic tournament, won the Whitney trophy, defeating the regular Morris High team, winners of the Interscholastic event, and eleven other teams.

Individual championship honors went to Chas. Curren, of Curtis High School. He made the only perfect score of the day. The winning score was 237. Scores:

Morris Second Team.		Manual Training.	
L Braunstein	49	H Dougherty	44
A Ullrich	47	A Gluckman	44
F Kerr	48	F Fernstrom	46
E Levenson	45	W Berg	48
J Furia	48-237	L Kronman	48-230
Morris First Team.		Boys' High.	
D Romeo	45	M Brunner	42
W Fogg	40	J Anderson	48
F McHugh	47	H Church	47
R Pickett	49	J Morch	46
L Jaeger	46-236	G Ulmer	47-230
Curtis.		De Witt Clinton.	
T Dowell	42	A Grossman	45
R De Kone	45	J Montsko	45
F Zickl	48	W Welton	41
C Curren	50	A Bancel	49
D Wightman	49-234	R De Castro	46-226
Stuyvesant.		Jamaica.	
W Curry	47	G De Veer	41
H Michelson	48	A Belver	45
B Benson	45	W Lieberman	47
D Curry	47	L Day	43
T Newmaler	46-233	H Van Syckel	44-220
Eastern District.		Boys' High, Second Team.	
P Marcus	47	W Lubitz	40
W Blatt	43	M Berliner	43
R O'Connell	45	M Miller	45
H Klaff	48	R Kunz	45
F Bronner	48-231	H Hoberg	46-219
Commerce.		Stuyvesant, Second Team.	
D Shapiro	48	Coates	42
V Greco	46	Albertine	40
J Wilkinson	48	Bennett	41
I Behrman	47	Petzel	45
F Suffield	42-231	Hess	43-211
Curtis, Second Team.			
H Klauber	40	R Lambert	42
I Bowles	44	H Seman	39-207
E Moore	42		

U. S. R. A. Indoor Championships.

The following are the prize winners and scores of the National championships:

Revolver:	
Dr John R Hicks, New York.....	457
W C Ayer, St. Louis, Mo.....	454
Geo Armstrong, Portland, Ore.....	453
John Dietz, New York	449
Dr D A Atkinson, West View, Pa.....	448
Pistol:	
A P Lane, New York	469
John Dietz, New York	466
Geo Armstrong, Portland, Ore.....	464
Dr H E Sears, Beverly, Mass	459
J E Gorman, San Francisco, Cal.....	459
Pocket revolver:	
John Dietz, New York	205
Fred V. Berger, Spokane, Wash.	204
Dr J R Hicks, New York	203
Hans Roedder, New York	203
A P Lane, New York	202

The following are the prize winners and their scores of the State championships:

Arizona—A. G. Paul Palen 427, L. O. Howard 361.
California—H. A. Harris, 436, R. P. Prentys 433, Wm. A. Siebe 421.
Illinois—Col. W. H. Whigam 417, Capt. Edward Bitfel 411, Geo. Springsguth 391.
Indiana—Capt. C. E. Reese 389, Capt. Albert Black 366, Arthur Lepper 347.
Kentucky—F. I. Knighten 370, J. H. Ward 369, Wm. I. Morton 354.
Massachusetts—G. F. Hoffman 442, F. S. Beckford 404.
Minnesota—Joseph McManus 422, A. A. Farrington 416.
Missouri—Ed. Krondl 440, Dr. M. R. Moore 433.
Pennsylvania—Herman Thomas 441, J. G. Royal 426.
New York—A. P. Lane 436.
Ohio—T. J. Mall 411, T. H. Clarke 403, W. H. Cox 390.
Oregon—W. H. Hubbard 446, F. C. Hackney 439.
Rhode Island—Edw. C. Parkhurst 432, H. C. Miller 381.
Utah—W. B. Albertson 404, H. J. Rodmer 399, L. B. McCormick 345.
Washington—Fred V. Berger 439, Frank Fromm 438, L. B. Bush 428.
Washington, D. C.—Capt. S. Ferree 438, J. C. Bunn 398.

The following made meritorious scores and were awarded bronze medals: C. C. Crossman 430, Geo. W. Wilson 427, Walter Hinckley 425, Lieut. I. B. Martin 425.

Pistol:	
Arizona—A. G. Paul Palen 409, L. O. Howard 383.	
California—R. S. Wixson 445, H. A. Harris 444.	
Illinois—Col. W. H. Whigam 442, Geo. Springsguth 433, John Turner 401.	
Indiana—Capt. C. E. Rees 406, Capt. A. Black 387, Chas. Reuss 376.	
Maine—R. C. Foster 448, H. I. Nesmith 423.	
Massachusetts—L. P. Castaldini 457, P. J. Dolfen 454.	
Michigan—Capt. R. P. Patterson 455, Gus. Kirvan 415, John H. Van Schaick 405.	

Resorts for Sportsmen.

New York.

ON THE FAMOUS BEAVERKILL.

Every fisherman in the East knows what grand trout fishing this river affords. Mountain Lake and Tenannah Lake also offer untold possibilities. Every modern convenience, good table. Four hours from New York City, fare, \$2.84. Rates: \$8.00 a week and up.

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Cooks Falls, N. Y.

SPRING FISHING

Early warm weather has broken the ice so that April 16, when trout season opens, will find the fishing fine here. There will be lots of fish, and, as usual, they will run large. Through trains on New York Central. Guides, boats and perfect fishing accommodations.

All comforts of home—all the glory of the wilderness.

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Cranberry Lake - - - Wanakena P. O., N. Y.

Vermont.



WHAT YOU SEEK YOU FIND

A resort where solid comfort is the key note. A table unsurpassed for the good things of the season. Fishing that will tickle the heart of the man or woman who wants 'em big and gamey.

LAND LOCKED SALMON, LAKE TROUT, BROOK TROUT 1800 feet above the sea—free from hay-fever, malaria, mosquitos and black flies. Located in Vermont, on shores of Lake Averill, in view of borders of New Hampshire, Canada and Green Mountains. A perfect place to send your wife and daughter, where you can run up over week ends. Rates, \$10 per week and upwards—private cottages if desired. Booklet on request.

Open May 1st to October 1st.

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Wisconsin.

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12 miles east of Chetek on Potato Lake. The finest view in this part of the state. 120 feet above the lake. The fishing is great for Bass and Muskies and Pike. Chain Lake only ¾ mile by trail, has Muskies and Bass; and Pine Lake, ¼ mile, has Bass and Lake Trout and Pickerel. Lots of shade, spring water, and the best of food. Large rooms. Boats on all lakes. Minimum rates by the week, 2 persons to a room, \$12 each; 1 person to the room, \$15. Roads fine. No charge for ice or boats to guests. Limited to 20 guests. 6 trout streams within 10 miles. **W. E. BARDEN, Chetek, Wis.**

Where's good fishing now? Where in June and where in September? No one place can give you the best at all times. We keep track of these things.

INFORMATION DEPARTMENT, Forest and Stream.

(Resorts for Sportsmen continued on page 582.)

Resorts for Sportsmen.

Wyoming.

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Your Summer Vacation With Me?

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FISH WHERE FISHING IS GOOD

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Wonderful fly-fishing. Still-fishing for Namaycush, from 2 to 25 lbs. The trip is too magnificent to describe here—send for free booklet. Address until further notice.

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New Brunswick.

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ADAM MOORE & SON,
P. O. Scott's Mills, York Co., New Brunswick

Newfoundland.

NEWFOUNDLAND

LOG CABIN HOTEL

Spruce Brook - - - Newfoundland

Salmon fishing, Caribou hunting, Canoeing, Motor boating, Lovely scenery, **Every comfort, but no frills.** Terms moderate. Guides, licenses and all, provided.

NEWFOUNDLAND

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Nova Scotia.

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Summer temperature averages 70 degrees at noon. First-class hotels. Boating, bathing, salt and fresh water fishing, shooting, golf, excellent roads. *Send for Booklet.*

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A secluded forest region, a magnificent lake, 300 wooded islands, innumerable trout streams. A rare combination for sportsmen. Abundant game, charming scenery, seclusion with easy access, and a climate unapproached anywhere. A delightful summer home for families. Modern club house, garage, motor boats, telephone, electric lights. \$10 per week. Automobile from Annapolis. Illustrated booklet and game laws. **J. THOMPSON, Mgr., Kedgema-kooqe Club, New Grafton, Nova Scotia.**

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IN THE LAKE HIGHLANDS OF HALIFAX Co.

An ideal camp ground, Nature pure and simple. Good boating, bathing and fishing. Very healthy. Just the place to bring the wife and family and enjoy life to the fullest extent. Shacks for hire very reasonable. Write for particulars.

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Missouri—Wm. C. Ayer 446, C. C. Crossman 434, Dr. M. R. Moore 427.
Rhode Island—Wm. Almy 401, T. J. Biesel 390, H. C. Miller 382.
New York—J. A. L. Moller 457.
North Carolina—L. C. Hopkins 414, N. D. Clark 346, H. W. Oug 202.
Ohio—Dr. J. H. Snook 444, Jesse Smith 430, Geo. A. Muenzemaier 424.
Oregon—W. H. Hubbard 458, F. C. Hackeney 438.
Pennsylvania—H. G. Olson 439, J. G. Royal 437, R. L. Reeves 435.
Utah—H. J. Bodmer 408, L. B. McCormick 394, W. M. McConahay 371.
Washington—J. E. Wilburn 457, F. V. Berger 454, Frank Fromm 450.
Washington, D. C.—Capt. S. Ferree 455, F. J. Kahrs 418, J. C. Bunn 409.

The following made meritorious scores and were awarded bronze medals: E. A. Taylor 453, G. F. Hoffman 445, J. A. Baker, Jr., 446, Hans Roedder 436, W. C. Bartholomew 442, W. R. Hinckley 441, R. P. Prentys 441, R. J. Fraser 437, W. E. Smith 437, Wm. A. Siebe 435, C. W. Randall 435, Walter Hansen 436.

Pocket Revolver:

California—J. E. Gorman 177, Capt. C. Larson 177, J. R. Trego 165.
Illinois—Col. W. H. Whigam 191, John Turner 177, Capt. Edward Rittel 166.
Missouri—C. C. Crossman 195, W. C. Ayer 182, Geo. C. Olcott 173.
Oregon—Geo. Armstrong 190, W. H. Hubbard 191, Geo. W. Wilson 180.
Washington—W. C. Bartholomew 173, J. E. Wilburn 138.

The following made meritorious scores and were awarded bronze medals: T. C. Beal 201, Dr. D. A. Atkinson 176, Lieut. John S. Upham 177, J. C. Bunn 179.

New York entries:

Match A—Dr. J. R. Hicks 457, John Dietz 449, A. P. Lane 436, J. A. L. Moller 414, Dr. H. A. Bayles 413, Dr. R. H. Sayre 412, A. Larse 369, C. D. U. Hobbie 367, B. H. Bickle 311.
Match B—A. P. Lane 469, J. A. Dietz 466, J. A. L. Moller 457, J. A. Baker, Jr., 446, H. Roedder 436, Dr. R. H. Sayre 427, I. E. Silliman 419, Roland Douglas 418, Chas. Dreschel 406, Frank C. Sherman 302.
Match F—J. A. Dietz 205, Dr. J. R. Hicks 203, H. Roedder 203, A. P. Lane 202, J. A. L. Moller 164, Dr. R. H. Sayre 154.

SCARECROWS.

ALONG the banks of certain shallow streams in this State [Utah] are to be seen figures that are likely to frighten wanderers who fear desperados. They are harmless, however, for all their hostile appearance. Though far from cultivated fields, they are merely the scarecrows so long familiar on farm lands. They are not to frighten crows, but coyotes which might want a meal of trout.

Reports have come to the State fish and game commissioner in recent weeks that many large fish that have gone up the smaller streams to spawn have been destroyed by the coyotes, which are numerous in certain counties. Hunters and cowboys tell of instances where they have seen the prairie wolves lay in wait for trout and leap into shallow water and catch them. Fishermen declare that the supply of trout has been greatly depleted in this way.

Commissioner F. W. Chambers decided that the best way to keep off the coyotes was to make figures of men at the accustomed fishing places, and this has been done with success. Some of his agents who have been along streams from which complaints formerly came report that the coyotes have not troubled the fish there.—New York Times.

GOES TO HUNT SEA ELEPHANTS.

CAPT. BENJAMIN D. CLEVELAND, the veteran whaling captain of New Bedford, Mass., is to head another scientific expedition into antarctic regions, say the Fishing Gazette. He will sail on the whaling brig Daisy on June 1 from the West Indies, under the patronage of the American Museum of Natural History, of New York, to hunt sea elephants. This will be the second sea elephant hunting trip for the Daisy. About three months will be spent at the island of South Georgia, collecting specimens, zoological, mineral and botanical for the museum, and studying the habits of the sea elephant, sea leopard and other animals of the antarctic region. The Daisy will be absent about a year and will visit other islands of the region lying north of the great ice barrier that incloses the south polar continent. Captain Cleveland is the only professional hunter of sea elephants in the world.

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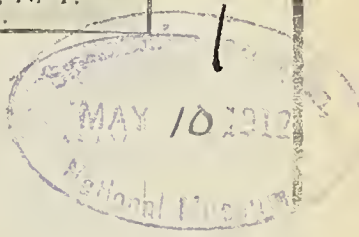
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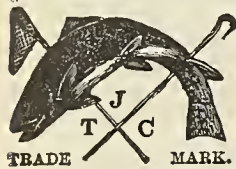
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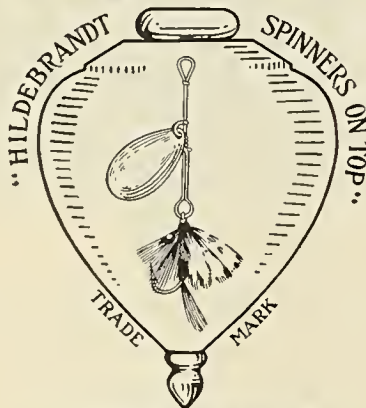
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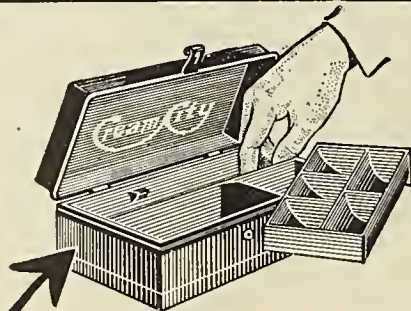


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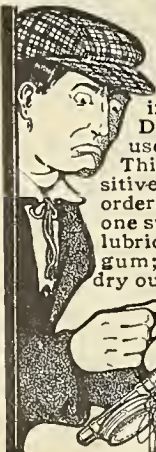
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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1912.

VOL. LXXVIII.—No. 19.
127 Franklin St., New York.

A Canoe Trip in Keewatin

By REV. ARTHUR SANTMIER

WHILE a missionary at Oxford House in the great Hudson's Bay region, I once received an urgent request from my Indian assistant at God's Lake, some ninety or more miles distant, to come at once and officiate at his marriage ceremony. Evidently the poor man was sorely smitten, and the case was an urgent one, so without delay I made the necessary arrangements.

At the time of receiving this request I was busily engaged in rebuilding the church and had a large number of men at work. Although near the close of May the lakes were still covered with ice and the rivers were but lately freed from their crystal covering. Men were scarce, traveling perilous, my work on the church imperative, but when no other clergyman was to be found within a radius of 150 miles, the request of my brother was not to be put aside.

On May 25 at a little after eleven we started on the difficult trip. There were no available men, and so I considered myself fortunate in securing the services of an Indian by the name of Albert. This man was at one time an expert canoeman, York-boat hand and guide, but by reason of broken health and old age his strength had largely become weakness, and he could

neither portage a load nor paddle with the strength of the ordinary canoeman.

Albert possessed a small Peterborough canoe of the racing type that had been set aside by the Hudson's Bay Company when it was no longer safe. As it sat very low in the water, it could not stand rough weather as could the canoes of the God's Lake Indians, which were strongly constructed of birchbark.

About 200 pounds of baggage was loaded into the little boat, and we pushed off into the lake back of Oxford House in the midst of a terrific squall of wind and snow. After crossing this lake our course lay down the rapid Trout River, a shallow stream broken by a number of rapids and one large fall. Two of the company's canoes were ahead, and by 2 o'clock we had crossed our first portage and caught up with them.

This portaging presented unusual difficulties. Our canoe, although a small one, was water-

soaked and consequently very heavy. Albert could not portage it alone and so together we carried it across the portages after first having transferred our loads.

Being stationed in the bow of the canoe and not being familiar with rapid water, we had frequent narrow escapes from smashing up on



A CAMP ALONG AN ICE-BOUND LAKE.

Photo by Rev. Arthur Santmier.

the numerous rocks that dotted the rapids. The day was bitterly cold and frequent squalls of snow and sleet, with high wind, not only impeded our progress, but drenched us to the skin and so benumbed the hands that with difficulty we could hold the paddles.

The beautiful Trout Falls was passed in the midst of a heavy fall of rain and shortly afterward we emerged upon Knee Lake. It is about sixty miles long and of varying width, and is dotted with many beautiful islands. We camped on the shore of this lake not far from the river, and a dreary camp it was. Everything was wet, and there was no time in which to dry our clothing or bedding. During the night a light fall of snow covered the camp and we awoke early to find that another stormy day had dawned. We also found ourselves frozen to the ground and had to literally pry ourselves loose from the mossy rocks.

The canoe leaked badly and the first work at each stopping place was to unload and overturn the canoe to let the water run out and then to search for new leaks. These, when found, were stopped by applying melted pitch from pine trees. The Indian method of finding leaks is a novel and original one. By running his mouth along the seams and strongly sucking at suspected points, he can easily locate the leak and determine its size by the amount of air he can suck through.

Our food consisted of tea without sugar, a few pounds of coarse flour and whatever game and fish we could kill by the way. Ducks were quite plentiful, but wild and hard to shoot. Rabbits, however, were numerous, and sufficient were secured to prevent starvation.

While rapidly passing down the first ten miles of Knee Lake, during a lull in the storm, the sun came out to show us in all its loveliness the scenery of the lake, but the situation soon changed; the sun became obscured by heavy cloud masses and very soon our progress was delayed by a solid field of ice extending clear across the lake. By following a narrow crack close to the shore and finally by portaging across a rotten ice floe, we reached the clear water and paddled straight down

the lake to the mouth of Wolf River. For the remainder of the day frequent storms of great fury annoyed us, and at times threatened to interrupt or possibly to terminate our journey.

At about 2 o'clock the twenty miles of Knee Lake were left behind us and we started to ascend Wolf River. At the very outset we were cut off by troublesome rapids and were obliged to make a half mile portage. These rapids were disturbed by large numbers of suckers forcing their way upward to the still waters above. At the head of this rapid was a fish weir, or trap. This is simply a chute made of poles so tilted that the current runs up the slide and then drops through between the poles. Not so the fish; they are carried up as far as the current goes and left on the poles, one or two cross sticks preventing their return down the slide. This is an Indian contrivance, and as the stream is dammed at this place, and the slide is the only outlet, it

is wonderfully effective, preventing all fish from going up the river and catching all the fish that are going down. Large numbers of suckers, pickerel and wall-eyed pike were seen in this trap, and many lay upon the water and along the shore in a state of decomposition.

Wolf River is about nine miles in length and is very narrow and very crooked, flowing through a wilderness of swamps and dry sticks. Paddling rapidly through this river, we emerged upon a lake three or four miles in diameter, which was still covered heavily with ice. By skirting the shore, the mouth of another river was reached, the Wolverine, similar to the Wolf, draining a similar country, but more crooked and in its upper courses so shallow as to greatly hinder navigation, even in empty canoes. Like the Wolf, the Wolverine ends its nine or ten mile course in a stony rapid which necessitated a portage. We camped upon this portage the second night. Rabbits were plentiful and the rapids teeming with suckers attempting to force a passage to the river above. At this camp I made an attempt to dry my clothing and the single blanket, but the night proved too short, as it was ten o'clock before we ate our supper.

Early in the morning we passed through the Wolverine with nothing of importance to break the monotony of the very crooked river, and at 9 o'clock reached Mossy Lake, which is about ten miles long. It was also covered with ice and we made a wide detour.

We now reached the most difficult part of our journey, the dreaded Mossy Portage. Albert and I upon reaching this portage bargained with one of the company's canoemen to portage our canoe while we assisted in carrying their load of freight. Staggering along under the weight of eighty pounds of soap and sundries, I finally managed to make the crossing in a very bedraggled and worn-out condition. After the crossing of this cruel swamp we ate a meal upon the shores of God's Lake and imbibed new courage with the draughts of tea. The portage was much better for carrying than during the preceding year, but much more difficult transporting the canoes. Usually for nearly two-thirds of its length the portage was traversed by a tiny stream of water which was made to float the canoes in wet seasons, but upon this occasion the streamlet was dry and the canoes had to be portaged the entire distance of two miles, but the drier walking almost atoned for this extra work and certainly made the crossing much speedier.

God's Lake was solid with ice and we were obliged to follow the indented shores through a narrow canal of shallow water. When within about eight miles of God's Lake Post, a large bay four or five miles in width had to be crossed. We discovered an ice crack that apparently extended clear across the bay, and after much deliberation decided to follow this crack rather than to go around, a distance of ten or fifteen miles. Accordingly, we paddled down the ever-narrowing channel until within a few hundred yards of open water on the other side, when the crack suddenly terminated. We looked foolishly at one another for a moment, but the Northern trapper is full of expedients and never hesitates long. So without further parley we jumped on to the quaking ice, carried our loads and canoes across, despite one or two plunges through the rotten ice and re-embarked in open

water on the other side. To carry a heavy load over ice that is liable to drop one into a cold watery grave forty feet deep is a bit risky and somewhat nerve-trying.

We reached the Mission in the evening at 8 o'clock and were warmly welcomed by the expectant bridegroom, the Indian missionary. A supper of baked or roasted whitefish done to a turn before an open fire, following a luxurious bath in the frying-pan, and I curled up in my rabbit skin robe and lay down upon the floor to sleep.

On Monday at 10 o'clock the important ceremony took place. The groom, leading his blushing bride, was followed by bridesmaid and groomsmen, and the church was soon filled with natives, all attired in holiday costumes of various styles, shapes and colors as well as of various ages and periods of antiquity. I read the service in English and asked the questions in Cree. Upon being pronounced man and wife, the groom gallantly kissed the bride and his example was followed by many others present; in fact, the kissing became general and was hard to stop. After adjourning to the open air several salutes were fired from a number of ancient muzzleloading shotguns and muskets. As I had an automatic shotgun with me at the time, I was requested to assist in the saluting. I responded with five almost simultaneous shots that astounded them beyond all reason. After considerable discussion, and after the more timid ones had been quieted, I was asked to kindly repeat the shooting, which I did, to their infinite amusement. The entire congregation was then photographed, after which the bridal party requested me to photograph them. As the groom insisted upon the exposure being made in the face of the sun, it was of course a failure, although it never dawned upon those foggy intellects that the sun had anything to do with it.

Reluctantly I bade farewell to the Lake of the Great Spirit, for I loved its quiet bays, its forest-clad islands and its dusky inhabitants. On Tuesday morning at about 3 o'clock we started upon the return trip, with the other canoes well in advance. The ice had drifted into the shore at one point and we were obliged to follow ice cracks well out on the lake until Mossy Portage was reached and we caught up to the canoes. Portaging the canoes was very difficult work, as a high wind was blowing and the canoes, carried in an inverted position on the shoulders, presented a large surface to the wind and so could not be kept in the proper position for carrying. In spite of difficulties and heavy loads we successfully crossed by noon and ate dinner on an island in Mossy Lake.

Nearly all the lakes were now free from pack ice and the drift ice was easily avoided, and so by keeping a straight course, we were able to reduce the former one hundred miles to about eighty-five in returning. Several portages were made to cut off bends in the crooked rivers and at night we camped at the rapid at the foot of Wolf River within sight of Knee Lake.

During the night a shower of rain fell and Wednesday dawned dull and cold. Although having slept but little owing to the brief period of darkness and the saturated condition of our blankets, we were astir at two and off at three in the morning and made the twenty miles on Knee Lake by 10 o'clock, stopping once for a drink of tea. Albert and I reached the river

first, but at Trout Falls the other canoes forged ahead and left us for a space while ascending the rapids. Ascending the river against a stormy head wind, we found was a difficult task, but we arrived at the lake back of Oxford House with the other canoes and landed there owing to the heavy wind. Our loads were portaged across to the mission about one mile distant. Thus we had accomplished the return trip in less than two days.

During this journey we were constantly wet and cold, with a wet blanket for covering and the wet ground for a bed. Considering this it is no wonder that severe suffering followed.

This canoeing amid great exposure and danger, doing a full share of paddling, portaging and camp work, is more romantic when described upon paper than when experienced as a common part of life amid ice floes, rapids and stormy weather.

This is but one of numerous yearly canoe trips and gives but a faint idea of a regular method of travel in the Northern wilderness.



THE TOP RAIL.

WERE you ever held up "at the point of a pistol?" If so, did the yawning muzzle—as it appeared at the time—resolve itself into a point, or did it resemble more closely the business end of a battleship's bow-chaser? Why the "point" of the average reporter, anyway? Perhaps the expression came down from the days when men carried swords or muskets with bayonets, but as used now it means no more than that other favorite reportorial expression in reference to revolvers "still smoking" long after they have been fired.

There is about as much sense in remarks of this kind as in Paddy's attempt to smoke a pipeful of glass. "Bedad," said he, "they tould me if I'd shmoke a piece of glass I cud see the eclipse."

* * *

ROBERT S. LEMMON contributes the following, which he says strikes him as rather good, and perhaps it touches a new note in the literature of trespass signs:

A ruralist in Missouri posted his lands, the notices reading as follows:

"Notis—Trespaser will be persekuted to the full exten of 2 mean mungrel dogs wich ain't never ben overly soshibil with strangers an' r dubbelp barl shot gun wich ain't loaded with no sofy pillers dam if I ain't tire of this hel-raisin' on my property."

* * *

SOMEONE persuaded Mike to try a few casts with a dry fly for the trout that would not take his gob-of-worms lure. "But," said he, "the trouts wud not let the bug sink at all at all, an ivery toime it struck the wather I had t' jerk it away fer t' prevint three or fure iv thim from fightin' over it."

GRIZZLY KING.

Across the Plains in Early Days

By SAMUEL MANSFIELD STONE

(Continued from last week.)

IN the early morning, before the sun had risen and while the plain was one vast sea of fog, I crawled out of bed without awakening John and tramped off up the timber. The fog was too dense to admit of seeing anything distinctly a few feet away, but I plodded on. All at once there was a mighty thrashing among the short bushes close alongside of me and two shadowy figures sped away into the mist. There, not twenty feet from where I had stood, was the distinct outline in the wet grass of an animal's form and the ground was warm from its body. I had no doubt that it was another deer, and I formed a second exceedingly discreditable opinion of my abilities as a hunter. I then crept along at a snail's pace, for perhaps eight rods, when I espied a shadowy outline of a large animal. I dropped, took steady aim and fired, my nerves true as steel. The shadow disappeared and I went back to camp. After breakfast John and I went together up the wood, and ten rods beyond where I shot lay a handsome doe, dead, but yet warm, shot through the lungs.

The incident of the morning produced a complete revulsion of feeling, and I must have made a first class nuisance of myself, bragging about my shot. John was quite tolerant and let me patter on, thinking, I suppose, that it would relieve my pent-up emotions, which it did. After breakfast, however, when we went up to skin the animal and get a nice fresh venison steak for dinner, my emotions took another turn, and I was almost sorry that I had made the shot. As I have stated, the creature was a doe, and when we came to investigate, we discovered that she was doubtless a young mother. The thought of a little, soft-eyed, innocent fawn starving to death as a result of my recklessness was anything but pleasant. "Why didn't I wait till I could see what I was about and then select a buck?" was a question that would suggest itself to me. In the dense fog I could not even see that I was shooting at a deer. I might have killed a valuable pony had we been in proximity of a camp of travelers, and for all that I knew there were such camps all around us. I made a firm resolve that I would exercise more care in the future.

The animal was not in good condition and the steaks, although tender, were dry and insipid. At the time of our visit to Southwestern Kansas the bottom lands and adjacent plains were literally swarming during certain seasons of the year with deer and antelope, while buffalo in countless numbers roved between the upper and lower grazing grounds. I have often wondered why the Government did not take preservative

measures for these species of royal game. I do not know but there may have been some general legislation touching the subject, but nothing that ever proved effectual. Large hunting parties of both American and European sportsmen (so-called) were wont to rove over those plains during the succeeding ten years, killing vast numbers of animals for the mere sake of slaughter. I recall a statement made by a party of Londoners to the effect that they had "killed over 300 buffalo" during a single trip through their feeding grounds. These animals were left

forest, the fringe of the Arkansas timber lands. We had been warned about camping alone too near the wood, because of the big timber wolves which, though cowardly and undemonstrative in summer, might make things unpleasant for the horses. Feeling that I had ventured westward a sufficiently long distance, I consented to accompany John for a few days; at least, on his journey toward Arkansas City. Hence, after eating and giving the ponies an opportunity to crop their fill of buffalo grass, we took up our route to the eastward, skirting the timber at a distance of a couple of miles, thus escaping the ravages of the gnats and mosquitoes which infested the regions of shadow.

As we rode along we laid plans as follows: We would continue on our way till we found a favorable camping place, where grass was abundant for the ponies, and the water was plenty and of drinkable quality; then we would rebuild our rubber blanket tent and put in a week or two hunting, and if so inclined, fishing. On the second day of our eastward tour we came to a rippling stream of very clear water at the bottom of an alder and wild plum-fringed ravine. It being Saturday, we determined to make camp there over Sunday at least, as I was unable to reconcile my ideas of right with Sunday traveling, especially when no need existed for such action.

The sides of the ravine were steep and slippery, and it was with difficulty that we could urge our ponies over the brink. Skee-

zik ventured first, and finding himself slipping, he sat upon his haunches and slid to the bottom. John's horse, possessing more dignity, attempted to walk down diagonally, but met with indifferent success. He floundered along till about half way down, when he became hopelessly stuck in the soft earth. John was compelled to dismount, and hanging on with one hand, unloosened the saddle girth and relieved the animal of its load, after which it managed to extricate itself and finally reached the bottom, very muddy and demoralized. The bed of the ravine was hard and pebbly, the stream taking up but a small portion of its width. We rode up stream perhaps an eighth of a mile when we came to a branch which cut in obliquely, rising gradually for two or three rods, where it broadened into a little, almost level plateau, with an almost perpendicular wall of limestone on one side and an equally precipitous wall of earth on the other, out of which cropped a broad vein of bituminous coal. To our great surprise in a niche in the limestone wall, which seemed especially designed for its purpose, was a tiny log hut or shack, built close to the wall which overhung and guarded it.



AN INDIAN WEDDING PARTY 600 MILES FROM RAILROAD.
Photo by Rev. Arthur Santmier.

where they fell, though their hides were then worth from eight to twelve dollars apiece in New York. To-day the buffalo is extinct, save for a few semi-domesticated herds, and the deer and antelope are numbered by dozens where thousands formerly roamed.

We broke camp immediately after the midday meal and galloped steadily for four hours in a southeasterly direction. When we halted for the night there was plainly visible from the summit of the little bluff beside which we camped what appeared like the ocean at a distance. We knew, however, that this was the great fog bank which rose nightly from the valley of the Arkansas. The following morning, after the sun had dispelled the mists, the broad timber belt, with here and there a glint of silvery white, lay before us like a vast and indescribably beautiful panorama. The intervening plain was more thickly verdured than that section through which we had traveled, and the dark purple of the buffalo grass blending into the vast sea of green beyond made a picture at once pleasing and restful. Shortly before 1 o'clock we halted for dinner on the outskirts of a great cottonwood

Looking in vain for the inevitable yellow dogs, we rode up to the closed door and shouted:

"Halloo, the house!"

John then rapped on the one window with his quirt, but to none of our overtures was there vouchsafed a response, and we naturally concluded the place was uninhabited.

We dismounted, tethered our horses and tried the door, whose wooden latch yielded and we pushed back the barrier which gave out a remonstrating squawk and groan. John stepped in and I followed, peering cautiously around in the half light fearful of some blood-curdling discovery, yet anxious to investigate. I was about to comment upon the absence of all signs of recent occupancy, when there was a sudden rush of air, and something slapped me in the face as a whirring cloud of something swept past us into the outer air. For an instant the cold shivers ran down my spine, and I failed to quite suppress a cry of fear when we discovered the cause of our unceremonious greeting to be a flock of bats that had made the shack their daylight lodging place.

Recovering from our momentary alarm, we made a careful inspection of the place. The house contained but one room on the floor, though some split logs laid with the flat sides up stretched overhead from side to side of the room, covering about one-half of the space and forming a little three-cornered room, reached by a peg ladder, under the slab roof. A heap of tamarack or cedar boughs in the further end of this up-stairs room showed it to have been once used as a sleeping apartment. The floor of the main room was earth, cleared of obstructions and packed hard. In one end was a chimney of limestone which extended a foot above the ridge on the outside, at the base of which a rude fireplace had been constructed with what especially arrested my attention, an arrangement for burning coal. Two slabs of stone were set on edge, while across the top were laid strips of railroad iron an inch apart, their ends made fast in the sides of the fireplace. John was at first inclined to doubt my version of this contrivance, but when I pointed out a little heap of coal lying near by, he was convinced. At one side of the room, to the right of the fireplace, and almost opposite the window, was a couch made of poles and covered with boughs similar to those we found in the up-stairs room. The condition of these evergreen boughs, and in fact all the surroundings, gave evidence that the place had been deserted for a long time.

In front of the fireplace were two logs, one on top of the other, held in place by four stakes driven into the earth, the tops of which were secured by twisted withes of willow. The upper side of the uppermost log was hewn smoothly, thus forming a most comfortable and convenient settee. A broad slab with three long pegs driven into the rounded side and a fourth lying nearby indicated its use to have been that of a table, and which, on our replacing the missing leg, once more served that purpose.

"This is what I call prime luck," was John's observation after he had finished a superficial survey of the premises. "If we had designed it ourselves, it would hardly be better suited to our purpose. Why, we could live here comfortably all winter."

I agreed with John, but my bump of caution or doubt or whatever it is asserted itself and

suggested the thought which I framed into words:

"But it is evident that someone owns this layout, and first thing we know he, she or it will be coming along and fire us out bag and baggage."

"Even so, we can enjoy it till the owner does come; he can't any more than bounce us, provided we don't steal anything, and for the life of me I don't see what we could steal."

So it was agreed that we appropriate the conveniences during our sojourn, or until we were evicted. Our first thought was to find good grazing grounds for the ponies. On going about a quarter of a mile up the gulch we came to a good, gently-sloping pathway leading up to the plain. And such a grazing ground! It was as luxuriant with buffalo grass and wild clover as though it had been especially cultivated for that purpose. The strip of fifty or seventy-five acres lay in the fork of the larger ravine, and the one in which our house was located, with timber on two sides and the broad plain beyond. John expressed himself as delighted beyond measure at the fortuitous trend of circumstances, while I, as usual, tried to make my satisfaction overbalance my apprehensions. We staked the ponies and returned to tidy up our quarters and prepare for the night.

"This is just the proper kind of a place for rattlers to make their home in," said John, and our first move was to give the premises a thorough ransacking for varmints that might be secreted in obscure corners. There was little in the room to afford a good hiding place for snakes, save only the rough couch next to the fireplace, and to this we directed attention. The tamarack covering was first removed, the spines of which had sifted down between the slats of the couch, making a thick heap on the floor. We dug out this débris with great care, momentarily expecting to hear the warning whir of a rattler. We were happily disappointed, however, though we made another discovery which not only surprised, but interested us. We had raked out the rubbish, dumping the same outside the shack, when John, who had been scrutinizing the floor closely for a possible snake hole, exclaimed:

"Why, the ground is hollow here!"

Sure enough, on striking the surface a resonant sound was given out. On brushing off the dirt we discovered the floor was of wood at this particular point. Closer inspection revealed a door fitted carefully into the hard dirt floor, its size exactly corresponding to that of the cot which had covered it. It was but the work of a moment for John to insert the point of his stout hunting knife under one edge of the door and pry it up. It yielded readily and we lifted it out, there being no hinges, and stood it against the side of the room. When the fog of dust, liberated by moving the door, had subsided, we saw a ladder leading down to unknown depths.

A whiff of hot, fetid air came from the chasm, like that of an apartment long closed. We hesitated to descend and explore, though our curiosity urged us to do so. What ghastly evidences of crime might be disclosed? This and other suggestions presented themselves to our imaginations. Finally I lay flat on the floor and peered downward. As my eyes became accustomed to the gloom I could see the outlines of a large apartment, seemingly more commodious than the one in which we were.

Conveying the result of my inspection to John, he took some matches and descended the ladder, lighting a match on reaching the bottom. The flare disclosed what was evidently a natural cave in the limestone rock. Then I ventured down the ladder and we lighted another match. On one side of the cave a number of rude slab shelves were visible, and on these several boxes. Removing the cover from the first we found it half filled with nails, eight and tenpenny, together with a hammer and a small hatchet. John gave an ejaculation of delight as he seized the latter implement.

"We couldn't have made a more useful find," said he as he scratched another match preparatory to further investigation. The second box was about one-third full of something cold and suggestively slippery, which caused me to draw back my hand with much haste. Another match and John investigated, holding the light so that he could see the inside of the box. With an exclamation of delight he thrust in his hand and drew out several paraffin candles, the sort that plumbers use.

"Better and better," was his exclamation. "These are even ahead of the hatchet; we can see what we are about now after dark." To my mind the candles eclipsed almost anything that I could think of as concomitants to our camp life, positive luxuries in fact, as we had been forced to resort to very inconvenient and primitive measures when light was needed.

Lighting one of our new-found treasures, we were enabled to explore with greater facility, and these comprise some of the things that rewarded our quest: Two tin buckets, one empty and one with a lid which contained some hard-caked and sour corn meal; an iron pot, a skillet and a frying-pan, the head of a pickaxe and a short crowbar, a half dozen steel table knives and forks, very rusty, and several pewter plates, a half dozen britannia teaspoons and three long-handled ones, several pounds of salt, somewhat "rusted," but otherwise wholesome; a square, two-gallon can such as varnish comes in which on uncorking we found to contain what John pronounced to be soft soap, but which I knew to be quite a different compound, there being a factory for its manufacture a short distance from my Eastern home. It was nothing more nor less than nitro-glycerine. We fell to wondering to what use it could have been applied in that sequestered locality. I handled the can very gingerly, knowing full well that a sharp concussion would explode its contents, sending shack and everything in it into space. Back of the shelves, which we were forced to remove to get at, was a large box so heavy that it required our united strength to get it out.

This box, which was made of some dark wood, was in the shape of a carpenter's tool chest, save that it was fully a third larger. The lid was secured with heavy hinges and hasps and a padlock. That it was well filled, its weight gave no occasion for one to doubt. We hesitated about breaking it open, as we would thus make ourselves amenable to the law. Then John recollected that he had a bunch of keys in his saddle bags, and two minutes later we were trying keys to the lock. After several ineffectual attempts, one of the keys turned, clicked reassuringly among the wards and then the lock yielded.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Tickling a Bass Water with a Dry Fly

By O. W. SMITH

ONE maddening hot day last summer I said to my fishing companion, who, as every reader of FOREST AND STREAM knows, is my wife: "Chummie, I've got an idea!"

Perhaps it was because of the excessive heat, I hope simply because of the heat, the reply was, "Well, hang on to it for it will be a long time before you will entertain another."

Ignoring the sarcasm after the manner of a well-trained benedict, I continued evenly: "I believe that with a large, gorgeous, flamboyant fly, treated with our paraffine solution, it would be possible to catch bass on the surface." Anticipating the objection, I hurried on. "Yes, I know that bass like to have flies sink now and then beneath the surface, and also are attracted by considerable surface commotion, but just the same they do take flies on the surface; I believe that dry-fly fishing for *Micropterus* will prove successful; furthermore I am determined to try it out instanter." Still the partner of my piscatorial joys hesitated, for the day was woefully hot, but I have not been a family man for fifteen years without learning a thing or two, so I carelessly added: "And you can wear that new outing skirt, you know." She shot a

suspicious glance at me, but my face was as inscrutable as the Mosaic law, so trotted off to pack the lunch.

For some time I have been tying bass flies on eyed hooks, twisting back the wings in spread eagle style, the reverse method, and let me add that I have found bass flies so tied more attractive in the eyes of Mr. Bronzback, but I had never tried coating them with the waterproofing solution, which is to say, I had never actually "dry-fly" fished for bass, though I had often resorted to a modified form of the method. Of course in trout fishing I had early turned my attention to the English practice, following no guide, but blazing my own trail, gleaning hints wherever I could, and succeeding far beyond my wildest hopes. Not all waters are adapted to the dry-fly method, by the way, but where there are broad and deep "swims," as our English cousins would say, the dry fly will coax the wary large fish from the depths; indeed, I have come to the conclusion that as a rule the dry fly is peculiarly attractive in the eyes of large trout. And if trout, then why not black bass?

I looked over my selection of flies, a collection rather than a selection, for I possess not

only types of the standard flies, but objects which resemble nothing in the "heavens above, or in the earth beneath." That is the great advantage of tying your own flies; you can have not only the regular patterns, but special creations at will. Of course I selected the silver doctor, for that is always an attractive bass fly; the next was a creation of my own and may be described as a cross between a "jungle cock" and a cracker, a gorgeous thing, but uniformly attractive; for a third I selected a Cleveland, ending the list with my style of matador, differing but little from the regular type, save that instead of the barred woodduck feathers I use the ocellated

Even a herd of cattle, standing knee-deep in the cool water, were made, all unwittingly, to pose for a very pleasing picture. So interested did we become in our picture taking that the sun had well declined before we noticed, then we were compelled to rush for the lake, the river being so deep that ordinarily fly-fishing was out of the question. No fish will take flies unless feeding upon or near the surface, and where bass have not formed that habit it is well nigh useless to tickle the surface of the water with any combination of feathers, so the would-be dry-fly fisher must seek the shallows close in shore, or along the edges of weed beds, to which

the bass resort at even-tide in search of food.

The enervating heat of the day had been too much for my companion and she elected to remain on shore and watch the gathering of the night from beneath the trees, leaving me to attempt the dry-fly method alone, an arrangement which I did not altogether like, but when a woman wills, she wills, you know, so what could I do? Now, it is woefully hard to handle a boat and a fly-rod at the same time, almost an impossibility, and I set out with misgivings. Fortunately the evening was calm,

hardly a ripple disturbed the surface of the lake, rendering the management of the boat comparatively easy, though under such conditions one must "fish fine and far off."

I circled the lake from inlet around to outlet and back again, but without result, probably because I disturbed the water too much with my boat, then I rowed up into the inlet, threw out the anchor to which was attached a clothes line, and let the boat drift down until I could just reach the edge of the bar which had formed at the mouth of the stream. I was in a position to command a wide stretch of water, and, by simply lengthening or shortening the rope, I could change my location at will, and with little trouble or commotion. There is nothing more convenient than a long anchor rope when fishing where there is sufficient current to move the boat. Sometimes when fishing a lake alone I have used two anchors, one from the bow and the other the stern, each with long lines attached. First I drop one anchor, then row the length of the line and drop the other, or bend on the second anchor rope, and drop the anchor when the line is all out. I can move my boat by simply drawing in upon one line or the other.



A LIKELY SPOT.

feathers of the common barnyard peacock in conjunction with a single white feather which rises between and above the purple. Having made my selection of four feathers, I proceeded to treat them with homemade "dri-fly," simply sprayed them with paraffine oil and a few drops of benzine, a mixture which I keep in an atomizer, a very convenient instrument for spraying, by the way, if one is careful not to use too much of the oil. (My formula is ten drops of benzine to one-half an ounce of paraffine oil.) If one does not apply too much of the oil, the flies will dry in a short time, and will stand casting for several hours without becoming water-soaked. For the atomizer idea I am indebted to a Wisconsin angler.

It was about 3 o'clock when I pushed our boat out into the river and started to float down with the current, planning to reach the reedy lake, our chosen fishing ground, at sunset, for it is not until the evening shadows begin to gather that bass will rise in hot weather. Our river is superbly beautiful, and more than once my wife insisted that I stop while she landed and took a picture, which I was not sorry to do, as photographs help one to live the day over in memory.

It is wonderfully convenient under certain conditions.

To return to my dry-fly fishing. Just as I had got settled for the evening, my wife called from the shore that she wanted to come out, so I was under the necessity of doing the work all over again, and it was well past sunset when we were back in my chosen position. Leaving my companion to tend the anchor rope, I took position in the stern of the boat; we floated down stern foremost, prepared for business. Casting steadily, when I found that I could reach the edge of the bar, I told my wife to fasten the rope, and I gave my whole attention to the matter in hand. I was making good casts. Again and again my single fly sailed out through the air, striking the water with wings upraised. Perhaps a dozen casts had been made to the right, left and straight ahead, then came that for which I had been waiting. The upward rush of a bronze back, and the tightening of the line which betokened a hooked fish. Then ensued a battle royal.

There is nothing quite like the battle of a black bass, unless it be the frenzied struggle of an Atlantic salmon. While the bait-caster enjoys his battles with the king of fresh water fish, the action of the short rod does not compare to that of a six-ounce ten-foot split bamboo. Again and again the fish leaped, shaking the water from his brown body which was twisted into impossible shapes as he fought for liberty. But the little rod won out, as it has formed a habit of doing, and my companion slipped the landing net under the body of our first victim to the dry fly on a bass water.

"Better liberate him," said my companion, a world of pity in her eyes; but that I could not do, for I thought of breakfast.

Removing the jungle cock, as the shadows were quite deep, I replaced it with the lighter colored silver doctor. The fish were not rising; only now and then was there a ripple on the surface of the water, save when some bass struck at my fly, more in anger I thought than from any desire to secure food. I have no doubt that had I used regular flies, allowing them to sink a few inches after each cast, I would have caught fish, but I was dry-fly fishing. Several fish rose to investigate before I hooked a second, which was considerably larger than the first, though he did not put up so spectacular a fight. By the time we had him in the boat it was quite dark, so concluded that we had best make our way up the river if we were to sleep in our beds at all. The full moon was shining, when the river twisted in the right direction, making a glistening path of silver over the water. It was beautiful, restful, refreshing after the torrid day, though I am almost certain that I was thinking more of the bass fishing than I was of the beauties of the mid-summer night, for I had demonstrated to my own satisfaction that bass could be induced to strike at a dry fly.

Another year has rolled round and a bass season is upon us once more. I have made great plans for experiments with this new-old method of fishing. I know a bass stream which one can wade, and I am going to whip early and late, in fair weather and foul, for it is stream fishing that is most attractive as all anglers know. "What fly will I use?" Certainly those I have mentioned, but I have created or evolved several others since that hot evening.



With Lions and Elephants

JOHAN J. WHITE, JR., of New York, spent last winter hunting in Africa. A friend, who hears from him from time to time, permits us to print some hunting notes taken from Mr. White's letters. Under date of Jan. 11, he writes:

"I had a very pleasant month on the Hasinyshu Plateau, though my hopes of trapping and collecting data about the Maraquetts were dashed by the Maraquet uprisings to protect two Elgeyo murderers who had taken refuge with them. The trouble is about over now, and after one battle, in which the troops were nearly led into an ambush, the Maraquetts surrendered one of the Elgeyo and are now looking for the other. The Maraquetts lost about fifty killed, but fought quite bravely, the women and children fighting with the men. One of the soldiers told me that some of the Maraquetts shot at one time as many as two or three arrows from a single bow. I had never heard of anything like that before. Fortunately for the troops, a scout discovered the ambush just in time, and two Maxim guns were turned on it.

"I got a very fine black-maned lion, four lionesses and two half grown cubs last month. Two of the lionesses were secured in a drive. We saw them at the edge of a swamp, and taking up a position at one end of it, put the porters in a big half circle on the other end, and they drove the lionesses straight down on us. We got them both without much trouble, although one of them charged us.

"The day after Christmas we got into a troop of nearly twenty lions. We had seen them once before, but they were too far off to shoot. We got the big lion first, and then about a dozen lionesses bunched up together on some rocks a couple of hundred yards off. We thought they were going to rush us and so prudently retreated, but they separated and we began shooting. It was pretty lively work for a few minutes. One of the lionesses charged, but we stopped her twenty yards off. The grass was very long, and I think we left three dead ones in the ravine which we did not dare go in after."

From here Mr. White went to Masindi, after elephants. The country is very difficult, for at that season the elephant grass was fifteen to twenty feet high, and among it stood clumps of trees, bound together with tropical vines. Little winding paths, which wander and cross each other, lead to native dwellings where are found little clearings in which were huts, like bowls turned upside down, a few banana trees, little patches of sweet potato vines, and perhaps a little cotton.

Near here elephants were found, the herd being discovered after it had been followed for several hours, but even when the hunters had come up with them, they could not see the animals. Fortunately, there was a tree near by into which Mr. White climbed. He could see the long grass and bushes moving, and now and

then an ear flapped or a trunk reached up and pulled down a branch. With a charging elephant behind him, a man on the ground in such territory would have had no hope of escape. A naked native might have dodged aside and hidden, but a white man encumbered with boots and clothing would have been caught at once.

After waiting for a long time a large bull gave a shot, but when it was killed it was found that it had only one tusk.

After some little time here, it was decided that the country was too dangerous, and Mr. White and his safari headed back to Masindi and went south to the Kafu River. He writes on Feb. 22:

"The country along the Kafu was very pleasant with quite a little game—cob, kongoni, bush buck and guinea fowl. It was an ideal country for elephant shooting, the grass short and plenty of little clumps of small trees and undergrowth—just what is required in approaching. Unfortunately the only thing lacking was elephants.

"We were told that there had been a good many about, and from the quantities of old sign we could see that this was true, but as usual they had left that part of the country when the grass was burned. We tried for a day or two to find where they had gone, but without success. We found one fresh track, but could not overtake the animal, which crossed Kafu River and kept on. So again we held a council with our guides and trackers, and decided to head back for the country we had just left, but to keep further south, where the men told us the country was more open.

"We expected to have to travel about three days before arriving where there was much chance of seeing elephants, for the Uganda porter, after about three hours' marching, begins to feel like taking the rest of the day off.

"We were very lucky, however, and the first day after we started our guides found fresh elephant tracks on the road, and followed only a couple of hours before coming up to them. We sent the safari ahead to camp and waited for our trackers, who had gone off at once, to come back and report. We had to wait only a short time. Some of them soon returned, saying that they had seen the herd, six bulls, and had left one of the trackers to keep watch.

"Somehow we managed to miss this man and were much perplexed as to what to do. We did not dare to shout for fear of frightening the herd. At last we heard the tracker whistle, and he presently came up and reported that we were quite near the elephants. The wind was steady from them to us, and the country fairly open. By a careful approach we got within about fifty yards of them without being heard. That was quite close enough for me, as it is always a matter of conjecture which way the herd will run at the shots. They generally run up wind, which was in our favor, but it was possible that this time they might make an exception.

"It is very hard to size up a pair of tusks in a living elephant. The beast is so large that the tusks look small. However, Hoey pointed to the one on my right and said it was a good one. Another good one was behind a tree and two rather smaller ones nearer us on my left. I could see no others. I took plenty of time, knelt down, and gave the bull both barrels of my .450, aiming back of the shoulder. Hoey also fired. The other went off to our left, passing about forty yards distant. The scrub was so thick that I could not see to shoot as they went through it, but Hoey got in a shoulder shot on the next biggest, but it did not stop. The one I hit first faced toward us, and I gave him both barrels again, aiming at the base of the trunk for the brain shot. He turned slowly and I gave him two shots again, aiming for the heart, and as he went off, put two more into his back, trying to break him down. One of my first shots must have touched his heart, though, for he gradually went down, falling on his left side as an elephant almost always does when shot. He had very fine and beautifully shaped tusks which, when chopped out and cleaned next day, weighed ninety-eight pounds.

"I am satisfied now, and I never want to shoot another elephant."

Conservation Committee Appointments.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 30.—*Editor Forest and Stream*: The Conservation Commission announced the following appointments to-day which take effect May 1:

Division chief game protector, Byron A. Cameron, Saranac Lake, in place of Ira E. Featherston, resigned.

GAME PROTECTORS.

Chemung—Michael C. Murphy, Horseheads.
Wayne—George Davis, Lyons.
Washington—John J. McDonough, Granville.
Broome—Dennis E. Keefe, Binghamton.
Fulton—C. H. Masten, Gloversville.
Livingston—Lewis S. Morris, Scottsburg.
Rensselaer—Patrick F. Butler, Troy.
New York—F. Bauernschmidt, 31 Ninth Ave.
Saratoga—Newton A. Scott, Greenfield Center (reinstated).
Ulster—Fred De Witt, Napanoch.
Westchester—Benj. M. Bailey, White Plains.
Allegany—Verne A. Zimmer, Canaseraga.
Albany—W. L. Delaney, Albany.
Onondaga—Elton B. Downing, LaFayette.
Steuben—Henry Hefferman, Hammondspport.
Putnam—Joseph Barry, Carmel.
St. Lawrence—John H. Mallett, Ogdensburg.
Warren—Morgan Leland, Glens Falls (reinstated).

Large Rabbit Crop in Illinois.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., April 30.—*Editor Forest and Stream*: Antone Shappe and Thomas Faulkner, two young men of Gifford, claim to hold the record for rabbit killing in Central Illinois. They have devoted much of their time to the pastime since the corn husking period of last fall and have kept a careful record of their slaughter. In all 1,400 of the bunnies were laid low and shipped to the markets. Chicago received most of their consignments and the demand has kept up strongly through the winter. The season recently closed was favorable to the sport.

E. E. PIERSON.

The Moa

Speculations of Richard Henry

By ALLEN KELLY

SEVERAL species of flightless birds still exist in Australasia, among them the emu, the cassowary, the kiwi and the weka, but the largest of the type, the moa or *Dinornis*, became extinct so recently that it may be possible that a very old native of New Zealand could have seen a living specimen.

Maoris of this generation assert that their ancestors hunted the moa in the early part of the nineteenth century, and the finding of complete and perfectly preserved skeletons of the gigantic bird seems to corroborate the tradition. The moa was much like the ostrich in general appearance, but much larger and heavier. The leg bones of a complete skeleton in the Auckland museum are heavier than those of a large horse, and the whole frame indicates that the bird was strong enough to carry a man's weight easily. It is a Maori tradition that the moa was used as a mount by the old warriors and was a very fleet and formidable charger, but whether or not there is any credible testimony in support of the tradition I am unable to say. One sees in New Zealand pictures of Maoris riding *Dinornis*, but they are the fanciful productions of artists and are not to be accepted as evidence. Also there are pictures of Maori hunters in terrific combat with the big bird, but the ferocity or pugnacity of the moa is very questionable, and there are reasons for supposing that the bird was no more belligerent than the ostrich.

In a New Zealand Government report, printed some seven or eight years ago, I find some speculations concerning the moa by Richard Henry, the ornithologist in charge of the Government's bird preserve on Resolution Island, from whose reports I have dug out interesting matter now and then for *FOREST AND STREAM* readers. Mr. Henry takes issue with a learned professor, who asserted that sixteen species of moa lived in New Zealand at the same time. The professor, it appears, had been surprised at his own discovery, which, he said, was "a most unexpected result, since all other great flightless birds inhabit each its own country or district. In the whole of Australia, for instance, there are only two species of emeu and one of cassowary, while no fewer than seven species of moa have been found in one swamp." Mr. Henry suggests that it all depends upon what constitutes a species, and says: "Under like conditions the learned professor, with a cargo of bones, would have given us at least fifty different species of dogs, when with only a cartload of bones he made us out a dozen different species of moas. There were tall, greyhound-like moas, and stout massive ones, and on down to Dandy Dinmont things not above two feet high. This great variety living together suggests the interference of men, for surely without such there would not be so many different kinds of dogs and fowls as we have with us now. There were identical species of moas in both islands, which is wonderful when we remember their aptitude for variation, and to my thinking almost proof that the old natives farmed them as we farm sheep and

transported them with the other ground birds from one island to the other."

That the moa was brought from Madagascar to New Zealand by the early Maori navigators, who sailed to and from New Zealand 600 years ago, when Englishmen were afraid to go out of sight of land, is considered probable by Richard Henry. Many words in the Maori and Madagascan languages are identical, which would indicate direct communication. That is only speculation, however, and Henry points out that if the Maoris found the moa in New Zealand, the birds, having no natural enemies, would have been quite tame, and it would have been easy to herd and tend them.

The finding of stone spear heads with moa bones is strong evidence that the bird was hunted, and Mr. Henry argues that the moa hunters were recent Maoris developed into hunters of peaceful men and then following up their calling by hunting the moa off the earth.

Mr. Henry tells of finding in the hills near Manapouri Lake a Maori oven, and near it on the surface a patch of moa gizzard stones. On the south of Te Anau, another lake, a few feet above high water, he says, patches of gizzard stones are easy to find after a fern fire, lying on the surface of alluvial soil quite apart from other stones. They are of any size from that of peas up to small hen eggs, probably representing different sizes or ages of birds, and they tell the story of how the birds died there or the hunter emptied out the gizzards he wanted to carry away for food.

The most convincing evidence that the moa was exterminated but recently is given by Mr. Henry in these words:

"There was an old village at Te Anau occupied perhaps as late as 1840, but also for a very long time previously, as shown by the distance of some of the sites from the slowly receding lake and its driftwood. Yet within a stone's throw of the lake, between the little dunes, a party of us found a basketful of big charred knuckles and broken moa bones, with the charcoal in the fire-place still on the surface, as if it had been used only a few years before. When I first went up there, arrow heads (or spear heads) and pieces of moa bone were common finds."

The following paragraph is from the Otago Witness of the 15th of December, 1898: "Last Tuesday, while two dredgemen belonging to the Earnsclough dredge were breaking down the face to allow of the dredge working into the bank, one of them, Mr. Coad, picked up a moa's egg. A fall of earth consisting of sandy loam had just come down in front of the dredge, when they saw the egg floating into the well hole. Mr. Coad picked it up, placed it on the deck, and proceeded to examine it. The egg was perfect, having all the appearance of having been but shortly laid. There was not a crack in it nor a scratch on it. It measures in length seven and one-half inches and five and one-half inches in width. Mr. Coad has been offered £75 for his find, but he refused the offer."

[Since the first published announcement of the discovery of the moas seventy-five years ago, these birds have been the cause of endless speculation. Their enormous size, the abundance of their remains, and the many curious circumstances connected with them, stimulated the imagination of all who learned about them.

As a matter of fact, nothing is known as to when the moas were exterminated. One naturalist believes that in the North Island they became extinct soon after the arrival of the Maoris, which was 700 or 800 years ago. Another ornithologist thinks that in the South Island they lasted much longer, perhaps "down even to the time that Captain Cook visited New Zealand." What is certain is this, that in dry caves bones with the dried flesh still clinging to them, skin, feathers and eggs of which the inner membrane has not disappeared have been found.

Mr. Henry's conjectures sent us by Allen Kelly are speculations and nothing more. It may even be questioned whether we shall ever learn much about the time when the moas existed.

These great birds, some of which must have stood twelve feet high, were probably herbivorous, and may very likely have fed on the shoots of the ferns so abundant in New Zealand.

Five genera have been recognized, with about twenty species. In size they ranged from that of a turkey to the great height just mentioned.

One of the most interesting things about the moas is the almost complete absence of the wing. These birds were *Ratotæ*—the group containing the ostriches, rheas, cassowaries and emeus.—
EDITOR.]

Camp Foods.

Editor Forest and Stream:

As one of your oldest subscribers, I am going to ask you why you don't give us an article on camp foods?

Like most other readers of out-door magazines, I am thoroughly familiar with the always interesting but somewhat stereotyped lists of foods to be carried when "hitting the trail," a time when every ounce of superfluous weight must be done away with and only the actual necessities for sustenance of life can win pack-room.

But somehow or other most, if not all, of the articles on camping out—and here I am not referring to your publication alone—seem to be based on the idea of the exploring party. Now, I believe that, as a matter of fact, there are one hundred of your readers who spend their summers in fixed camps to one reader who, with a gun, a fish hook, an ax and a pinch of salt, dares the unexplored wilderness.

My own experience of tent-life dates back about thirty years, and while my trips have been confined to North America, yet a man who has tried Nova Scotia and Florida, the Temagami Region and the Texas coast, the Maine forest and the California desert, can claim some little knowledge of how to live out-doors.

Instead of articles telling the readers how much they can do without in the way of extra food supplies and camp comforts generally, why don't you give us an article on the many camp luxuries, insignificant in bulk and inexpensive in price, you can take along with you just as well as not.

When I first began to go on camping trips, about the only foods we had were sardines and

potted ham. Nowadays it is perfectly possible to outfit a camp with package food supplies at a great saving in convenience and at no extra cost, because of the elimination of waste.

Just to mention a few items—there's soup, bouillon cubes, beef extracts, concentrated clam broth, any kind of canned meat or fish you can think of, any kind of vegetable, all kinds of crackers, evaporated milk, condensed milk, malted milk and—but I could spin the list out indefinitely.

Of course, a man could pick up a knowledge of these things by reading advertisements, but these package food people don't seem to advertise in the magazines devoted to men, and the average reader of these publications is too apt to absorb the idea that nothing should be taken into camp that you can do without. Roughing it is all right—within limits. But those of us who spend a good part of each year in the open—at least those of us who "have come to forty year"—see no valid objection to a little comfort along with our fresh air. RICHARD MONTGOMERY.

Massachusetts Stops Sale of Game.

AFTER three months of the hardest fighting ever known in the State of Massachusetts over bills for the better protection of wild life, last week the House of Representatives passed, by a vote of six to one, the Senate's bill to stop the sale of all native wild game in the State of Massachusetts, to promote the sale of game bred and reared in preserves, and to permit the sale of certain species of foreign game. The tagging system, which is working so well in New York, is also provided for. A bag limit bill was also passed, immediately after the no-sale measure.

During the whole of the present session of the Legislature, the market gunners of Massachusetts and certain game dealers have made most determined efforts to repeal the present law that prohibits spring shooting, and also to defeat all new legislation in behalf of game. Five times in quick succession were spring shooting bills introduced and defeated. The advance of the Wharton no-sale-of-game bill was bitterly opposed at every point, and the opposition was strong and well organized.

The wild life protectionists of Massachusetts rallied to the defense of the remnant of game as never before. Lawyers, business men and professors left their offices and devoted weeks and even months of effort to the task of arousing the people's representatives to the serious conditions now affecting the remnant of game and about to compass its extermination. The organized sportsmen of Boston and Springfield, the State Audubon Society, the American Bison Society, the Boston Society of Natural History, and a strong contingent from Harvard University, formed an army of defense that proved effective. The campaign was strongly supported by the New York Zoological Society, a national organization whose field of effort is the whole continent.

During the last two years three of the great national plague centers for the sale of slaughtered game have been literally cleaned up—New York, St. Louis and Boston. There yet remains Philadelphia, Chicago, Baltimore and New Orleans. W. T. HORNADAY.

Boone and Crockett Club Dinner.

THE annual Washington dinner of the Boone and Crockett Club was held at the Metropolitan Club in that city, May 4. About fifty members and guests were present. Major W. Austin Wadsworth presided. Among those present were W. J. Boardman, Admiral Willard H. Bronson, Major Henry T. Allen, Col. D. L. Brainerd, F. H. Newell, Drs. C. H. Merriam, A. K. Fisher and T. S. Palmer, Hon. H. L. Stimson, Hon. W. L. Fisher, Hon. C. Nagel, Arnold Hague, Col. Henry May, of Washington, Royal Phelps Carroll, W. Redmond Cross, Walter B. Devereux, Henry Griswold Gray, George Bird Grinnell, Dr. Lewis Rutherford Morris, Morgan Davis, Chas. Sheldon, W. Fitzhugh Whitehouse and J. Walter Wood, of New York; Geo. L. Harrison, Dr. Cadwalader, Wilson Potter, of Philadelphia; J. Sterett Gittings, of Baltimore, Md., and Congressmen Fitzgerald, Martin and Sulzer.

After the dinner was over the discussion of the evening was devoted largely to the preservation of big game and fur-bearing animals and kindred subjects. Chas. Sheldon, chairman of the Game Preservation Committee of the Boone and Crockett Club, explained at some length the club's past and present activities. Those of the past are sufficiently well known; at present the club is endeavoring to restock with large game certain areas from which that game has been exterminated. With this in view it urges the passage of a bill now before Congress, which will authorize the President to set aside, at the request of the Governor of any State, areas not to exceed 50,000 acres in any forest reserve within that State as a game refuge, to be in charge of the Department of Agriculture. Mr. Sheldon announced that when such a bill should be passed and such refuges established, the club would provide means to stock certain areas with such species of big game as it might deem desirable.

Secretary Stimson, a long time member of the club, a great bear hunter in old days and known as having, with another member of the club, been the first person to climb Chief Mountain from the east side, spoke earnestly in behalf of this measure.

Secretary Nagel made an interesting discourse on the preservation of the fur seals, and announced his agreement with the universal testimony of naturalists that there should be no close season on male seals.

Secretary Fisher called attention to the efforts being made to establish some sort of co-ordination in the management of the various National parks. He referred to the conference of National park superintendents held last year at the Yellowstone Park, a report of the proceedings of which has been published by the Interior Department. He felt that a Bureau of National Parks, or some organization to make the management of these parks more effective, should be established.

Congressman Sulzer spoke interestingly of the importance of preserving wild life, and illustrated his remarks by some accounts of his experience in Alaska, which he has visited no less than fourteen times.

Congressman Fitzgerald, after declaring that he was not a hunter, said nevertheless that like many others he was interested in the preservation of wild life; that he had learned much by what he had heard that evening, and that he

believed that Congress wished to do the right thing in these matters, provided only it knew what the right thing was. Therefore, people who are experts on matters like those under discussion ought to furnish information to Congress so that it might act intelligently.

It seemed the unanimous sense of those present that the bill mentioned by Mr. Sheldon would obviate many objections that had been urged against other bills for game refuges that have been introduced in Congress in past years. The proposed measure leaves the establishment of such refuges for any State, and therefore can in authorities of that State, and therefore can in no sense offend the susceptibilities of the State's right people. The area proposed to be reserved is small. As a practicable proposition it seems to amount to offering to each State a State park to be taken out of the forest reservations within that State, the care of which shall be assumed by the general government.

The meeting broke up at a late hour, and to many of the old members seemed the most successful dinner that the club had ever given in Washington.

New Publications.

SADDLE AND CAMP IN THE ROCKIES, by Dillon Wallace. Outing Publishing Co., New York. \$1.75 net.

This author has spent practically all his life in invading new territory for the benefit of the reading public. His descriptions are always graphic and his details accurate. "Saddle and Camp" covers a 2000-mile survey of the Rocky Mountain region, the greater part of which the author traversed on horseback and almost all with neither guide or companion. The primary object of the trip was to investigate conditions in the big game country and the study of Jackson's Hole, the last camping ground of the American elk. Mr. Wallace has treated the subject in the most readable manner and illustrated it with excellent photographs.

THE GAME-BIRDS AND WATER-FOWL OF SOUTH AFRICA, by Major Boyd Horsburgh. Witherby & Co., London, Eng. 21s. per part.

This is a series of color plates beautifully executed with a text page descriptive of every known bird in South Africa. There are sixteen plates full page size, on which are found three varieties of snipe somewhat similar to those found in North America. The series is issued in four parts; the other three still to be published.

THE HUNTING YEAR, by William Scarth Dixon. W. J. Ham-Smith, London, Eng. 6s. net.

This book is a description of the year's fox hunting. It is written with that swinging style introduced by David Gray in "Gallops." It is prettily illustrated with pen drawings and is a worth-while volume.

THE FORESTER'S MANUAL, by Ernest Thompson Seton. Doubleday, Page & Co., New York. 141 pages, \$1 net.

This is No. 2 of the Scout Manual series. It tells how to identify trees, the properties and uses of the different trees and much other woodcraft so well known to Mr. Seton. It is illustrated with drawings and maps.



Fishing in the Gulf Stream.

PORT CHESTER, N. Y., April 23.—*Editor Forest and Stream*: Lansing Zabriskie, the young son of Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Zabriskie, of Aurora, N. Y., added new laurels to his piscatorial achievements fishing in the gulf stream. Fresh baits were put on two hooks and thrown out. Suddenly Lansing felt his line being pulled down. He had a strike, and great was the surprise of father and son to see a sailfish jump. Mr. Zabriskie saw that his line moved under the line of his son and believed he had a hammer-head shark, but soon discovered that his strike was another sailfish which jumped, and the fun



MASTER ZABRISKIE AND HIS CATCH.

and sport began. Mr. Zabriskie gave instructions to the men in the boat to keep the boat along with the boy's fish. In twenty minutes Mr. Zabriskie had his fish landed, while his son kept playing his sailfish until he had it near the boat and remarked that he was almost done with his work, when the fish went out again, and after the end of another ten minutes, the prize was in the boat. The fish was seven feet and one inch in length and weighed forty-eight pounds. The fish caught by Mr. Zabriskie was smaller. Lansing was only seven years old, and began to handle rod and reel three years ago from the ocean pier, and last season was his first experience at deep sea fishing, and he has most successfully caught kingfish and amberjack.

A. M. Z.

Illinois Casting Club.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 30.—*Editor Forest and Stream*: The opening of our regular season will be on the 18th of May, upon which day the events will be half-ounce accuracy bait, half-ounce distance bait, accuracy fly and distance fly. To the member making the highest combined

averages of the quarter- and half-ounce accuracy bait, accuracy fly, and the light tackle dry-fly accuracy will be given the high average fly and bait award and token.

To increase interest among new members and those who have not been casting regularly, there will be given to the member making the highest average for the season, in either of the accuracy bait events, or the accuracy fly events, the adept high score award and token. One bait and one fly award. Only members who have never before completed a season's score will be eligible to these awards. Above awards will not be given unless competed for by two or more members.

A new and very liberal re-entry rule is in effect. Members who are compelled to be absent on a regular contest day may take a re-entry for that event on any day during the season when such an event is scheduled, or upon either re-entry day at the end of the season. However, no more than two scores of any one event may be cast on one day.

Members desiring to cast their scores on the day following the regular contest days, must give written notice to the secretary prior to the first contest day.

It is very desirable that all members should possess and wear a club badge. The secretary will take orders and furnish the same at \$2.50, actual cost.

The club is provided with a full complement of fly-rods for the use of the members who desire to play any, or all, of the various fly games. These rods will be found at the park every Saturday and Sunday. Keys for the rod locker and for the house and boat will be furnished by the captain, at cost.

For our invitation tournament, May 12, the executive committee has decided upon the following events: The quarter- and half-ounce accuracy bait and accuracy fly.

A. F. SWISHER, Sec'y.

Revised New Jersey Fish Laws.

THE open season in Delaware River and bay, and also their tributaries where the tide ebbs and flows, is as follows:

June 15 to Dec. 1, both dates inclusive, for black, calico, rock and white bass, crappie, pike, perch, pickerel, pike, white and yellow perch and trout.

The open season in lakes, ponds and other waters is as follows:

May 30 to Nov. 30, both dates inclusive, for black bass, Oswego bass, white bass, calico bass and crappie.

April 1 to July 15, both dates inclusive, for trout.

May 20 to Nov. 30, both dates inclusive, and month of January, for pike and pickerel.

May 20 to Nov. 30, both dates inclusive, for pike perch or wall-eyed pike.

The taking of yellow and white perch with hook and line is permitted at all times of the year except in Delaware River and bay, and also their tributaries where the tide ebbs and flows.

Salmon in St. Mary's River.

SHERBROOKE, N. S., April 14.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Speaking of salmon and trout fishing in St. Mary's River: Those who have fished here, as well as elsewhere, say it is one of the best salmon streams in the Province. Salmon begin running very early, it is believed before the ice is off; but on account of late springs and so much snow water in the river, we do not get many until June. This month is always the best, although some years quite a few have been taken in May, when it so happens that the water is right—i. e., no snow water and not much rain.

Below is an incomplete list of salmon caught with fly in this river in 1910 and 1911. It is impossible for me to get a correct number of fish, so I have only recorded those I got correct weight of. This list only refers to the first mile of river above tide, which is all that we of Sherbrooke fish, as that takes up to a falls, above which we seldom take our canoes, although above the falls there are two miles of good fishing. Then comes two and a half miles of dead water with four or five miles of good fishing above it again. But on this upper part there are generally more rods per pool than down here, so that I think this would be the better place for your correspondent. But if he could be here in June, too, his chances would be good for getting more fish, though the average weight would likely be less. As I have mentioned canoes in the foregoing, I might here say we use a flat-bottomed canoe (punt, or batteau) built for the purpose, as very little of the river can be fished from the shore.

In the following list, though the average weight is small, there are quite a few salmon taken over twenty pounds. Last year twenty-seven pounds was the largest; in 1910, twenty-five pounds.

List of salmon caught with fly in first mile above tide in St. Mary's River, 1910-11:

	Number of Fish.	Average Weight, Pounds.
1911.		
May	6	15
June 1 to 15.....	22	13
June 16 to 30.....	54	8
July	7	6
1910.		
May	12	22
June 1 to 15.....	7	11
June 16 to 27.....	17	12

Although the above list is far from complete, I merely give it to show you that if this river was fished continuously by expert fishermen it would make as good a showing as any. As yet it is very little known, but there are a few Americans who come here every year. Trout fishing on Liscomb River, I believe, cannot be beaten in Canada.

Trout fishing does not begin in St. Mary's River until after July 1, but in a river quite near here there is excellent sea trout fishing in June. It is called Indian River. Last year a gentleman from Ivoryton, Conn., and I went to this Indian River trout fishing, by motor boat, and he had such good luck that he made the second and third trip, each time having such good luck that when he left he said he would go again another year, if spared.

Toward the latter part of May the chances for getting fish from eighteen pounds up would

be good; but as this is a lumber country and there are quite a lot of logs to come down stream this year, a card from you or your correspondent shortly before he is ready to come, asking the state of the river, might prevent his getting here at an inopportune time, or any other questions you may wish to ask, I will only be too glad to answer.

V. J. PYE.

San Francisco Fly-Casting Club.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 28.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The second contest of the season was held yesterday and to-day on Stow Lake. The members were favored with fair weather, somewhat variable on both days:

SATURDAY.			
Event No. 1, distance, feet:			
J. F. Burgin	85	F. A. Webster	86
E. A. Mocker	91	T. C. Kierulff	103
L. G. Burpee	85		
Event No. 2, accuracy, per cent.:			
Dr. W. E. Brooks	98.44	L. G. Burpee	96.56
J. F. Burgin	97.44	F. A. Webster	99.4
C. G. Young	98.16	T. C. Kierulff	98.56
James Watt	97.36	E. A. Mocker	97.32
Event No. 3, delicacy:			
	Accuracy, Per Cent.	Delicacy, Per Cent.	Net Per Cent.
Dr. W. E. Brooks	95.16	98.30	96.48
J. F. Burgin	95.44	95.50	95.47
E. A. Mocker	97.24	99.20	98.22
C. G. Young	98.16	99.	98.38
James Watt	97.4	97.50	97.27
L. G. Burpee	96.12	98.40	97.26
F. A. Webster	98.48	99.40	99.14
T. C. Kierulff	98.24	99.40	99.2
Event No. 4, lure casting, per cent.:			
	Accuracy, Per Cent.	Delicacy, Per Cent.	Net Per Cent.
Dr. W. E. Brooks	76.9	85.2	91.6
J. F. Burgin	74.	99.	85.2
E. A. Mocker	74.	99.	99.
C. G. Young	90.2	99.4	99.4
James Watt	90.2	97.4	97.4
L. G. Burpee	84.6	78.9	78.9
F. A. Webster	85.7	97.3	97.3
T. C. Kierulff	85.7	98.	98.
Event No. 5, lure casting, average feet:			
Dr. W. E. Brooks.....	50.	L. G. Burpee	50.
J. F. Burgin	114.6	F. A. Webster	97.6
E. A. Mocker	31.	T. C. Kierulff	84.
James Watt	129.		

E. A. Mocker, Dr. W. E. Brooks and J. F. Burgin acted as judges, and E. O. Ritter as clerk.

SUNDAY.			
Event No. 1, distance, feet:			
T. C. Kierulff	96	A. Sperry	91
E. A. Mocker	85		
Event No. 2, accuracy, per cent.:			
Paul M. Nippert.....	96.8	T. C. Kierulff	98.20
C. H. Kewell	97.28	E. A. Mocker	97.
C. G. Young	97.40	F. J. Cooper	98.56
James Watt	98.	C. A. Kierulff	97.8
J. F. Burgin	97.44	A. Sperry	95.56
Event No. 3, delicacy:			
	Accuracy, Per Cent.	Delicacy, Per Cent.	Net Per Cent.
Paul M. Nippert	96.12	96.30	96.21
C. H. Kewell	98.20	99.10	98.45
C. G. Young	98.24	99.	98.42
James Watt	97.4	97.	97.2
J. F. Burgin	96.36	97.	96.48
T. C. Kierulff	98.	100.	99.
E. A. Mocker	98.8	99.40	98.54
F. J. Cooper	96.44	97.20	97.2
C. A. Kierulff	96.44	99.	97.52
A. Sperry	96.8	97.50	96.59
Event No. 4, lure casting, per cent.:			
	Accuracy, Per Cent.	Delicacy, Per Cent.	Net Per Cent.
Paul M. Nippert	89.	85.8	85.8
C. H. Kewell	92.4	93.3	93.3
C. G. Young	93.3	97.1	97.1
James Watt	93.3	96.1	96.1
J. F. Burgin	92.1	85.2	85.2
T. C. Kierulff	92.1	96.9	96.9
E. A. Mocker	88.2	98.3	98.3
F. J. Cooper	87.3	92.2	92.2
C. A. Kierulff	85.3	95.9	95.9
A. Sperry	85.3	95.9	95.9
Event No. 5, lure casting, average feet:			
C. H. Kewell	89.	T. C. Kierulff	112.
James Watt	98.	F. J. Cooper	139.
J. F. Burgin	103.6	A. Sperry	100.

C. A. Kierulff, E. A. Mocker and J. F. Burgin acted as judges; C. H. Kewell as referee, and E. O. Ritter as clerk.

All the fish laws of the United States and Canada, revised to date and now in force, are given in the Game Laws in Brief. See adv.

Fish and Fishing in Illinois.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., May 6.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Fishermen along the Du Page River have decided to ask the fish commissioners to forward a stock of bass fry from the State hatcheries, and it is expected that the appeal will be respected, as it has been a number of years since this stream was given any attention of this kind. Fish wardens are now engaged in looking for seining operations. The spawning season opened May 1 and the use of nets is prohibited until July 1. Fishing with hook and line is now a popular sport and fine strings of game fish are being caught in the Illinois, Kankakee, Fox and Du Page rivers. The high water this spring has interfered with the sport to some extent, but an improvement is looked for with more settled weather in May.

E. E. PIERSON.

One of the Old Guard.

NEW YORK, N. Y., April 23.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I have not written for FOREST AND STREAM since about 1883, when I was an occasional contributor. As a matter of fact I am one of your oldest subscribers, having been so since Charles Hallock, whom I knew very well, first brought out your paper. I have always been a rifle shooter and a big-game hunter, and when I tell you that although sixty-five years of age I shot twelve stags and three roebuck, all with the rifle, last fall in my Scotch deer forest, you can see that I can still hold the rifle straight, and I hope to do as well this coming season.

EDWARD HUBBARD LITCHFIELD.

Fish Warden "on the Job."

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., April 30.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* William Courey, District Fish Warden, objected to the action of the Peoria county State's attorney in permitting Samuel Woodruff to plead guilty to the charge of shipping one black bass after Courey had seized a barrel of the fish said to have been consigned by the defendant. Woodruff was fined \$5 and costs. Courey has sworn out another warrant and declares that he will keep issuing warrants until the courts assess an adequate fine.

E. E. PIERSON.

Fishing Clubs with Stream Rights.

MANY prominent fishing clubs have "fishing rights" to streams. In Pennsylvania we find the Paradise Valley Club, at Henryville, on the west branch of Broadhead. The Blooming Grove Park Club controls the upper waters of Shiloh. In New York State the Wyandanch and Massequogue, at Deer Park, and the South Side Club at Wading River (these three being on Long Island). In Dutchess county, the Clove Club has a fine lease on two well stocked streams.

The National Tournament.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 2.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The fifth international bait- and fly-casting tournament given by and under the auspices of the N. A. S. A. C., will be held in Chicago on Aug. 15, 16 and 17.

J. M. SMITH,
Sec'y Tournament Com.



NATURAL HISTORY

Botany in the Rain

By W. G. BOWDOIN

IT was a lowering day on Saturday, April 27, the day set for the Brooklyn Institute Botanical Field Meeting at Annadale Station, Staten Island. However, your true botanist is nothing if not enthusiastic, and in spite of threatening weather conditions, E. L. Morris, acting curator-in-chief of the Brooklyn Institute Central Museum, mustered a little company of fourteen, and a start was made to the botanical hunting grounds that had been chosen at Annadale, Staten Island.

One of the first of the botanical units encountered was the prairie willow, characterized by its flowers in catkins. It shone bright green and its leaves were long and inversely lance-shaped. Passing an example of the hobble bush, or as it is sometimes called, the wayfaring tree, the spring beauty in full white flower was encountered. This is a charmingly delicate bloom that is found at its best in open moist woods, and the woods were certainly both open and moist on this trip. Thomas Wentworth Higginson speaks of this flower in his delightful essay, "The Procession of the Flowers," in which he refers to the legend that this flower (*Claytonia*) is the Indian Miskodeed, and was said to have been left behind when mighty Peboan, the winter, was melted by the breath of spring. It often lingers until the end of May. Then came some of the ephemeral wood rushes, and more violets.

The party presently found themselves on the road leading from New Dorp to Tottenville and known as the Amboy Road. Here some sand violets were found, then some osmundas, throwing up their curious croziers or "fiddle-heads" and nestling close beside a pond of dark-colored water. Some members of the pulse family grew nearby. These were the false or wild indigos. From such plants some poor indigo was at one time derived. The blooms have not yet appeared. Almost in the direct path was found a hickory about eighteen inches high. In its immediate vicinity was an oak in the making. It had not reached the height of the hickory, but was a fair example of the genus of which there are eight species in the Staten Island woods. A thistle was next seen with its spiked leaves now very soft and flexible, but which become later very stiff and spiny. Some gray birches grew along the route. Then came some wind-flowers or wood anemones, delicate little plants that are among the first to welcome the spring time. Some of the wood asters showed signs of life and seemed to wish to report progress and give promise of a wealth of flower in August and September. Some dwarf blueberries (early) were growing a little further on. Following these the party found some wood-betony, or lousewort. These will produce yellow and purplish red flowers during May. These follow closely the earliest of the spring flowers. A

little to one side of the indeterminate route taken, the party came upon some rotting wood that becomes phosphorescent in the dark. This phenomenon arises because of the fungus growth upon the woody surface, and differs entirely from the phosphorescence observed in certain of the sea weeds which is due to the fluorescence and opalescence of some of their albuminous substances or from the iridescence of their cuticular layers.

Crossing a little brook some fresh water algae (green slime) was observed. These plants generate oxygen gas and sometimes in sufficient quantities to light bubbles of it with a match. Wild lilies of the valley grew near this brook. This was true also of some wild geranium (cranesbill). The coarse and singular skunk cabbage, with its ill odor, was likewise found here. The inflorescence had passed, but it was growing lustily.

Wild onion, adder's tongue (lily), partridge berry that had survived from last season, small pyrola, common fleabane, not yet in flower, touch-me-not of the jewel weed family, a swamp pink, some sweet white violets, plantain seedlings, young plants of yarrow, wild strawberry plants in bloom, a flowering shadbush or service berry in white flower and indicative of the open season for shad, were also among the botanical finds on this trip. A curious oak gall was also found. This gall was produced by the sting of the gall wasp which deposits its eggs simultaneously with the sting. These cause a malformation of leaf tissue that are called galls. It is generally possible to determine the insect or fungus by which they are induced.

Another interesting find was a chestnut tree doomed by the cank that has wrought so much destruction of these trees in our parks and forests where the chestnuts once grew abundantly.

Just before leaving the woods the party observed some red cedar stumps sawn straight across, which indicated the activity of the lead pencil manufacturer who must have red cedar with which to make the useful lead pencils, even if he has to buy up the red cedar fences around a man's farm, pay for them and throw in a metal fence by way of lagniappe.

Results of Protection.

RALEIGH, N. C., April 17.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The writer was walking last Sunday, an exquisite day, in the late afternoon in the woods and fields, with some of his little friends, and a lad among them remarked: "Our birds are getting gentler. I told mother the other day I really thought the birds want to play with us, like the squirrels do in the Capitol Square and all about town." Here we were, in the glorious April weather, in a world of flowers; sometimes

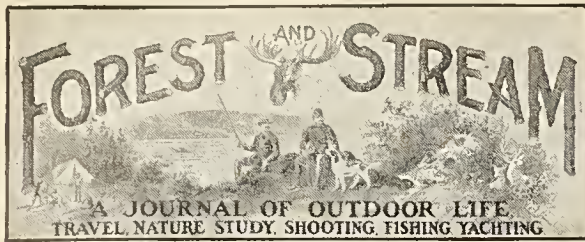
the ground all purple with violets, of several varieties; the dogwood almost like a snow drift in the woods, the yellow jasmine tossing its golden bells from many a bush, the azalea holding up its pink trumpets and the trees showing every tint of green; with song birds everywhere, mockingbirds, catbirds, thrushes, red birds, song sparrows and cooing doves, and woodpeckers of several kinds, including the pileated, coming and going or calling. Presently what the little boy had said came home to us, for having gathered a large armful of azalea, a hummingbird, an early visitor, by the way, came right to me and went from flower to flower, dipping also into some purple lilac and jasmine. He did not seem frightened when I called the children to come and see him, and he went round and round the big bouquet, sometimes within six inches of my face; his tiny eyes like beads, and the soft whirr of the wonderful wings as dainty as those of a butterfly, while he turned his delicate bill this way and that into the cups of the flowers, then suddenly, turning about, faced me for an instant and went away like a bullet. The children were delighted at the sight and as we wandered yet further afield, they spoke of what had struck even them as a wonderful increase in the number of song birds. It was almost dusk when we came home, and on the roadside a mockingbird in the top of an oak was doing grand opera and uttering notes which would make even Tetrizzini envious, and in the city, on a tree almost above a street railway line, another mocker was singing farewell to the day. After night had fully come, this same bird was heard continuing his song. The Audubon Society has done much in doing this one thing, the protection of song birds and the bringing about of greater love for them.

FRED A. OLDS.

Plant Lice—A Warning.

THE abundance of plant lice eggs on twigs sent to this office and numerous aphids upon young apple leaves are typical of conditions obtaining in 1909, a year when injury by these prolific pests was exceptionally severe. We then heard for the first time of "Aphis" apples. Apparently all that is required is a continuation of the cool backward weather to duplicate the outbreak of three years ago. The reason for this is that the plant lice multiply rapidly at rather low temperatures, while their natural enemies, such as lady beetles or lady bugs, flower flies and small parasites, are comparatively inactive under such conditions.

It is obviously advisable to watch developments closely and if the aphids become excessively abundant, spray before the leaves are badly curled and the pests therefore nearly inaccessible, using a whale oil soap solution (one pound to six or seven gallons of water), a kerosene emulsion (the standard formula diluted with nine parts of water), or a tobacco solution. There are several excellent tobacco preparations on the market. It is essential in control work of this character to hit the pests with the insecticide. The necessity for this spraying must be determined in large measure by local conditions and the probability of cool weather continuing long enough, so that it is unsafe to depend upon natural enemies. There is an excellent opportunity for the exercise of judgment by the practical fruit grower. E. P. FELT, State Entomologist.



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Special rates for back cover in two or more colors. A discount of 5 per cent. is allowed on an advertisement inserted 13 times in one year; 10 per cent. on 26, and 20 per cent. on 52 insertions respectively.

Advertisements should be in our hands by the Monday morning previous to date of issue in which they are to be inserted.

THE OBJECT OF THIS JOURNAL

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

—FOREST AND STREAM, Aug. 14, 1873.

FOR GAME REFUGES.

THE annual newspaper talk about the starving elk of Jackson's Hole and the Yellowstone Park is over for another season. The snows have largely disappeared from the high country, and the elk have withdrawn from the lower lands to the mountains, where in due time the calves will be born, to swell the herds, which next year will be again driven down by the snows again to starve. It is reported that during the winter about 250 elk were captured in Jackson's Hole and in the Yellowstone Park, and transferred to National and State game preserves in different parts of the country.

This action is not a remedy for the deplorable condition of the elk in the Yellowstone Park; it is only a palliative.

In and about the Yellowstone Park are enough elk to establish important herds in different National parks and in game refuges which ought to be set aside in forest reserves over the Western country, where elk were once abundant. The expense of establishing such herds would not be great, if only we had the place to put them. Many States wish to see the elk replaced within their borders and protected there. Many States—or, if not State Governments, at least the citizens of States—would be glad to pay the expenses of transporting these animals from the place of capture to places within the State where they should be set free.

Within the great forest reserves of the West are many wide areas unsuited for agriculture,

where there is no great amount of timber, and where elk, if protected, would flourish, increase and ultimately scatter out from the protected areas to stock adjacent territory.

There is nothing new about this proposition. Nearly twenty years ago, in the first volume of the Boone and Crockett Club books, it was pointed out that the forest reserves offered then—and they do now—opportunity for the preservation of every species of large game known to the United States, and that by proper protection a full supply of all these animals might be perpetuated for all time. Soon after this the term game refuge—now so well known—was coined and came into use. Game refuges offer salvation to wild things.

There is now before Congress a bill which authorizes the President, on the request of the Governor of any State, to set aside an area not exceeding 50,000 acres in any forest reservation in that State as a game refuge, which shall be under the charge of the Agricultural Department. The passage of such a measure would justify the restocking of such refuges with many sorts of game, and one game protective association, the Boone and Crockett Club, is prepared to furnish funds to restock one or more such reservations with native game, presumably elk.

Those interested in the preservation of our large game animals will feel a deep interest in a work so practical and so useful as this.

FEDERAL PROTECTION FOR MIGRATORY BIRDS.

BILLS to provide Federal protection for migratory birds, introduced in the United States Senate by Senator McLean, and in the House of Representatives by Congressman Weeks, have both been reported favorably out of committee. The former was considered by the Senate Committee on Forest Reservations and the Protection of Game, and the latter by the House Committee on Agriculture.

In urging the necessity of this legislation, the American Game Protective and Propagation Association, of 111 Broadway, New York city, says:

"Millions of dollars can annually be saved to the people of the United States by wise and conservative treatment of the enormous natural resources represented by our migrants. Under present conditions countless numbers of ducks, geese and shore birds are slaughtered at a time when every female killed means the destruction of a small flock. At all times the killing goes on at a rate that is out of all proportion to the natural increase."

E. V. Visart, State game warden of Arkansas, reported in his endorsement of the Weeks' bill that 90,600 birds were sent from Mississippi county in one shipment on Oct. 16, 1911. According to the game warden of Louisiana there were 4,265,585 ducks, geese and shore birds killed in that State during the winter of 1910 and 1911.

The favorable report on the McLean bill by the Senate committee contains the following:

"Game commissioners and other officials representing forty-three of the forty-eight States of the Union, together with some of the leading ornithologists of the country, appeared before your committee and their testimony, based upon years of experience and practical observation, was conclusive of the fact that State control of migratory birds must, from the very nature of

the surrounding temptations and conditions, end in failure."

It is further pointed out in this report that the annual loss to the country through insect pests amounts to from seven hundred and ninety-five to eight hundred million dollars. To bring home the significance of these figures the report adds that "there are about six hundred colleges in the United States to-day. Their buildings and endowments have been centuries in accumulation. The values of the college and university buildings is estimated at \$260,000,000, and the endowments at \$219,000,000. If they should be destroyed to-morrow—buildings and endowments—the insect tax of one year would replace them and leave a balance sufficient to endow thirty-two new universities in the sum of ten million dollars each.

There are, in this country to-day, about twenty million school children, and the cost of their education has become by far the heaviest tax laid upon the surplus of the country, yet it costs more by many millions to feed our insects than it does to educate our children. If there is any way in which this vast and destructive tax upon the national income can be prevented or stayed or resisted in any appreciable measure, it would seem to be the part of wisdom to act without delay.

In conclusion the report says: "All of the foregoing evidence goes to demonstrate the existence of a natural economic relation between these three orders of life (vegetation, insects and birds). There is a sort of interdependence, and the existence of each one is dependent upon the existence of the others. But for the vegetation the insects would perish, and but for the insects the birds would perish, and but for the birds the vegetation would be shortly destroyed by the unchecked increase of insect destroyers.

"It is the earnest recommendation of your committee that the pending bill receive favorable consideration."

It is our observation that State control of migratory birds has been a failure, beyond peradventure; that the sooner we get Federal control of migratory game and insectivorous birds, that much sooner will the destruction of useful migratory birds cease, therefore Congress should pass the McLean bill and pass it at once.

GOVERNOR DIX IN BLACK FOREST.

THAT Governor Dix has forest conservation seriously at heart is evidenced in the sentiment expressed in the following paragraph:

"The principal object this time of my going to Europe is to devote some weeks of study to forestation in the Black Forest, which I have not visited for several years. This subject is of vast importance in America, where a policy of forest preservation and development has become a positive necessity, and I am pleased to think that I have made it one of the features of my administration."

The Governor's action in this case is in line with his attitude in all other forest, fish and game matters that have come before him during his administration. First, to get personal knowledge of conditions as they exist before acting upon them. Second, to sign only such bills as his investigation leads him to believe are just and to the best interests of the greatest number. As Goethe puts it, "Mehr Licht erst," with decisive and immediate action afterward.

YACHTING

Ticks from the Ship's Clock.

The recently organized Twin City Power Boat Club, composed of motor boat owners along the Illinois River and Illinois-Michigan Canal, has voted to construct a boat house at a convenient point near La Salle. F. B. Gerard and E. C. Stafford, members of the club, have two hydroplanes which will probably be the fastest craft of the Illinois Valley, capable of developing a speed of 30 miles an hour. At the last meeting of the recently organized Joliet Motor Boat Club, twenty new members were admitted and various amusement features for the summer discussed. A series of races on the canal will be arranged. Buoys will be placed at dangerous points along the canal and unsightly rubbish along banks will be removed.

The 18-footers on the bay will be designated with their class letter, I, during the coming summer, instead of with an Indian head, as during the past two or three years. This was decided upon at a meeting of the Narragansett Bay Eighteen-Foot Knockabout Association held last week. The reason given for the change is the fact that the sails will fit better, if there is no large red Indian head painted near the peak of the mainsail. The paint makes the canvas stiff and is objectionable, especially on very light sails. During the past few years the knockabouts have been the only boats sailing in the regattas on the bay which have not been designated by a class letter.

A new racing catboat built by Wardwell & Goddard at Bristol for R. G. Meyer, of Providence, is to have a trial this week. This boat is for the 22-foot class and is named Venture. She is 22 feet over all, 21 feet 7 inches waterline, 10 feet 3 inches beam and is fitted with a center-board.

The Rhode Island Y. C. opened its house last Saturday with a mess dinner at which were many members and visiting yachtsmen.

The regatta committee of the Barrington Y. C. elected last week is: Thomas Delano, W. H. J. Watson, Samuel F. Bowden, Jonathan M. Barney and J. Reginald Morse.

Not a single sailing yacht has been built at

Herreshoffs this winter. A few motor boats have been turned out, and as they embody some new ideas in models, their work will be watched. It is the first time in twenty-one years that no sailing yachts have been built at Bristol.

Henry C. Ward.

HENRY C. WARD, a yachtsman well known about New York, died May 2 at his home, 718 Fifth avenue. He was at one time vice-commander of the New York Y. C. The sloop Sagitta and the schooner yacht Clytie were among the yachts which he owned. Mr. Ward was born in New York in 1845, the son of the late Sylvanus C. Ward. He was a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce and a director in the German-American Insurance Company. His clubs were the Union, Union League, Raquet and Tennis, Turf and Field, Country, New York Yacht, Church, Huguenot Society, Ardsley and the Metropolitan of Washington.

Yachts Change Hands.

THE Hollis Burgess Yacht Agency has sold the 35-foot waterline Lawley-built sloop yacht Jane, owned by Robert A. Boit, of Boston, to Hon. William Caleb Loring, of Boston, who will use her on the Maine coast; the 40-foot motor boat Scamp, formerly owned by John D. Crosby, of Boston, for use on the Maine coast; the Hull one-design class 15-foot knockabout Arab, owned by John Griffin, of the Mosquito Fleet Y. C., to Grosvenor Calkins, of Boston, for use at Gloucester, Mass.; and the 30-foot motor boat Puffing Pig, owned by H. P. Benson, of Salem, Mass., to a prominent member of the Boston Y. C.

Delaware River Yachting.

THE nineteen clubs comprising the D. R. Y. R. A. are enthusiastically making preparations for the week's cruise in Chesapeake Bay to start May 22. The very attractive schedule of this cruise was announced in FOREST AND STREAM several weeks ago.

Among the clubs in the association are: Anchor Y. C., of Bristol; Alpha B. C., of Chester; Bridesburg Y. C., of Bridesburg; Cam-

den Motor Boat Club, of Camden; Columbia Y. C., of Bridesburg; Delaware River Club, of Torresdale; Farragut Sportsmen's Association, of Camden; Keystone Y. C., of Tacony; Norristown Motor Boat Club, of Tacony; Morristown Motor Boat Club, Morristown; Philadelphia Y. C., of Essington; Riverton Y. C., of Riverton; Trenton Y. C., of Westville, N. J.; Wilmington Y. C., of Trenton; Westville Power Boat Association, of Wilmington; Wissinoming Y. C., of Wissinoming; Woodbury Y. C., of Woodbury; West End Boat Club, of Chester, and the Yachtsman's Club, of Philadelphia.

Motor Boating

A 50-Foot Fast Cruiser.

A FINE type of the modern fast cruiser is shown in the accompanying plans by Carlton Wilby, of Detroit, for a gentleman well known in Detroit automobile circles. Although only 50 feet in length, this boat has the appearance of a much larger craft, as the design has been worked out to avoid as far as possible that top-heavy and "bunty" appearance, so often noticeable in the small cruiser.

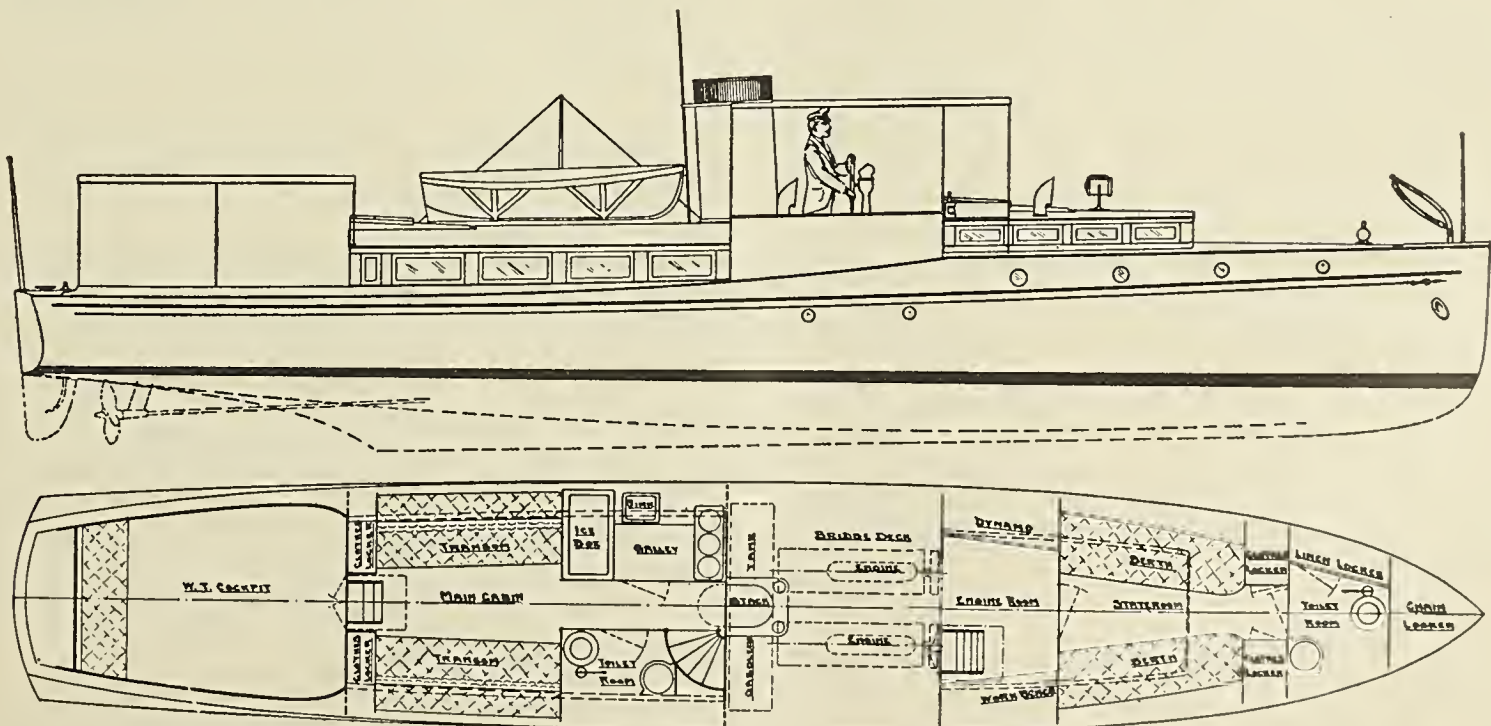
The engines and gasoline tank are located below the bridge deck, which makes it a simple matter to arrange all engine controls convenient to the man at the wheel. As this compartment will have only a little over 5 feet headroom, this location for the engines might be open to criticism were it not for the fact that the forward end of the engine room comes under the raised deck and has ample headroom. At this end are located the work bench and lighting set.

A large double stateroom with clothes lockers and toilet room adjoining are shown forward of the engine room. The after cabin is entered from the bridge with steps on the starboard side. Toilet room and galley are situated at the forward end, and the main cabin with transom berths each side is shown aft.

A roomy cockpit is provided at the after end, with entrance to main cabin. Cockpit and bridge are sheltered with removable canopies, supported on pipe stanchions, and the bridge deck is further protected by a spray cloth.

The power plant will consist of two of the new 50-horsepower Reynolds rotary valve engines, and with this power, a speed of about 17 miles an hour is expected.

The boat is 50 feet in length, 8 feet 6 inches beam and 2 feet 6 inches draft.



A 50-FOOT FAST CRUISER.

Western Power Boat Association.

FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS have been subscribed for cups and cash prizes for the Western Power Boat Association's annual championship races at Chicago Aug. 10-17, in connection with the great naval pageant. The carnival will be held under the auspices of the Associated Yacht and Power Boat Clubs of America.

The central location and the unrivaled course which will be provided in the harbor make Chicago the logical place at which to hold the event.

When it was decided to hold the power boat championships here, Commodore William Hale Thompson, of the Chicago Y. C.; Commodore James A. Pugh, owner of the famous Disturbers; Commodore Thomas J. Quail, of the Columbia Y. C.; Commodore Bayard Holmes, of the Jackson Park Y. C., and hundreds of other men prominent in aquatic affairs held a round-up of the yacht and power boat men and the result was that it was decided to make the Western power boat championships and the international yacht race between Canada and the United States the nucleus for a naval pageant that would be on a bigger and grander scale than anything of the kind ever held in this or the old world.

With the power boat races and the international cup races as the base, the men in charge of the project have built up a program including the Lipton cup yacht races, a magnificent Venetian night, United States life saving service exhibitions, swimming and diving contests, water polo, aquatic gymkhana, fireworks displays, naval reviews, naval sham battles, submarines, exhibitions by United States sailors, United States Marine Corps, United States revenue cutter service, naval reserves and cadets from the United States naval training station of North Chicago, Ill.

These are a few of the events which will be carded. Many more will be added and each number will be a national exhibition in itself.

The finest cup ever presented for competition among motor boats is the \$22,500 William Wrigley, Jr., trophy, which stands five feet five inches high. This cup is a perpetual trophy, but the donor, in order that the winner each year should have something to show as a permanent possession for his trouble, has made provision that a 10 per cent. replica of the big trophy shall be given to the winning boat. The big cup is a \$5,000 affair and the trophy which goes into the permanent possession of the winner is therefore a beautiful \$500 cup eighteen inches high and an exact model of the gigantic parent piece of silver.

The big cup is to be handed over to the yacht club whose nomination captures the free-for-all speed race, and is to be returned to Chicago in time for the race the year following. The trophy is expected to excite more interest in fast boats than any other in existence, and there is every prospect that the famous European boats will make an attempt to lift it from the Disturbers, Wigwags, Dixies and other wonderful hydroplanes which will battle for it this summer.

In order that a replica cup shall be provided for every year for the winner of the big race, Mr. Wrigley has set aside an endowment fund of \$17,000. The \$5,000 trophy, together with the \$17,000 trust fund and the \$500 necessary for the replica this summer make the whole gift equal to \$22,500.

Besides this great piece of silverware there are numerous other cups. The Weckler trophy is a \$1,000 affair, while there are dozens of other cups, ranging in value from \$100 to \$500. In addition there is a sum of \$4,750 to be handed out in cash prizes. Altogether there will be over \$40,000 in cups and cash prizes for the motor boat men. There will be prizes for hydro-aeroplane races, and then the \$5,000 Yacht Racing Union challenge trophy, which will go to the winner of the international yacht race, in which the Royal Canadian Y. C.'s entry, Patricia, of Toronto, Ont., will battle with the Chicago Y. C.'s new boat, Michi-Kagou.

The big motor boat cruise of the Great Lakes will end here during the pageant, and this city

will be the headquarters of the power boat brigade of the Middle West.

Commodore James A. Pugh, owner of the famous Disturbers, together with Commodores Thompson and Quail, will serve as directors of the Associated Yacht and Power Boat Clubs of America. The address of the body is 952 First National Bank Building, Chicago, Ill.

John R. Young, who handled the military tournament at Chicago last summer, has been



chosen manager of the big pageant to be held under the auspices of the yachtsmen, and all information can be obtained at the above address.

Lake St. Louis M. B. C.

A REPRESENTATIVE bunch of motor boat owners got together last week in Lachine, Canada, and organized a club under the title of Lake St. Louis Motor Boat Club. The following officers were elected:

Commodore, Mr. Robt. Lucas; Vice-Commodore, J. H. Garth; Rear-Commodore, Morris Shea; Secretary-Treasurer, Alex. Y. Paxton; Committee—W. M. Brown, W. E. Ranger, H. L. Dinning, A. McLean, F. A. Shackell.

These officers are men who have spent seasons on the lake and are thoroughly familiar with conditions. The club fills a long felt want and from the enthusiasm displayed at the meeting, it undoubtedly is going to be a successful club. Applications for membership will now be received by Mr. A. Y. Paxton, Secretary, Lachine.

Atlantic Y. C. Motor Boats.

THROUGH the great enthusiasm of J. Stuart Blackton in motor boating and the fact that so ardent a yachtsman could become devoted almost entirely to the chug chug, the Atlantic Y. C., of which he is commodore, has, for the first time, taken up motor boat racing. Thus far three speed contests are scheduled, the dates being May 30, July 6 and Aug. 23.

A trophy is offered for the boat making the best record in the three regattas. This cup will bear the title, "Motor Boat Championship Trophy of Gravesend Bay," and will be perpetual.

The Atlantic Y. C. will have its formal opening on May 18; commission date, May 25. Yachting will, of course, have the big place on the program of the season. Thus far eight

Saturday races have been arranged with the annual race, Aug. 20 to 23. Annual regatta will be held on Labor Day.

Canoeing

A. C. A. Membership.

NEW MEMBERS PROPOSED.

Atlantic Division.—Clemens Schroeder, 3056 Perry avenue, New York, N. Y., by Harry J. Dietrich; Harrie Fortye, 547 West 142d St., New York, N. Y., by Albert D. Berning.

Western Division.—Frank W. Coolidge, Jr., P. O. Box 545, Kenilworth, Ill., by Kellogg Huntington; Adolph A. Henkel, 3824 Sheffield avenue, Chicago, Ill., by J. G. Roberts; Milton H. Trigg, 643 East street, Rockford, Ill., by Walter E. Jordan.

NEW MEMBERS ELECTED.

Central Division.—6412, W. H. Hoffman, care of Heeren Bros., Pittsburgh, Pa.; 6413, T. R. Barlow, care of E. V. Babcock Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.; 6414, S. B. Ridge, care of Bell Telephone Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.; Earle Moon, care of Pittsburgh Dry Goods Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Western Division.—6408, Benjamin S. Pfeiffer, 1108 N. Madison avenue, Peoria, Ill.; 6409, Donald W. McAllister, 328 N. Main street, Rockford, Ill.; 6410, W. C. Wilcox, 407 North Avon, Rockford, Ill.; 6411, Elmer E. Magor, Culhane Building, Rockford, Ill.

Western Division, A. C. A.

THE members of the Western Division of the American Canoe Association have completed arrangements for a trip by canoe along the Fox and Illinois rivers on May 30, Memorial Day. There will be two hundred in the party. Races at Ottawa and an encampment at Starved Rock for several days, will be a feature. The tour will conclude June 2.

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Fixtures.

May 30.—Cincinnati (O.) G. C. Arthur Gambell, Supt.
Sept. 12-13.—Cincinnati (O.) G. C. Arthur Gambell, Supt.

REGISTERED TOURNAMENTS.

May 14-15.—Adel, Ia.—Adel G. C. C. F. Clarke, Sec'y.
May 14-16.—Columbus, Ga.—The Interstate Association's seventh Southern Handicap tournament, under the auspices of the Columbus G. C.; \$1,000 added money. The winner of first place in the Southern Handicap is guaranteed \$250 in cash and a trophy. Elmer E. Shaner, Sec'y-Treas., Pittsburgh, Pa.
May 15.—Mt. Holly (N. J.) G. C. A. J. Delleite, Sec'y.
May 15.—Spring Valley (Minn.) G. C. J. M. Carey, Sec.
May 15-16.—Fairmont, W. Va.—West Virginia State tournament, under the auspices of the Fairmont G. C. Ed. H. Taylor, Sec'y.
May 15-17.—Peoria, Ill.—Illinois State tournament, under the auspices of the Illinois State S. A. Robert Scholes, Sec'y.
May 16.—Scranton (Pa.) R. & G. C. M. F. Bohn, Sec'y.
May 17.—Neveda (Ia.) G. C. E. W. Scott, Sec'y.
May 17.—Pottsville (Pa.) G. C. & F. P. A. Elvin I. Elliott, Sec'y.
May 18.—Phillipsburg, N. J. Alert G. C. Edw. F. Markley, Pres.
May 20-21.—Iowa City (Ia.) G. C. C. Bothell, Sec'y.
May 21.—Milton Junction (Wis.) G. C. W. H. Smith, Sec'y.
May 21-23.—Waco, Tex.—Texas State tournament, under the auspices of the Waco G. C. E. S. Forsgard, Mgr.
May 21-24.—Sunbury, Pa.—Pennsylvania State tournament, under the auspices of the Sunbury-Selinsgrove G. C. J. W. Schoffstall, Sec'y.
May 21-24.—Walla Walla, Wash.—Sportsmen's Association of the Northwest tournament, under the auspices of the Walla Walla G. C. P. P. Morrow, Pres.
May 22.—Galion (O.) G. C. C. C. Mandeville, Sec'y.
May 23.—Mt. Morris (Ill.) G. C. H. W. Cushing, Sec'y.
May 23.—Portage (Wis.) G. C. J. Raup, Sec'y.
May 23-24.—Waterloo (Ia.) G. C. J. F. Libby, Sec'y.

May 23-24.—Lexington, Ky.—Kentucky State tournament, under the auspices of the Fayette G. C. F. C. Bell, Sec'y.
May 23-24.—Delta (Colo.) G. C. R. A. King, Pres.
May 24.—Stratford, Can.—Pastime G. C. Wm. Boles, Sec.
May 24.—Norwich, N. Y.—Chenango County G. C. E. D. Borden, Act. Sec'y.
May 25.—New Haven, Conn.—Western Connecticut T. S. League tournament, under the auspices of the New Haven G. C. Wm. F. Alcorn, Sec'y.
May 27-30.—Salt Lake City, Utah.—Utah State tournament, under the auspices of the Salt Lake G. C. E. J. Miller, Sec'y.
May 28.—Albia, Ia.—Monroe County F. & G. P. A. T. B. Perry, Jr., Sec'y.
May 28-29.—Benton (Ill.) G. C. W. H. Foulk, Sec'y.
May 28-30.—Omaha, Neb.—Nebraska State tournament, under the auspices of the Omaha G. C. F. T. Lovering, Sec'y.
May 29-30.—Greensboro (Ala.) G. C. A. Lawson, Sec'y.
May 29-30.—Wilmington, Del.—Delaware State tournament, under the auspices of the Du Pont G. C. T. E. Doremus, Sec'y.
May 30.—Cleveland (O.) G. C. F. H. Wallace, Sec'y.
May 30.—Buffalo (N. Y.) Audubon Club. B. V. Covert, Pres.
May 30.—Watertown (Wis.) G. C. B. H. Reick, Sec'y.
May 30-31.—Sikeston (Mo.) G. C. W. H. Tanner, Sec'y.
June 1.—Royersford (Pa.) G. C. F. A. Anderson, Sec'y.
June 1.—Bunker Hill (Ill.) G. C. W. Fahrenkrog, Sec'y.
June 3-6.—Haines Landing, Me.—Maine State tournament, under the auspices of the Mooselucmaguntic G. C. R. L. Spotts, Pres.
June 4.—Pillow (Pa.) G. C. J. A. Bingaman, Sec'y.
June 4-6.—Mexico, Mo.—Fifth annual State tournament of the Missouri State Trapshooters' Association, under the auspices of the Audrain Country Gun Club, of Farber, Mo. Russell Glynn, Sec'y.
June 4-7.—Dayton, O.—Ohio State tournament, under the auspices of the N. C. R. G. C. W. F. MacCandless, Sec'y.
June 5.—Janesville (Wis.) G. C. L. L. Nickerson, Sec'y.
June 5-6.—Aurelia (Ia.) G. C. Frank R. Welch, Sec'y.
June 5-6.—Jacksonville (Ill.) G. C. J. A. Groves, Sec'y.
June 5-7.—Webster, S. D.—South Dakota State tournament, under the auspices of the Webster G. C. John Sherbino, Sec'y.

June 5-7.—Warm Springs, Ga.—Merriwether G. C. T. B. Slade, Mgr.
June 6.—Wilber (Neb.) G. C. H. F. Magnusson, Mgr.
June 6-8.—Newark, N. J.—New Jersey State Sportsmen's Association tournament. Chas. T. Day, Sec'y.
June 8.—Conde (S. D.) G. C. A. E. McMillan, Sec'y.
June 8.—Utica, N. Y.—Genesee G. C. E. J. Loughlin, Sec'y.
June 8.—Beaver Dam, Wis.—Recreation G. C. L. H. Zimmerman, Sec'y.
June 8-9.—Brainerd, Minn.—Riverside G. C. H. L. Paine, Sec'y.
June 10.—Ft. Wayne (Ind.) G. C. W. H. Scherer, Sec'y.
June 10-11.—New Madrid (Mo.) G. C. D. R. Hunter, Sec'y.
June 11-13.—Syracuse, N. Y.—New York State tournament, under the auspices of the New York State Sportsmen's Association. L. H. Schortemeier, Sec'y-Treas., 201 Pearl street, New York.
June 11.—Washington, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania Trapshooters' League tournament, under the auspices of the Washington G. C. C. W. Peterson, Sec'y.
June 11-13.—Sioux City, Ia.—Soo Gun Club. W. F. Duncan, Sec'y.
June 12.—Brodhead (Wis.) G. C. J. B. Pierce, Sec'y.
June 12.—Coffeyville, Kans.—Forest Park G. C. Frank L. Ruthrauff, Sec'y.
June 12-13.—Pine Bluff (Ark.) G. C. E. J. Voss, Sec'y.
June 12-14.—Hickman (Ky.) G. C. S. L. Dodds, Pres.
June 13-14.—Indianapolis (Ind.) G. C. J. C. Dixon, Sec'y.
June 15.—Allentown, Pa.—Lehigh Valley S. A. Allen Heil, Sec'y.
June 17-19.—Salida, Colo.—Colorado, New Mexico and Wyoming State tournament, under the auspices of the Salida G. C. W. G. Myers, Sec'y.
June 18-19.—Barre, Vt.—Vermont State tournament, under the auspices of Barre G. C. D. M. Barclay, Pres.
June 18-19.—Boise, Idaho.—Idaho State tournament, under the auspices of the Boise G. C. W. C. Tatro, Pres.
June 18-21.—Springfield, Ill.—The Interstate Association's thirteenth Grand American Handicap tournament, on the grounds of the Illinois Gun Club; \$1,500 added money. The winner of first place in the G. A. H. guaranteed \$1,000 in cash and a trophy. Elmer E. Shaner, Sec'y-Treas., Pittsburgh, Pa.
June 19-20.—Idabel (Okla.) G. C. F. C. Butler, Sec'y.
June 22.—Long Hill, Conn.—Western Connecticut T. S. L. tournament, under the auspices of the Hillside G. C. Homer F. Sherman, Sec'y.
June 22.—Newmanstown (Pa.) G. C. F. S. Rader, Sec'y.
June 23-24.—St. Louis, Mo.—Blue Wing G. C. H. F. Grundman, Sec'y.
June 25-28.—Eugene, Ore.—Pacific Indians. F. C. Riehl, Sec'y.
June 26.—Worcester (Mass.) Sportsmen's Club. Jay Clark, Jr., Sec'y.



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June 25-26.—Du Bois (Pa.) G. C. E. W. Kelly, Sec'y.
 June 26-27.—Freehold (N. J.) G. C. M. W. Conover, Sec.
 June 27.—Hicksville (O.) G. C. W. B. Bricker, Pres.
 June 27-28.—Spencer (Ia.) G. C. G. O. Round, Sec'y.
 June 28.—Toledo, O.—West Toledo G. C. Geo. Volk, Sec'y.
 June 29-30.—New Athens, Ill.—Egyptian G. C. Jac. H. Koch, Sec'y.
 July 2-3.—Milan (Mo.) G. C. N. A. Mewmaw, Pres.
 July 3.—Catasauqua, Pa.—Bryden G. C. E. C. Jones, Sec.
 July 4.—Syracuse, N. Y.—Hunters' Club of Onondaga County. Chas. H. Stannard, Sec'y.
 July 4-5.—Marshall (Mo.) G. C. E. W. Brown, Sec'y.
 July 5-6.—Beverly, Mass.—Massachusetts State tournament, under the auspices of the Massachusetts State T. S. A. F. E. H. Sheldon, Sec'y.
 July 6.—Nicholson (Pa.) R. and G. C. L. A. Wright, Sec'y.
 July 6-7.—Swansea (Ill.) Country Club. W. C. Butts, Sec'y.
 July 7-10.—Helena, Mont.—Montana State tournament, under the auspices of the Helena G. C. Reynolds Prosser, Sec'y.
 July 9-11.—Fort Dodge, Ia.—Iowa State tournament, under the auspices of the Fort Dodge G. C. Jos. Kautzky, Mgr.
 July 9-11.—Little Rock, Ark.—Arkansas State tournament, under the auspices of the Little Rock G. C. Geo. W. Clements, Mgr.
 July 9-11.—Bradford, Pa.—The Interstate Association's seventh Eastern Handicap tournament, under the auspices of the Bradford G. C.; \$1,000 added money. The winner of first place in the Eastern Handicap is guaranteed \$250 in cash and a trophy. Elmer E. Shaner, Sec'y-Treas., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 July 11-12.—Warren (Minn.) G. C. D. Farrell, Pres.
 July 14-15.—Fargo, N. D.—North Dakota State tournament, under the auspices of the Gate City G. C. Albert E. Rose, Sec'y.
 July 16.—Butler, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania Trapshooters' League tournament, under the auspices of the Butler R. and G. C. S. G. Purvis, Sec'y.
 July 16-17.—Davenport, Ia.—Cumberland G. C. Harry Martens, Sec'y.
 July 17.—Tomah (Wis.) Rod and Gun Club. F. L. Fieting, Sec'y.
 July 17.—Jersey Shore (Pa.) G. C. H. Meyers, Sec'y.
 July 17-18.—Wilmington, N. C.—North Carolina State tournament, under auspices of New Hanover G. C. J. H. Dreher, Sec'y.
 July 17-18.—Peoria (Ill.) G. C. C. L. Portman, Sec'y.
 July 17-18.—Sea Girt, N. J.—New Jersey State R. A. G.
 July 17-18.—Seattle (Wash.) T. S. A. A. L. Hall, Sec'y.
 July 18.—Lorain (O.) G. C. J. P. Traxler, Sec'y.
 July 18.—S. Madison, Wis.—Triangle G. C. H. G. Waterman, Sec'y.
 July 18.—Altoona, Pa.—Central Pennsylvania T. S. L. tournament, under the auspices of the Blair County Road Drivers' Association. Jack Waltz, Sec'y.
 July 20.—Danbury, Conn.—Western Connecticut Trapshooters' League tournament, under the auspices of the Pahquoique G. C. E. H. Bailey, Sec'y.
 July 21-22.—Bellingham (Wash.) G. C. O. H. Joy, Sec.
 July 22-23.—Crookston (Minn.) G. C. W. E. Rowe, Pres.
 July 22-25.—Berterton, Md.—Berterton G. C. James R. Malone, Sec'y.
 July 23.—Marion (O.) G. C. D. A. Orr, Sec'y.
 July 23-24.—Paragould (Ark.) G. C. C. W. Stedman, Sec'y.
 July 24.—Milton (Pa.) Rod and Gun Club. S. H. Kock, Sec'y.
 July 24-25.—Redfield (S. D.) Gun Club. Chas. E. Stutenroth, Sec'y.
 July 24-25.—Mason City, Ia.—Cerro Gordo G. C. H. B. Madsen, Sec'y.
 July 25-26.—Warroad, Minn.—Minnesota State tournament, under the auspices of the Minnesota State Sportsmen's Association. Peter Alldrin, Sec'y.
 July 26.—Bradford (Ill.) G. C. H. A. Swearingen, Sec'y.
 July 26.—Shamokin (Pa.) G. C. S. C. Yocum, Sec'y.
 July 26.—Huntington (W. Va.) G. C. A. C. Martin, Sec.
 July 27-28.—Nelson (B. C., Canada) G. C. W. A. Ward Sec'y.
 July 29.—Baudette (Minn.) G. C. A. M. Hoover, Sec'y.
 July 30.—Tyndall (S. D.) G. C. F. F. Chladek, Sec'y.
 July 30.—Spooners (Minn.) G. C. M. D. Weeks, Sec'y.
 July 30-31.—Portsmouth (O.) G. C. J. E. Nutt, Mgr.
 July 31.—Marion (Ia.) G. C. A. C. Maxwell, Sec'y.
 Aug. 1.—International Falls, (Minn.) G. C. R. G. Green, Sec'y.
 Aug. 1.—Plattsville (Wis.) G. C. F. J. Bridges, Sec'y.
 Aug. 3.—Holmesburg Jct., Pa.—S. S. White G. C. W. E. Robinson, Sec'y.
 Aug. 3-4.—Green Bay, Wis.—Wisconsin State tournament, under the auspices of the Green Bay Game and Gun Club. R. E. St. John, Sec'y.
 Aug. 6.—Belle Vernon, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania Trapshooters' League tournament, under the auspices of the Belle Vernon G. C. B. F. Daugherty, Sec'y.
 Aug. 6.—Durant (Ia.) G. C. Hugo Boldt, Sec'y.
 Aug. 6-7.—Mitchell (S. D.) G. C. C. A. Ferguson, Sec.
 Aug. 6-7.—Alabama State tournament, under the auspices of the Birmingham (Ala.) Gun Club. O. L. Garl, Sec'y.
 Aug. 6-7.—Wilson, (N. C.) Gun Club. Jas. D. Barnes, Sec'y.
 Aug. 6-7.—Lock Haven (Pa.) G. C. C. A. Jobson, Sec'y.
 Aug. 7.—Madrid (N. Y.) G. C. J. E. Thompson, Pres.
 Aug. 7-8.—Lindsay (Okla.) G. C. Robt. May, Sec'y.
 Aug. 7-8.—Springfield, Ill.—Illinois G. C. J. R. Leib, C. A. McDermard, Pres.
 Aug. 7-8.—Blue Ribbon (Kan.) Gun Club. J. F. Caldwell, Sec'y.
 Aug. 7-8.—Concordia, Kans.—Blue Ribbon Gun Club. J. F. Caldwell, Sec'y.
 Aug. 8.—Livermore (Ia.) G. C. J. H. Zigrang, Sec'y.
 Aug. 8.—Berwick (Pa.) R. and G. C. W. I. Shrader, Sec'y.
 Aug. 10.—Temple, Pa.—Hercules G. C. A. K. Ludwig, Sec'y.
 Aug. 10-11.—Chicago (Ill.) G. C. E. B. Shogren, Sec'y.
 Aug. 12-13.—Fayette, Mo.—Afro-American Trapshooters' League Grand Afro-American Handicap. T. H. Cohron, Sec'y.

Aug. 13-14.—Abilene (Tex.) G. C. C. D. Payton, Sec'y.
 Aug. 14.—Batavia, N. Y.—Holland G. C. Chas. W. Gardner, Sec'y.
 Aug. 14-16.—Kansas City, Mo.—The Interstate Association's Seventh Western Handicap tournament, under the auspices of the Kansas City G. C.; \$1,000 added money. The winner of first place in the Western Handicap is guaranteed \$250 in cash and a trophy. Elmer E. Shaner, Sec'y-Treas., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Aug. 15-16.—Dayton, O.—Northern Kentucky G. C. Geo. W. Dameron, Sec'y.
 Aug. 20.—Marthasville, Mo.—Daniel Boone G. C. J. O. Wilson, Sec'y.
 Aug. 20-21.—Sioux Falls (S. D.) G. C. A. Olson, Sec'y.
 Aug. 23.—Sandusky, O.—Ye Oak Meadow G. C. Ira C. Krupp, Sec'y.
 Aug. 27-29.—Portland, Ore.—The Interstate Association's seventh Pacific Coast Handicap tournament, under the auspices of the Portland G. C.; \$1,000 added money. The winner of first place in the Pacific Coast Handicap is guaranteed \$250 in cash and a trophy. Elmer E. Shaner, Sec'y-Treas., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Sept. 2.—Ogdensburg (N. Y.) S. A. J. M. Morley, Sec.
 Sept. 2.—Bridgeport, Conn.—Western Connecticut Trapshooters' League tournament, under auspices of the Sea Side G. C. Earl R. Lewis, Sec'y.
 Sept. 2.—Lima (O.) G. C. A. W. Fisk, Pres.
 Sept. 3.—Bucklin (Mo.) G. C. Ed. Herriman, Sec'y.
 Sept. 17-18.—Brookfield, Mo.—Linn County G. C. Ed. Barton, Sec'y.
 Sept. 5.—London (O.) G. C. H. L. Hildinger, Sec'y.
 Sept. 9-10.—Evansville, Ind.—Indiana State tournament, under the auspices of the Recreation G. C. Geo. A. Beard, Cor. Sec'y.
 Sept. 10.—McKeesport, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania Trapshooters' League tournament, under the auspices of the Youghiogeny Country Club. R. J. Caughey, Sec'y.
 Sept. 10-13.—Denver, Colo.—Rocky Mountain Interstate Sportsmen's Association; \$5,000 added money. Ambrose E. McKenzie, Mgr.
 Sept. 11.—Worcester (Mass.) Sportsmen's Club. Jay Clark, Jr., Sec'y.
 Sept. 12-13.—Cincinnati (O.) G. C. A. B. Heyl, Pres.
 Sept. 17-20.—Atlantic City, N. J.—Westy Hogans of America tournament. Bernard Elsesser, Sec'y.
 Sept. 18-19.—Bloomington, Ill.—McLean County G. C. C. A. McDermard, Pres.
 Oct. 15-18.—Cincinnati, O.—The Interstate Association's Post-Season tournament, on the grounds of the Cincinnati G. C.; \$1,000 added money. Elmer E. Shaner, Sec'y-Treas., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1913.
 Jan. 22-25.—Pinehurst (N. C.) Country Club. Leonard Tufts, Pres.

DRIVERS AND TWISTERS.

The Forreston Gun Club, of Bloomington, Ill., has been organized with fifteen members, and it is believed that many others will join during May. A series of tournaments will be arranged.

The Sikeston (Mo.) Gun Club advises us that on account of flood conditions in that vicinity the gun club has decided to postpone to later dates the tournament registered for Sikeston, Mo., May 30 and 31.

Buckwalter's target tournament will be "pulled" May 17 and 18, at the Phoenixville (Pa.) Gun Club. Three trophies are offered. Three moneys will be paid to any one amateur or professional in first three men, shooting entire program. Phoenixville is easy of access, being on both Pennsylvania R. R. and Reading.

Students of the University of Illinois organized the Illinois Gun Club at a meeting held this week. E. Berg was chosen president and Edward Fritchie, secretary-treasurer. A range has been set up on the new Illinois field, and there will be periodical tournaments among the members. Only students of the University of Illinois will be eligible.

Under date of April 30, from Fairmont, W. Va., Ed. H. Taylor writes: "Will you kindly publish the following correction of an error in the West Virginia State shoot program, relating to the E. C. cup race, which is scheduled for open competition on May 14. This event will start at 10:30 A. M. instead of 2 P. M., as stated in the program. The Expert traps and the trap for doubles are all ready and open for practice at any time. Monday, the 13th, will be open for any style of practice."

The Hercules Gun Club, at Temple, Pa., has just installed their new trap under the supervision of Frank Gerbert, of Reading, machinist and leading trapshooter. The club will hold an installation shoot on Saturday, May 18, at 100 targets in five strings of 20 targets. Targets will be thrown about 50yds., at 1 cent each. An optional sweep of \$1.00 in each event. Shoots starts at 1 P. M. on their grounds. Cotopaxi Swamp. All leading trap loads for sale on the grounds. A. K. Ludwig, 222 Greenwich street, Reading, Pa., is secretary.

Seven directors were elected at the annual meeting of the Danville Rod and Gun Club, as follows: Ross Kinningham, John Long, Fay Bartlett, Arch Glover, Edward Donnelly, Charles Sparks and William Wallen. These directors will elect officers at the next meeting. It was voted to hold weekly shoots at the club grounds, the marksman making the best record being awarded the diamond badge presented to the club by Col. J. W. Veatch, one of the most active members of the organization.

The Central Illinois Trapshooters' League has forwarded an invitation to the Decatur Gun Club to join the association, and the offer will be accepted. The Decatur club has completed its organization and secured new grounds two miles from the city. The membership is growing rapidly. Under the new rules adopted, shooters will be classified periodically according to the scores recorded. There will be three classes, A, B, C, and each quarter there will be a revision according to the scores at the traps.

The ninth annual tournament of Alert Gun Club at Phillipsburg, N. J., will be held May 18. It will be an Interstate Association event. Program calls for 150 targets in ten events, entrance total \$15. Money divided Rose system, with Squier money-back proviso. The Alert Gun Club is only ten minutes' ride by trolley from Center square, Easton, Pa., and the grounds are situated within forty yards from trolley line. Phillipsburg can be reached from all sections and out-of-town shooters can come and leave Phillipsburg over the different railroads every hour. Full particulars from Manager Edw. F. Markley, Easton, Pa.
 W. G. BEECROFT.

Meadow Springs Gun Club.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. May 4.—An ideal day brought out a good entry list. Kelley was high and won a silver spoon. Keenan got a dipper for the best club total, and a leg on the Thompson trophy, an event which opened yesterday. Fish won a leg on the Harvey prize, while Emerson and Gideon each secured a dipper for runner-up scores in the club test.

Kelley and Gideon had a close run for the high honors of the day, the former winning out by a blue rock, he getting 95 of his 100 skimmers. Scores:

	Thompson Trophy.		Harvey Trophy.		Total.
	H. T.	H. T.	H. T.	H. T.	
Kelley	9 14	1/2 23	1/2 23	24 2	95
Keenan	5 10	4 25	4 22	15 16	85
Armstrong ..	5 9	3 23	3 22	16 14	83
Thompson	8 12	2 22	2 24	17 8	81
Gideon	10 12	2 24	2 24	20 8	94
Clegg	7 11	.. 22	.. 22	18 ..	80
Cannon	9 8	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	12
Renner	9 8	1 21	1 24	.. ..	63
Letford	7 8	2 21	2 22	21 10	85
Gothard .....	.. ..	3 18	3 19	.. ..	37
Emerson	10 11	3 24	3 21	18 12	90
Brouse	8 11	.. 12	.. 13	19 ..	63
Wills	5 9	2 19	2 11	14 10	64
Philbrook	7 14	1/2 23	1/2 20	20 2	86
Fish .....	.. ..	5 21	5 25	.. ..	46
Kane .....	.. ..	.. 10	.. 14	.. ..	24
Manley .....	.. ..	.. 19	.. 15	.. ..	34
Henry .....	.. ..	1/2 19	1/2 20	9 ..	49
Severn .....	.. ..	.. 19	.. 20	.. ..	39
Wilson .....	.. ..	.. 17	.. ..	.. ..	17
Chestnut .....	.. ..	.. 10	.. ..	.. ..	10

Hyde Park Gun Club.

SUMMER weather arrived in Cincinnati on May 4, and the shooters were mighty glad to hunt a shady spot between events. Milt Johnson was high gun, missing only 6 targets out of 125, scoring 94 in the first 100, and going straight in the last event. Irwin was not in form to-day. Dr. Leighner was with us for the first time since last fall, and will be a regular this summer. Besuden and Reif used to be on hand every week, and we hope they are coming back again. Both did good work after their long rest. Scores:

	15	20	15	15	15	25	Total.
Johnson	13	18	14	20	15	14	119
Hill	10	11	6	8	11	11	74
Scott	7	14	11	12	7	10	74
Irwin .....	..	12	11	17	12	11	8 ..
Frohlinger	12	16	7	..	11	..	62
Dr Leighner .....	..	13	..	11	14	..	38
Jones .....	..	13	7	..	8	..	28
Besuden .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
Reif .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	22

Princeton—Pennsylvania.

PRINCETON, N. J., May 4.—Princeton University gave Pennsylvania University a bad cracking to-day in a five-man team shoot at 250 birds. Pennsylvania got only 148 against the Jersey students' 205. Bartlett was high gun for Princeton with 46, while Fist made 33 for Pennsylvania. The scores:
 Princeton—Nimick 41, Barnett 35, Bartlett 46, White 45, Simpson 38; total, 205.
 Pennsylvania—Enshaw 31, Fish 33, Fletcher 31, Jones 27, Smith 26; total, 148.

E. C. Trophy Shoot.

WILMINGTON, Del., May 4.—This day at the grounds of the Du Pont Gun Club saw the decision of the eighteenth contest for the famous E. C. trophy, emblematic of the world's championship at targets. The contestants were Geo. L. Lyon, of Durham, N. C. (holder), and Lester S. German, of Aberdeen, Md., who was the challenger.

While the E. C. cup was the main feature on the day's program, there were two other attractions, a 100-target race, open to all amateurs, for a purse and also for prizes offered by the Du Pont Gun Club, the latter being awarded under the Lewis class system, one prize, a souvenir silver spoon, for every ten entries. Another attraction was the shoot-off of a tie between Frank Sidebotham of the S. S. White Gun Club, of Philadelphia, and J. R. Bonsall, of the Clearview Gun Club, for some Class B prizes offered for competition during the recent series of team contests carried to a successful conclusion under the auspices of the Philadelphia Trapshooters' League.

The weather was all that could be desired from a spectator's standpoint. It was bright, clear and warm. Naturally enough, with such a program offered, there

means up to either shooter's real form. How the misses came is shown in the following scores:

German	.....01101111111101101111111	42
Lyon	.....1111010111111100111111111	40

With only a lead of 2 to the good, and 50 targets to be shot at, viz., 25 pairs, it was anybody's race, although it was generally conceded that Mr. Lyon was hard for anybody to beat at that style of shooting, and his stock went above par in consequence. At the start, it seemed as if both men tried to see how many they could miss. German dropped 4 out of the first 10, while Lyon went him one better, losing 5. Then Lyon tightened up and ran 8 pairs straight, following this with a "dutch double"—his 40th and 41st targets—and a run of six pairs, losing the first target of his last pair. This gave him a total of 40, as against 38 for German, who shot away below his form on doubles, and broke only 38. The scores in the doubles were:

German	.....10 11 10 10 10 11 11 11 10 01 11 11 11	38
Lyon	.....10 11 10 01 09 11 11 10 10 11 11 11 11	40

The match therefore went to Mr. Lyon, his score being 174 out of 200 to Mr. German's 170.

Mr. Lyon won't have the satisfaction of holding the trophy very long, as it is understood that the West Virginia State Sportsmen's Association, which holds its annual State shoot on May 15 and 16 next at Fairmont, W. Va., has redeemed the trophy from the winner of to-day's match and will place it in open competition at that shoot. It is possible, however, that Mr. Lyon may journey to West Virginia and try to renew his grasp on the cup.

The winners of the E. C. cup are, up to and including to-day's contest: W. R. Crosby, of O'Fallon, Ill., six times; Fred Gilbert, of Spirit Lake, Ia., five times; R. O. Heikes, of Dayton, Ohio, four times; Geo. L. Lyon, of Durham, N. C., twice, and J. A. R. Elliott, of Brooklyn, N. Y., once.

The shoot-off of the ties for the two Class B trophies in the Philadelphia Trapshooters' League resulted in an even break. Mr. Bonsall, of the Clearviews, won one tie with 36 to 34, while Mr. Sidebotham won the Keim trophy with 40 to 39, both matches being at 50 targets per man.

In the 100-target race there were eighty entries, all



THE E. C. CUP.

was a good attendance, not only of shooters, but of spectators, the latter numbering fully four hundred. That it was an interested crowd was proved by the fact that the club house was absolutely deserted while Messrs. German and Lyon fought the battle over the expert traps at the far end of the club grounds. (All of which goes to show that match shooting—with interesting features thrown in, such as doubles, expert rules, etc.—does attract and hold the crowd.)

Although the main event—the E. C. cup race—was scheduled for 1:30 P. M., it was just about 2 o'clock before a start was made. Ed. Banks was referee; C. H. Newcomb, of Philadelphia, acted as judge for Lyon; W. M. Foord, of Wilmington acting in the same capacity for Mr. German. Bill Joslyn was official scorer; J. A. McMullen was puller and W. Schuyler Colfax, Jr., went into the trap house and drove the trap to perfection.

After the referee had explained the conditions of the race to the spectators, Messrs. Lyon and German went to the score, and as Mr. German had won the toss for choice of position, he stepped up to No. 1 position and opened the hall by breaking a sharp left-quartering target. Nobody dropped a bird until the 9th round, when Lyon let one go, but German refused to take any unfair advantage of him and dropped his 10th. German then lost his 14th, but Lyon missed his 17th and 20th, and was 22 to German's 23, when the first 25 had been shot at. They then went and got 25 more shells and came out and shot the next string, with the result that German lost his 30th and 32d targets, while Lyon dropped his 32d and 39th. The score at the end of the first 50 was: German 46, Lyon 45.

In the second 50 targets Lyon dropped only one, his 84th target, running 44 straight, but German lost his 61st, 65th, 72d, 85th, 92d and 96th targets, ending with only 90 to Lyon's 94 out of the 100. Lyon thus went up to the expert traps with an advantage of 4 targets, somewhat of a surprise, even to his friends, who had figured on his being a few behind at that stage of the game.

The second stage of the match—50 targets, expert rules, one man up—resulted in German's favor by 2 targets, the scores being: German 42, Lyon 40, totals by no

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Keep up their great record of winnings. At Laurel, Miss., April 23-25, Mr. H. D. Freeman made the HIGHEST SCORE ON ALL TARGETS,

712 out of 750

And won second general average for registered events, 429 out of 450. Mr. Freeman's recent work, summarized, includes:

Birmingham, Ala., April 2-3,	385 ex 400	} HIGH SCORE AT EACH
New Orleans, La., " 16-17,	295 ex 300	
Laurel, Miss., " 23-25,	712 ex 750	

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that the club management could handle in the time allotted for shooting the race, as about an hour and a half had to be taken out for the E. C. cup race. C. H. Newcomb won first prize with the good score of 95. As the prizes were allotted under the Lewis class system, the other seven prizes being won or tied for as follows:

Second prize: Tied for by J. H. Minnick, H. Powers, J. B. McHugh, J. B. Fontaine and A. B. Richardson on 89.

Third prize: Tied for by F. Hineine, W. G. Wood and M. Connor on 84 each.

Fourth prize: Won by Eugene du Pont on 79.

Fifth prize: Tied for by W. B. Abbott and Ward Hammond on 76.

Sixth prize: Won by W. A. Kunkle with 71.

Seventh prize: Tied for by F. Godwin, J. J. Magahern and S. G. David on 65.

Eighth prize: Won by W. J. Highfield on 40.

The scores made in the 100-target race follow, each event at 20 targets, carrying with it an optional sweep of \$100, purse divided, high guns:

T H Keller	15	16	15	18	15	Total.
H Overbaugh	15	18	16	16	15	79
C O Williams	19	19	18	19	17	80
E F Slear	18	15	18	19	15	82
J H Morris	15	17	15	17	18	82
J H Minnick	18	18	15	20	18	89
R S Wood	15	17	12	16	13	73
W G Wood	15	18	18	17	16	84
John Stevens	14	15	14	16	18	77
M F Morris	18	20	18	15	16	87
H W Bush	15	19	18	17	17	86
O Groff	18	15	16	15	17	81
H P Carlon	19	18	17	19	17	90
V du Pont	15	17	15	17	13	77
H L Worthington	17	18	19	19	18	91
H H Lukens	14	19	15	..	..	48
F C Fuller	11	9	12	..	..	32
E du Pont	19	16	17	18	17	87
F B Clark	9	17	18	16	17	77
J C Cannon	12	10	14	12	16	64
W S Colfax, Jr.	16	18	17	19	18	88
W M Hammond	13	15	17	12	19	76
J O Hartenstine	18	13	14	15	18	78
H B Cook	13	18	14	15	17	77
F Plum	19	20	19	17	18	93
H Powers	17	19	17	20	16	89
M Connor	15	14	18	17	20	84
J F Pratt	19	17	17	14	18	85
E Foord	16	12	14	15	17	74
J Hendrickson	19	17	18	17	19	90
E H Lott	13	20	17	19	18	92
F B Stephenson	19	17	17	18	19	90
J T Skelly	19	18	17	19	15	88
E A W Everitt	18	19	18	19	17	91
E B Springer	17	20	18	16	20	91
J Griffith	18	17	19	19	18	91
C Newcomb	19	17	20	19	20	90
D F McNahan	17	17	18	18	20	90
W M Foord	19	..	17	19	17	72
D Lindsay	20	16	20	16	18	90
J Englert	17	19	17	18	19	90
E du Pont	17	17	13	16	16	79

W B Smith, Jr.	16	15	12	12	13	68
Dr S Steele	16	15	16	15	18	80
N K Smith	15	18	15	16	16	80
W J Highfield	9	9	6	5	11	40
T Martin	17	16	20	16	18	87
J B McHugh	19	18	18	17	17	89
L L Jarrell	18	18	17	15	17	85
J H Betts	14	14	17	11	13	69
C H Simon	15	16	13	15	11	70
G F Hamlin	15	17	14	16	20	82
C Leedom	14	15	14	15	14	72
Judson	16	18	18	17	15	84
H B Fisher	17	17	17	19	17	87
E A Bonsall	12	15	18	14	18	77
J Shuster	13	16	18	14	16	77
J B Fontaine	17	18	16	20	18	89
W E Robison	15	13	17	13	15	73
J B McKeen	14	15	16	17	16	78
W H Hartlove	14	10	15	11	12	62
A B Richardson	19	18	19	17	16	89
T W Mathewson	14	14	14	13	13	68
W B Abbott	16	12	17	15	16	76
R S Robison	10	9	6	11	14	50
W A Kunkle	11	15	16	15	14	71
R G Flemming	16	10	13	12	17	68
A J Curley	3	7	8	11	8	37
V Oliver	16	20	16	18	18	88
G Goodwin	14	15	12	11	13	65
L H Hooper, Jr.	15	11	12	7	..	46
H M Dodson	7	13	16	13	13	72
J J Magahern	13	12	16	11	13	65
J T Roberson	18	17	16	18	12	81
J Pedlow	14	17	16	13	17	77
L C Lyon	17	15	14	19	18	83
S G David	12	10	13	17	13	65
W Edmundson	17	16	16	19	19	87

Taken all in all, it was just about as good a shoot as any club ever had, the only misfortune being that the hours of daylight were not twice as long, although Lloyd R. Lewis, who ran the office, and Tom Chalfant, who assisted him, would not agree with this statement. That the office was run and run right is plainly shown by the results obtained.

Fairmont Gun Club.

THE regular shoot of the Fairmont Gun Club was shot between showers on Saturday, April 27. This E. C. cup interest seems to be taking hold pretty solid. We now think the fellow who removes it from West Virginia will have to shoot some. Programs went out today and we look for a good attendance. If you did not get yours, let us know and we will send you one.

Singles:		Shot at.		Shot at.		
W Wiedebusch	60	54	Brk.	G M Lilley	50	40
Ed H Taylor	60	54		J F Phillips	50	40
J W Hawkins	60	51		R M Hite	50	38
Doubles:		Shot at.		Shot at.		
W Wiedebusch	50	37	Brk.	J W Hawkins	50	35
Ed H Taylor	50	36		R M Hite	40	25

SECRETARY.

Frontier Rod and Gun Club.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 27.—All who attended the regular bi-monthly shoot of the Frontiers were treated to a fine exhibition of target shooting. Sim Glover made the remarkable score of 99 out of 100, breaking 87 straight. Although the 88th target was dusted hard, it would not break. Cup race points were won by Wakefield, Thompkins and W. O. Hewitt. Cranston won the point in the Eichberg-E. Bidell trophy race. Fred Clay, one of our regulars, has returned from an extended eastern business trip and expects to get back into the game. Fred Wakefield, the old-timer, hiked in from Middleport and was rewarded by winning the Class A point. The scores:

Events:	1	2	3	4	5
Targets:	10	15	25	25	25
Eberhardt	8	8	12	10	15
Cranston	5	9	14	22	12
Ebberts	7	5	15	11	19
Glover	10	15	25	25	24
Eichberg	8	10	13	20	15
Dewald	6	10	15	15	16
Faber	4	7	11	20	..
Sahlen	7	8	8	19	..
W O Hewitt	7	10	15	17	12
Thompkins	6	8	14	..	..
Wakefield	9	11	17	15	..
M J McKenna	..	..	8	15	..
C J McKenna	..	..	13	17	..
Carter	6	..	..	..	..
Hans	..	..	14	13	17
G McKenna	..	..	11	10	..
H Utz	..	..	10	18	..
Clay	..	..	..	..	16
Rooks	..	..	..	..	20

Event No. 3 was cup race; event No. 4, handicap trophy race.

Michigan Gun Club.

A MEETING of Michigan trapshooters was held at the Wenonah Hotel, Bay City, April 19, when an organization to be known as the Michigan Gun Club League was formed, its object being the promotion and advancement of trapshooting in Michigan. Shooters were present representing clubs from Detroit, Lansing, Saginaw, Owosso, St. Charles, Cedar Springs, Cadillac, Caro, Coldwater and Bay City. After some discussion a set of by-laws was drafted which will take care of the average shooter and protect him from the experts of the game, thus insuring a larger attendance at Michigan shoots than in the past. The following officers were elected: President, B. S. Gaylord, Owosso; First Vice-president, John Becus, Cedar Springs; Second Vice-president, C. Brooks, Cadillac; Third Vice-president, C. Jewett, Howell; Secretary, C. A. Galbraith, Bay City; Treasurer, W. R. Ballard, Bay City. Secretaries of all League gun clubs constitute a board of directors. Bay City was awarded the first State shoot under the new organization, the same to be held in September, when the five-men team, two-men team and individual championship of Michigan for 1912 will be shot for.

Roanoke Gun Club.

ROANOKE, Va., May 5.—Thirty shooters participated in the regular weekly shoot of the Roanoke Gun Club yesterday afternoon, and some creditable scores were made. The weather was ideal for the sport. The weekly medals were won by the following: Scratch—First, Tie, Watson and Bloxton; second, Robinson. Class A—First, W. S. Jones; second, J. W. Poindexter. Class B—First, T. C. Fisher; second, R. G. Dalby. Class C—First, C. T. Jennings; second, Howard Holland.

The scores, 50 targets per man:

Per		Per	
Brk.	Cent.	Brk.	Cent.
Watson	47 94	E W Poindexter	39 78
Bloxton	47 94	Fisher	39 78
Robinson	46 92	Boyd	39 78
Jones	45 90	Dalby	39 78
Price	45 90	MacFerrin	38 76
Howard	44 88	Jennings	37 74
Scholl	44 88	Battle	37 74
L G Richards	44 88	Dyer	37 74
C C Richards	43 86	Bringman	37 74
Shepherd	43 86	Hunt	36 72
Hooper	43 86	Ferguson	33 66
Wilkinson	42 84	Holland	33 66
Jamison	42 84	Blankenship	31 62
J W Poindexter	41 82	Lightner	25 50
Moore	40 80	Brown	21 42

Bushong was official referee.

H. F. WILKINSON, Sec'y.

Registered Tournaments.

THE tournaments registered with the Interstate Association during the week ending May 4 are as follows:
 July 7-10.—Helena, Mont.—Montana State tournament, under the auspices of the Helena G. C. Reynolds Prosser, Sec'y.
 July 22-25.—Berterton, Md.—Berterton G. C. James R. Malone, Sec'y.
 July 26.—Bradford (Ill.) G. C. H. A. Swearingen, Sec'y.
 July 26.—Shamokin (Pa.) G. C. S. C. Yocum, Sec'y.
 July 27-28.—Nelson (B. C., Canada) G. C. W. A. Ward Sec'y.
 July 30.—Tyndall (S. D.) G. C. F. F. Chladek, Sec'y.
 Aug. 1.—International Falls, (Minn.) G. C. R. G. Green, Sec'y.
 Aug. 3.—Holmesburg Jct., Pa.—S. S. White G. C. W. E. Robinson, Sec'y.
 Aug. 6-7.—Mitchell (S. D.) G. C. C. A. Ferguson, Sec.
 Aug. 13-14.—Abilene (Tex.) G. C. C. D. Payton, Sec'y.
 Aug. 20.—Marthasville, Mo.—Daniel Boone G. C. J. O. Wilson, Sec'y.

Sept. 11.—Worcester (Mass.) Sportsmen's Club. Jay Clark, Jr., Sec'y.
 Sept. 12-13.—Cincinnati (O.) G. C. A. B. Heyl, Pres. 1913.
 Jan. 22-25.—Pinehurst (N. C.) Country Club. Leonard Tufts, Pres.
 ELMER E. SHANER, Sec'y-Treas.

Jersey City Gun Club.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., May 4.—Fifteen members were out at the regular Saturday shoot of the Jersey City Gun Club today. Several of the regulars were out at the North Caldwell Gun Club attending one of the Frank Hall trophy shoots, trying to win a leg on that very valuable trophy, and so, of course, our attendance had to suffer, notwithstanding that this was about as fine a day as one could wish for to take a crack at the flying targets. Dave Engle was high gun again to-day, finishing with 89 per cent., and North the runner-up with 85 per cent. Of the other scores, why, of course, they speak for themselves; but as they all had a good excuse for their low scores, why should anyone care. Here it is right off the score board:

Shot at.		Shot at.	
Brk.	Brk.	Brk.	Brk.
Engle	100 89	Dixon	100 69
McLemore	150 102	Simpson	100 58
Huggins	100 42	Jones	100 48
Shannon	225 161	Brady	75 33
Harvey	125 86	Bannon	75 40
Lawton	75 44	Sampson	50 15
North	150 128	Eaton	50 23
McGill	100 69		

SECRETARY.

Dublin Gun Club.

DUBLIN, O., May 2.—Sixteen amateur shooters and four professionals took part in our tournament to-day; 137 was high amateur score, made by F. M. Edwards, with 133 for second by C. Coburn, and one less by Bert Wing for place. C. A. Young broke 140 for first professional honors. Scores:
 C Coburn 133
 F P Hall 112
 F M Edwards 137
 H E Smith 129
 R B Guy 117
 W W Coffman 121
 J H Smith 94
 H S Romick 79
 Professionals:
 C A Young 140
 L J Squier 132
 H W Price 122
 W Webster 125
 B S Cooper 130
 W Camp 94
 F Ford 110
 J T Wells 90
 Bert Wing 132
 S P Davis 100
 J R Taylor 138
 W R Chamberlin 131

Washington State Sportsmen's Association.

SPOKANE, Wash., April 24.—For the eighteenth time the Washington State Sportsmen's Association held a successful tournament, the last at Spokane being the least successful thus far. P. O. Brien won high average medal for the tournament with 276 out of 300. Spokane won team shoot, Walla Walla was second and the second Spokane team third. Spokesman's Review medal was won by Dr. Fulton. State championship went to F. M. Froeh. P. O'Brien won the Smith gun event.

1st Day.		2d Day.		1st Day.		2d Day.	
R L Pennell	109	113	H McElroy	135	131		
P T Lomax	99	125	E Farnum	131	137		
A J Turner	119	121	Thos B Ware	127	139		
C B Green	126	121	E J Chingren	144	135		
D D Stair	112	103	J E Cullison	124	134		
Harry Cramer	112	123	W J McCormack	105	123		
Archie Bishop	125	140	G W Ulrich	122	118		
F A Dryden	123	123	P O'Brien	132	141		
Gregory	132	132	Dr Fulton	117	124		
W W Markham	117	...	M D Campbell	96	98		
C A Fleming	124	134	A B Stafford	127	137		
G N McDowell	93	116	E W Cooper	134	128		
R Strausbery	125	129	E P Troeh	125	137		
E K Short	116	...	F M Troeh	127	133		
G C Beck	111	...	F Vanatta	122	118		
M P Spencer	131	124	C W Oliver	117	125		
W G Stacey	95	116	P Nelson	122	133		
C E Owens	130	129	W O Palmer	108	116		
R T Steinke	129	141	B M Francis	85	135		
M Smith	127	131					
Professionals:							
Lee Barkley	144	142	G Holohan	129	135		
C B Randlett	121	129	P Holohan	128	131		
Tom Barcalay	140	137	C A Haight	130	138		
F V Berger	128	143					

Quindoro Gun Club.

KANSAS CITY, Kan., April 24.—The weekly shoots begin to show increased attendance. R. E. Elo, Jr., ran the entire program of 25 straight, while W. J. Gillespie made two fozzles and finished second with 23, followed with two more misses by Secretary Hobson.
 G H Hobson 21
 Hank Stern 16
 W J Gillespie 23
 W H Walker 11
 G A Graves 12
 J W Hayward 1
 W H McKinny 18
 R E Elo, Jr. 25

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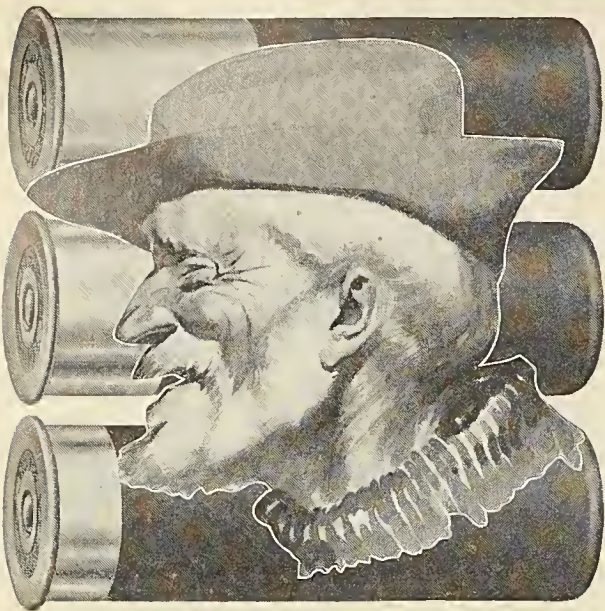
Emblematic of the World's Championship at Inanimate Targets was shot at Wilmington, Del., May 4, 1912, under the following conditions:

100 Targets, Unknown Angles; 50 Targets, Expert Rules; and 25 Pairs. Total, 200 Targets.

THE SCORES:

	Unknown Angles	Expert Rules	Pairs	Total	Ave.
GEORGE L. LYON, (Holder)	94	40	40	174	87
LESTER S. GERMAN, (Challenger)	90	42	38	170	85

Both Contestants Shot DU PONT Smokeless



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Camden Shooting Association.

CAMDEN, N. J., May 4.—Harvey Wiley broke 93 out of 100 targets in to-day's shoot. Fred Holloway, of Haddonfield, was second with 91. Good weather favored good scores:

Events:	1	2	3	4	Total.
Melrath	11	21	20	18	70
Fred Holloway	21	23	25	22	91
Taylor	15	18	19	18	70
Harkins	16	14	9	18	57
Ed Holloway	18	17	..	..	35
Chalmers	20	17	15	16	68
Wiley	23	22	23	25	93
King	19	19	20	18	76
Anthony	17	19	22	22	80

Waneeta B. C. Shoot.

RIDGEFIELD, N. J., May 4.—A two-man team argument that has agitated this burg for some time was settled temporarily to-day by a difference of one bird in the score out of 100 shot at. M. J. Little and L. Lambrix vs. H. G. Brinkerhoff and L. Vincent furnished the afternoon enjoyment. The shooting was decidedly even. In the first 25 Little and Lambrix were three down, of which they made up two in the second string, the final score being 72 to 71.

A return match will be shot at the same grounds on May 18.

The scores, 50 targets per man:
Little 32 H G Brinkerhoff... 36
Lambrix 39-71 Vincent 36-72

Sikeston Gun Club.

SIKESTON, Mo., May 3.—Out of 50 clay pigeons the following scores were made to-day: Lance 37, Booking 36, Russell 36, Wm. Leslie 35, H. A. Smith 35, Dr. D. E. Sawyer 35, Wm. H. Tanner 35, Clem Marshall 31, Wm. Sikes 28, C. H. Yanson 27, J. E. Dover 26.

The Sikeston Gun Club holds practice contests every Friday, at 1 P. M. Visitors welcome.

Wm. H. TANNER, Sec'y.

Hudson Gun Club.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., May 5.—At the bi-monthly club shoot of the Hudson Gun Club this morning, Carl Von Lengerke started the ball rolling with a straight score of 25, and finished with an average of 93 per cent. for the day; this is the first straight score that has been recorded on the grounds for the past eight months, so we think it worthy of mention, when there is one made.

The morning was cold and rainy, with a very poor light to shoot with, and no doubt the poor scores made by some of our members can be charged to the above conditions, as we know that they are capable of returning much better scores under more favorable conditions.

Dr. Groll, W. Hutchings, B. Beyersdoit and W. Roach kept themselves busy at the 20yds. mark, in shooting for purses made up between themselves, and when the game was over, there was not a great difference in their winnings, as all seemed to shoot about the same pace. They have arranged to meet at the next shooting date, May 19, and shot for a very suitable purse, which has been deposited with the treasurer of the club.

Everything is in readiness for the Hall trophy shoot to be held on the Hudson's grounds on June 2, and we expect a large attendance on this date, the grounds will be open for practice at 9:30 A. M., and on Sunday, May 19, our grounds are open for practice, so come out and see us.

Targets:	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
J Williams	18	17	17	20	17	..	..
Dr Groll	19	18	19	20	18	16	17
W Groll	13	15	..	..	..	..	..
W Roach	..	14	19	19	15	15	16
W Hutchings	18	19	24	17	17	17	18
D D Engle	21	15	23	17	19	..	..
J Putney	10	11	11	17	14	18	..
J Williams, Jr.	16	14	16	14	11	15	..
C von Lengerke	25	23	24	23	22	22	..
B Beyersdoit	20	17	20	23	19	19	18
R Strobel	19	19	23	19	19	..	18
W Nesselin	9	..	..	17	11	..	11
W Mills	..	..	..	..	12	13	11
R Perry	..	..	..	..	..	11	14
W Hayse	..	..	..	..	16	18	..
J Whitley	..	..	..	..	..	18	15
T Kelley	..	..	..	..	..	15	17
T Boothroyd	..	..	..	..	16	11	19
G Dryese	..	..	..	..	15	16	..

T. H. K., Sec'y.

Crete Gun Club.

CRETE, Neb., May 1.—E. W. Varner, J. F. Caldwell and C. G. Gellatly tied for first place in our annual tournament at Crete. Each had 143 out of 150. Danekas made 140. The high professional score of 145 was cracked up by Ed. O'Brien. Attendance was fair, weather good, conduct perfect.

E W Varner	143	J Frehouf	122
J F Caldwell	143	Jas Oram	118
C G Gellatly	143	G Shepherd	117
F Danekas	140	Ed Gausman	115
Chas Myers	137	W Kemper, Jr.	115
J Gausman	136	F Gausman	111
C L Richards	134	R C Fields	107
Ed Moore	134	R A Hokuk	101
T C Evans	130	R Blust	99
H K Mittor	128	R G Spatt	91
Professionals:			
Ed O'Brien	145	D D Gross	142
G W L Carter	143	C L Baker	135
J T Day	142		

Buffalo Audubon Club.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 4.—The attendance at the regular shoot of the Buffalo Audubon Club, held this afternoon, was small, only sixteen shooters attending. The badges were won by Lambert, Wacker and Burke. The spoons by Lambert, Wacker and Ebberts, and the Lambert trophies by Smith, Wacker and Ebberts. Scores:

Events:	1	2	3	4	5
Kelsey	16	13	14	12	15
Ebberts	16	17	18	16	16
Rogers	15	12	11	16	16
Wacker	14	15	16	17	16
Van Valkenburgh	11	10	7	11	9
Lambert	18	17	16	18	13
Mesinger	16	12	12	16	11
Welles	17	19	15	16	17
Immel	8	14	12	14	11
Blackmer	19	13	14	14	15
Cox	13	16	16	16	16
Smith	18	14	18	18	14
Savage	16	12	11	15	10
Reed	16	14	12	18	13
Burke	18	18	19	11	11
Seymour	..	..	11	13	..

Gadsden Gun Club.

GADSDEN, Ala., May 4.—The Gadsden Gun Club held its second shoot of the season to-day at Elliott Park. Only a few of the boys were out on account of the ball game at League Park between Gadsden and Anniston. The members began shooting for a handsome sterling watch fob, donated by the Du Pont Powder Co. This match will be shot in series of 25 birds each practice day until a total of 200 birds have been shot at, the highest score to receive the trophy. C. L. Gunn was high score with only one bird over E. C. Little, who in turn was only one bird over J. S. Paden. Mayor Bellenger, J. E. Little, J. P. Gunn and J. S. Paden tied with a score of 25 in the handicap. The scores were as follows:

Shoot for Du Pont trophy: C. L. Gunn 44, E. C. Little 43, J. S. Paden 42, J. P. Gunn 40, W. G. Bellenger 35, C. F. Cross 29, J. E. Little 21.
Handicap shoot, 25 targets: W. G. Bellenger 25, J. E. Little 25, J. P. Gunn 25, J. S. Paden 25, E. C. Little 22, C. L. Gunn 21, C. F. Cross 20. E. C. LITTLE, Sec'y.

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Northern Kentucky Gun Club.

THE weather on May 5 could hardly have been better for trapshooting, and quite a bunch availed themselves of the opportunity to indulge smashing the clays. Capt. George Dameron, the club's best shot, divided high honors with two well-known professionals, O. J. Holiday and J. S. Day, on a score of 94. He and Holiday each went straight in the first event and were the only ones to do this stunt during the afternoon; each broke 48 out of the first 50. Day shot a very consistent race, dropping three targets out of each 50. Ford, of Lebanon, did his best work in the first two events, going at a 90 per cent. gait. George Walker, who has only taken up shooting at targets in the last few months, white flier being his favorite sport, and one in which he was proficient, made second high amateur average to-day, breaking 90 per cent. of targets. He is going to have a try for the prize at the Kentucky State shoot, and if he continues to improve will have more than a fighting chance. Hack is a new one at the game, and was using a strange gun; in the field his score would have been much better, and we look for great improvement as soon as he gets a little more familiar with trapshooting. Gould was on hand, ready to meet his weekly antagonist, J. B. C., but the latter failed to show up, and Doc. was given the match by default.

The next shoot will be on May 12, and the feature will be the match between H. R. Irwin and M. H. Johnson. The latter has been doing some nice work lately, and the race promises to be an interesting one, with the winner in doubt until the last target is thrown. The club will give a registered shoot on Aug. 15 and 16. This will make it an easy matter for the local amateurs to shoot at the 1200 targets necessary to qualify for the Post Season tournament, to be held on the grounds of the Cincinnati Gun Club in October. They can make it by attending the Kentucky State shoot this month at Lexington; the Ohio State shoot at Dayton, in June, and the shoot at the Cincinnati's grounds in September. It looks like there would be a good representation of local shooters in that banner event, for we have a number who can easily make the required 88 per cent. As a finish to the afternoon's sport, Ballard and Holiday shot at 12 pairs, the latter scoring 20 and the former 18.

Targets:	25	15	25	15	25	20	25	20	Total.
Holiday	25	25	23	23	23	23	23	23	94
Ballard	21	23	24	21	24	21	24	21	89
Day	23	24	23	24	23	24	23	24	94
Dameron	25	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	94
Gould	20	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	42
Ford	21	24	21	22	22	22	22	22	88
Walker	12	15	18	18	18	18	18	18	45
Hack	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Edwards	10	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	25
Jones	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21
Smith	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
Johnston	18	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	35
Small	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21

Siwanoy—White Plains.

MT. VERNON, N. Y., May 4.—An interesting match was shot to-day between picked teams of the White Plains Gun Club and the Siwanoy Country Club, of Mt. Vernon, at the traps of the Siwanoy Country Club.

White Plains came one man short, and were given Mr. Dalton, who is a member of both clubs. Mr. Dalton shoots regularly with the Siwanoy team and bears the distinction of being the only amateur who has broken 25 straight at the Siwanoy traps. These are situated in the woods, and the irregular, freakish winds and a background of alternating light and shade add greatly to the difficulties of the shooter.

A return match has been arranged for May 25 at White Plains. The scores were as follows:

Siwanoy Country Club.	White Plains Gun Club.
Offutt	90
Capt Wylie	89
Hill	84
Donovan	78
Barnard	70—411
Ward	86
Petry	83
Dalton	79
Lawrence	79
Capt Townsend	76—403

L. D. HILL, Sec'y.

Indianapolis Gun Club.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 5.—Dr. Britton broke the first 40 and looked like the day's high gun, but lagged a bit thereafter, and a bunch of the young folks beat him out. Moller, Alig and Parry each got a 20. Edmonson and Lewis were tied for first place in the percentage of targets broken, with Moller less than 1 per cent. back. Teams of five, headed by Parry and Edmonson shot at 200 targets, the latter winning 173 to 168.

Shot at, Broke		Shot at, Broke	
Edmonson	140 129	Crawford	140 118
Moller	140 128	White	140 114
Alig	140 126	Neighbors	140 111
Dixon	140 124	Golden	140 96
Britton	140 123	Lewis	100 92
Parry	140 119	R. R.	

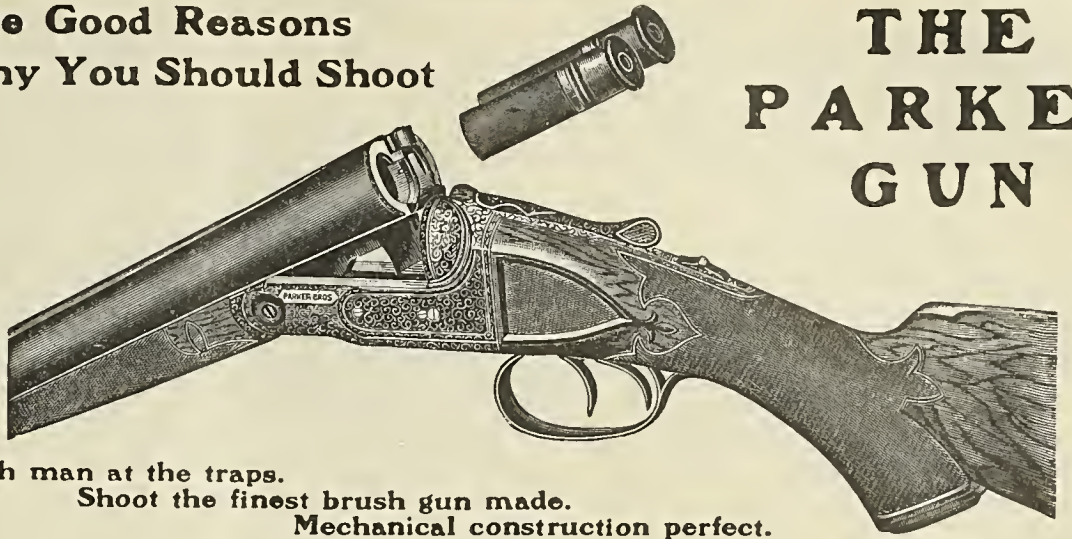
Mt. Holly Gun Club.

MT. HOLLY, N. J., May 4.—Three events were shot here to-day. Each event was at 25 targets. Evans was high in event 1 with 22, closely followed by Foster with 21. In event 2 Davis and Frake tied for first on 22, Foster again being the runner-up on 21. In event 3 Lamb and Davis tied for first with 21. Scores:

Events:	1	2	3	Events:	1	2	3
Foster	21	21	18	Lippincott	14	19	18
Lamb	18	19	19	Frake	21	22	18
Davis	18	22	21	Chimn	13	13	13
Clatts	19	17	21	Evans	22	15	15

(Trap Notes continued on page 611.)

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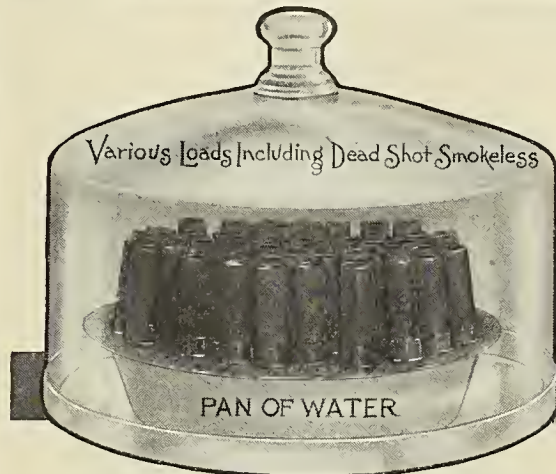
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FIELD TRIALS.

Oct. 28.—Southern Ohio Field Trial Association's second annual field trials. G. R. Harris, Sec'y, 15 West Sixth St., Cincinnati, O.

Associated Specialty Shows.

SIX specialty clubs held individual shows in the Twelfth Regiment Armory on May 4, and each organization announced it was the occasion of the best show thus far.

There were 323 bull dogs, 201 Bostons, 135 wolfhounds, 134 collies, 120 dachshunds and 55 Airedales. The principal surprise was the unusually large entry list in the Dachshund class and the exceptionally weak entry in the Airedale class.

A. C. Madden, judge in the bull dog class, was criticized for giving the gate to Ch. Princess Merlow. His action was based, however, on the unruly acting of Princess Merlow and a twisted underjaw, which he was the first to discover.

Soudan Swiveller took winners in the Airedale class, but Gold Heels, the runner-up, a puppy of only eight months, made a remarkable showing, taking everything from the puppy class to the finals, when development passed the ribbon to Swiveller.

Miss B. V. Brophy's American-bred dachshund, Ramsch II. West End, a remarkably fine specimen, took winners in its class.

With collies, W. E. Mason carried off practically everything without any great competition in the dog classes. Mina Southport Sumptous was winner in the bitches.

In the bull dog class winners: Bitches, Sensation on the Path; dogs, Ch. Rockcliffe Hats Off.

Boston terrier winners: Dogs, Sudbury Nemo; bitches, Craig's Tiny Girl (a toy).

In the Airedale class winners: Bitches, Springbank Sceptre. Russian wolfhound winnings all went to Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada, winner's dog being Dr. O'Brien's Genest of Rosseau; bitches, Ch. Valeska Bailiff.

The Dachshund Legs.

THE rise of the dachshund from little short of obscurity and only one or two owners interested in the German badger dog here and there throughout the country, to its present prominent position is as remarkable a fact as can be pointed out in connection with dog showing. If we add to that the information that it is almost entirely a woman's breed nowadays we are still more at a loss to give a reason why. Of course, says Jas. Watson, in the Philadelphia Inquirer, there are some men in the fancy, but the leaders are found among the women exhibitors, particularly Mrs. A. Hungerford, of Bay Shore, Long Island, whose kennel now comprises a large majority of the best dachshunds in the country. She showed eight at the New York show and there bought the entire kennel of H. T. Peters, the only exhibitor to hold a decided advantage over Mrs. Hungerford. How many dogs thus passed hands I do not know, but Mr. Peters showed eight at New York, and, of course, had more at home.

The front legs of the dachshund are one of the peculiarities of the breed, as it is about the only dog which can be shown with a desired crooked front. Buffon in his description of the basset, which in general conformation is a counterpart of the dachshund, ascribes the crooked front to rickets and his opinion has been copied in many later books since he wrote his about 1750. That is not the cause at all, for if it was then many breeds in which we have to struggle to get straight forelegs would have the same complaint and rickets is not a disease found in a strong, healthy dog. You never find the tendency to dachshund fronts in any long-

legged breed, but it has to be fought against in all that are short on the leg, such as field spaniels, the cocker, when he was sought for with shorter legs than we now show him with, the Scottish terrier, the Dandie, and in the Pekinese, though that is not exactly a dachshund front. To my mind it is a call of nature for a better support of a low, long-backed dog, something whereby a better balance is obtained. As for it being of great use to the dachshund in going to earth after vermin, that is offset by pointing to the foxterrier, which is perfectly able to dig his way to the quarry underground with his long legs.

Long Island Kennel Club Bench Show.

THE premium lists of the eleventh annual dog show of the Long Island Kennel Club have 305 special prizes for the different events, which will take place on Decoration Day at the Brighton Race Track.

It will, as usual, be a one-day show, and will be the largest in the country, as entries already



TWO SUNNY BRAE STARS.

indicate at least one thousand more than last year.

The German sheep dog, responsibility for the introduction of which belongs to J. G. Sherman, of this city, occupies a prominent position in the program. This is a class upon which a great amount of money has been expended to import only the finest specimens and to breed them to the highest standard.

There are 74 classes. Entries will close May 15, up to which time they should be sent to William H. Purcell, Superintendent, 503 Fulton street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

GOOD, ANY WAY.

WHETHER Grover Cleveland was a fisherman because he was a great man or a great man because he was a fisherman, the fact remains that he was, at least, a good fisherman. Some say that the quiet and solitude of a boat on the waters rests and refreshes the mind, some that in the largeness of open nature man realizes his limitations and becomes great by the development of his recognized gifts. However that may be, it is good to go fishing, if only to get away from the stern demands of all other environment.—Baltimore Sun.

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Boston A. A.

AN east wind, blowing across the traps and making the targets rise and hard to locate were the conditions at the shoot of the Boston A. A. at Riverside, May 4. Notwithstanding adverse conditions, R. A. Faye broke 110 straight in a special event. Scores:

Shoot for unter trHophy, 100 targets, handicap:

R A Faye.....	0 98	C B Tucker	5 91
E F Gleason.....	0 96	L H Davis.....	2 91
F H Richards.....	0 95	W B Farmer.....	5 91
C P Blinn.....	2 95	W C Brooks.....	8 90
T C Adams.....	0 94	C P Keeler.....	3 90
*E A Staples.....	0 94	S A Ellis	5 89
J H North.....	20 94	M Ballou	5 88
F H Owen.....	2 94	O R Dickey.....	0 87
G E Osborne	2 93	G B Clark.....	5 85
J L Snow	2 92	H H Knights.....	8 77
J E Lynch	6 92	M Richardson	0 75
G L Munroe.....	8 92		

Shoot for Barbey trophy, 50 targets, scratch:

R A Faye.....	50	C E Osborne	41
*E A Staples.....	49	*M Richardson	41
T C Adams.....	48	S A Ellis	40
E F Gleason.....	47	C P Keeler.....	39
C P Blinn.....	45	L H Davis.....	38
W B Farmer.....	45	G B Clark.....	37
F H Owen.....	45	F H Richards.....	36
J L Snow.....	44	J H North.....	36
W C Brooks.....	44	G L Munroe	33
J E Lynch.....	44	H H Knights.....	30
O R Dickey.....	43	C Hutchins	30
C B Tucker.....	42		

Take-home trophy, 50 targets, handicap:

G L Munroe....	9 50	*E A Staples... 0 45	
E F Gleason....	0 49	C P Keeler 6½ 44½	
F H Richards... 10 49		O R Dickey.... 0 44	
R A Faye.....	0 48	C P Blinn..... 6 44	
J H North..... 10 48		W B Farmer... 2½ 43½	
J L Snow.....	1 47	H H Knights... 4 43	
L H Davis.....	6 47	F H Owen.... 6 43	
C B Tucker.... 2½ 46½		W C Brooks... 4 42	
S A Ellis	2½ 46½	M Ballou	2½ 40½
T C Adams.....	0 46	G B Clark..... 7½ 40½	
G E Osborne... 6 46		*M Richardson.. 0 34	
J E Lynch.....	3 45		

C. B. TUCKER, Capt.

Analostan Gun Club.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 5.—Twenty-two shooters toed the mark at the shoot of the Analostan Gun Club yesterday. The weather was perfect, barring a fluky wind, which was stiff at times. Notwithstanding this handicap, good scores were made. Phil Steubener again scored high for the afternoon, accounting for 95 out of his 100. He "batted out" 49 out of his first 50. Three of his five targets were lost in the fifth event of 15 targets.

S. A. Luttrell was again in the lead on doubles, breaking 18 out of 12 pairs.

In the spoon contest Steubener won first on 49 out of 50; Brown, Monroe, Hogan and Taylor tied on 44 for second spoon. Luttrell and Lieut. Barber tied on 39 for the third spoon, which Luttrell in his goodness of heart turned over to the Lieutenant. Dr. Stine won the fourth spoon. The scores:

	Shot at.	Broke.	12 Prs.	Spoon.
Barnes	120	95	..	36
Green	120	84	..	37
Perkins	120	76	..	31
Parsons	115	79	11	36
Steubener	100	95	..	49
Peck	100	82	..	38
Ford	100	81	..	43
Huseman	100	80	17	40
Barber	100	78	15	39
Bray	100	73	14	35
Stine	100	66	..	34
Emmons	80	27	..	16
Bohnke	75	56	..	38
Monroe	65	58	16	44
M Taylor	65	55	16	44
Luttrell	65	48	18	39
Kirkpatrick	65	48	14	38
Brown	50	44	..	44
Hogan	50	44	..	44
Wagner	50	36	..	36
Kahrs	50	33	..	33
Upham	50	20	..	20

MILES TAYLOR, Sec'y.

Jewell Gun Club.


JEWELL, Ia., May 2.—There was a vicious wind all day during the tournament of the Jewell Gun Club, so that the scores were cut down badly. John Maland took high honors with 142, seconded by Frank Campbell with 139, while old reliable Bill Ridley made one less for place. The professional scores were very sad, L. H. Fitzsimmons being high with 134.

The scores, all shooting at 150 targets, except Prof. H. Hezzlewood, who shot at 60 and broke 49:

Frank Campbell	139	O N Williams	116
E C Hinshaw	133	A F Wilcox	124
W S Hoon	136	John Peterson	128
C C Collins	136	John Maland	142
A L Yearous	128	N Muncy	123
Wm Ridley	136	W A Brown	136
Jos Kautzky	138	Otto Radloff	108
E W Montgomery	132	Potter White	132
A Abramson	116	Chas McBride	134
F C Farman	102	Prof H Hezzlewood..	49
Chas Sarton	96		

Professionals:

L H Fitzsimmons ..	134	H W Vietmeyer	123
I N Price	120	F C Whitney	106
Geo W Maxwell	129		



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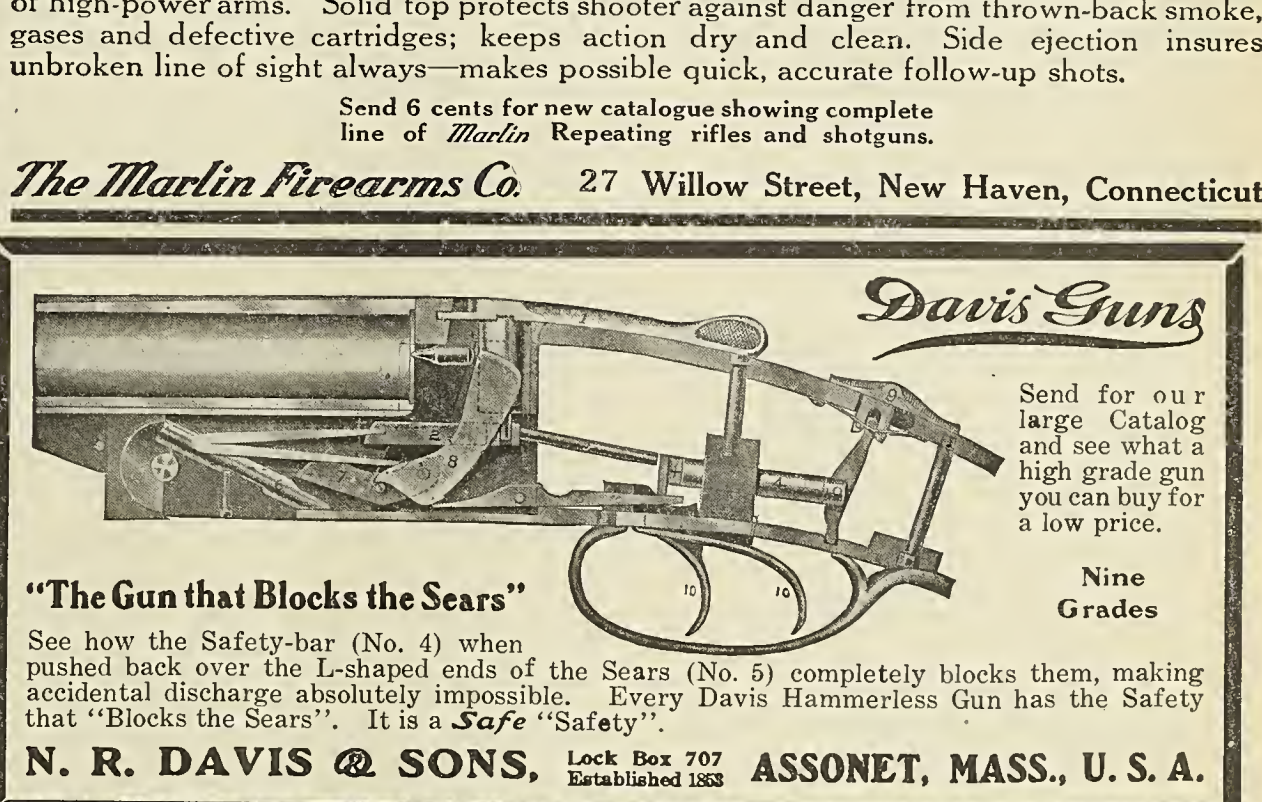
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"The importation of arms and ammunition in quantities by dealers is prohibited by the Siamese Government. Special individual permits must be secured for each person desiring such goods, and only goods for which these permits have been secured may be brought in. The firm or agent usually carries samples, from which the buyer selects the model desired. Then he secures a permit for himself and the dealer imports goods to fill the order.

"Mannlicher and Mauser rifles and Browning pistols may be brought in personally only by Europeans, and they are required to give a guaranty that such arms will be for strictly personal use and will not be disposed of except by special consent of the Siamese Government.

"The total imports of firearms into Siam during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1911, were valued at \$13,650, of which the United States supplied only \$27 worth. Of the total imports of ammunition and explosives valued at \$21,049, the United States furnished \$11 worth. The United Kingdom and Germany supplied the greater part of this trade."

Shoot at Mt. Healthy, Ohio.

THE attendance at the last shoot of the Royal Gun Club was a little off, owing to the weather. Ed. Bittner led the bunch, and did some nice work in the third event, only one target getting away. Most of the members have shown considerable improvement since the club began shooting a few weeks ago, and will soon be expert enough to buck up against teams of other organizations, and make things interesting. Plans are about perfected for the all-day picnic and shoot in June, and it promises to be a very pleasant affair. The scores:

Towler	53	R Werz	20
Lux	62	Huston	60
Ed Bittner	80	J Wirtz	13
C Werner	16	Becker	45
R Ferriss	7	F Menze	20
Doubles, twelve pairs:			
E Rittner	11	Towler	6
Lux	8		

Smith Gun Club.

NEWARK, N. J., May 4.—At the Smith Gun Club to-day high gun man was F. Apgar. He was pushed closely by S. Castle and J. Collins. The scores were as follows:

F Apgar	20	19	19	20	22	18
H Trimpe	19	14	20	13	21	19
H Willbouse	18	14	13	16	17	20
W Robertson	19	22	18	17	16	17
J Collins	20	23	18	19	18	20
J Smith	14	18	21	17	17	16
S Castle	18	18	19	20	19	18
E Davis	19	14	17	20	19	21
W Sheppard	20	20	19	16	20	18
F Wilson	17	16	17	13	13	18

A FIGHT WITH A LION.

THIS, says Victor, in the Field, is an account of an adventure while lion hunting in British East Africa, given to the writer by the hero of the exploit, H. Clarkson Williams.

It was in the summer of 1909 that a small party of us, F. C. Selous, W. N. McMillan (who had, a little time before, given ex-President Roosevelt some shooting on his farm at Juja) and myself, were on a hunting expedition after lion. We had reached the vicinity of Mount Elgin, just over the Gwasin Gishu plateau, east of the Victoria Nyanza, and were looking forward to a good hunt, for we were right on the best ground.

The day after our arrival I went out to "lay down" a few hartebeestes, ready, as I fondly hoped, for the next day's kill. I never expected to see lion at once, and, therefore, my surprise can be imagined when, about four in the afternoon, a big one passed along on my right. It was but a few minutes after my last kill of hartebeeste, and he was walking about 300 yards away in the same direction as myself.

I can best describe the country by saying that it was something like English park land, being more or less bushy, and the beast moved slowly and easily along, now in sight and now hidden behind bushes. And, though he walked leisurely, all the time his tail was switching to and fro, ample indication that his kingship had been disturbed, and was angry.

My two "boys" were between two or three hundred yards in my rear, and I was walking quite alone. They had my guns, and kept pace with me, keeping instinctively to cover as they followed. I gave my usual signal for them to come close up, by holding up my hand, and when they reached me, I exchanged the .350 which I was carrying for the .450 which one of them had. Then, with a word of warning to them to

keep behind, I commenced to stalk the lion, walking roughly in the same direction as the beast, but always working away to the right, on as it were, the diagonal line of his track and what had been my own. I had to travel very carefully, and take what cover I could, but gradually I made way on him, until I must have gained quite 100 yards upon him.

He must have known I was after him, yet he never looked round, keeping steadily on his course, and being now, as I had walked toward him on the slant, somewhat to my right front. It was evident that he did not wish to have anything to do with me, for though I stood right up in the open occasionally to attract his attention, he refused to honor me by a single glance, or to alter his pace or direction one iota.

At last I decided not to wait any longer, but to stop him somehow, so, standing up, I clapped the palm of one hand across the back of the other.

This brought Leo round with a jerk, for he turned and faced me squarely, and so we stood and looked at each other while a man might count ten. A frontal shot at a big lion is rarely very successful if the beast is more than eighty yards away, and therefore I did not fire at once, but endeavored to move round, so as to be on the flank of my quarry, a much more satisfactory position from which to shoot.

Apparently, his majesty was either nervous or contemptuous of me, for he suddenly got up, turned right round, and began to make off at a very fast walk.

I made sure that I was going to lose him, and in my eagerness ignored the fact that he was now with his back toward me, in a very bad position indeed so far as the chance of bringing him down was concerned, and I let him have both barrels. By quite a foot the first shot missed him, but the second was better directed, and hit him low down in the rump, causing him to squat down sharply—much as a dog does, only that his tail was stretched straight out along the ground—and to set up a dreadful bellowing.

There was a small thicket just in front of him, and before I could get in another shot, he sprang to his feet and rushed madly into this scrub. Here I could no longer see him clearly all the time, but I noticed that he rolled over and over like a beast in his death agony, and I stood for a few seconds considering how best to finish him.

A badly wounded lion is not good company at close quarters, so I took count with myself before I started on anything so foolish as to rush in and finish him off. The country before me to the right, where the stricken animal was rolling about, and also the country on my direct right, was, just hereabouts, densely covered, and I soon realized that to attempt to stalk him in either of these two directions would be giving him a better chance than I cared about if he wanted to be nasty. For a moment I was at fault, until I saw, a little ahead of me to the left, that the ground appeared more open and seemed to offer some prospect, if I went carefully, of my finding a spot from which I could get a real good clean shot at him.

By this time my boys had come up, and a look at the lion convinced them, as it had me, that I had to deal with a dying and dangerous beast, and it was decided that I move forward to the spot which I had noticed, the two boys remaining where they were. I told them not to move unless I shouted to them.

I had made, perhaps, three or four hundred yards of country, all the time keeping a watchful eye on the patch of cover, where it was possible the lion was lying, when I got into a little clearing. I at once stood up, it being my intention to go straight in to the wounded beast, who was then about 200 yards away, and get a close shot at him.

But he settled that for me, for before I had moved a yard, he was out of his cover and coming toward me like a racehorse. There is no other way of describing the way he came on to attack me, because the action of a lion charging exactly similar to the action of a horse in full gallop. It is a mistake to suppose that lions spring. They do not; they run at you.

His pace was tremendous, and the distance be-

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(Resorts for Sportsmen continued on page 613.)

Resorts for Sportsmen.

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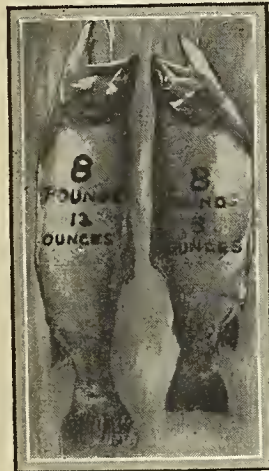
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tween us was but a matter of a few seconds to him. He came on, growling, and nobody knows, except those who have been face to face with a similar situation, how terrifying is the lion's growl when he is charging. I held back for a space, not daring to fire at once, but waiting until he was within fifty or sixty yards of me, when I let him have it. Had I not been so confident that I should get him, I should have waited until he was practically on my barrels—especially as the only .450 cartridges that I knew I had were in my rifle, those in my breast pockets being all .350.

My first shot missed his shoulder by a few inches only. I did not wait, but fired again on the instant, and this time I hit him. Unluckily, it was only a flesh wound, and not a telling shot—the bullet went through the muscle of his shoulder, but did not touch any bone—and of course it did not stop him.

My position was now desperate. The lion was but a few yards away, and there was little time for thought. I swung hurriedly round to see if I could see anything of my first gunbearer (the other one only had a 12-bore shotgun with him), but he was not in sight. Evidently he had obeyed the instructions he had received, and stood his ground as he was told.

To run was hopeless and useless; the lion would have caught me in fifty yards. I had no more cartridges, so there was nothing for it but to face the onrushing beast, by this time within twenty yards of me, and hope for the best. I grasped my rifle tightly by the stock, meaning to hit him as hard as I could when he got up. It was, of course, a flash of time before he reached me, though it seemed longer waiting there, and an extraordinary and overwhelming sensation of physical fear gripped me as I stood. My arms seemed completely paralyzed, and I stared, fascinated, at the nearing lion, feeling quite helpless and empty of fight, every scrap of courage having run out of me.

So I waited until he was within two yards of me. He was making straight for my shoulders and neck, and suddenly, as I felt his hot presence upon me, the tension on my arms relaxed, and my strength came back to me to help me to fight for my life.

I hit him with all my force across the side of his head with the steel barrels. My blow did not turn him aside completely. Instead, he ducked and caught hold of my right leg in his mouth, and down we went together. My head and shoulders were pinned down beneath his body, my head being quite close to his hind legs. All the time I clung tightly on to my rifle.

The lion then picked me up by my leg and slung me, first one way and then another. Then he shook me like a rat. I felt that I was a dead man. Chance of escape there was none, and such mortal fear had seized me that all other feeling seemed to have left me. I felt no pain at all, except when he actually put his teeth right into me. I felt rather like a man who was being kicked lightly on the shins—that was all.

After a minute or so I heard my gunbearer's voice over my shoulder, speaking to me as I lay under the lion. He was telling me, in his dialect, that he did not know how to fire the rifle he was holding, the safety bolt being turned over. I told him to hand the rifle to me, and then I found that the weight of the lion pressing on me prevented me dropping my own rifle which I still held with my right hand, so I had to struggle to turn the bolt for him with my left. This I at last managed to do, and the "boy," without waiting to put the rifle to his shoulder, immediately fired straight in through the ribs of the lion. He evidently did not dare to take a shot further forward, for fear of killing me, as the beast was still busy with my leg.

But this last dose was sufficient, though it did not kill, for the lion at once jumped off me and rolled a few yards to the right. Only half-conscious of what I was doing, I put my hand into my hip pocket, and, to my surprise, found that I had two .450 cartridges there. Instinctively I reloaded, and tried to get up that I might finish him.

The great beast was not yet dead, but was still watching me closely, and the moment I tried to

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raise myself to fire, he got up as if to come at me again.

Hurriedly I fired both barrels—like my boy, not waiting to get the rifle to my shoulder. The first shot missed, but the second put him down finally. And then for the moment I completely lost my head. I was in such a state that nothing on earth would convince me just then that the beast was dead, so I called to the boy who was by me, and told him, if he had any cartridges left, to go on firing at the body. And this feeling held me until I was carried from the ground where all this happened.

The boy brought me my cartridge bag, in which I always carry a couple of bandages, some lint, and permanganate of potash—and my water bottle, which, as luck would have it, was nearly empty. I did what I could for myself, making a tourniquet out of my handkerchief to stop the bleeding, and dressing up the leg as well as I was able, and then this same boy (who was a cool hand, and who seemed totally unmoved by all that had passed) actually brought to me, while I was lying down, worn out and spent, upon the ground, my small camera, so that I might take a photo of the dead beast lying before me. It was just as if we had shot an ordinary antelope, and not been engaged in a life and death struggle.

Meanwhile, the second gunbearer had run to camp to obtain assistance, and eventually I was carried back there on a litter, to be doctored up by Mr. Selous and Mr. McMillan, as well as they could do it.

It is unnecessary that I should describe my sufferings during the night, but there is no doubt that the care that was given to me by those two men during the evening and night saved me. Next morning, June 19, I left camp and started my journey to Lundiana, being carried on a stretcher. We made this place, 123 miles, in four days and three hours, pretty good traveling in a heat like we had.

At Lundiani I was in touch with the Uganda railway, and a troublesome train journey of nineteen hours brought me at last to Nairobi. Here I received, for the first time, the attention of a doctor. I was taken up to the Government Hospital, where I experienced the utmost kindness and attention from both Dr. Henderson—who has great experience in such cases—and the nursing staff. It was only their unremitting care which enabled me to bring my leg away with me, and I shall always have the most grateful and enduring recollections of that little hospital away in the heart of Africa.

A FAVORABLE OPINION.

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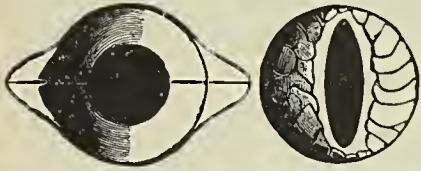
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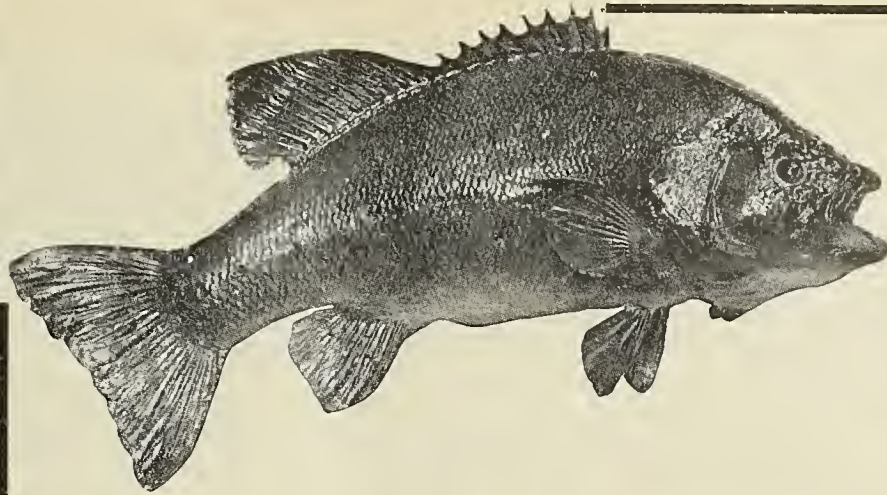
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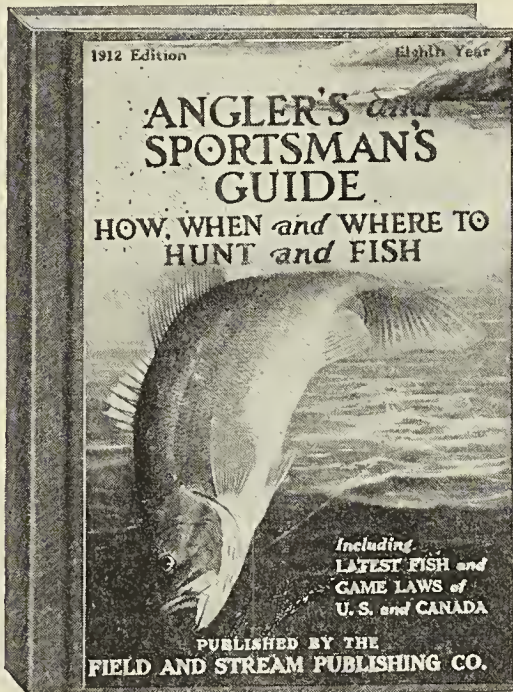
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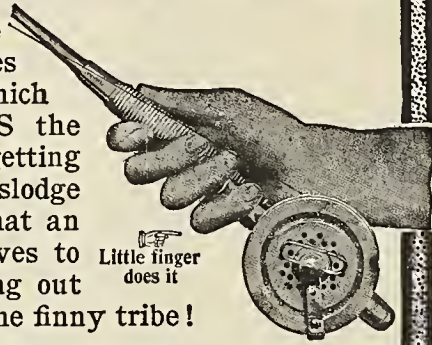
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A VERMONT TROUT BROOK
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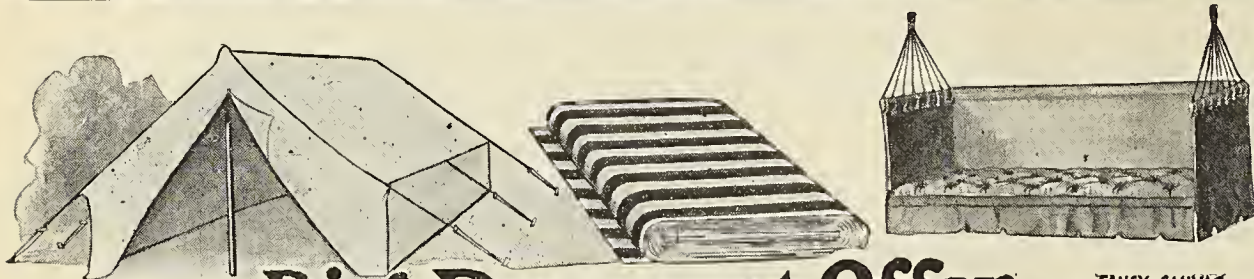
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A FIGHT WITH A MASCALONGE.

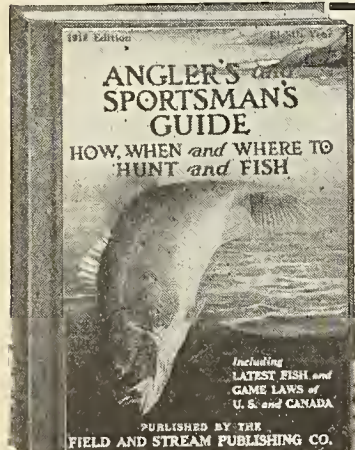
ELICK, a North American Indian, took me in charge as I set out to camp on the Canadian-French River. Aristocratic blood beat so vitally in his veins that the white of his eyes had yielded itself to the royal cause, and left behind a beady, lusterless expression. He was, I was assured, in the direct line of Ojibwa chieftainship, and had not the ban of advanced civilization fallen upon him and his tribe and relegated them to the prosaic passivity of a Government reserve, he might at that moment have been making the forest ring with his war whoop and annexing scalps instead of a few dollars.

It was interesting to try and discover what survived of the original qualities of the North American Indian. The preliminary survey was not encouraging. A pair of heelless boots and patched jacket and trousers had little in common with the buckskin moccasins and buffalo robes garnished with porcupine quills. An old planter's hat was a long remove from the erstwhile coiffure of golden eagle feathers. But there was reversion to original type despite this sartorial vandalism. The Ojibwa temperament was there, and showed itself under the least provocation. The presumptive chief would sit silent and pensive on a rock like a dethroned Napoleon looking across the waste of a kingdom from which he had been exiled. In motion there was a sleuthness in his tread which pointed to a hereditary connection with the chase, and when the canoe, silently drifting down the rapids, surprised a stag slaking its thirst, the Indian's nostrils would quiver like a staghound's held in leash as the quarry dashed into the forest.

Two centuries ago Champlain, the French pioneer, descending the French River, discovered a tribe of naked Indians gathering berries on the island rocks. They were the Ojibwas, to which my guide belonged. From boyhood, in common with others, he had learnt to shoot its rapids, dive in its pools, trap its mink and beaver, spear its fish, and had even acquired some skill in the more scientific methods of angling. The French River has only been open to the general public for the last two years. Prior to the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway to Sudbury, it was practically unknown. The line crosses the river at Pickering Landing, and there is a hotel and post office combined close to the spot. The river is well stocked with bass, pickerel, pike, and the lordly mascalonge. This species is allied to the pike in habits, and is similar in appearance, only thinner in proportion to its length. Like *Esox lucius*, it makes the weedy portions of the river its chief hunting ground, and with its body hidden lies on the outskirts ready to pounce on its unwary prey. It surpasses its cousin in fighting power, and is known as the "tiger of the river." It is a cautious feeder, and for days will decline to notice the cunning lures in artificial spoon and natural bait which the angler proffers. On other occasions reserve is cast to the winds, and it will boldly seize the bait, and set the reel screeching and the rod trembling with many a mad rush.

The black bass kept us busy the greater part of the day. Game fish they are, and three or four-pounders are not uncommon. In the deep water, where the bare rocks rise abruptly, they are to be found. The cluster of spruce that crowns the summit casts a dark patch of shadow across the stream, and there, expectant of water shrimp and minnow, the bass keeps its vigil. A few months earlier in the season it was found among the brook trout, and took up its abode in the rapids in quest of floating flies that drifted down the stream. To these the black bass rose, and the angler's artificial fly was often mistaken for the succulent edible. But the spring rise of fly is over, and perch and other fry are flashing their bright sides on the margin of deeper pools. It is there the bass mistakes the metal imitation that revolves on its flanges and radiates its hues of electric blue and silver. How eagerly it is seized and what commotion follows, as the captive dives and curvets and angrily leaps into the air.

There is a large silver and gilt spoon bait on



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a second rod, more in keeping with the appetite of the river tiger. A pike, which regards it as a gift for his benefit, asserts proprietary rights over it in an unguarded moment. He soon seeks to release himself from the consequences of ill-advised precipitancy by plunging into the weeds and seeking shelter of great ledges of rock, where he has pursued unmolested his predatory instincts. But the biter is at last bitten, and is soon lying with the bass and pickerel in the canoe, his broad sides making him *facile princeps* among the dead as he was among the living.

But the evening shadows are creeping along the banks of the river and dulling the burnished silver that all day long flashed with blinding brightness. The mascalonge has not yet emerged from his hiding place. The Ojibwa points to the green patches of river flora, where he is likely to be ambushed, and there is an expectant touch in the swift paddle strokes that bring the canoe half round.

"Line—more!" the words fall in mystic whispers from the dusky, silent figure behind me. I fill in the ellipse by drawing off an additional dozen yards. The water is deep round the weeds, and the spoon bait must search its hidden recesses. The evening is hot and the air is soporific. Queen Mab casts her spell over my heavy eyelids and closes them in slumber—the forest is wiped out, the noise of the distant rapids is hushed, the soft splash of the paddle ceases—oblivion.

"Lunge, lunge!" The cry comes from the Ojibwa, and beats in startling surprise on my slumbering senses, quickening them into activity. A loudly protesting reel as the line flies through the rings, and the rod, bending and quivering to the movements of the far-off quarry, explains the situation. A welt on the surface of the agitated water shows the spot where the river tiger speeds his way. As I grasp the rod and throw it across my shoulder, I feel that angling skill is pitted against no ordinary fighter. Unlike his cousin, the pike, he scorns to seek sanctuary in the weeds, and uses all his force against the strength of the resisting tackle. His method of defense resembles the salmon's, and consists of swift rushes and lordly springs. He has a cunning way of resting on the surface, and thus recovering his flagging powers. Each time the canoe is paddled up to him, he dashes away afresh, with much head shaking and undisguised resentment of the unknown enemy, which matches its witchery against his daring. But the runs grow shorter, and the tiger-born fighter that he is, is compelled to admit defeat and yield himself captive.

We camped by the river side, and amid the stillness the bark of the squirrel and the answering grunt of the porcupine could be heard far into the night. The latter rushed round the tent, scratching it with their stiff quills. I was too tired to notice or appreciate the import of this. But Ellick's grunts I had learned to interpret as signs of dissatisfaction. Their full meaning I understood next morning, when he informed me that the porcupines had made a raid on our provisions, and that one of the intruders had scrambled across my bed and person, an event of which I was happily unconscious. Wild horses would not have disturbed my repose.—J. Adams, in the Field.

VEGETABLE IVORY.

IVORY nuts are a curious Peruvian product, found also in Equador and along the Pacific coast of Colombia. They grow on the tagua palm, and it is the seeds which are utilized commercially in the manufacture of buttons, poker chips, umbrella handles and other articles which can be made from this vegetable ivory substitute for the elephant tusk.

The ivory nut weighs up to ten kilogrammes, growing as large as a fully developed coconut with the husk on, and each nut contains half a dozen or more of the useful seeds, each the size of a small potato. The annual production runs well over 30,000 tons.—Peru To-day.

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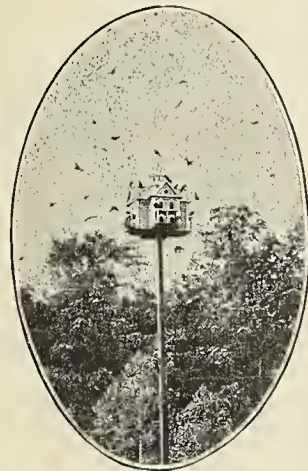


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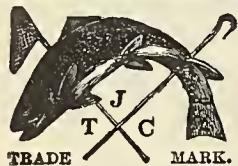
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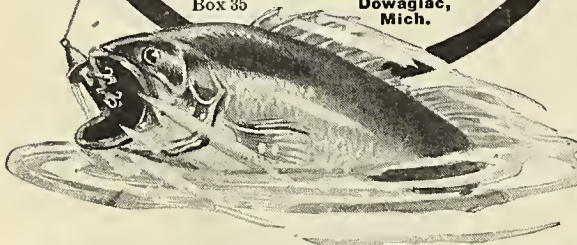


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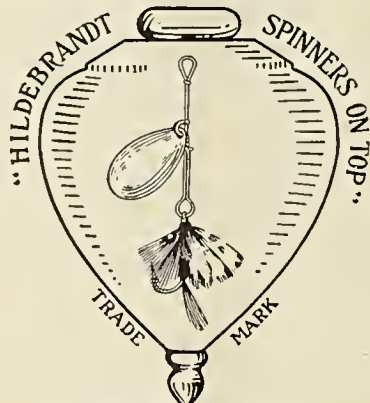
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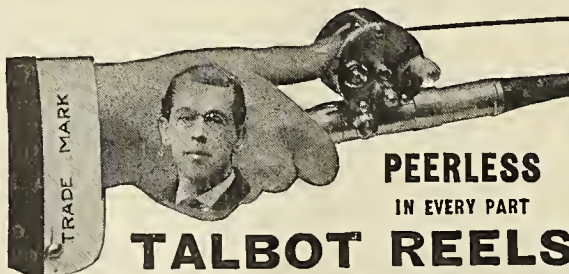
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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1912.

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127 Franklin St., New York

Some Camping-Out Foods

And Outdoor-Life Conveniences of Other Nations

By L. LODIAN

SEVERAL years ago I penned a number of articles for this journal on my camping experiences in Siberia, accompanied by a profusion of illustrations from Russian-Asiatic photographs. Having traveled through some score of other countries, an insight can be given into various of the commissariat conveniences of journeymen in those lands, confining the descriptions, however, to articles not known generally—in fact, almost entirely un-

known to the American sportsman. The illustrations accompanying were made direct from the actual goods by the editor of FOREST AND STREAM.

foreigners' haunts and colonies in our greater cities, where many importers handle them. The country resident can instruct his town-supply man to round up a collection of the goods. But it is not sufficient to make an article merely interesting or instructive. If possible, it must have a commercial value to the equipment-supply trade. So much is every journal dependent to a certain extent on its advertising patronage, that loyalty to its advertisers—the suggesting of possible markets for useful products—is imperative. There is many an advertiser—and non-advertiser—who has got a thousand-dollar idea from his particular journal (and kept quiet about it!), and all for the price of a subscription! This article, then, not alone tells of food conveniences of other countries, but also largely gives a brief insight into camping life in the various lands named.

IBERIK-AMERICA—SUN-DRIED BEEF.

Iberik-America, like Latin-America, is a useful generic term covering the whole of Spanish- and Portuguese-speaking America from the Rio Grande to Punta-de-Arenas (Point-of-Sands). Through the whole of this vast stretch of some 7,000 miles of territory, you will find the *tasajo*, or sun-dried beef, in use. It is marketed in *lariat* and *sheet* form; also in the whole 200-pound carcass minus a single bone. The former two are the best, as the natives, when in need of thread for sewing, can easily finger out a sufficient quantity of tendon twine.

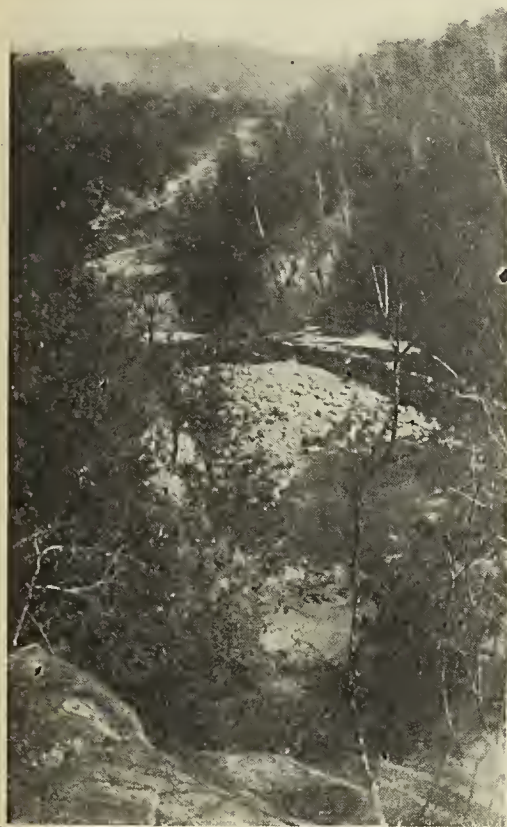
This unsalted sun-dried beef is the most important article in the Hispano-American ranchman's dietary. It ranks the highest in sustaining power, is cleanly to handle—always an important consideration—and, with the maize tortilla or corn disk, is the real stuff with which the Andes explorer has to do in negotiating those formidable climbs. *Tasajo* can be broken or torn up between the fingers, if thin, and eaten uncooked thus. It is tasty, appetizing, but sometimes toughish. Rapid boiling makes it tougher; prolonged simmering softens it. The pemmican of our American Indians I have often used, but it is distinctly inferior to the unsalted sun-dried *tasajo*.

The *lariat* form of the *tasajo* is often further useful in that, in a shack, it can be unrolled from its narrow belting-like transport form and used as a makeshift clothesline across the hut for hanging and drying clothes on. Once, east of the Andes—not then being very familiar with

the *tasajo* and its extemporized uses—I was amused to see a gaucho cut off a bit of the free end of the "clothesline," and nonchalantly toss it into the soup-pot! That *olla podrida* was all right, however!

CHINA.

Sun-dried oysters are a product of China, and are much used on the great caravan routes. They are cleanly to handle, and can be slowly



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mouthed and eaten as they are—as is done *in situ* by the Oriental overlander on camel-back—or served hot in the "boil" (stew-pan) on arrival at the caravanseri—the universal half-way house of the interior Asiatic trade routes. Their nutritive value is dubious. I write from actual experience of many a feed on them.

Oyster stew in a shack would be usually pronounced a luxury, but, if wanting them, the reader can buy them by the pound or barrel of various Manhattan Oriental importers—all "dry

as a bone," yet susceptible of far more uses than our unsatisfactory canned oysters.

Cakes of compressed Cathay strawberries are also obtainable—a grateful, nutritious and slightly-aperitive condensed fruit.

COMPRESSED RICE.

Rice is the food staple of the Orientals; and for travelers' convenience there is marketed a rice-macaroni—macaroni is not an Italian word, as commonly supposed, but Oriental—as are maravedi (a coin); saki (drink); padi (rice); litchi (fruit); sakari (sweets); also, hundreds of other semi-linking similarities might be quoted. The Orientals spell the word with a k—or rather their hieroglyphics give the power of a k—not c. This rice-macaroni is compressed, and an enormous saving of bulk effected. The loose stuff is so elastic and wiry that it seems to have a liking to stray "all over the shop." But an amount that would litter up the floor of a big-sized office can be compressed into a tolerable fit-the-pocket briquet. And it stays compressed. It is easily dissociated, per finger, as required.

Those who care for rice in their dietary can get the briqueted rice-macaroni from any Oriental importer. A dropped and broken bag of rice is liable to cause profanity; certainly some loss. The compressed form obviates this. All conveniences that tend to the equanimity of one's mind in camp are laudable. There is usually trouble enough around as it is! Rice-macaroni cooks immediately; rice grains require much soaking or boiling.

Compressed dried fruits have been known to the interior Asiatic traveler since the days of Marco Polo. Being both nutritious and slightly aperient, they are to this day used in lieu of drugs. Besides, in the matter of passing hospitality, how much more pleasant to dispense a few fruits to your guests than to hand round pills or medicines!

Sun-dried bread-sheeting, resembling chamois leather somewhat, is a product of Central Asia; likewise, the sun-made "dipped" stringed walnuts.

UNSALTED VS. SALTED GOODS.

The flowery republic's—for we might as well now call it thus—ripened eggs are also found preserved for years unsalted. They are jet black almost throughout, of nutritious taste, but require getting used to. Although having eaten scores of them myself, I would sooner always prefer the fresh article.

The use of saltless foods by campers also requires getting used to. As Nessmuk has written: "Learn to do without." That is, however, while sounding so simple, a hard thing to learn. "An egg without salt," says an Iberian proverb, "is like a kiss without a mustache." Yet in time the flavor of things can be more appreciated without salt than with. Besides, salt is not a food; it helps lower the temperature in winter and increase it (by thirst) in summer; it destroys part of the nutritive processes of food; it attracts moisture unduly, and thus needlessly increases weight of things to be carried; further, the kidneys are taxed to get rid of this worthless foreign element. For over a decade I have practiced doing without salt, and feel the better for it.

Persons camping near the sea, with plenty of

seaweed available, should know that, in emergency, some common seaweed added to the soup-stock enriches it, as steady boiling resolves it into gelatin, which all helps as a food base. Compressed seaweed is indeed obtainable at various Gotham importers. No American camping-book notes seaweed as a passing contribution to the food supply in case of need, yet our friends the Jon-Chins have had it since the epoch of Yenki-kan, "the white captain."

It is a feature of Oriental preserved foods carried by caravan parties, that not a particle of salt is used in the preserving process. They are just thoroughly sun-dried—that's all. "There's a reason." Centuries of experience in caravaning over waterless wastes has taught them that salted-preserved foods would but add to the terrors of thirst in dry seasons. I have known in Mexico of the thirst-horror; no reader who has not had a touch of it can realize its delirium. So all Oriental sun-dried fish has not a particle of salt, nor their strip-meat, if intended for caravan parties, some of which consist of 15,000 camels, and stretch, always single file, through some fifteen miles of space, taking about half a dozen hours to pass a given point.

EDIBLE "STONE" FISH.

That piece of "fossil" resembling a sharpening stone is from the Oriental mainland, and becomes, after soaking and cooking, a juicy salmon-steak. It is obtainable from Chinese and Nipponese importers in Manhattan, and costs ninety cents per pound—the highest price fish-food on the market. It has only been sun-dried, minus an iota of salinity, from a strip of salmon; the desiccation contracts and hardens it to a horn-like substance. It is always extremely cleanly to handle, and may be carried loose in the pocket.

BRICK TEA OF RUSSIAN TRAVELERS.

Our friends the Cibriaks and Ruskis have been using compressed brick-tea these centuries. A three-pound slab slips snugly into a great coat pocket. Just try to stow away three pounds of loose tea in your pocket, and notice the protrusion! The compressed tea is so hard that it more resembles some stone tiling. It is sometimes vigorous work to break off, with an iron bar, a thimble-size nugget—sufficient for a pot of tea. In fact, the tea-slab itself is often used, at a shift, for a make-do mallet about camp, and nails may be hammered in with it—and it is often hard on the nails, too!

There is only one railroad traversing Siberia, so there is still a vast amount of traveling to right and left of this line by the native wheeled vehicle known as the tapahtac (pronounced tarantac)—dubbed by one much-traveled Yankee scribe as "enough to shake your insides out!"—and the low-lying sani, or sled. When thus traveling, Russian officers have been wont to indite messages en route, using that tea-slab as a provisional writing tablet resting on the knees.

This brick tea is the great standby of the Siberian trapper. He saves and accumulates the exhausted tea leaves for a single purpose: dries them, then drops a couple of handfuls into each of his camel-hair, matted-felt boots to absorb the perspiration. They do this faithfully. Night time, the trapper pours out the

tea leaves (which feel quite damp with the retained perspiration), places them near the stove to dry out, and in the morning they are replaced for more duty. Thus day after day. Here in America we use bran or oats or warm ashes to draw out the moisture from sodden foot-gear in wintry weather, always a menace to health, and ever an unsanitary discomfort. But you have to have about camp the bran or oats—or where are they to come from?—and some of the ashes may slip in so hot as to permanently wrinkle the leather boot or shoe here and there. Whoever has gone through the misery of a wrinkled-by-heat ill-fitting shoe a couple of hundred miles from the nearest relief station, will be cautious about the warm-ashes dodge in future. Besides, look at the floury ash mess always! Try the Siberian trappers' old tea leaves.

The problem of properly and rapidly drying out the interior of boots—particularly rubbers—is yet an unsolved one. One cumbrous device is to carry along a pair of the semi-porous soapstone lasts, but these must be heated first, and care taken not to overheat them. Then it means also the addition of some pounds' weight to your kit. They cannot be recommended. It is indeed a "vicious circle," the trying to dry out quickly damp or wet footgear. I have often known it to take about three days in camp to properly dry sodden boots.

The secret of the Siberian trapper's remedy is simple: The leaves contain a percentage of tannin, or tannic-acid, which absorbs moisture with avidity.

GERMANIA.

The Deutschlanders produce a vast quantity of camping-out conveniences. Their erbswurst or pea-meal sausage, so-styled, is a copy of the centuries-old Scotch oat-bread sausage. The erbswurst is really a sausage of compressed powdered salt, with some pea-meal added. It is not worth carrying on a trip. I have had experience with it for years, spasmodically. Avoid it! Buy your own pure pea-meal loose.

But the smoked pears of Teutonic farm-houses! Now, those are something! They are wrinkled, dried up, uninviting-looking objects, but improve vastly on stewing, and are used, in fact, for all the purposes for which we Americans use stewed prunes. The smoked pear is, like ham, of agreeably smoky flavor, and is slightly aperitive; hence its use by old Deutschers in the Rhineland.

How much better for the camper to so arrange his diet and fare to keep normal than to carry along cathartics or drugs of the "nastoria" type! The latter possess no nutrition, and are a weight and encumbrance—and supposing the bottle breaks and musses up your tobacco; whereas, a properly balanced diet is life-sustaining, and keeps one in even health. Any reader or camper, present and prospective, can experiment to suit himself on suitable foods, and will finally wind up by "hitting it" to a nicety as to a perfectly-balanced fodder supply.

THE North Dakota Board of Fish and Game Control is trying to protect the few scattered antelope that are still to be found in the bad lands of that State, and a number of ranchmen are assisting in the work.

Across the Plains in Early Days

By SAMUEL MANSFIELD STONE

(Continued from last week.)

TO enumerate all of the articles contained in that chest would require a column of space and a better memory than mine after all the years that have elapsed since that notable Saturday afternoon. Suffice then to state that there was a practically complete carpenter's outfit of saws, chisels, gouges, planes, awls and punches, gimlets, bit and brace, with a kit of extra bits, an adze, broad-axe, several big augers with handles, draw-shave, try-square, etc. In a locker at one

John cut a quantity of fuel from the tops of a dead tree that had fallen over the cliff, while I cut some slices of venison and salt pork, which I put to fry in one of the landlord's pans, previously cleansed with sand, soap and water. While eating dinner we speculated as to where we were. That we were on the outskirts of the Arkansas valley was apparent, but as to our position with reference to inhabited localities we were wholly in the dark. We realized what a mistake had



AMERICAN ANTELOPE.
Field Museum Natural History, Chicago.

side was a five-pound can of powder and a large roll of safety fuse, evidently for use in conjunction with the nitro glycerine. There was also a quantity of pig lead and a tripod and melting crucible and several bullet and plummet moulds.

We argued that it would be right to make such use of our unknown landlord's property as our situation seemed to warrant, offering to remunerate him for such use, provided he should return during our sojourn, otherwise leaving a note of thanks against his reclaiming the property at some future time. We speculated freely upon the peculiar situation—a tenantable house equipped with all the necessary fixtures to convenient existence, abandoned in this wilderness, the owner evidently having been gone for years, possibly, there being nothing to indicate how long. Who was he? Is he still living? Why did he, evidently a mechanic, locate so far from all opportunity to ply his craft? These and many other questions we asked each other.

With the hatchet, which was in good order,

been made in neglecting to equip ourselves with a map of the State or at least a copy of the Government sectional survey ere setting out. The responsibility of the omission rested chiefly with me, for John had no idea on leaving home other than to make as short a trip as possible to Arkansas City. Not that he regretted his digression; on the contrary he seemed to thoroughly enjoy our experience. Personally, I was perfectly happy. The surroundings of our present camp were exactly to my notion, game was abundant, we were amply equipped for hunting and fishing, we had a most comfortable and convenient shelter, the nature of whose acquisition failed to worry me after our commendable resolutions as to recompensing its proprietor; I had agreeable company, and above all was in the enjoyment of splendid health. Under these conditions I gave myself up to the enjoyment of what I had always looked forward to as the culmination of worldly happiness. True, closer proximity to a laundry would have enhanced my satisfaction, and I occasionally pined for a

pleasanter smoke than a nicotine-impregnated brier wood and "Virginia plank road" supplied, but I was happy.

We concluded to do nothing about refurbishing the house till Monday, hence we made camp for over Sunday in a sheltered nook a little way up the gulch. We did not care to sleep in the shack until we had thoroughly cleansed and renovated it, having in mind possible contagious illnesses from which former occupants might have suffered. In the chest locker we found a number of sticks of sulphur, and after cooking our Sunday dinner, we placed one of these in the skillet and set it on fire. Closing the door, we left the place to fumigate itself, which it did so effectually that it was impossible to stay within twenty yards of the shack to the leeward without suffocating. Whether this treatment had the effect to destroy any dangerous germs or not, one thing is certain—it drove away the bats which had returned after we first surprised them.

The first streaks of Monday's dawn saw John in a thicket cutting alder and willow twigs, which he fashioned into a very good apology for a broom. With this we swept the shack floor of all the accumulated dirt, as well as the side walls and overhangings of dust. Then, with the tools at command, we cut and made a bedstead, which we put on the opposite side of the room from the original. We fixed a number of shelves near the fireplace for our cooking utensils, and drove pegs in convenient spots on which to hang our saddles, bags and other traps. A new handle was fitted to the pickaxe and John turned coal miner for a half hour, with the result that we had a ton or more of free-burning bituminous coal piled in a home-made bin alongside the fireplace. Not only was this coal a very great convenience in cooking, but it converted the shack into an enjoyable sitting room during the cool evenings common to Western bottom lands. With a lighted candle in a bracket candlestick, one of John's invention, a bright fire blazing cheerfully in the open grate, two youngsters sitting by the fireplace, with halos of tobacco smoke above their heads, you have a picture of homely contentment which was nightly reproduced in that lonely shack on the fringe of the Arkansas Valley. The only thing we longed for to complete our enjoyment was something to read. In a corner of the tool chest, wrapping up some whiting, we found part of a copy of a Topeka paper, printed nearly three years previously. About half of the print was illegible, but what remained was read and re-read until we were able to tell it to each other at night, instead of getting the paper each time.

One serious drawback to the enjoyment of the nights was the presence of great numbers of coyotes which seemed to know of our occupancy of the shack, and every night, just as we were ready to sleep, these yelping brutes would set up the most frightful din imaginable and keep at it during the greater part of the remaining hours of darkness. Occasionally we would go to the door and fire a shot at them, but this would only serve to frighten them for a few minutes when they would return with renewed vigor. One night during a particularly vociferous concert I chanced to recall the presence of the can of nitro glycerine in the cellar. I mentioned it to John with the result that we soon matured a scheme for using the explosive in the interests of peace and quietness. Next eve-

ning we brought the dangerous stuff up the little ladder, taking prodigious care not to jar or drop the terrible compound. I had previously demonstrated that it was not impaired by age or other causes by dipping a hammer head into a few drops of it and striking it on a rock with gun-like explosion. We succeeded in getting it safely to the level plateau on the summit of the ravine wall, at the spot where the wolves did mostly congregate. We then poured out perhaps two quarts of the stuff in the form of a circle, one arc of which came close to the edge of the cliff diagonally across the gulch from the shack and twelve or fifteen rods away. I then removed the bullet from a cartridge without disturbing the powder, and inserted one end of a long strip of safety fuse in the place of the lead, thus forming a perfect detonator. This I placed in the edge of the glycerine circle nearest the cliff, running the fuse down through a seam in the face of the wall, where it was concealed from view to a point easily reached from the foot. The night was almost as light as day, with a full moon half way up the eastern sky, when shortly before midnight we heard the coyotes beginning their nocturnal divertimento. From the window we could see that the animals were much attracted by the spread we had made for them, crowding around it, sniffing, and, as it appeared, licking it up.

"That's right," muttered John; "fill yourselves with the stuff and you'll go off all the easier." evidently unaware of the grim humor of his address.

A great drove of the brutes had collected, and creeping quietly out of the house, keeping in the shadow, John sneaked over to the fuse. A moment later I could see a little sputtering spark creeping slowly up the face of the cliff. John retraced his steps to the house and took up a position beside me at the window.

As the spark neared the top of the wall it occurred to me that if the glycerine did its duty our safety would be jeopardized. Communicating my fears to John we moved down from the window just as there came a crash that caused the ground to reel, followed an instant later by a shower of stones upon the shack roof that made us cower in terror. The very softness of the limestone rock proved our salvation, for it crumbled into minute fragments which rattled down in a harmless shower. As soon as the pattering on the roof ceased, we ventured out. The ravine was thick with smoke and dust so that we could barely distinguish objects a few feet distant. But our ears told us tales of great suffering on the plain above, whence proceeded a perfect bedlam of shrieks and yells.

As we had to walk a half mile ere we could make an ascent, when we reached the scene of the explosion the smoke and dust had cleared away so that the scene of devastation was unobscured. And such a scene! At the top of the cliff where the glycerine was placed was an inverted cone, eight feet in depth by twenty-five in diameter, at the bottom of which was, to the thickness of six inches, a bed of pulverized limestone, shaded red, as were its sides also. All around the edge of this pit extending back for many rods on the plain, the ground was covered with fragments of flesh and bunches of hair, while still further back was a semi-circle of mangled, half dead wolves. We had brought along our revolvers and proceeded to put these

brutes out of misery. Still further away we could see, limping in the bright moonlight and yelling like fiends, the remnant of the great flock whose curiosity had led them to inspect the glycerine ring.

We had no means of estimating exactly the number of animals killed by the explosion, but judging by the original drove and contrasting it with the straggling few that limped away, we came to the conclusion that not less than fifty coyotes departed this life on that occasion. But what caused us much greater satisfaction than the mere slaughter was the fact that no more coyotes trespassed upon our self-claimed preserve during our sojourn. It seemed probable that the survivors told their companions about the catastrophe, unless, as John suggested, the entire coyote contingent of that section of Kansas was present on the fatal night. We often heard the howl of wolves afterward, but they were mostly of the timber species and were at a great distance from our camp. But we still staked our ponies in the gulch.

Here then at last was I, fairly installed in that sportsmen's Mecca that had figured conspicuously in my dreams of an earthly paradise from the days of earliest boyhood. Located in a comfortable shack; food in abundance for self and horse; a jolly companion, who entered heartily into the spirit of the situation; a vast forest spread out before me, filled with almost every variety of game, and yet, surrounded by a prodigality of means to enjoyment, I was forced to accept the truth of the old saying: "There's no rose without its thorn."

On the very morning after our wholesale onslaught upon the coyote legions there stole over my physical economy the preliminary symptoms of that scourge of the Southwest—fever and ague. Hot streaks would start somewhere about the base of my spine and shoot upward in tantalizing little spurts till they reached my head; then with the speed of lightning they resolved themselves into trickling rills of ice cold water, which meandered slowly down my back, filling me with shivers and shudders, accompanied by dull, heavy pains in my bones. I imagined that I had taken a little cold out in the dampness of the previous night, and tried to shake it off and pull myself together. My efforts were futile, and I confided in John, telling him my symptoms.

"Why, man, you've got a case of 'shakes' coming on. Have you any quinine in your drug box?"

Unfortunately I had none. When making up the box I tried to think of such drugs as I would be most likely to require, overlooking the one almost indispensable in that country.

"Ten grains of quinine in a glass of your corn whiskey would knock the ague all out of you now, in its first stages," said John, but I failed to derive any comfort from his observation.

However, I argued if whiskey mixed with quinine would effect a cure, a double dose of the whiskey straight ought to go a long way toward the same end, so I took the whiskey. I imagined it helped me; at all events I felt none of the shivers again that day nor on the one following.

[TO BE CONCLUDED.]

The FOREST AND STREAM may be obtained from any newsdealer on order. Ask your dealer to supply you regularly.



THE TOP RAIL.

AMBASSADOR JAMES BRYCE, who is an ardent as well as an expert fisherman, could not be induced to shoot a gun at birds nor animal. He was being twitted about his eagerness to pull a hook into the helpless fish, which the twitter argued was just as cruel as killing with a gun. "Well," said the ambassador, "it's entirely different. The animal or bird has no choice. You see him, pull the trigger and he is dead, but with a fish it is different. You cast the fly and—well the fish does not have to take the hook unless he wants to. So you see it is optional with the fish, while the animal shot at has no opportunity to refuse the shot. The shooting game is too one-sided." But the fact is that Ambassador Bryce is too tender-hearted to become a shooting sportsman. He winces at having to bait with live bait for bass, because of the possible pain to the frog or whatever he may be baiting.

* * *

ONE of the writers of so-called nature stories spins a yarn that, if it originated with him, should entitle him to entry into the ranks of great inventors. Someone said an Indian woman had exhibited a scar on one of her legs, saying that she had cut out a piece of flesh for bait with which to fish through the ice, and thus save her own and her infant's lives at a time when everybody else in her village had starved to death.

This smacks of one of Petroleum V. Nasby's stories, but while not so tall, is, no less easy to swallow. Nasby wrote in anti-bellum days of a concoction he planned to sell as a hair grower and which, he said, would make anything grow if properly applied. A poor woman who had only a cow on which to depend for a livelihood, he said, cut a steak from Bossy's hams every day, applied the hair grower, and lo, next day there was enough fresh meat for another steak.

But Nasby did not expect that anyone would believe his yarns, and besides, he lived at a time when writers did not label their inventions in any special way, but ground them out and let the reading public form its own conclusions.

* * *

OUT in Springfield, Ill., they have no Mayor Shanks to keep down the price of food, but they "raised" Indianapolis one—that is, of course, if our correspondent has not been careless in transcribing the following story:

"Mrs. C. H. Cormeny, of Springfield, was surprised to see a fine specimen of the opossum walking in her back yard. Securing a club, she speedily killed the animal, and being an expert cook, she served it for dinner with the traditional sweet potato trimmings. It is rare that these sly animals of the forest find their way into a city yard, and the presence of the marsupial was a surprise to all nimrods."

GRIZZLY KING.

Along Enchanted Ways

By ROBERT PAGE LINCOLN

THE glide of the canoe between the overhanging foliage, the dip of the paddle and the tinkle as the bright drops fall from the risen tip, so the journeying canoeist skims along, always enjoying new scenes and appreciating new sensations the like of which cannot be named in

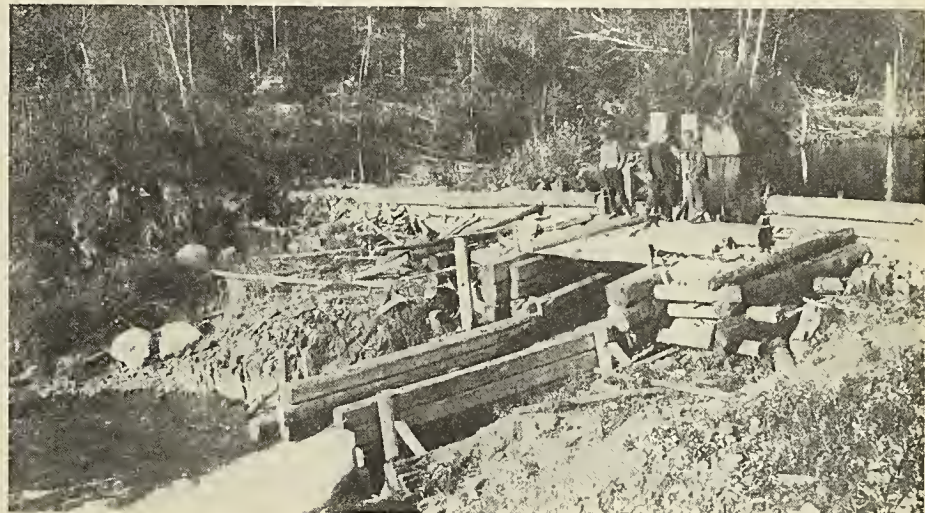
the branches as they fall low over the waves—here is the greater freedom, the supreme, the mighty.

The canoeist has for his world what the man afoot has for the open road. His is the open way of the blessed streams where the sunlight

love to think of when we look at the sun; the shirt open at the throat and the feet easefully touching the ribbed bottom in every degree of comfort. Of that grandeur let me speak in terms of praise, little as I may have at my command in that line to act upon. But it is the



GOING THROUGH A LOG CHUTE.



A LOG CHUTE.

any other form. With the return of the summer season to the land after a winter of dreaded snows and cold northern gales, the very thought of summer is sufficient to arouse the mind from its dormant state. The spirit craves to be fed with experiences, and these experiences are best enacted where nature is, and where the silence lies complete and unbroken. What then is the fascination that arises so readily when the slen-

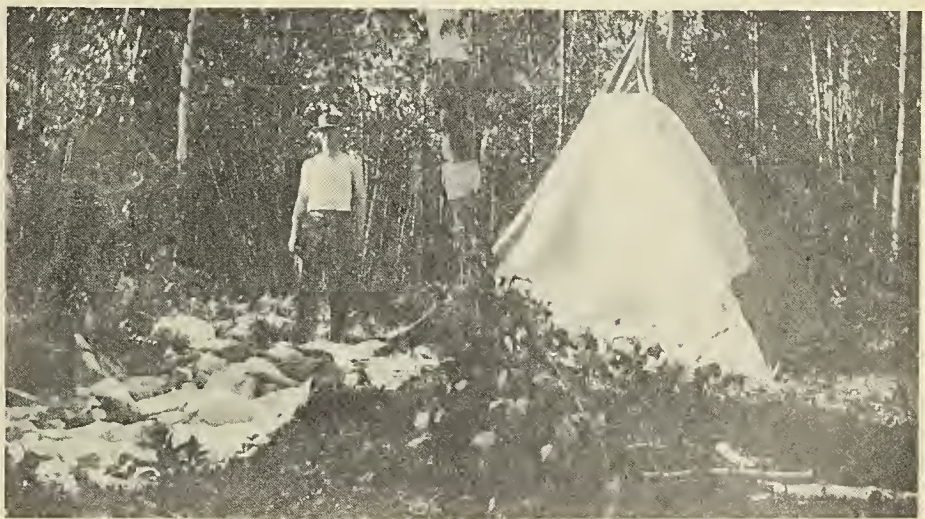
filters down through the branches and lingers upon some dark pool; where the leaves gently rustle and where the cool shadows wash the cares away from his tired soul. No more tired. Ah, no. It is as though he has stepped from the prison cell and into the glory of God's own infinitude, held in the embrace of nature, sweet and compromising nature who knows no sorrow but only the joy and the gladness, only the smiles

divinity of it, the superbness, the illimitable visions of purity and tranquility; all put together and gifted to the man who plies the paddle, be it with grace or be it with the faultiness of the amateur.

It is all the poetry of out-of-doors. The true spirit of summer found its ternal abiding place in the heart of earth's minions. By those little rivers, those infinite streams, let me wash what



A NATURAL HAZARD.



GOOD NIGHT.

der craft slips along and the paddles act their part? Who can tell. Of that infinite fascination it holds much of the world's wonderful store of intrinsic value—value such as is not bought in dollars and cents, but can only be purchased by the application of the body and soul to that wonderful agency opened by the lady of moods. I say there is a wealth of godliness attending the progress of the canoeist. His is the supreme joy. For along those smaller streams, in the swirl of the greater rivers and rapids, the splash of the water and the dip of

and the laughing words, only the feeling and the blessedness that are always to be found next to her bosom. What of the ease and simplicity connected with the progress of the canoeist? Ah, it is sublime! The dip of the paddles and the gentle lift and moment of wait ere they touch water again—it is the sweet abandon of care and all those fretting factors that serve to unbalance the rules of thoughtful and considerate nature. Loose clad with arms bare to the mercies of the sun, which is not necessarily the baking heat of torrid August, but that warmth we

of stain I have have in me; let me always glimpse the sun between the boughs; let me always feel the coolness as I drop my hands down into the passing elixir of the earth—truly the wine of God poured from the beaker of heaven into the infinite courses. Always the suns of summer, always the abandon and ease, the forgetfulness of all save that the body is responding in its every agency to the fruitfulness of the serene day.

One day or another it is the same. What of the showers that fall? Is it not by grace of

the call of nature to give its plant life and tree life and earth life the drink it so craves? Is it not to ease the land a while from its usual path and to give it the sweet understanding of variety? True is the word. Let the rivers slip along and let the canoe take its course. Who may say but that around that gentle turn lies some enchanted land never conceived of save in dreams? Who may say but that the sun is gentler there, the music of the earth is softer, that the tinkling of the beaded water from the paddle tip will not have a suprema nuance than has ever before touched the sensitive strings of the memory and communicated the sound to the soul.

As the airy craft slips its way over the unruffled murk of the surface, there is chance for much reverie. Always the thoughts that spring with each forward movement, always that awakened desire to know what lies beyond, always the glamour of the solitude to make for the heart of one a perfect haven. The open road has its lure, its intrinsic lure, its appeal to the soul of one, but shall we then lower the lure of the stream to a second place?

This were impossible. With that path of dreams unfolding before you, with the sylvan grandeur presenting itself in glowing banks on each side, nothing but beauty visits upon the being of one. Now and then a streak of sunlight so soft and diamond clear prints a picture on the water that shall never fade as long as there is a movement of life in the heart. I know some sweet and delicate places. I know some secluded place, and as I sit here before the veteran typewriter I hear over the tap, tap of the type the gentle purl of water; I hear the rumble and the roar of cascades; I hear the minor note of the rapids; now the heavy note and now the gradual pause, and then the whirr again as the waters plunge foam-flecked over the hoary rocks.

I feel the canoe approaching those rapids. We sit tense in our individual places with our eyes riveted upon the crash and roar before us, wondering vaguely if the canoe will be wrecked and we will be spilled into the tumultuous deep so menacing and yet so inviting to the adventurous soul. The canoe leaps forward. It feels the catch of the arms, the water arms as they reach out to seize that seemingly contrivance and dash it to pieces on the rocks below. Here is one of those moments that tests the skill of the paddler. To dash through that boiling, seething pot and come out high and dry on the more serene water—what of skill is there not connected with the manipulation of that 18-foot wonder.

It is moments such as these that add zest to the usual routine. You do not know what is ahead of you. Search out the unfrequented streams and hunt the gold at the rainbow's end so to speak. I want now and then a rapid to boom through; I want always an infinite variety to cool the passion for adventure; and then when I come to the quiet and untroubled streams, the newness will tremble through my veins and fill me with some of that delicious joy that can only be known when experienced.

And now, mind you, I am not going to stop at this; I want more than this variety, for I am a disciple of the honorable Izaak Walton, and to pass by the ideal pools would be to insult the most glorious of pastimes. I want to strike now

and then along the course of some beautiful and untroubled stream certain pools where I can cast a fly. I want with me at my feet the resilient bamboo; I want that tapered line and that smooth, round and hard leader, and I want also a set of flies that match the surroundings, referring to the flies that fall upon that surface to trick the trout. I want to tie the canoe to the willows and there in hiding cast my flies into the dark and promising nooks where the big ones lie fanning the water with their heads pointed upstream. I want to keep out of their sight; I want to make no disturbance, and if success shall come to me, then I shall be doubly glad, but if no success shall approach my dominion, then, too, I shall be glad, for I will have had my wrist in action, I will have flicked the water just right, and at just the right spot. That in itself is part of the wonderful completeness of the day.

I will take just a few so that when the camp is pitched at night under the lordly trees, the aroma of frying fish shall touch the nostrils and fill the breast with joy overflowing. Or when we approach the still-flowing brooks where the transparent water shows us the fish at their play, I want to float my dry flies. I want to see those upright wings flowing along so perfect and so likelike to lure the scientific king of the deep. So let the canoe keep to its course. Nor let this variety be all. With the birds around I would picture them in their haunts and then when the winter hours once more come to shut me in from paradise I can take out that album and turn the leaves of remembrance, living over the scenes that so appealed to me in the past. With the camera I shall record those days and those scenes.

A camp for the night! What memories it will call forth, and what a glory it is after a day's paddling through the golden summer streams! You beach the canoe at a likely spot where the trees form a protecting fringe around the prospective camp location, and there just as the sun is melting the western skies into a liquid dash of luridness, the tent is put up and the evening fire is lighted. Soon the flame shoots up and there in the gathering gloom with the universal stillness of the dying day to calm the heart and bring it added peace, you will gather around the glows and sample the cook's effort at perfection, and that perfection is every bit of the word. With the inner man to appease the appetite responds and soon the coffee is poured steaming hot from the pot. Description of such scenes can never be portrayed in their exact light. We can sense it, but we cannot put it to word. There is the dying day, the shadows creeping in, the lake or the stream perfectly tranquil and not one breeze fanning the trees into life. It is as though it were an hour of reverence of holiness, and that now in silence the minions of the wild are watching with spellbound hearts the efforts of nature to outdo her past efforts in crowning the glory of the day, with the superb sunset illuminating the west with its fingers of crimson, of gold, of bronze and the finer blue that looks out between to add that eternal purity to the vast color scheme, truly the master artist's supreme effort.

There are the woods that lie still and calm; there are the gloomy spots and the silvery light that touches the leaves and makes them the very thoughts of love. There is the camp, the fire

crackling cheerily in the open and the souls gathered around the blaze, gathering from their communion that which is the only thorough system as an aid to healthfulness. Let us look upon such scenes; let us all find them and know them. How can I tell of them; how can I picture them from the tips of my fingers. Out then, mortal souls, where the streams lure you. Let your paddles sink into the soft and cool waters and camp when the night overtakes you, looking up at the stars, sinking to rest with the lull of the breeze through the treetops.

Ridding Your House of Mosquitoes.

BY ALBERT A. BEECROFT.

THE great question of mosquito extermination has been given much space in the papers throughout the country in recent years, but so much of it was of a technical nature that the general public has been more or less "stung." Owing to the fact that the mosquito is not a migratory bug, in the full sense of the word, it is not hard to combat the pest and accomplish much good by observing a few precautionary measures about the private dwellings, but it is quite essential that the next door neighbor give his co-operation, or the work will be greatly hampered. In the early spring the first crop of mosquitoes emanates from the basements, and dry cellars of dwelling houses and outbuildings. It is known as the house mosquito and is not a transmitter of malaria or other diseases, as is the *stigmagoea* of the swamp, but it is most troublesome, because of the fact that it is hatched in the building, and being a most prolific breeder, it is sure to make itself felt at all times. The best method of clearing the house of these pests is to fumigate the cellar by evaporating culicide. The cellar should be closed and as thoroughly tight as it is possible to make it during fumigation. The fumes of the culicide, which may penetrate the upper floors of the house, may be a trifle unpleasant to some people, but they are harmless, and may do the premises a great deal of good.

Anyone that may be skeptical about finding mosquitoes in the cellar in the early spring may prove it to his own satisfaction by looking into the old boxes and barrels, and on top of the cross-sectional floor braces, or in old rags and other materials that may be stored in the basement. Culicide can be obtained at any drug store and costs about sixty cents for twelve fluid ounces, which is enough to fumigate the average house. The second crop of mosquitoes is a much harder proposition to cope with than the indoor variety, owing to the fact that they breed in the most inconceivable places. Great care should be given to the gutters and drain pipes of the house, as the falling leaves and decaying vegetable matter which collects in them affords the finest kind of a place for the development of the larvæ. Old rain barrels, tin cans and garbage cans should not be allowed to collect water, as it is in small quantities of putrid water that the female mosquito prefers to deposit her larvæ, although she will drop them into ponds and larger bodies of both fresh and salt water.

The only way to treat stagnant pools, ponds and other small bodies of water that may collect

about the place after a heavy rain is by oiling the surface of the water with No. 4 unrefined kerosene. Half an ounce of oil will form a film over fifteen square feet of surface, but after every heavy rain a few dashes of oil should be added. The larvæ of the mosquito during their development, or incubation in the water, must have air, and they rise to the surface when very young, on an average of once in fifteen minutes for breath. The oil forms a very fine film over the surface and the larvæ are unable to penetrate it. In places where large bodies of stagnant water, such as swamps and marshes are found, larvæcide should be used, and since this is very expensive, it is far better to place the work in the hands of an expert. The male mosquito subsists on the sap, or juices of vegetation, and it is only the female that is sanguiferous, or blood conveying, and consequently the dreaded *stigmogoca*, which transmits yellow fever, malaria and other diseases, is of this sex.

The Boy Scouts of America are doing more at present to exterminate the mosquito than any organization in the country. In certain sections of the country the Boy Scouts go on Saturday hikes in their own locality and they have a cleaning-up squad, whose duty it is to turn over tin cans, rain barrels, and in fact everything that might hold stagnant water.

Captain B. S. Osbon.

CAPTAIN BRADLEY S. OSBON died May 6 at the Post Graduate Hospital, in New York, aged eighty-four. His long life had been one of stirring adventure, during which he had visited, and fought on, most of the seven seas.

Bradley S. Osbon was only ten years old when he ran away from home to go to sea. At the age of fourteen he shipped on a New Bedford whaler which took him to the Antarctic Ocean and to Australia. While still a boy he signed on the brigantine Swallow for a whaling voyage to the Arctic, and the tale of the Swallow's battle with a Chinese junk, as Captain Osbon used to tell it, was one of thrilling interest. Next Osbon was in the Anglo-Chinese navy, where there was much fighting and some plunder, and for some years he was in the China seas. Between 1850 and 1860 he was a commander in the Argentine navy during a local revolution, and at length returned to New York, some time before the Civil War. When that broke out he joined the navy and was signal officer on Admiral Farragut's flagship when the fleet went up the river to capture New Orleans. Mexico, South America, Europe and Cuba were the scenes of many other adventures in his long and stirring life. Captain Osbon used to tell that during the Spanish-American war he was a volunteer naval scout and was the first to discover Cervera's fleet before it took refuge in Santiago.

In recent years Captain Osbon was secretary of the Arctic Club. He attained some notoriety in connection with the Dr. Cook-North Pole discussion, for he was a partner of Dr. Cook. Captain Osbon was a simple, trustful man and was loyal to his belief in Dr. Cook up to the last.

Captain Osbon published a number of stories of his adventures in FOREST AND STREAM, and was the author of a book entitled, "A Sailor of Fortune."



State Game Refuges.

WE called attention last week to the bill, now before Congress, authorizing the President to set aside in forest reservations small areas to be protected as breeding refuges for big game. If the sportsmen throughout the country shall become interested in this bill and will write to their Congressmen to support it, there is a strong possibility that it will pass during this session of Congress. Bills with a similar purpose, which have been presented to Congress before, have failed.

After careful study of the situation, the game preservation committee of the Boone and Crockett Club drafted this bill in such terms as to eliminate the objectionable features of former bills and at the same time to preserve the object sought to be attained—game refuges in forest reserves. Heretofore game refuge bills have failed for two reasons—State's rights objections and those based on the withdrawing from public use of areas which could otherwise be used for the grazing of cattle and sheep. The former objection is avoided in the bill by not authorizing any area in a State to be set aside unless specially requested by the Governor of that State, thus assuring to each State independent control of the matter. The second objection is obviated in the bill by making the areas to be set aside so small that scarcely any impression will be made on the grazing lands. The game will thus come under the protection of the Department of Agriculture only in these small areas—to be restocked with game animals and reserved as breeding grounds—while the natural increase will be overflowing in areas where the game is under State control. Should this bill become a law, it is the purpose of the Boone and Crockett Club to begin the restocking with elk of some of the areas which the States shall ask to have set aside. After seeing the practical demonstrations thus made, it is hoped that local and other associations will become aroused to the possibilities of restocking breeding grounds in forest reserves and continuing the work begun by the Boone and Crockett Club.

The bill has been introduced in the Senate by Hon. George C. Perkins, an associate member of the club. It has already received the approval of the members of the Senate committee for the protection of game and will be reported favorably. Hon. William Kent introduced it in the House, and it is now before the agricultural committee.

Should this bill become a law, it will mark the greatest advance toward the substantial preservation of our rapidly disappearing big game that has ever been made. The possibility of its passage should give hope to those who have already despaired of the saving of our magnificent big-game animals and should spur each one on to active support of the bill by writing to the Congressman from his district. As a law the bill would make a new era in game protection. Its importance warrants our printing it below:

H. R. 23839.

A Bill for the Protection and Increase of State Game Preserves.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States is hereby authorized, on request in writing by the governor of any State and recommendation of the Secretary of Agriculture, to declare by public proclamation areas which are adapted for the protection and propagation of game or other animals, birds, or fish to be national game refuges, which shall be recognized as breeding grounds therefor—

First. Whenever the Secretary of Agriculture shall certify that he has received in writing from the governor of the State in which such lands are situated a recommendation for the creation of a game refuge on national forests or on other unoccupied public lands; Provided, That the area of any one refuge shall not exceed fifty thousand acres; or

Second. Whenever the Secretary of Agriculture shall certify that lands held in private ownership have been relinquished to the Government for the purpose of establishing a refuge for birds or game; and the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized to accept the relinquishment of such tracts in behalf of the Government of the United States.

Sec. 2. That when such areas have been so designated as provided in this Act, hunting, trapping, killing, or capture of game or other animals, birds or fish upon the lands or within the waters of the United States within the limits of said areas shall be unlawful, except under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture; and whoever shall violate any of the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction in any United States court of competent jurisdiction shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars or be imprisoned for a period not exceeding six months for each offense, or shall suffer both fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the court; Provided, That the Secretary of Agriculture may, when necessary, authorize the capture therein of any animals, birds or fish for propagation or exhibition, may authorize fishing with hook and line, may permit the collection of specimens for scientific purposes, and may exempt from protection and destroy such species as he may deem injurious.

Sec. 3. That it is the purpose of this Act to protect game, mammals and birds, and not to interfere with the operation of local game laws as affecting private or State lands, to encourage the reintroduction of elk and other big game in areas where they have become extinct, and to establish game refuges to serve as breeding grounds from which adjacent parts of the national forests, the public domain, or other lands may be restocked with game.

New Publications.

PITCHING IN A PINCH, by Christy Matthewson.

G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. Price \$1.

Christy Matthewson has put one right over the pan in the literary diamond with his new book, "Pitching in a Pinch." It is a real baseball story with many illustrations from photographs of close plays and prominent players. If you buy it for your boy, he will have to resort to some "inside" tricks or catch you out at home to steal it from you before you have scored a reading of it.

THE LIFE OF THE COMMON GULL, by C. Rubow. London, Witherby & Co.

A series of half-tone plates from photographs, and a descriptive translation from the Danish. The plates are excellent.

The Problem of the Cat.

WEST HAVEN, Conn., April 25.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* On a wild tract of land in Connecticut used as a game preserve remote from any town or village, during the first year and a half of its recent operation, the keeper in charge killed forty roving cats, and during the next year two dozen more. Many of these were evidently homeless, having relapsed into the condition of wild animals. Others were house cats, accustomed to roam mostly by night miles from their homes. All were preying on birds and wild game. This is no exceptional case, but typical of what goes on everywhere.

People often wonder why our song and insectivorous birds which are protected by law do not increase. The real wonder is that they have not long since been exterminated with an army of hunting felines, especially in the vicinity of towns, roaming everywhere in the breeding season, searching for nests and young birds. If the nest is on the ground or anywhere that a cat can climb, the case is almost hopeless. Even if out of reach, the young, when learning to fly, are almost sure to flutter down and get caught. If one will look around near home, he will often find empty nests which have been robbed of eggs or young.

The cat is a born hunter, and nearly all of them hunt for wild game, even though their owners do not suspect it. It is a very moderate estimate to assume that each cat, on the average, slays one bird a week, say fifty each year. Think of the countless thousands of useful birds thus killed in the United States every year!

In most parts of Europe birds are said to be much more abundant than with us, though they are shot and trapped much more freely. A well known naturalist who has traveled much in those countries considers this due in considerable measure to the comparative absence of cats. It seems to him a local peculiarity of the American people to tolerate in their homes numbers of these half wild animals, a queer, abnormal fad. In Europe the possession of cats is said to be regulated by law.

A common barbarity is the practice of abandoning cats by people changing their residence, leaving them to suffer and to prey upon society. In pity I have taken in these homeless starving creatures and fed them. At one shore resort in Connecticut I have been told that there are from fifty to one hundred homeless cats, abandoned by summer cottagers, eking out a wretched existence around the piers.

With us the cat has no standing in law, and is not recognized as property. No one can obtain redress if his cats are poisoned or shot. Yet even this permission to kill does not abate the nuisance. Alike from the standpoint of kindness to animals, of the owner of the cat, and of the lover of birds, is it not high time that this matter should be regulated by law, how many and what sort of cats one may keep, how they must be treated and restrained? Any one who is sufficiently responsible to be permitted by society to keep a cat ought to have public spirit enough to be glad to pay a small license fee for the privilege. This could be attended to by the same officials in charge of dog licenses. A fund would thus be provided for the maintenance of the work and for the protection and

attracting of wild birds to help save our foliage, fruit, gardens and crops.

Hitherto this matter has been laughed out of court, but the problem has now ceased to be a joke. The many powerful organizations of sportsmen are beginning to realize that quail, grouse and woodcock cannot be expected to raise many young amid this growing host of mauling felines. If they and humane people generally will actively take up this matter, we can soon get wise legislation capable of enforcement.

Meanwhile birds are now beginning to nest and will be under way with family cares nearly all summer, but particularly in June. It is surely a duty to society of everyone owning cats to dispose of all but one, or at most two, and to keep petted pussy under restraint, feeding it properly, keeping it shut up at night, and not allowing it to roam at large. If we keep a cat we should be kind to it, but also be broad enough to be considerate of our neighbors and of the broods of helpless little birds.

HERBERT K. JOB, State Ornithologist.

The Season in Connecticut.

PACKER, Conn., May 9.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Our spring is lazily lingering in the lap of winter. We have frosts many mornings and ice on the many little pools since May 1. Much more rain than usual has fallen. The brooks, rivers and ponds are fuller than for years, and farmers far behind with their spring work.

Nearly all birds were late in arriving from their winter homes; the bluebirds arriving on March 11, nine days later than the two previous springs. Robins were over two weeks later than usual. The brown thrashers and whippoorwills were the only exception to this rule that I have noticed, both these appearing within a few days.

While late, all fruit and nut-bearing trees and shrubs appear to be budding for an unusually heavy crop. The oaks now look like they would have a record-breaking crop of acorns, and wild berries, huckle and blue, are also after the record apparently. The several years of exceptional drouth, 1911 the worst of all, with a comparative rest for the fruiting trees, probably is in some degree the cause. Peach trees are the one exception, the buds having been badly winter killed.

I saw a bevy of eight quail fly by me in the field on May 2, the first time I had seen them since mid-winter, when their tracks in the snow showed there were eleven of them, the same as at the end of the shooting season. None of this bevy were killed by hunters, I am certain, as they fed in a buckwheat field west of my house, and in a thicket of chinquapin or scrub oak east of me, and roosted in an open field between the two feeding places. I saw and counted them frequently during the fall and early winter. A loss of only three during the past three or four months was surely a light one. It was probably three times that from hatching time to open season. This speaks well for our section as to hawks and other quail-loving vermin. Our winter was exceptionally cold, the coldest for many years, but only a few inches of snow fell, and quail could get grit to grind their acorns on very few days.

My neighbor saw a bevy of twelve quail since the first of the month, a bevy he has seen often during the winter, and which has suffered little if any loss.

Yesterday morning I heard for the first time in 1912 the melodious love song, "bob white," and before noon it could be heard in every direction. In the afternoon I took a five or six-mile walk, hearing the cheering song wherever I traveled. One man told me he had heard it for the first time that morning, while another said he had heard it four or five days earlier. In 1910 I heard the song first on April 21, but the season was far more than sixteen days earlier than is this.

I hope your readers who live in the country are observing quail as to their earliest love-making and will report in your columns.

There is no doubt quail are more abundant in this section than for several years at this season, and with a favorable breeding season they ought to be in large supply "in the brilliant autumn time."

E. P. ROBINSON.

New Mexico.

ROSWELL, N. M., May 10.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* "Camino Real," the automobile route of New Mexico, open to the sportsmen, is a wonderful land. As you enter at Raton on the border of Colorado you at once find the mountains of Green and Palo-Blanco, Tripod and others. Mountain lion and the wildcat tribe will interest the rifle hunter. Mountain quail or "blue bob," wild turkey, band tail pigeon and many strange mountain birds are found. On the south many interesting valleys are found. Mountain streams afford good water. The headwaters of Pecos River and its valley carry the auto over hard watered roads. A few antelope are seen, but being protected are getting less in numbers, as the lobo wolf reduces their ranks every month. At Fort Stanton are found the wonder caves of the West, as yet unexplored. For many years good quail shooting has been found near the old fort, and the many springs forming small streams afford good fishing. Black and rock bass both take the fly or spoon.

On the south to Roswell is found a level plain where cool winds make touring a luxury. From Roswell the route extends to El Paso, Texas, crossing the Sacramento Mountains. Many golden-eye ducks are found in the high lakes. Mountain lions are reported being killed by tourists from California and Texas. From El Paso, Texas, the old Santa Fe trail is opened; where bridges are needed the counties have built them. The route is posted as far as Albuquerque, and is being graded, to the wonder of the cliff dwellers. The deep valleys are alive with large wolves, lions and some bears. The black-tail deer, once so numerous, have been destroyed by the lions and wolves. A natural game preserve is here found, be it State or by private enterprise. It is just the place to build a lodge and a game preserve where sportsmen could for a reasonable rent obtain a week's or a few days' shooting.

With mild winters and cool days all summer in high altitudes, no equal can be found. The climate is just suited to the pheasant or Hungarian partridge. Twenty years ago the writer found many elk and black-tail deer. Mountain sheep are seen at times, but they are very rare, and the rocks are very rough and sharp for the sportsmen of Texas. On "Camino Real," New Mexico's highway, are seen big automobiles from Colorado, California and Texas, and a rifle case is noticed on every one.

ALMO.

Birds in New Zealand.

THE settlement of New Zealand has resulted in the partial disappearance—and in some places extinction—of several native birds of New Zealand. The native quail has become extinct. The settlement of the country destroys the birds' natural homes and their natural food, and thus exercises a most destructive effect on native species even though they may be free from direct attacks by man.

The same thing has been seen in all new countries where civilization has destroyed natural conditions. In early days, New England and the Middle States were the homes of such birds as the wild turkey, the heath hen and the wild pigeon, while multitudes of sea fowl bred along the coast and ducks of many species on the inland lakes and ponds. The same process of extermination is still going on continually and the region of destruction is moving westward with the center of population.

It is an old, old story and one wonders whether the efforts to establish game refuges of one sort and another, and to put in charge of the Federal Government of the United States all species of migratory birds, will succeed in time to permit the migratory species, at least, to re-establish themselves and to survive.

Deer Killed by Floods.

HUNDREDS of wild deer, as well as much smaller game, have been killed by the floods in the Mississippi valley, and hundreds more are now starving in the overflowed territory, according to reports received by the American Game Protective and Propagation Association of New York. One hundred and seventy deer are marooned on two mounds in the submerged Sunflower River district a few miles from Vicksburg, Miss.

In response to requests for aid from game protectionists in that locality, the association has sent one of its special agents, Philip S. Farnham, to investigate and to help in the rescue work.

After leaving Vicksburg, Mr. Farnham will go to Texas to assist in the formation of a State game protective association. Those interested in this will hold a convention at Waco, May 21 to 24.

Commendatory.

NEW YORK CITY, May 3.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I have just read "A Heart Lake Trip" by Walter B. Sheppard in your issue of May 4, and I want to tell you that I thoroughly enjoyed it. It is "chock full" of interesting notes and observations, and is one of the many good things you are constantly giving your readers. If I wrote you every time I wished to express approval of FOREST AND STREAM articles, I should be at it all the time, but this time I have a favor to ask as well.

Where can I get a folding canvas boat?

Strange to say, I cannot find an ad. concerning them. If you will kindly refer this to your information department I shall be greatly indebted for any information which may be furnished.

DEC. S.

All the game laws of the United States and Canada, revised to date and now in force, are given in the Game Laws in Brief. See adv.



Trout Season in Sullivan and Ulster

By THEODORE GORDON

THOUSANDS of anglers in the big cities and various parts of the country are keenly interested in the trout streams of Sullivan and Ulster counties, in New York State. I have had letters from Chicago and the West, asking for information in regard to the fishing and prospects for sport. Many anglers have already taken a week-end or a few days from the push of business, while others are waiting impatiently for the opportune moment to arrive



THE STREAMS ARE HIGH.

when they can board a fast express bound for the blessed country with its budding leaves, tender green foliage, homely fare—and trout. The season is quite an early one. The streams were high on opening day, May 1, but perfectly clear, and the fish were feeding well. Those I have seen were in fair condition, and several anglers have mentioned the strength and activity with which they fought for freedom.

Cold, pure water makes lively fish, and in May a bad leak in one's waders reminds one of a douche of ice water. At times there has been a good hatch of natural flies, and several of the duns have killed well, medium to dark shades. It is a curious fact that a small royal coachman is often an excellent wet fly early in the season. I do not use it myself, preferring to stick to nature, and a more natural looking fly.

Baskets of from fifteen to twenty-five good

trout have been caught by the fly-fishers. I have not heard of anything very large, but know of a number of fish weighing two pounds or better.

One of the best anglers among my friends killed thirty-five large trout on May 2 and 3, running up to eighteen inches in length. This is surely magnificent sport for hard fished waters that are close to the great centers of population. One might not do as well in the wilderness. Much interest has been manifested in restocking with fingerlings and fry and most of the trout received have been fingerlings, which are far superior to fry. A friend of mine is trying to establish the rainbow trout in the Neversink, and the lower reaches would appear to be well suited to these fish.

At one time they fairly swarmed in the Esopus (Ulster county), and there are a good many now. Rainbows sometimes display a tendency to run down and go to sea, as is the habit of the larger fish in the streams of the coast ranges of the Pacific slope.

I have often wondered if the two high falls on the lower Esopus had not a hand in preventing them from going down to the Hudson. Would their instinct keep them from essaying the descent of a fall so abrupt and high that they could scarcely escape injury? Of course, the salmon family of fishes do accomplish some astonishing stunts in ascending and descending falls.

The birds are here and all nature smiles when the spring sun is shining. We will not think of the days when the wind is from the north-east and chilly. Yesterday I saw two solitary snipe. This bird goes to the north of us late and yet is the first to return in August. The first one we see in that month reminds us that the autumn is near at hand.

The little sandpipers tipped up and down and made short flights in their usual style, and most of our well known birds were well represented.

The wind was strong from the east; clouds were gathering, but the sun continued to shine and we much enjoyed our afternoon as we followed the winding stream through dense cover as well as open meadows. It is a great privilege to have an outing of this sort in the merry month of May. I am hopeful of a good season.

Fishing in California.

BERKELEY, Cal., April 23.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The fifth annual picnic and field day of the California Anglers' Association was held April 21, at White House Pool on Paper Mill Creek in Marin county, this being the time-honored spot for the annual meeting. The crowd that attended was so great no large catches of fish were made, but almost every one who whipped the stream succeeded in landing a few. No entrance fee was charged and many who

were not members of the association made the trip and joined in the sport. The field committee was composed of Chas. F. Breidenstein, Dr. L. T. Cranz, A. B. Christensen, J. J. Gorman and H. B. Gosliner. The conditions under which the fishing tournament was conducted were as follows: The fishing grounds shall be on the Paper Mill Creek and its tributaries, including tide water. The prizes are for the fish caught on Sunday, April 21, only in compliance with the State law. Fishing must be done with rod and reel and all anglers are on honor for the day's catch. Judges for the prizes will be selected by the field day committee from participants on the grounds at 2:30 P. M. All catches must be reported and registered at the White House Pool not later than 3 o'clock. No angler will be permitted to win more than one prize.

The winners in the different events were as follows:

Event No. 1.—Taken on fly only: Milton Frankenburg, Harry Thomson, J. C. Meyer, W. H. Hall, Chas. Andrews, J. C. Cuttermore, T. Marish, R. E. Lacoste and William Sutro.

Event No. 2.—Taken on fly, bait or spinner: Chas. Arp, W. Arp, S. Tomasello, W. J. Black, A. E. Bennett, Will Swart, A. B. Smith, M. Uri and L. Lamb.

Event No. 3.—Fish over one pound: James Andrews.

Event No. 4.—For boys under eighteen: R. J. Barberi, S. Hermann, A. Gardner, Otto Weissich, Russell Steiger, Albert Metzker.

Event No. 5.—For women anglers: Mrs. L. Stapleton, Miss A. Barberi, Miss L. Andrews, Mrs. D. Bennett, Mrs. K. Mocker, Mrs. J. J. Gorman.

During the afternoon much amusement was created by the holding of mock trials at which F. A. Duryea acted as judge, J. D. Swan as prosecuting attorney and Floyd Spence, attorney for the defendants. Friends of the members were haled into court on the charge of trespass, and most of these were sentenced to membership in the association. A barbecue brought the annual event to a happy ending.

The California Fish and Game Commission has just issued a report showing the take of trout eggs to date, and if the present favorable conditions continue, it is believed that the hatcheries will have the busiest season on record this year. Up to the 1st of April, 7,382,000 trout eggs were secured, and since that time the take has been heavy. These eggs will be propagated in the various hatcheries and distributed throughout the State. In part the report is as follows: "Most of the salmon fry have already been released from the different hatching stations. Within a short time the commission will make a shipment of 300,000 salmon fry from the Sisson hatchery to the Klamath River. The remainder of the fry will be distributed in the Sacramento River. Superintendent W. B. Shebley has set 50,000 quinnat salmon aside to be marked, and after they are in condition they will be released near the city of Sacramento to determine what percentage will return at the end of four years.

"On the 10th of this month Superintendent E. W. Hunt went to the Tahoe station to make preparation for the spring take of trout eggs. The number of steelhead eggs, taken at Scott's Creek, a collecting station, and shipped to the Brookdale hatchery to date, is about 1,750,000.

Superintendent A. B. La Motte, of the Ukiah hatchery, will handle about 500,000 steelhead eggs and about a like number will be hatched at the Eel River hatchery.

"The number of trout eggs on hand March 31, taken from the pond fish kept by the commission for the purpose, make a total of 100,000 brook trout, 1,500,000 Loch Leven trout and 1,031,000 rainbows. Camp Creek has produced 1,300,000 thus far this season, while Shovel Creek has produced 1,389,000, and other stations 1,332,000, bringing the total above the 7,000,000 mark. The low condition of the mountain streams, owing to the scarcity of snow, will necessitate the removal of many thousand young fish to permanent waters. This move will be necessary to save the young fish from dying before they have a fighting chance to become mature. The commission is planning everything possible not only to keep up the stock of fish in the streams, but to materially increase it."

George W. Chamberlin, formerly connected with the Forest Service, has accepted a position as assistant fish and game commissioner and will look after the Plumas county territory. He is calling the attention of interested parties there to the fact that it is a misdemeanor for a person to take water from mountain streams where there are fish, without screening the inlet of the ditch or pipe to prevent the destruction of members of the finny tribe.

From the high sierras word has been received that the streams there are now in splendid condition, and that excellent sport will doubtless be enjoyed when the season opens on the first of May. Last year there was much snow on the ground at this time, and streams were bank high, but this season there is practically no snow and streams are as low as they were last July. The Truckee River is in splendid condition and many anglers are planning to go there on the opening day. This stream is now very well provided with fishways on the California side and is full of fish.

The Fish and Game Commission has been very active of late in apprehending violators of the law, and during the month of March thirty-eight arrests were made in the San Francisco district alone, twenty-four for violations of the fish laws. In these cases there were but four dismissals. A striking example of the fish "hog" came to light recently when Deputy Bert Smith, assisted by Dr. L. T. Cranz, arrested two anglers on Purisima Creek who had 351 fish in their possession, these ranging in size from an inch and a half to seven inches. The offenders were taken to Half Moon Bay and each were fined \$50. At Petaluma, Louis Breing was recently fined \$100 for having nets set in the Petaluma River, and he also paid a fine of \$25 for having wild ducks in his possession out of season. GOLDEN GATE.

St. Louis Fly- and Bait-Casting Club.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 7.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The St. Louis Fly- and Bait-Casting Club held an election of officers for the season of 1912 with the following results: President, M. J. Brennan; Vice-President, Lester I. Heyman; Treasurer, Walter Wimmer; Secretary, Geo. Ashton; Captain, Ed. W. Schloeman; Executive Committee, August Cyran, Z. Geist, Fred Werner.

The club is in an exceedingly healthy and

prosperous condition, and the members are enthusiastic over the bright outlook. This is our third season and the scores of our members, particularly the old ones, are steadily improving, showing that practice under proper conditions will better anyone's casting.

We have a number of new members and welcome the new blood. We usually have some members drop out each season, but they invariably are those who do not show up for practice and thus lose interest.

For our June and July contests we have appropriated a sum of money with which to buy prizes for the various casting events. These prizes are in addition to the annual buttons and bars which will be distributed to the most proficient casters at the end of the season.

Sunday, May 5, we had our first monthly contest. The entries were numerous; the number of visitors present somewhat surprised us. Our lake is at the foot of Art Hill in beautiful Forest Park. At times the road passing one side of the lake was so crowded with stopping automobiles that the mounted police were sent to the lake to clear the way. The weather was perfect, the skies clear and blue, while the warmth was tempered by a gentle breeze, which fanned the surface of the lake, but which was not strong enough to interfere with either the fly or bait-casters.

The winners in the various events were as follows:

Event No. 1, ¼-ounce bait accuracy:		Pr.Ct.	
1. Z. Geist.....	98.9	3. Fred Werner	91.4
2. S. S. Pingree.....	96.6		
Event No. 2, ¼-ounce bait, distance:			
1. S. S. Pingree.....	80%	3. Z. Geist.	62%
2. E. W. Schloeman.	75%		
Longest cast: Mr. S. S. Pingree, 108 feet.			
Event No. 3, ½-ounce bait, accuracy:			
1. Z. Geist.....	97.2	3. Gus Cyran	96.4
2. S. S. Pingree.....	97.1		
Event No. 4, ½-ounce bait, distance:			
1. Z. Geist	144%	3. S. S. Pingree.....	116%
2. Gus Cyran	117%		
Z. Geist and S. S. Pingree tied for longest cast, 155 feet each.			
Event No. 5, fly, accuracy:			
1. B. A. Fleming....	98 14-15	3. Geo. Ashton ...	98 7-15
2. H. J. Brennan....	98 7-15		
Event No. 6, fly, distance:		Feet.	Feet.
1. M. J. Brennan....	73	3. Geo. Ashton	68
2. S. S. Pingree.....	70	3. B. A. Fleming....	68
Longest cast: M. J. Brennan, 73ft.			

North Shore Casting Club.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 6.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Our season of sport opened under the most favorable auspices, fine weather, favorable winds and a large club representation.

The scores (which follow) show how very rusty some of the reels must have been, also the great necessity of immediately getting them into first class condition, which can be done only by using them more frequently.

I am officially informed that the annual tournament of the N. A. S. A. C. will be held Aug. 15, 16, 17, 1912, in Chicago.

The important information that was referred to in the last letter was that the commissioners of Lincoln Park have stated that we may entertain the National Association members and hold the national tournament on our grounds.

As you know, we have the best arrangements of any club in the United States for successfully staging this event (all things being considered). This being the case, I think we ought to offer our grounds to the executive committee of the National, on those dates, as we will be put to

no financial liabilities, the National having provided for all expenses.

We intend making a strenuous effort to obtain new members during the present month, so as to accomplish our great object, viz.: to make the North Shore Casting Club the best and largest in this country, one of which we may be proud. To accomplish this result, the club is hereby divided into two groups. The members whose names begin with letters "A" to "H" inclusive are under the leadership of T. A. Forsyth, 3238 N. Richmond street. Those between "I" and "Y" inclusive are under the guidance of O. J. Waters, M.D., 3 W. Delaware street.

All requests to the secretary for application cards will be promptly honored.

Scores made in quarter-ounce bait and accuracy fly, May 4:

*F. N. Peet.....	97.4	99 5-15
C. M. Ercanbrock.....	97.7	..
A. M. Hall, M.D.....	98.1	99 9-15
T. A. Forsyth.....	97.1	99 10-15
O. J. Waters, M.D.....	97.5	..
F. E. Adams.....	97.7	..
I. H. Bellows.....	96.9	99 10-15
E. J. Calley.....	97.2	98 13-15
*N. Heston.....	97.4	99 13-15
G. W. Swatek.....	96.6	..
L. G. Moeng.....	95.9	..
E. Lambert.....	97.2	98 13-15
L. Goodwin.....	94.6	99 4-15
C. D. Dorchester, M.D.....	97.7	99 7-15
C. Grey.....	99.0	..
G. A. Hinterleitner.....	..	98 1-15
W. Liddell.....	..	98 9-15

*Guests.

C. O. DORCHESTER, M.D., Sec'y-Treas.

NATURAL HISTORY

Botany at Englewood, New Jersey.

BY W. G. BOWDOIN.

SOME thirty botanical enthusiasts, under the leadership of Miss E. Addie Austin, of Brooklyn, visited Englewood, N. J., to study wild flowers. Botany can, of course, be studied from the millinery floral ornamentation of hats, or from the street display of the general grocery store, but far better results may be obtained from a field-flower gathering in the woods and the study of such flowers as those met with at the Donald McKay reservation, near the Hackensack River, at Englewood. The woods, as they

them. Among the ferns were the cinnamon, the grape (lace fern), sensitive and the brake. Seedlings, and young trees in the growing, were everywhere. The skunk cabbage was conspicuous. Its odor suggested carrion, but its combination of colors included madder purple, green and yellow-green that was very striking.

Along the banks of the brook grew horsetails. These are grandchildren of the calamites of the coal measures, that would be worth a lot of money if they could only be converted into the coal carbons by some chemical process. Some of the rushes, sedges and watercresses were near neighbors. The rushes are characterized by hairy leaves and blooms that occur in exaggerated forms in the tropics. Rushes are among the very early spring flowers.

Some wild lilies of the valley was another find. The older botanics credited this flower with offering its perfume to the nightingale as a deserved tribute. It has furnished a fluid extract that has been used medicinally as a cardiac tonic. The Solomon's seal found nearby had a gracefully curving stem. The leader dragged a specimen up by its roots and disclosed the round scars left on the root stock by the dead stalks of the preceding year that do resemble the impressions made by seals upon wax. In decoction it is employed as a domestic remedy to allay irritation of mucous surfaces. Dwarf ginseng, or ground nut, was found nearby. Its roots are in high medicinal favor among the Chinese, and because of its export the plant has, according to F. Schuyler Mathews, become rare. An example of the hooked crowfoot, distinguished by its remarkably hooked seed vessels that develop later, was gathered. Buttercups and marsh marigolds came next; then some cinquefoil and moneywort. This plant can be so easily grown that it is almost true that you can stick a piece of it into some soil, and it will grow of its own accord. It becomes highly decorative in rustic baskets. It is a trailing vine. Some common agrimony, or as it is sometimes called, cockle burr or stick weed, was next found. Some of the visiting botanists called it toxic, and the plants were in consequence passed by with no little caution. The books, however, do not bear out this view of the plant, except in so far as to say that it contains tannin.

There were two notable finds on this excursion. The first was the globe flower, one of the madder family. It is very rare in this section, Englewood being the one locality where it is ordinarily met with. The flower heads of this plant resemble pin cushions stuck full of pins.

The second of the notable finds was the sundew. This is a bog plant and means wet feet in gathering. Its chief interest lies in the fact of its being insectivorous. It is a small and unobtrusive plant which might easily be passed by, even when one is looking for it. It nestles in certain of the mosses in moist places and has a bright red flower stem. It bears from two or three to five or six leaves, generally extended more or less horizontally. These leaves are supplied with gland-bearing filaments or tentacles. The glands are each surrounded by drops of viscid secretion which, glittering in the sun, gave rise to its somewhat poetical name. Should an insect alight upon the central disc of an adult plant, it is instantly entangled by the viscid secretion and enmeshed subsequently by the plant's tentacles, generally meeting death in about a quarter of an hour, according to Darwin, who made researches as to the sundew. The juices of the insect thus captured by the sundew enter into the plant's cells and become nutrition for it. The sundew is by no means common, but a number of examples of it were found on this trip. The juices of this plant are said to cure warts and corns. It was hoped to find some orchids in the bog where the sundews grew, but



GROUP OF BOTANISTS.

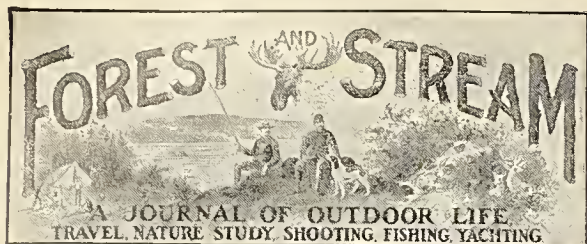
are now constituted, are not the primeval forest, but rather cut-over woods, full of botanical treasures. The spring beauties that were sparingly found last week at Annadale, N. J., were encountered at Englewood in masses that grew particularly abundant along the banks of a brook that ran through the rather open woods. The violets were out also in far greater force, in greater variety and more advanced flower. A yellow violet was among the finds made. Another was the dogtooth violet, which is not a violet at all, but rather one of the lily family. It looks just as pretty, however, and smells just as sweet as any violet. The leaves of this plant also offer much in the way of charm, as they are delightfully mottled. This flower is cross-fertilized by the early bees, some of which were already in evidence. The jack-in-the-pulpit was found in perfection.

Fern fronds were abundant, just breaking away from the wooly covering that characterizes



RUSTIC BRIDGE.

none were discovered. Also to be seen were certain of the fresh water algae, diatoms, desmids and other aquatic plants, that are so often revelations under the microscope. Other botanical units encountered were blooming huckleberries, hellebore, poisonous for sheep and cattle; wood anemone, or wind flower, with its five petals; Dutchman's breeches, early meadow parsnip, spice bush, trillium or wake robin (found by Miss Brainerd), wood betony (found by Miss Jacobs) and dandelions in full bloom. When the party started reluctantly homeward, the spring beauties in the open woods were fast closing their delicate petals for the repose of the night that comes alike to the botanical and animal worlds. On the way to the cars a native goat was observed and two Manx dogs engaged in the animal play that Karl Groos has written so entertainingly about. Every vasculum was filled to overflowing, and many of the party carried paper bags filled with specimens.



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ADVERTISEMENTS.

Inside pages, 20 cents per agate line (\$2.80 per inch). There are 14 agate lines to an inch. Preferred positions, 25 per cent. extra.

Special rates for back cover in two or more colors.

A discount of 5 per cent. is allowed on an advertisement inserted 13 times in one year; 10 per cent. on 26, and 20 per cent. on 52 insertions respectively.

Advertisements should be in our hands by the Monday morning previous to date of issue in which they are to be inserted.

THE OBJECT OF THIS JOURNAL

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

—FOREST AND STREAM, Aug. 14, 1873.

STATE GAME REFUGES.

UNUSUAL consideration for the rights and preferences of others has been shown in drafting House Bill No. 23839, which is printed in another column.

It has long been too much the practice for men deeply interested in particular subjects to consider such matters solely from their own point of view and to urge on legislators action which will give them what they desire, without regard to the effect that such action may have, or may be thought to have, on other interests. In drafting the bill in question, for the protection and increase of State game preserves, this has been avoided. The measure forces nothing on anyone, but leaves it to any State to apply for a game refuge if it wishes one. These refuges are to be so small in size that they cannot interfere with the commercial pursuits of any class of the community.

The bill will appeal strongly to all big-game hunters, and to all who are interested in the preservation of the rapidly vanishing species of North American big game. The large and increasingly influential benevolent societies of Elks is likely to feel a peculiar interest in the measure, since the noble animal from which that association takes its name is likely to receive first attention in this protective scheme.

An interesting example of public spirit and of

effort in behalf of the community at large is shown by the Boone and Crockett Club, which has declared that it is prepared—if this bill becomes a law—to restock certain of these game refuges.

Scattered all over the United States are men who are deeply interested in this subject, and each one of these can assist in the passage of this bill by a direct appeal to the Congressman of his district.

CONGEALED SPRING.

THE early May fisherman has been badly treated in the weather line. Baby Spring, due this long time, kicked the bed clothes off when it was yet too cold and retired with a cold in her young head. After a time she emerged with an umbrella and rubbers. She smiled seldom and then without warmth. Back to tears she relapsed. As she grew older she became unkind to the plants and fishes, inviting them out only to give them the cold shoulder, numbing them so that they showed no inclination to take care of themselves, and many perished. The fisherman, so fond of sprightly spring airs, could only sneeze the spring song; he was too stuffed up to sing. The fly-caster, than whom there is no more persistent thing, pulls up his boots and down his slicker, and with icicles in his hair goes on casting the lure to the chilly fishes and wishes for a ray of sun.

GEORGE BORUP.

GEORGE BORUP, after withstanding the rigors of the arctic winter, was drowned a few weeks ago, when he was upset from a canoe in the placid waters of Long Island Sound.

Of all the explorers thus far recorded, Mr. Borup was the only one who found any amusement along the way. His book, "A Tenderfoot with Peary," fairly teems with humorous incident and entertaining anecdote. The many amusements he recites would lead one to believe that while the trip is not all "beer and skittles," neither is it one "demnd horrid grind." He tells of spending a month, in the long night, teaching a dozen Eskimo maidens to dance the pony ballet. Everything with a sunny side found a place in this cheery young man's day's work. Throughout the entire trip he exercised his humor as he exercised his legs, and still found time to contribute his share to science.

ONE MILLION DOLLARS TO AGRICULTURE.

TRADE once more makes a bid for publicity by advertising in the unusual way. Sir Thomas Lipton, recognizing what wondrous advertising could be had for tea and jam, had builded a yacht. Of course Sir Thomas had an eye to the America's cup, as well as to advertising. He got the advertising.

Now comes a Chicago mail order house for its bit of publicity. It is reported to have offered \$1,000,000 to improve crop productions. The first instalment of \$100,000 to be devoted to sending men into one hundred counties to instruct the farmers in the subject of agriculture.

The expenditure of the \$900,000 balance to depend upon results from the first \$100,000. Regardless of the fact that this sounds like an advertising scheme, and whether it is or not, the idea is sound business sense. For almost all mail order business comes from the farmer, so that he is getting back only the interest on the money he has spent. At the same time, in improving the farmer this mail order house is raising money, a large part of which will come back to it. It is putting back into the soil seed money to produce more golden grain, which will profit the farmer, the country and the mail order house in Chicago. This literally is giving back to nature.

THIS IS TOO MUCH.

LAST week Commissioner of Fisheries Geo. M. Bowers issued a statement that if Congress would allow him an appropriation he would put the price of diamond-back terrapin so low as to be within the reach of us all. On top of this comes news from Nova Scotia that lobster shipments from there will be enormous this year, on the strength of which the price in Bangor, Me., already has tumbled to twenty cents a pound. With roast beef selling at a dollar a rib; lamb, in sheep's clothing, almost too expensive to cut; eggs for custard pie parading under the strictly fresh tag at a price beyond the dreams of avarice; when a boiled New England dinner foots up as much as a Delmonico evening meal used to come to, we are on the verge of being saved from impending starvation by foods heretofore served only to patrons of lobster palaces and owners of steam yachts. *Malaclemmys palustris* for the every day man seems beyond our most sanguine expectation. Lobster, for years the companion of the cold bottle, during the closed season on quail and terrapin a staple only at banquets and dinners in high places, to become the white man's hope in reducing the cost of living, passeth all understanding. And yet, Commissioner Bowers is responsible for the promise of terrapin, while Nova Scotia already has brought down the toothsome crustacean. For years past lobster has been sold at fifty cents a pound, while sixty dollars a dozen was not a high price for the diamond-back turtle. W. T. Hornaday tells us, "It is a difficult matter to get a specimen for exhibition purposes that is more than half grown." It is not the red-bellied terrapin, or "slider," that Commissioner Bowers promises to add to the food supply of the underfed populace, although that often is served in the guise of diamond-back. It is the genuine *Malaclemmys palustris*, of the flavor that lasts, that has fattened epicures and been sung by the poets fortunate enough to have sat at the table with it. It is the practice of terrapin breeders to herd these costly reptiles in yards and feed and fatten them for winter market. The time seems to be imminent when terrapin yards will be dotted about like chicken coops in every salt water section. The water farmer will drive into town with crates of terrapin to the exclusion of poultry. The Bureau of Fisheries is ready to begin culture work at the Beaufort, N. C., laboratory as soon as the appropriation be forthcoming from Congress. The reduction of cost of living was not hoped for from such a quarter, and the assurance seems too good to be true; in fact we may say again—This is too much.

YACHTING

Building a Small Houseboat

By **GEORGE ETHELBERT WALSH**

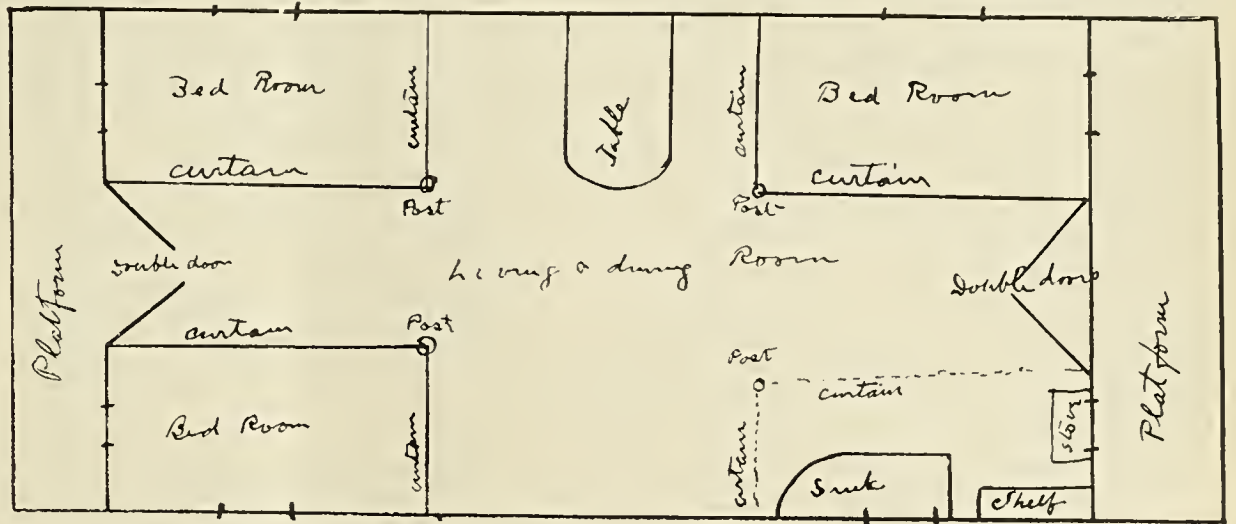
A SUMMER spent in a camp has many advantages over life in a boarding house or hotel, but a vacation on a houseboat has both methods of summering "beaten to a standstill," to use a slangy expression. The houseboat is really a floating camp, with the advantage of a substantial roof over the head, and hence dry quarters in rainy weather with the greater convenience which comes from being able to move the camping site from place to place on short notice without packing up household belongings.

But houseboating to many seems unattainable. We have such palatial houseboats pictured so often to us that we dream of this sort of life in a floating home, but never really expect to live it. Few of us have the thousands or even hundred of dollars necessary to purchase and equip such houseboats. Yet houseboating the world over is purely a relative matter, and the cost is likewise as variable as the pocket books of the people. On the Canton River, in China, nearly 200,000 people live on houseboats which cost all the way from \$25 to twenty times that amount. On the Mississippi River there are hundreds of houseboats, or "shanty boats," whose owners live on them through the summer as low as twenty-five cents a day for each person. These shanty boats are built in all styles, and cost the owners little or nothing to build.

On the Willamette River, near Portland, Oregon, there are houseboat colonies which line the shores for miles. Many of these creations are merely cheap houses built on platforms, and

ceeds that of an ordinary camp equipment. Such inexpensive houseboats furnish as much pleasure, in a way, as the more elaborately equipped affairs of the wealthy. The owners who build them get nearly as much pleasure in the work of designing and constructing as in living on them.

The idea of building your own houseboat seems like a monumental task to many, and so it is if one allows his ambition to run away with him. An inexpensive houseboat has for its foundation a platform resting on half submerged barrels, and this is the cheapest form of construction and the lightest. It is one that can be handled by any one, and the craft is so buoyant that it can be towed with a rowboat. Compared with a



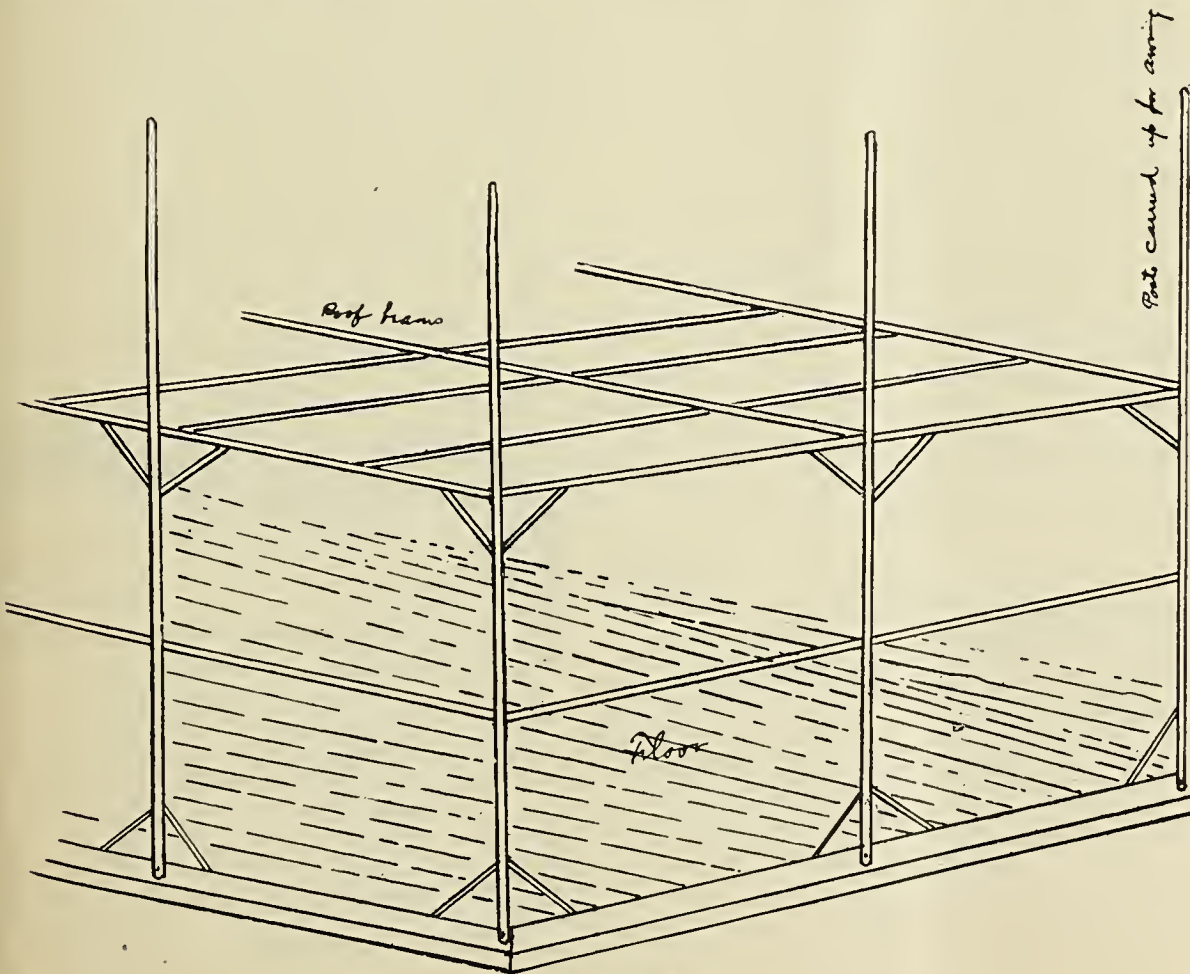
INTERIOR PLAN OF HOUSEBOAT.

others are substantial affairs constructed on flat bottom boats. On the River Henly hundreds of cheap and expensive houseboats accommodate a considerable population in the summer.

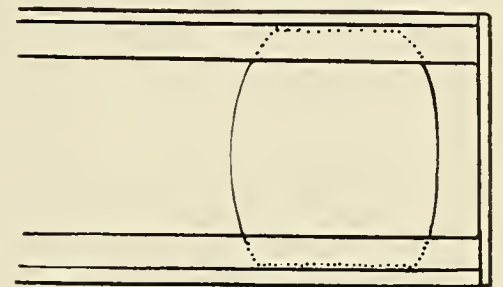
In many parts of this country houseboats are constructed every year at a cost that hardly ex-

ceeds that of an ordinary camp equipment. Such inexpensive houseboats furnish as much pleasure, in a way, as the more elaborately equipped affairs of the wealthy. The owners who build them get nearly as much pleasure in the work of designing and constructing as in living on them.

Second hand cider, oil or similar barrels can

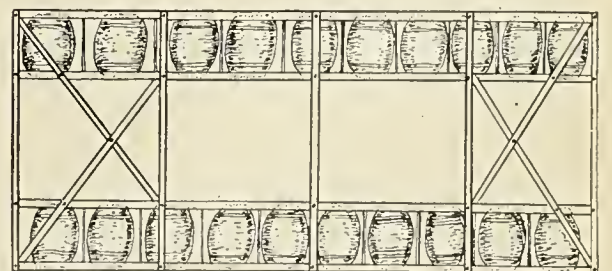


SUPERSTRUCTURE.



BARREL FASTENING.

be secured at an average price of fifty cents each. These will support a foundation much better than flat bottom boats or the scow type of boat. They can also be replaced at little ex-



ARRANGEMENT OF BARRELS.

pense if any of them leak after one or two seasons. Usually a good tight barrel will last three or four years before it leaks, and by replacing a few each spring the houseboat can be kept in condition indefinitely.

The barrels are not nailed to the foundation of the houseboat, but float loose in a sort of frame provided for them. They cannot work loose or get out unless they get filled with water and sink below the level of the surface. An old one is thus easily removed and a new one put in place by filling it part full of water. With a boat hook it can be shoved in place, and then the water pumped out with an ordinary hand bilge pump. Calked up then the barrel is ready to do its work indefinitely.

The average cider or oil barrel holding fifty gallons has enormous buoyancy. It will take over 400 pounds to sink it below the surface. Half this weight, or approximately 200 pounds, has been found to be what is called a safe load. It will float 200 pounds easily. This fact will enable one to work out the problem of building his houseboat. Allowing 200 pounds approximately for every barrel, it is possible to decide about how many will be needed for a houseboat of any desired size. In estimating the weight of the furnishings of the houseboat and the weight of the people living on it must be taken into consideration.

A small houseboat 12 by 20 feet will accommodate from two to four people comfortably. Twenty barrels will support a houseboat of this size easily and leave sufficient allowance for half a dozen people aboard at any one time. For ten dollars the barrels can be obtained, and the rest consists of lumber, nails, paint and furnishings. The cradle or the foundation, which rests on top of the barrels, is really the only difficult part of construction that may require the services of a carpenter.

The cradles are made of wooden joists running lengthwise of the boat in two sections, and nailed together so as to fit the chime of the barrels. When the barrels are placed beneath the cradle, they float there and hold the boat up. When the cradles are finished and placed over the barrels, they are securely fastened together, and then the planking or flooring of the houseboat is laid on top. This flooring can be made of second hand lumber and covered with matting or canvas.

Before the floor boards are laid down, the upright posts for carrying the sides and roof must be put in place. These corner and side posts must be nailed to the cradles so that the weight of the roof will fall on them. The sides of the house can be covered with ordinary clap-boards laid lengthwise and overlapping, or shingles may be used. That is merely a matter of preference.

The roof, however, should be made of boards similar to the flooring, for the roof of the houseboat is the summer garden or roof garden of the home. An awning or tent placed up here will double the space of the houseboat and furnish a fine place for lounging on hot days. The lower part of the house is the living quarters. In making a flat roof there is always the danger of leaks. There is one sure way to overcome this. When the boards have been laid, cover the top with canvas, paint it or cover it with pure linseed oil. This will make it watertight. Another way is to use thick, heavy building paper, but the canvas is better. If this is repainted each spring, no leaks will develop.

There should be a platform on either end of the houseboat, and the inside should be divided up with a view to making work aboard comfortable and convenient. A boat of this size should

have a kitchen and dining room and one or two bed rooms. A sink should be provided in the kitchen, with a few closets for dishes. An oil stove is better than a coal or wood stove. It is lighter and more convenient. Double doors should open at either end of the houseboat so that the whole interior can be aired out at any time.

Bed rooms should have corner locations so that each can have two windows opening on the two sides. This will furnish an abundance of ventilation. From the diagrams it is easy to see how this can be arranged. Moreover, the whole construction of the houseboat can be understood from the diagrams so that any one could build the craft or instruct a carpenter how to do it.

A houseboat of this size and general style can be built for about \$100, if one performs most of his own labor. If a carpenter is hired to do all of the work, it may cost \$25 more. Here are the figures and itemized cost:

Lumber	\$50.00
Twenty barrels at 50 cents....	10.00
Roofing canvas	10.00
Nails and spikes.....	2.00
Paint and stain.....	10.00
Extra help and labor.....	12.00
Total	\$94.00

These figures are approximately correct for almost any part of the country, but if second hand lumber can be obtained, the cost will be less. In hiring labor for this work a man who works for \$1.50 a day is often as satisfactory as a high priced carpenter who may charge four or five dollars. If one has the design and plans well in hand, it is a simple matter to direct a hired man in his work.

The interior of the houseboat is not finished off at this price, but that is a matter that can be taken up later. Houseboats of this character can be finished off inside by cutting strips of birch bark and nailing them to the studding or plain canvas or curtains can be used. None of these are really necessary, for if the sides are properly put together, the walls are not unpleasant looking.

The equipment of a small houseboat should not cost much more than that for a camp, although one is apt to install in it a few more luxuries. These can be shipped down as needed. If one wants an awning for the roof garden of the houseboat, an extra allowance must be made for the canvas. A good canvas for an awning can be purchased from \$8 to \$10, and if it is painted before being put up with linseed oil, it will last for years without rotting. Untreated canvas is apt to get mildewed and develop rot.

When we consider the cost of board and camping outfits, it will not require much figuring to show that a homemade houseboat is after all the cheapest investment. If two or three join together in sharing the expenses, the cost is very small. For less than the rent of a house or bungalow one can own a houseboat and have the freedom of its occupancy year after year. In the fall of the year the houseboat is drawn upon shore or anchored in some quiet nook until needed another season.

A houseboat needs a rowboat to make the life complete. The rowboat is the carry-all for the family. It brings the provisions, and can be

used for towing the houseboat to a new position on the lake or river.

There are hundreds of small and large lakes and quiet streams where such a houseboat would prove a blessing and a permanent investment for thousands of people anxious to spend their summer days out in the open. There is no charge for land sites, and if one does not like neighbors or the neighborhood, the home is easily moved to another place. If one has a small launch, the attractions of the houseboat are increased. The launch will tow the houseboat quickly from place to place, and in the course of a summer one may change the residence a dozen times.

Near many of our large towns and cities colonies of houseboats are rapidly springing into existence—not colonies of expensive and elaborate houseboats, but inexpensive ones such as described. Tied down to business the owners can go back and forth to the city and still enjoy all the comforts of a home. In prolonged rainy weather life under a tent is not always the most enjoyable experience, but a watertight houseboat offers all the protection and comforts of a cottage. An ordinary small oil-heating stove added to the equipment will then keep out dampness and chilly winds, so that existence is made doubly comfortable.

Ticks from the Ship's Clock.

Mr. Hollis Burgess, the Boston yachtsman, has purchased the 21-foot waterline centerboard sloop yacht *Little Haste* from A. D. Cummins, of Philadelphia. She left Philadelphia last Tuesday on deck of the barge *Ruth*, and has just arrived in Boston. *Little Haste* was built for Thornton K. Lothrop, Jr., of Boston, and won the championship of the 21-foot Massachusetts Bay cabin class in 1902. She is 39 feet 10 inches over all, 10 feet 6 inches beam and 3 feet 6 inches draft, and has a heavy-weighted centerboard. She was afterward purchased by Fred B. Thurber, of Providence, R. I., and was raced by him on Narragansett Bay. In 1909 she was bought by A. D. Cummins, of Philadelphia, who used her at Atlantic City, N. J. Mr. Burgess will race *Little Haste* in class A, of the Interclub Yacht Racing Association of Massachusetts, and it will be interesting to see how she performs against keel boats, as keel boats have heretofore shown a marked superiority over the centerboard boats.

The *Eau Gallie Y. C.*, of *Eau Gallie, Fla.*, have elected the following officers for the coming year: Commodore, J. A. Carr; Vice-Commodore, C. C. Booth, M.D.; Fleet Captain, W. J. Redington; Secretary, J. E. M. Hodgson.

Orders for two new Speedway gasoline marine engines have been received for export

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to Amsterdam, Holland—one 4-cylinder, 4x4½ inches and one 4-cylinder 4½x5 inches. These will be shipped next week.

The schooner yacht Savarona, is at Shepard's shipyard, Essington, Pa., installing a 130-horsepower Standard engine and fitting out for the season. At the same yard, the 71-foot motor yacht Arawan II., belonging to Mr. Chas. Longstreth, Philadelphia, Pa., was launched on May 8th. This yacht, while not of high power, is a very comfortable and roomy boat, with a beam of 16 feet, and a draft of 3 feet 6 inches. It is equipped with Murray & Tregurtha engines, a Commercial acetylene lighting plant, and is heated throughout with hot water for winter cruises.

The 23-foot runabout Why Not I, exhibited by the Reliance Motor Boat Company in the New York motor boat show last February, was recently tried out and showed 25 miles per hour. This boat was built for Mrs. Margaret Ames. It is a comfortable six-passenger runabout of very graceful lines, and beautiful in workmanship and finish. Another 23-footer of like model, built by the same company, was delivered to Mr. L. M. Clark, of Philadelphia. This boat, called the Turk, ran side by side with Why Not I, affording an inspiring sight to those who happened to be on the Hudson. Another of this class is ready for delivery to Mr. George Vigoroux, editor of Mining Age.

On May 28 the defender in the international cup races on the Great Lakes will be launched at Wood's shipyard on City Island. The design is by William Gardner, and is one of the most beautiful models so far seen. She will be named "Michikagon," this being the Indian name for the capital of Cook county.

Fred Wenck's ferry line between Seacliffe, L. I., and Rye, N. Y., began operations last Sunday. The schedule has boats leaving Rye on the even hours from 10 A. M. to 8 P. M.; Seacliff on the odd hours from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. This makes a very convenient mode of transportation between the yacht clubs on the south shore of Long Island Sound, and those on the north shore.

Medora, H. G. S. Noble's new 46-foot racing sloop, designed by William Gardner, was launched last week at Wood's shipyard, City Island. The new steam yacht Lyndonia, built for William A. Lyndon, of Chicago, started for the owner's home last week by Halifax, the St. Lawrence River, and the Great Lakes. She is due in Chicago about May 28. This boat also was designed by William Gardner and is 215 feet over all, 175 feet on the waterline, 26 feet 6 inches beam, 12 feet 4 inches draft. She is lighted by electricity, with all modern conveniences, including a refrigerating plant.

The Knickerbocker Y. C., of which William E. Spencer is Commodore, announced at the "going into commission" party last Saturday the following schedule for the coming season: Annual regatta, June 1; first race for Kayak cup, July 4; rear-commodore's cruise, July 6; second race for Kayak cup, July 21; clambake at Port Washington, July 27; third race for Kayak cup, July 28; annual cruise, Aug. 10; vice-commodore's cruise, Aug. 31; clambake at College Point, Sept. 14; out of commission, Sept. 28.

America's Cup Challenge?

THE Duke of Sutherland, popular in England, has come to this country apparently for one purpose; that of presenting to the New York Y. C. the sternboard of the old yacht America, but obviously for the purpose of sounding the New York Y. C. committee on the subject of an English challenger, of what in America is known as Class K, to this type belonging Rainbow, Yankee and Minneola, and while it is not so stated, officially, the Duke of Sutherland represents the Royal Yacht Squadron on this trip.

Seaside Y. C.

THE Seaside Y. C., of Atlantic City, N. J., whose membership comprises prominent business men who live at this resort the year round, is preparing for an active season. At a recent meeting the following officers were elected: Commodore, Allen K. White, owner of the world's champion, Sand-Burr II.; Vice-Commodore, Dr. J. B. Thompson; Rear-Commodore, Alfred E. Burke; Secretary-Treasurer, Dr. Talbot Reed. The Regatta Committee consists of Dr. J. W. Hughes (chairman), Chas. D. White, Walter T. Reed, Lewis Bowker and Stanley French. Boat Measurer, Frank Errica, Jr. Estimates are now being received by the club for a handsome new club house to be erected upon an ideal location overlooking the inlet.

Messrs. Allen K. and C. D. White are having a new and much speedier Sand-Burr built and predict many broken records for 1912. Capt. N. W. Young, an ardent speed enthusiast, owner of the Dart II., has just completed a new tri-plane, equipped with a 6-cylinder, 90-horsepower Fox motor geared back to the propeller. Great things are expected of this new boat.

Vice-Commodore J. B. Thompson's new bi-plane, equipped with a 6-cylinder Watertown motor, has shown 33 miles and better on her maiden run and, it is hoped will bring her owner's colors to the front during the series of races to be held by the South Jersey Racing Association. The new Appel monoplane, a later model than the Sand-Burr II., building for Mr. Louis Burk, of the Seaside Y. C., is rapidly nearing completion and will be tried out shortly, as will also the new biplane being constructed for Mr. Walter T. Reed, owner of the fast displacement speed boat Vanish.

All these craft will do better than 33 miles per hour, and it is predicted that the Seaside Y. C. can select a team of 20-footers that will show a clean pair of heels to any equal number from any club in the country. The Seaside Y. C. besides belonging to the South Jersey Racing Association, is also a member of the American Power Boat Association, and its flag has been carried successfully all over the country.

Columbia Y. C.

THE Columbia Y. C., on June 8, will open its season. The regatta committee has arranged races for all classes of motor boats to start at 2 o'clock. These races will be open to boats owned by members of recognized yacht or motor boat clubs—American Power Boat Association rules to govern.

Open boats of less than 14 miles an hour, all ratings, will go twice around a 5-mile triangular course in front of the club house. High speed boats making more than 22 miles an hour and hydroplanes in separate divisions will go to Ardsley and back, 30 miles. Cruising yachts will race twice over the 5-mile course and semi-speed boats, 14 to 22 miles, will go around three times. All starts will be made in front of the club house at the foot of West Eighty-sixth street.

Entries for these races will be received up to 4 P. M. on June 4 at the club house. A certificate of measurement must accompany each entry.

Crusader III.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 10.—What is believed to be the fastest motor boat in the world was shown to-day in the try-out of the Crusader III., on a straightaway course here, when the craft covered one mile in one minute and eight seconds. The boat was built by Adolph E. Apel for Fred M. Works, of Akron, Ohio. After the first mile had been taken the breaking of the bronze propeller prevented further trials.

The builder has guaranteed the owner that Crusader III. will have a speed of 55 miles an hour, a record which has never been attained by boats on either side of the ocean. The new marvel is built along the lines of the Sand Burr II., owned by C. D. and A. K. White, of this

city, which won the world's championship title in the 20-foot class last year. It is 26 feet in length and built with a 12-cylinder Van Blerk engine.—New York Times.

Prof. Hallock Ill.

IT is a sad blow to the prominent yacht clubs; in fact, all yacht clubs, that Prof. William Hallock, of Columbia University, who for a number of years has been measurer of the New York Y. C., and was this year elected to fill that position for Larchmont, Indian Harbor, American and the Yacht Racing Association of Long Island Sound, is seriously ill from a stroke of paralysis, which probably will prevent his officiating during the season. Prof. Webb, of Columbia University will substitute for Prof. Hallock during the latter's absence. Prof. Webb has been assistant in this department for some time, having acted for Prof. Hallock during the latter's absence in Europe a year or two ago.

Western Power Boat Championships.

THE enthusiasm of William Hale Thompson over the yacht carnival and Western power boat championships, Aug. 10, is unsurpassable. He left last Tuesday for England with the idea of encouraging the owners of the Pioneer, Maplecroft and other fast motor boats to send representatives to race for the \$60,000 in prizes to be offered at that meet, and knowing Mr. Thompson's energy, he undoubtedly will be successful in his trip. Norman Gooderham, of the Royal Canadian Y. C., at Toronto, has notified the committee that he will enter his new speed boat in the Wrigley trophy event.

New Jersey Y. C.

THE New Jersey Y. C., of Bayonne, has elected the following officers: Commodore, Minor Pepper; Vice-Commodore, William Welter; Rear-Commodore, William Cook; Fleet Captain, Charles Roehrich; Secretary, John Denning, and Treasurer, William C. Collins. The club will hold a series of regattas this year and one for power and sailing boats will be around Staten Island.

Canoeing

Not the Same.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 11.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I note item in current number, under yachting, of death of Henry C. Ward, of Fifth avenue, New York.

Henry C. Ward, A. C. A. 982, life member No. 39, of 56 Maiden Lane, New York city, is one of our members, and I should sincerely regret to learn that our Mr. Ward is the same as the one mentioned in your item.

Mr. Ward has been very active in the Atlantic Division, and Mrs. Ward is associate member No. 173, of the A. C. A.

SAMUEL B. BURNHAM,

Treasurer A. C. A.

[H. C. Ward, known to canoeists and yachtsmen as Harry Ward, is still much alive and very active. He is in the insurance business at 31 Nassau street, New York city.—ED.]

A. C. A. Membership.

NEW MEMBERS PROPOSED.

Atlantic Division.—Powhatan R. Robinson, 24 West 56th street, New York, N. Y.; R. M. Davis, 17 Warren street, New York, N. Y., and Anthony Fiala, 1320 Broadway, New York, N. Y., all by Francis C. Buchenberger; Jos. J. N. Hoffman, 2679 Third avenue, Bronx, New York, N. Y., by A. D. Berning.

NEW MEMBERS ELECTED.

Western Division.—6416, Francis R. Roberts, 2912 Prairie avenue, Chicago, Ill.



TRAP SHOOTING



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

Fixtures.

May 30.—Cincinnati (O.) G. C. Arthur Gambell, Supt.
Sept. 12-13.—Cincinnati (O.) G. C. Arthur Gambell, Supt.

REGISTERED TOURNAMENTS.

- May 18.—Phillipsburg, N. J. Alert G. C. Edw. F. Markley, Pres.
- May 20-21.—Iowa City (Ia.) G. C. C. Bothell, Sec'y.
- May 21.—Milton Junction (Wis.) G. C. W. H. Smith Sec'y.
- May 21-23.—Waco, Tex.—Texas State tournament, under the auspices of the Waco G. C. E. S. Forsgard, Mgr.
- May 21-24.—Sunbury, Pa.—Pennsylvania State tournament, under the auspices of the Sunbury-Selinsgrove G. C. J. W. Schoffstall, Sec'y.
- May 21-24.—Walla Walla, Wash.—Sportsmen's Association of the Northwest tournament, under the auspices of the Walla Walla G. C. P. P. Morrow, Pres.
- May 22.—Galion (O.) G. C. C. C. Mandeville, Sec'y.
- May 23.—Mt. Morris (Ill.) G. C. H. W. Cushing, Sec'y.
- May 23.—Portage (Wis.) G. C. J. Raup, Sec'y.
- May 23-24.—Waterloo (Ia.) G. C. J. F. Libby, Sec'y.
- May 24.—Lexington, Ky.—Kentucky State tournament, under the auspices of the Fayette G. C. F. C. Bell Sec'y.
- May 23-24.—Delta (Colo.) G. C. R. A. King, Pres.
- May 24.—Stratford, Can.—Pastime G. C. Wm. Boles, Sec.
- May 24.—Norwich, N. Y.—Chenango County G. C. E. D. Borden, Act. Sec'y.
- May 25.—New Haven, Conn.—Western Connecticut T. S. League tournament, under the auspices of the New Haven G. C. Wm. F. Alcorn, Sec'y.
- May 27-30.—Salt Lake City, Utah.—Utah State tournament, under the auspices of the Salt Lake G. C. E. J. Miller, Sec'y.
- May 28.—Albia, Ia.—Monroe County F. & G. P. A. T. B. Perry, Jr., Sec'y.
- May 28-29.—Benton (Ill.) G. C. W. H. Foulk, Sec'y.
- May 28-30.—Omaha, Neb.—Nebraska State tournament, under the auspices of the Omaha G. C. F. T. Lovering, Sec'y.
- May 29-30.—Greensboro (Ala.) G. C. A. Lawson, Sec'y.
- May 29-30.—Wilmington, Del.—Delaware State tournament under the auspices of the Du Pont G. C. T. E. Doremus, Sec'y.
- May 30.—Cleveland (O.) G. C. F. H. Wallace, Sec'y.
- May 30.—Buffalo (N. Y.) Audubon Club. B. V. Covert, Pres.
- May 30.—Watertown (Wis.) G. C. B. H. Reick, Sec'y.

DRIVERS AND TWISTERS.

Owing to the wide devastation in the Ohio and Mississippi valleys, and to the task of caring for hundreds of flood-stricken people, the Hickman (Ky.) Gun Club has considered it advisable to cancel its tournament registered for June 12-14.

B. R. Buffham writes from Roswell, New Mexico: "Today I am the dean of American trapshooters. I put up the first ground traps in 1865 at Hoboken cricket grounds, New York. I do not know of any left. We met at Harry Hill's. First lot of birds came from Buffalo. I met Bogardus in Chicago, about 1874."

Mr. Elmer E. Shaner writes us as follows: "Our mailing list, covering programs for the Grand American Handicap tournament, has reached such proportions that we are compelled to revise it to keep within our limit of five thousand programs, consequently some sportsmen will not receive programs this year who regularly received them in the past. We will be glad, however, to mail a copy of this year's program to any person writing for one."

The New Jersey State Sportsmen's Association will hold its ninth annual tournament on the grounds of the Smith Gun Club, of Newark, N. J., June 6-8, and great preparations are being made in anticipation of its being a record-breaker for New Jersey. The tournament will be conducted under the Squier money-back system, and with the various added moneys is creating lots of interest, and all the cracks in the State are pairing up for the two and three-man team trophies, and wondering who is going to get the much-contested State championship cup that has been shot for more times in the last three years than in all its history. There will be a merchandise event to wind up the day's shooting of good and useful articles, well worth taking home. Active preparations are going on on the grounds to get everything just right, having profited by last year's experience. All

events (except the State championships) will be open to amateurs from everywhere, and everything will be done to make everybody welcome. In the shoot of last year, after all losses had been paid to those who had not won back their entrance there was over \$150 to be divided among the high guns who shot through the three days' program. So, if you think you can shoot some, come to Newark on June 6, 7, and 8, and help to make things interesting. Programs are ready for distribution, and any who have not received one may have one or more sent on receipt of postage to Chas. T. Day, Secretary-Treasurer, 618 North Seventh street, Newark, New Jersey. W. G. BEECROFT.

National Gun Club.

THE National Gun Club, of Riverside, Ill., held a registered shoot Thursday, May 6. The weather was ideal and exceptionally good scores were made. J. R. Graham was high amateur and F. G. Bills high professional, each breaking 149 out of a possible 150. Several exceptionally long runs were made—F. G. Bills 147, Geo. McDermott 135, H. C. Kirkwood 127, J. R. Graham 100. Numerous other shooters also made creditably long runs.

J. R. Graham and R. W. Clancy still retain the double championship by defeating the challengers, Ray Loring and H. W. Cadwallader, 169 to 139.

The scores:

Shot at.	Brk.	Shot at.	Brk.		
*F G Bills.....	150	149	Ray Loring	150	131
J R Graham	150	147	Winslow	150	131
*W D Stannard ..	150	147	B L Kammerer ..	150	130
G McDermott.....	150	147	O P Goode.....	150	130
*H C Kirkwood ..	150	147	E R Driver.....	150	129
A MacLachlain ..	150	144	R Kuss	150	129
*R W Clancy.....	150	144	E B Shogren.....	150	129
J S Young	150	143	H Volt	150	128
W V Jackson.....	150	141	P Kuhlman	150	126
*H Cadwallader ..	150	140	J H Amberg.....	150	124
*E S Graham.....	150	140	J Leiss	150	123
W P Northcott ..	150	139	H Thwaite	150	122
B S Donnelly	150	137	W A Davis	150	119
W C Brown.....	150	136	E P Zacher.....	150	119
C R Seilig	150	135	H Walsh	150	113
M Kneusel	150	135	C W May	150	118
*C E Matthews.....	150	134	J A Schultz.....	150	111
B B Cronk	150	134	C W Fredericks ..	150	104
*L E Dickey	150	133	Pat Graham	105	94
Geo Roll	150	132			

*Professionals.

Doubles:	
J R Graham	90
R W Clancy	79-169
Ray Loring	68
H W Cadwallader ..	71-139

Clearview Gun Club.

DARBY, Pa., May 11.—The Clearview Gun Club had very little trouble in winning the return target match from the Riverside Club, of Essington, Pa., yesterday at this place, for the local clay pigeon smashers. The conditions were 50 targets per man with the ten highest scores to constitute each team's total. Out of their 500 targets the ten high Clearview men broke 401, while the eight Riverside men managed to break but 168.

Gideon with but three misses out of his 50 targets, led the entire field, with Oliver second with 45. Steller with 42 was the only visitor to finish with a high score.

Clearview.		Riverside.	
Gideon	47	Steller	42
Oliver	45	Donohue	36
Paul	43	Kotts	36
Fisher	43	Horne	32
Bonsall	38	Wiltbank	25
Shuster	41	Warbon	15
King	38	Eisle	12
Elwell	37	Willard	10-168
Bockius	35		
Paulson	34-401		

Meadow Springs Gun Club.

A SMALL, but select field participated in the weekly shoot of the Meadow Springs Gun Club, held May 11, at Fifty-seventh and Lancaster avenue. A cross wind played havoc with the bluerocks and shattered many a good score; but some of the gunners, despite this handicap, wound up the program with high totals. Armstrong and Thompson both shot well, tying for the high net total of the day with 93 smashes.

Armstrong won the club spoon with a straight score of 25, being aided by his handicap, while Renner secured the dipper offered for the runner-up score in the club test. Thompson, besides winning the spoon for high actual score got a win on the Harvey trophy. Scores:

	B. B.	H. T.	H. T.	B. B.	Total.
Armstrong	7	12	3	25	319
Thompson	9	12	2	21	224
Watson	9	13	2	20	221
Letford	7	10	2	19	217
Renner	7	10	1	23	212
Henry	6	9	2	21	18
Gerber	7	14	0	18	24
Jackson	6	8	2	16	18

Boston A. A.

RIVERSIDE, May 11.—The Boston A. A. gunners had excellent weather conditions for their shoot to-day. R. A. Faye won the leg on the Hunter trophy with 98 from scratch; he also won the leg for the Barbey trophy on a score of 49. In the contest for the take-home trophy F. H. Richards and M. Ballou tied on full scores of 50, and on shoot-off Richards won. Scores:

Hunter trophy, 100 targets, handicap:					
R A Faye.....	0	98	J H North.....	20	91
F H Richards.....	20	95	J E Lynch.....	6	90
E E Reed.....	0	94	T C Adams.....	0	89
L H Davis.....	12	94	E F Gleason.....	0	89
J L Snow.....	2	93	C B Tucker.....	5	88
G L Osborne.....	12	93	C P Blinn.....	12	88
W C Brooks.....	8	93	H H Knights.....	8	84
M Ballou	5	92	*C Wigglesworth...	0	82

Barbey trophy, 50 targets, scratch:			
R A Faye.....	49	G L Osborne.....	40
J I Snow.....	47	J E Lynch.....	39
E E Reed.....	47	M Ballou	39
T C Adams.....	44	J H North.....	38
W C Brooks.....	44	C P Blinn.....	38
*C Wigglesworth	44	H H Knights.....	37
C B Tucker.....	42	W B Farmer.....	36
E F Gleason.....	42	F H Richards.....	35
L H Davis.....	41		

Take-home trophy, 50 targets, handicap:					
F H Richards.....	10	50	J L Snow.....	1	45
M Ballou	2	50	T C Adams.....	0	45
R A Faye.....	0	49	W C Brooks.....	4	45
W B Farmer.....	3 1/2	48 1/2	C P Blinn.....	6	44
J E Lynch.....	3	48	C B Tucker.....	2 1/2	43 1/2
G L Osborne.....	7	48	H W Knights.....	4	43
L H Davis.....	6	47	J H North.....	10	43
E E Reed.....	0	47	C Crompton	2 1/2	38 1/2
E F Gleason.....	0	47	*C Wigglesworth 0	38	

Shoot-off:	
Richards	5 25
*Guest	Ballou
	1 1/4 19 1/4

C. B. TUCKER, Capt.

Camden Gun Club.

CAMDEN, Ark., May 12.—The State championship medal was won by J. W. Alston with 49 out of 50 at the tournament held on May 8-10. The two-man team medal was won by Morgan and Wright after a shoot-off by 46. Two extra events of 25 birds each, \$10 added were shot each day. Scores:

	First Day.		Second Day.	
	Shot at.	Broke.	Shot at.	Broke.
J P Wright.....	150	142	150	140
E J Voss.....	150	140	150	140
G W Clements	150	130	150	136
J L Tobin.....	150	136	150	129
C C Handy.....	150	127	150	133
A L Morgan	150	126	150	134
J W Alston.....	150	123	150	132
W H Barber.....	150	126	150	121
W A Campbell.....	150	125	150	122
E A Howell.....	150	128	150	114
J T Lloyd.....	150	112	150	120
A L Scruggs.....	150	110	150	117
W H Hammond.....	150	114	150	112
W E Leeds.....	120	97	...	...
Geo Darby	30	20	...	...
C Horn	30	19	...	...
W J Mathews.....	30	18	...	...
B Elliott	30	20	...	...
Faulkner	30	13	...	...
H Smead	15	13	...	...
B Smead	15	14	...	...
W M Ketchum .....	...	45	33	
A J Hall.....	...	45	31	

Professionals:

F Gilbert.....	150	144	150	142
A D Mermod.....	150	142	150	143
J R Hinkle	150	138	150	142
H J Kennelly.....	150	132	150	137
R L Bennette.....	150	125	150	137
J K Lewis.....	150	129	150	133

Queens (L. I.) Gun Club.

QUEENS, L. I., May 11.—T. R. Chapman did the best work in the weekly shoot of the Queens Club yesterday. Not only did he take a special shoot at 50 targets with a full score, but he tied with D. K. Morrell in another shoot at 25 targets, again having a full score. The scores:

Special shoot, 50 targets, handicap:					
T R Chapman.....	5	50	C Voegel	4	43
W Hyland	3	48	W Simonson	0	41
D K Morrell.....	3	48	T Davis	0	37
B Hathaway	3	44	W Ramapoe	3	35

Special shoot, 25 targets, handicap:					
T R Chapman.....	5	25	W Simonson	0	21
D K Morrell.....	3	25	C Voegel	4	18
W Hyland	3	23	T Davis	0	18
B Hathaway	3	21	W Ramapoe	3	17

Indianapolis Gun Club.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 11.—Edmonson was again high gun and was the only one to score two straights at the traps to-day. Parry was again in second place. Scores:

Shot at. Broke		Shot at. Broke			
Edmonson	160	147	Lewis	100	77
Parry	160	142	Foland	100	75
Dixon	160	140	Kenroth	100	63
Moller	160	133	Golden	100	57
*Hymer	160	131	Hawn	100	54
White	140	120	Hymmer, Jr.	40	21
Britton	120	103			

R. R.

Capt. A. W. Money.

WILMINGTON, Del., May 8.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I have just received a letter from Captain A. W. Money, dated April 23 last and written from his present home at 5 Trinity Gardens, Folkestone, England, which was in reply to a letter I sent him shortly after my return from the Sportsmen's Show in Madison Square Garden, March 9 last. By way of explaining the Captain's reference to "the slips from your notebook," would say, that during the Sportsmen's Show so many of the old-timers, etc., asked me, "How's the Captain?" that I decided to have them sign their names on leaves of the pad in my pocket memorandum book, so that I could send the signatures (several of them with sentiments attached) to the Captain, so that he could see that, although he is no longer with us in this country, he was not forgotten. That portion of the letter which refers to Noel Money and also to Harold will, I know, be also read with much pleasure. Below I quote you portions of said letter referred to:

"I have been a long time answering your most welcome letter of March 21, but I never seem to be able to get any time these days for any letter writing. This is such a busy little town, and there is such a lot always going on, especially at this time of the year, that one always seems booked for something or another—Badminton, lawn tennis, bands playing on the Leas, and the ladies wanting to be escorted, etc., etc. It seems to monopolize every moment of one's time, and if I do sit down to my desk I find such a lot of unanswered letters that must be attended to. Your letter is most interesting reading, and the slips from your notebook with those signatures, etc., made me long to be back with the old friends and at the old game again. God bless them all. I don't believe there is a country in the world that produces such a lot of jolly good fellows, and it makes my old heart rejoice to know that they have not forgotten me, any more than I have them. I had a good deal of shooting during the season and did not find myself a bit handicapped by age, and did not come across anyone who could claim to be able to beat me, and strange to say the longest days did not tire me in the least, though some of it was pretty nearly as rough walking as it is at Oakland (N. J.). I don't find any of it to come up to the ruffed grouse shooting, and I would give a lot to be going to have another day with your old self and Colin Wise at Ocean Park."

The Captain then goes on to say that he is looking forward to some good shooting next season, as his son-in-law, Mr. Charles Bayley, who has been in the tea and rubber business out in Ceylon, has retired and is coming to Great Britain to live, and has taken a house and large shooting up in Argyleshire, Scotland. Noel Money, too, the Captain's oldest son, who will be readily remembered by the old boys among the trapshooters as secretary of the E. C. Powder Company in

its early days, and as a rattling good pigeon and target shot, and also a jolly good companion to boot, has gotten a new home in Herefordshire, "with no end of shooting."

Regarding trapshooting in England, Captain Money says:

"Trapshooting of every kind is a dead letter in England, but I may possibly shoot some pigeons at Boulogne later on, as it is so easily reached from here and one can return by boat same evening."

And now for some news of Harold Money:

"Harold is doing wonderfully well in Ceylon, and only wishes he had gone there years ago. His heart is in his work and he doesn't spare himself, and is looking forward before long to being put in charge of one of the rubber plantations, either in Ceylon or on the Malay Peninsula. He seems to have mastered his work and to have picked up the Tamil lingo in a very short time, and has had several tempting offers, but means to stick where he is till he gets something really tip-top. * * * Do write again soon, all news about our mutual friends is very welcome."

From all the above you will readily see how much the Captain enjoyed reading the little items of news which I sent him regarding his old friends over here.

EDWARD BANKS.

The Grand American Handicap.

THE Interstate Association's Thirteenth Grand American Handicap Tournament will be held at Springfield, Ill., on the grounds of the Illinois Gun Club, June 18 to 21, inclusive.

The Grand American Handicap at Targets, inaugurated in 1900, has grown year by year in magnitude. It is the greatest battle between America's trapshooters, and it can be safely asserted that this year, even though marking the fateful thirteenth renewal, there will be no diminishing in magnitude; no lessening in competition; no dwindling in popularity.

June, the month of roses, has generally been honored with the trapshooting classic. This year there will be no departure from old lines in respect to dates. The days chosen belong to the third week of that glorious month, a period when every trapshooting devotee is in his finest fettle. This assures the highest standard of excellence in the combat for fame and fortune. There will be an innovation, however, characterizing the competition. Heretofore the main event, the Grand American Handicap, has been "open to all," but this year that particular event is confined to amateurs only. In fact, the entire tournament has been arranged for amateurs, with the exception of two events, which are open to professionals only.

A change has also been made in the order of scheduling the events. It has been the custom in the past

to conduct the National amateur and the National professional championships on the final day of the tournament. The order will be reversed this year, these highly important events being scheduled for the first day, a change bound to appeal to all prospective entrants.

A popular feature introduced last year, namely, the guarantee of \$1,000 in cash, in addition to a beautiful trophy, to the winner of first place in the Grand American Handicap, will be continued. The trapshooting fraternity put the stamp of approval on this step in 1911 in no uncertain way, and the Interstate Association, ever mindful of trapshooting's interest and the advancement of the sport, has ruled to make this feature a fixture.

Springfield, capital city of Illinois, is known far and wide as one of the leading convention centers of the West. A veritable network of railroads radiate from Springfield in all directions, and this attribute in connection with extraordinary facilities for housing large gatherings and the possession of hotels, the equal of any in the country, has served to attract to this city conventions of every description.

The Illinois Gun Club, of Springfield, on whose grounds the tournament will be held, was organized in the early eighties. From the time of its inception it was one of the foremost organizations of its kind in the country, and numbered among its members many of the best shots of the time. In the spring of 1909 a reorganization of the club took place under the old State charter of the Illinois Gun Club. Edmund Burke, State's Attorney, who had been instrumental in the reorganization of the club, was elected president, and has been re-elected annually since that time. The success of the club has been signal, developing some trapshooters that have taken their places at the top of the ladder and held it with the best of the country. There has been no notable tournaments held in the Middle West in recent years at which the Illinois Gun Club has not been represented, and usually by a full squad or more.

There is every reason to believe that when the final gun is fired, and the thirteenth Grand American Handicap has passed into history, that it will be fully up to the high standard set by its predecessors. Entries close Saturday, June 8.

Gun Clubs of New Mexico.

Most every town boasts of a gun club. Many experts from the large gun factories visit the clubs, and local sportsmen are found able to keep with the professionals.

A Pecos Valley tournament is now being discussed, and is on to make it open to the world, as Texas did twenty years ago, when every man was a hunter and a born sportsman. Cheap auto transportation will bring the clubs together.

ALMO.



Again Wins World's Championship

==== at ====

INANIMATE TARGETS

Geo. L. Lyon, shooting a *Remington-UMC* Pump Gun successfully defends the E. C. Cup, emblematic of this championship.

The Scores:

GEO. L. LYON, (Holder)

Unknown Angles	Expert Rules	Pairs	Total	Ave.
94	40	40	174	87

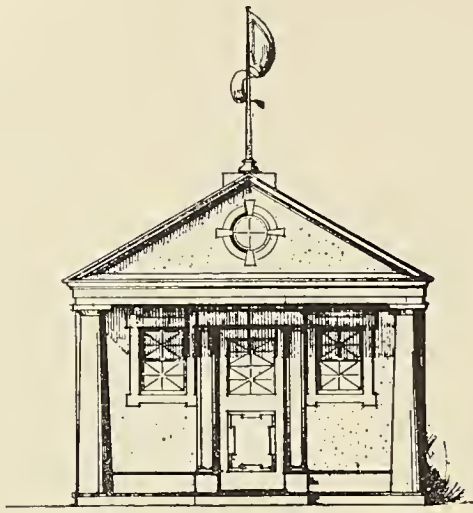
LESTER S. GERMAN, (Challenger)

Unknown Angles	Expert Rules	Pairs	Total	Ave.
90	42	38	170	85

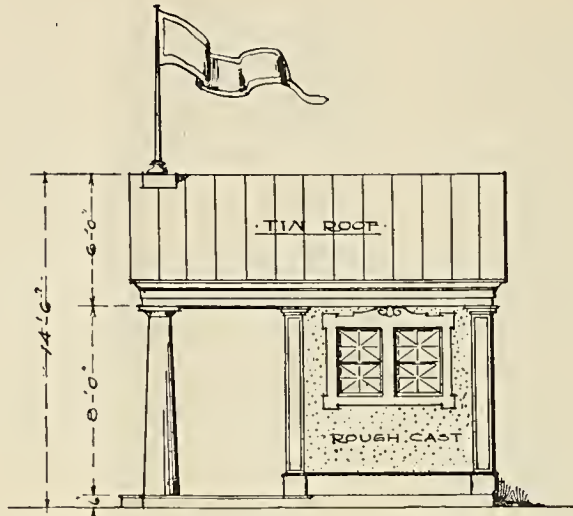
Both contestants shot Remington-UMC Steel Lined Shells

Remington-UMC — the perfect shooting combination.

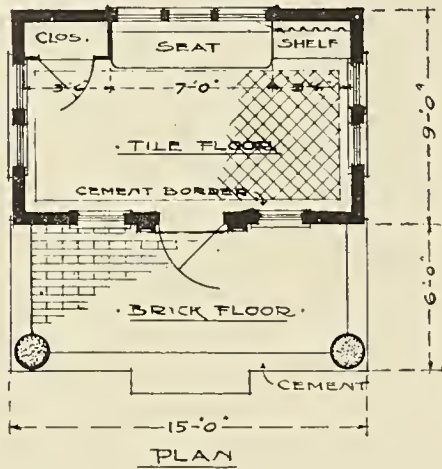
REMINGTON ARMS—UNION METALLIC CARTRIDGE CO. - 299 Broadway, New York, N. Y.



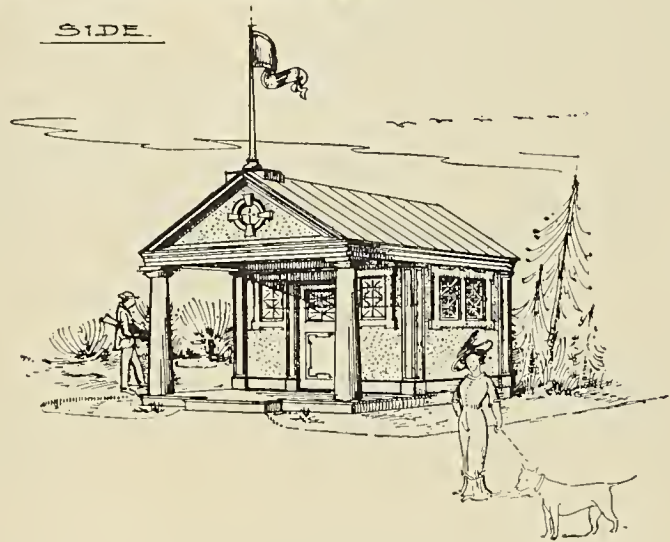
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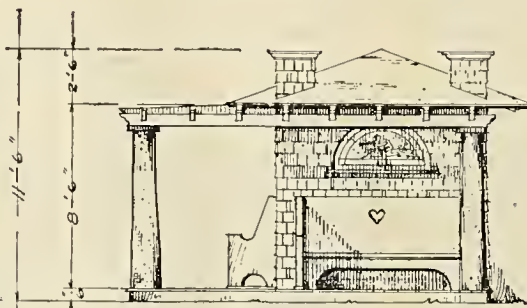
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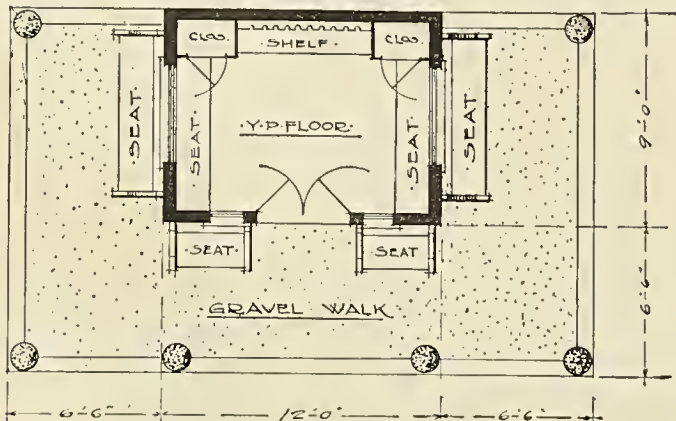
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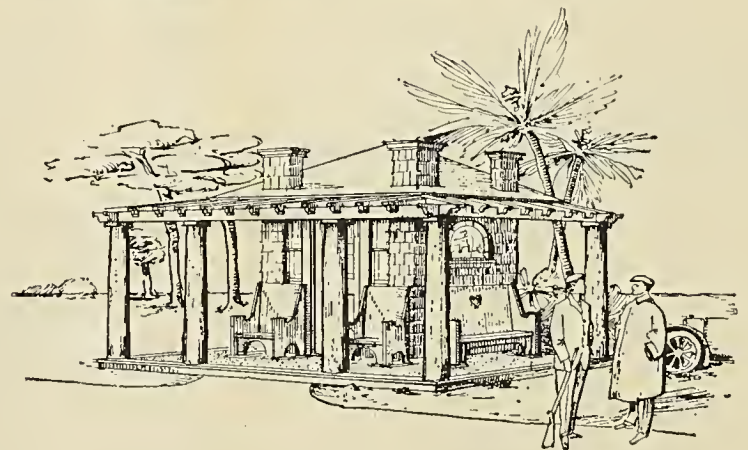
FRONT



SIDE



PLAN



TWO EXCELLENT DESIGNS.

These houses can be built well at a small figure. The upper one costs complete \$700. The lower one only \$500. Full working blue prints with specifications will be sent free upon request from gun club members or anyone contemplating the organization of a club.

Kankakee Gun Club.

KANKAKEE, Ill., May 3.—The two-day registered tournament ended to-day, and while the second day was not as well attended as day one, the event, thanks to the Interstate Association and Secretary E. F. Radeke, was eminently successful. Forty-eight shooters tried the score and a number of excellent scores were hung up. Bart Lewis got the big piece of melon with 286 out of 300. Frank Kammerman made 3 less for second, while place went to J. S. Young with 282. Lewis shot in great form, getting 119 straight, missing only 3 out of his first day's quota. Among the "Kank" shooters, A. J. Brown looked brightest, getting 267—lower than usual, on account of blue rock ague, due to the presence of so many advertised crackers. H. Kirkwood was high professional with 288. The scores:

	1st Day.	2d Day.	Total.
W L Brown	125	131	256
J W Feeley	131	131	262
M K Mathison	133	139	272
Alex Skinner	120	121	241
John Skinner	138	139	277
H O Burnham	130	135	265
F H Butler	118	116	234
H Stade	129	137	266
Wemhofer	131	128	259
Kemmerman	141	142	283
I C Davidson	133	143	276
Bart Lewis	139	147	286
Harry Buckles	131	142	273
A C Connor	139	136	275
J S Young	138	144	282
B Donnelly	125	126	251
Roy Loring	125	140	265
F E Graham	136	142	278
Bert Smith	136	136	272
A J Brown	137	130	267
W D Burns	123	121	244
W E Gordon	129	134	263
H E Amman	100	125	225
F A Graper	138	142	280
L W Kuntz	117	125	242
M Kuessl	145	134	279
A F McLaughlin	141	135	276
Chas McWilliams	107	107	214
W L Patchett	117	117	234
Percherick	108	108	216
W F Baker	114	114	228
C Von Rosenberg	121	128	249
L R Delibac	98	114	212
Sylva Lafond	90	120	210
Chas Babel	110	112	222
Dad Archer	104	112	216
E Radeke	119	119	238
Henry Reuse	123	123	246
Judge	121	130	251
Peters	132	136	268

Professionals:

H W Cadwallader	134	144	278
E S Graham	122	133	255
I W Clancey	139	139	278
J A Mathews	138	139	277
A H Amman	140	144	284
T Stannard	140	144	284
H Kirkwood	142	146	288
J E Dickey	134	136	270

New Hyde Park Shoot.

THERE was a shoot at New Hyde Park on May 4 for "the championship of Long Island." At least, that is what the proprietor of a hotel out there called it, and as he held the shoot, he ought to know what it was. However, my impression added to a number of letters from prominent trapshooters on Long Island, who hold the same impression, only more so, is that Dr. A. F. Griffiths, who won the alleged championship, is no nearer being the champion of Long Island than a Manhattan elevated clock is to being right. Not that Dr. Griffiths isn't in the championship class, because he is an excellent shot, but no shoot can be a recognized championship without having a representative entrance of trapshooters. This shoot was not advertised, notices were not sent to the sporting papers, and only a few Long Island trapshooters heard the shoot was to be held. Only twenty shooters took part and the names of only a few high average shooters appear on the list. Dr. Griffiths broke 45 out of 50; P. Von Boeckman smashed 44 and Wm. Simonson cracked 42. The trophy was a silver cup.

To-day (May 11) at 2:30 a shoot will be held with a silver cup and the "championship of Nassau county" as the incentive.

Long Island cup, 50 birds, 16yds.:

Tracey	29	D K Morrell	36
W Simonson	42	F R Chapman	30
Keppler	34	F L Rowland	30
Dr Griffiths	45	C Vogel	38
P Von Boeckman	44	Capt Doe	39
Wm M Hyde	38	Wm Highland	33
Robt T Nash	33	B Nathaway	35
Wm Bennet	37	C Lockwood	39
M Wright	30	Geo Morrell	26
J M Kissam	29	E Lein	39

Grafton Gun Club.

GRAFTON, W. Va., May 3.—Quite a few ladies attended the regular Friday afternoon shoot, and a few tried their hand at the game for the first time. Scores were made as follows:

Shot at.	Brk.	Shot at.	Brk.		
Gerstell	90	80	Durbin	50	25
Reffee	65	54	Miss Flannery	10	4
Turner	65	50	Miss Durbin	10	2
Murray	50	40	Miss Mayden	2	1
Shai	50	38	Miss Love	2	0
Peck	35	20	Mrs Shai	2	0
Kerr	50	15			

Cincinnati Gun Club.

THE annual meeting of the club, held on May 10, was well attended, showing that there is still enough of the old club spirit left to place the organization again in the front ranks of trapshooting clubs. The first step was taken when Arthur Gambell was secured as superintendent, and in electing a board of directors at this meeting, the club chose men who will back him up in his efforts for the betterment of conditions. The following were elected: Dr. R. Lee Bird, H. S. Connely, R. F. Davies, Dr. A. B. Heyl, H. J. Pfeister, Dan Pohlar, F. A. Pope, L. J. Squier and R. G. Ward. The directors will meet on May 14 and elect officers.

There will be no shooting at the grounds until the house-warming event on May 30, which promises to be a regular old-fashioned Cincinnati Gun Club shoot.

Mecklenburg Country Gun Club.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., May 10.—"The music master" played a prominent part here the last day of our tournament. He—John Philip Sousa—of course, won a silver

cup in the consolation gallery, where he stole a march on the 83 per centers and cracked 42 out of 50 rocks. The winner of the tournament was H. A. Morson, who, unlike the men in the chain gangs, enjoys "breaking rocks," and so tallied 263 out of 300. He also won the championship of North and South Carolina, carrying that title with 47 out of 50.

All shot at 250 targets each day with the exception of L. C. Grant and L. B. Townsend, who both shot at 200 targets on the second day, and J. H. Daingerfeld, who only shot at 50 targets and broke 41. The scores:

	1st Day.	2d Day.		1st Day.	2d Day.
H A Morson	232	231	R H Crichton	202	222
C C Bates	224	228	L B Townsend	194	169
J E Crayton	219	220	I Andrews	198	192
J H Dreher	206	224	J P Sousa	181	197
L C Grant	212	167	A B Wingfield	166	190
C Nichols	216	212	S R Coley	188	185

Professionals:

J M Hawkins	240	240	O R Dickey	220	217
Walter Huff	238	234	J D Barnes	216	212
C E Goodrich	234	226	R A Flantt	218	189

WINCHESTER

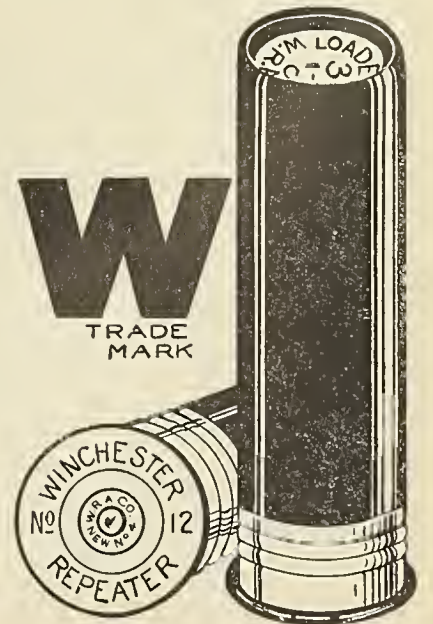


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Du Pont Gun Club.

THE weekly shoot at the Du Pont Gun Club brought out a number of interesting features on the 11th inst. The team race between Westchester Gun Club and Du Pont was exceedingly close throughout. The match was at 50 targets per man, ten high scores, unlimited entries the count. The final score was 428 to 415. Edmunson succeeded in having his name engraved on the Connable trophy by virtue of his breaking 22 out of 25, this being one more than his nearest amateur competitor, D. Lindsay. The scores in the team race were:

West Chester Gun Club.		Du Pont Gun Club.	
C Barnes	46	J B McHugh	48
D Mace	44	J H Minnick	46
G Baldwin	41	W M Hammond	45
G Cleveland	41	S Tuchton	43
N G Pyle	41	W Edmunson	42
D Irwin	40	L L Jarrell	42
E Happersett	40	Dr. S Steele	41
L Pierce	40	W A Joslyn	41
C Farr	40	H Winchester	40
C Martin	42-415	L Lyon	40-428

Those who shot, but did not make their respective teams were:

West Chester Gun Club—P. Morris 39, G. Reynolds 33, F. M. Eachus 29, P. W. Eagan 32, J. T. Ferguson 34, R. Temple 26, H. Green 33, T. Sellers 32, Tom Ferguson 31, D. Beebe 31, C. Poinsett 39, A. Speakman 31.

Du Pont Gun Club—Clyde Leedom 38, G. F. Lord 36, H. W. Bush 37, Dr. H. Betts 34, S. G. David 32, Wm. Coyne 36, J. W. Anderson, Jr., 37, T. E. Doremus 31, H. P. Carlon 39.

The scores made in the Connable trophy match were:

Yds. Tl.		Yds. Tl.	
W Edmunson	20 22	G F Lord	18 18
W M Foord	23 18	W A Casey	18 10
H Winchester	22 17	S G David	18 16
*Edward Banks	22 22	J W Campbell	18 15
N K Smith	22 15	C D Prickett	18 17
*W Colfax, Jr.	22 24	Dr H Betts	18 18
*E A Everitt	22 22	J Anderson, Jr.	18 18
J H Minnick	22 19	R S Wood	18 17
*J T Skelly	22 20	Wm Coyne	18 14
J B McHugh	22 13	A M Lindsay	18 18
T Martin	20 15	W Tomlinson	18 18
H W Bush	20 20	W B Smith, Jr.	18 14
L C Lyon	20 18	Dr A Patterson	18 16
H P Carlon	20 15	Z H Lofland	18 12
D Lindsay	20 21	J B Grier	16 16
W G Wood	20 18	E H Lambert	16 11
H R England	20 19	Dr E Bullock	16 11
W F Jensen	18 18	D A Grier	16 8
C Leedom	18 16	Dr Gough	16 7
L L Jarrell	18 16	J Stahleman	16 11

*Not eligible.

Analostan Gun Club.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12.—The Analostan Gun Club had very good, but exceedingly windy weather for their shoot on May 11. Twenty-one shooters were on the firing line and some good scores were rolled up. Steubener, as usual, lead with 94 out of 100; Brown was a

close second with 93, and E. W. Ford came third with 89; and it was good shooting, considering the wind. It was so strong at times that it would pick a target up and hoist it clear of the charge, or tumble it to the ground unbroken. Ford also shot well in doubles, leading the procession with 19 scored out of 12 pairs. The scores:

Singles:		Shot at. Broke		Shot at. Broke	
Perkins	125	92	Parsons	100	67
Green	125	74	Wagner	80	63
Holmead	115	86	Talbott	80	42
Steubener	100	94	Emmons	80	24
Brown	100	93	Kirk	75	56
Ford	100	89	Monroe	50	44
Huseman	100	82	M Taylor	50	44
Barber	100	80	Barnes	50	40
Bray	100	75	Bohnke	50	33
Leight	100	74	Peck	100	68
Stine	100	72			

Doubles:		Shot at. Broke		Shot at. Broke	
Holmead	10	4	Bray	24	12
Steubener	24	13	Parsons	24	16
Ford	24	19	Talbott	20	10
Huseman	24	16	M Taylor	24	15
Barber	24	3			

MILES TAYLOR, Sec'y.

David City Gun Club.

DAVID CITY, Neb., May 10.—A pretty fair representation of gunners turned out at our two-day registered tournament just ended. Varner won high honors with 288 out of 300. Scores:

1st Day.		2d Day.		1st Day.		2d Day.	
Varner	145	143	Dworak	119	116		
Richards	138	133	Bray	134	133		
Neville	122	111	Schroeder	133	137		
Caldwell	143	138	W Armagest	134	125		
Brown	129	131	E Armagest	120	123		
Huntley	147	140	Spelts	90	105		
Townsend	138	140	Bahr	136	137		
Dobson	139	139	Hemmingner	...	113		
Howe	117	105	Amman	...	89		

Professionals:
O'Brien 146 147
Crosby 146 141
Carter 134 139

Crescent Gun Club.

WHITE HOUSE, N. J., May 11.—The second shoot for the championship of Hunterdon and Somerset counties was pulled off here to-day. Shooters from all over these two counties came here to carry away the two valuable silver cups. R. C. Stryker duplicated his performance of last month and won both cups, but not until he had been given a hard fight. Mr. Miller, of Peapack, tied him, and it was only after the shoot-off that he was able to claim the double championship. Enoch Gary, of

Sunnyside, was the runner-up in the singles, which was at 100 birds. The doubles were at 10 pairs. The scores:

Reg. Dbls.		Reg. Dbls.			
R Stryker	89	14	*Capt Doe	81	12
E Gary	78	10	J Weinrebe	82	10
E Gardner	77	10	E Carpender	81	..
E Wyckoff	77	9	J Degnan	69	..
H Miller	73	14	B L Lindsley	84	11
G Cramer	75	11	F A Jackson	74	9
Dr Rufe	72	9	G Metz	..	10

In a special three-cornered match between E. Gary, E. Gardner and R. C. Stryker, at 100 targets, the scores were as follows: Stryker 95, Gardner 87, Gary 87.

R. C. STRYKER, Sec'y.

Hyde Park Gun Club.

AFTER a heavy down pour of rain lasting nearly all the morning, the sun shone brightly, and the afternoon of May 11 was as pretty shooting weather as we would wish to see. Seven members assembled at the grounds and enjoyed a couple of hours' sport. J. Day was high gun with 95. H. R. Irwin was in fine form and made a good try for first, finishing only four targets behind Day. Hill had one of his off days, and didn't pull himself together until the last two events. Johnson did not travel the gait of a week ago by a good many targets, but says he'll come back for his race with Irwin.

Events:	1	2	3	4	5	6
Targets:	15	15	20	15	15	20
Day	15	14	19	14	15	18
Irwin	14	14	18	13	14	18
Hill	12	14	16	11	14	18
Johnson	14	11	15	..	..	..
Leighner	..	..	..	13	13	15
Schaefer	..	..	14	11	9	..
Frohlinger	..	..	..	..	..	14

Richmond Gun Club.

THE shoot the other day was well attended, and considering the high wind, excellent scores were made. Hammond was high gun with 47, with Hammond, Jr., Lawrence and Boyd tying for second honors with 45 each. Several new shooters were present and made good scores, especially Williams. Hammond, Jr., won high honors in 100, scoring 90, with a run of 34, this being the longest run made this season.

Next Saturday the club will shoot with the Richmond Yacht Club. Boats will leave the wharf, foot of 28th street, at 3 P. M. All members of the club are especially invited to attend this shoot.

Events:	1	2	Events:	1	2
Targets:	25	50	Targets:	25	50
Hammond	24	47	Houseman	21	41
Hammond, Jr	23	45	Tignor	22	38
Lawrence	25	45	Williams	18	29
Boyd	24	45	McClay	14	27
Brown	22	44	Crenshaw	12	25
Parker	22	42	Jack	17	31
Scott	22	42	Henry	18	..

Vergas Rod and Gun Club.

VERGAS, Minn., May 9.—The first registered tournament held at our little city was very well attended. There were twenty-five shooters registered and all shot through the program—a record any club should be proud of. There was some wind, but it did not seem to bother any of the shooters, as the scores were high. Of the professionals, H. G. Taylor broke 145, H. C. Rinkle and R. R. Barber 142, and J. H. Starr 139 out of 150. The scores of all participating were as follows:

R L Baumbach..... 111	W R Jung..... 118
G W Holt..... 126	S F Anderson..... 119
C Tonsager..... 114	Jos Mettel..... 103
C Fankhanel..... 121	C A Peterson..... 113
M A Nashold..... 139	J L Smith..... 135
L Jensen..... 128	M J Garber..... 128
E C Cooper..... 123	W J Reames..... 113
F H Bailey..... 138	P E Robinson..... 136
A C White..... 124	E D Gerber..... 104
G E Trent, Jr..... 136	J H Hertel..... 99
F A Allen..... 135	

Professionals:
H C Riehl..... 142 R R Barber..... 142
H G Taylor..... 145 J H Stair..... 139

L. Jensen, who runs the Little Rodisson Hotel at Vergas, with the able assistance of C. A. Peterson, a very successful hardware merchant of said village, managed the shoot, and made such a success of it that all shooters wished it had been a two-day tournament, so they could have stayed longer.

Vergas is a little village situated in Ottertail county, Minn., within six miles of twenty-two of the finest fresh clear-water lakes in any State in the Union. These lakes abound with fine bass, pike and other game fish, and in the fall the duck shooting here cannot be surpassed.

Mr. and Mrs. Jensen did everything they could to make the visit of the shooters a pleasure, and were very successful. As a sportsman, I can truthfully say to anybody wishing to spend a pleasant vacation, to go and visit them during the fishing or shooting season and enjoy one of the best outings of their life.

R. R. Barber shot a repeating shotgun for the first time at a tournament, and judging from his score he had better stay by it.

H. G. Taylor has no sense at all. Wasn't even sociable, with 145 out of 150.

Rinkle, Barber and Stair had quite a race on for second place, but Stair couldn't keep from slipping over one about every event; he lost out by 3 birds. He is talking about putting a bell muzzle on his crutch, and if he does, he will make 'em all go some.

E. C. Cooper went pike fishing, but he couldn't keep the "black suckers" from getting on his hook, so he had to quit.

Nashold was up to his old trick of "fudging," and at that he carried off high amateur average.

Dr. Bailey was the life of the tournament, and kept

everybody feeling good with his original wit and humor.

Bill Brown was there and helped H. G. Taylor cashier the shoot. Bill kept us all guessing in the special event of 50 targets, when with a strange gun he broke 48. Wish Bill was back in the game.

Here's hoping we all may meet next year at Vergas, Minn for a two-day shoot.

Columbus Gun Club.

COLUMBUS, Neb., May 8.—The two-day tournament closed to-night. The program consisted of 150 targets each day. Scores:

1st Day.		2d Day.	
1st	2d	1st	2d
W Armogost .. 117	119	Nels Neilsen .. 93	...
E Amogost .. 119	120	F Miller .. 113	117
J F Caldwell .. 129	141	L A Gates .. 127	140
W A Brown .. 133	134	G A Schroeder. 127	138
S A Huntley... 141	146	Joe Gutzmer ... 131	133
C D Linderman 110	123	D D Bray .. 133	132
E W Varner .. 133	138	A Bartholomew 116	126
F Osterman... 131	134	W H Illion ... 126	132
F H Ranslem.. 104	111	H Magmesson 111	111
S A Roberston. 115	125	G Shepherd ... 115	108
N Keith .. 116	107	C L Richards.. 134	128
E Walbach 123	...	W D Townsend 139	130
B Walbach 125	...	C H Newman.. 116	118
Gus Seivers ... 108	...		

Professionals:
D D Gross ... 123 134 Geo L Carter.. 133 129
Ed O'Brien.... 133 142 W R Crosby... 139 139
Geo W Maxwell 144 140

Vicksburg Gun Club.

THE attendance was high, as were many of the scores. W. J. Fletcher won with 284 out of 300. A. Matlock was second with 282. H. D. Freeman, professional, shot a beautiful race, getting 298, missing one in the 7th and one in the 10th string. Mrs. Ad. Topperwein was on deck and as popular as ever. She smashed 292. All shot at 150 targets each day. The scores:

1st Day.		2d Day.	
1st	2d	1st	2d
J J Bradford .. 129	130	A C Robinson.. 127	131
W J Fletcher .. 144	140	A H Fredericks 124	123
A Matlock 141	141	E J Oates .. 133	130
R L Pinkston .. 132	129	J C Williams .. 121	126

Professionals:
H Clark 148 148 L Omohondro . 122 120
H D Gibbs 143 147 Mrs Topperwein 145 147
H D Freeman . 148 150 J Riley 123 126
L M Norwood.. 123 116 Ben Schwartz . 142 143
S P McCutchen 133 138

Cleveland Gun Club.

CLEVELAND, O., May 12.—The weekly shoot of the Cleveland Gun Club was held at Shooting Park yesterday afternoon, and remarkably good shooting was done, considering the weather conditions, which were anything but ideal for trap sport—wind and rain keep the scores of most of the shooters below par. Dr. Brown led the field for the day with a score of 142 out of 150 targets shot in all the events. The doctor is doing some great shooting these days, but every shooter has his day; then there are times when he thinks there is nothing to it, and there are days when he would sell his gun for 15 cents and never shoot again; but that is the way with everything. You must take the good with the bad. But the real day is coming, May 30, when all hands will have a chance to see what they can do. The tournament of the Cleveland Gun Club will be up to date in every way. It will be a Squier money-back system shoot. President A. J. Stevens will present two beautiful silver loving cups in this contest: the first open to everybody, as he says, and let the best man win. Now, if you are on your nerve here is the chance of your life to get a piece of silver for your wife or your best girl. These trophies are given to see a real match, and we want to see you all on hand. The following are the scores of yesterday:

Event No. 1, monthly trophy, 50 targets, 16yds.: Judd 45, Doolittle 45, Brown 45, Hogen 43, Williams 42, Dibble 42, Stepp 41, Jones 40, Freeman 39, Rogers 34, Rockwell 34, Wall 34, Thorp 30, Stevens 30, Isenhauer 30.
Event No. 2, annual trophy, 50 targets, 16yds.: Brown 41, Judd 43, Williams 42, Jones 41, Rogers 40, Thorp 40, Doolittle 40, Freeman 40, Stepp 40, Hogen 37, Wall 37, Rockwell 28, Stevens 26, Isenhauer 26.
Event No. 3, Du Pont fob, 25 targets, 16yds.: Brown 25, Wilson 23, Hogen 21, Jones 20, Doolittle 20, Rogers 19, Williams 19, Stepp 18, Freeman 17, Thorp 14, Stevens 15, Isenhauer 13.
Event No. 4, Du Pont fob, 25 targets, 16yds.: Brown 25, Williams 24, Doolittle 23, Stepp 21, Rogers 20, Wilson 20, Freeman 20, Hogen 19, Stevens 15, Isenhauer 15.
F. H. WALLACE, Mgr.

Sikeston Gun Club.

SIKESTON, Mo., May 10.—Out of 50 clay pigeons, the following score was made to-day:

Art Killam .. 46	Fred Lance .. 35
Wm H Tanner .. 44	Clem Marshall .. 33
Dan McCoy .. 42	Wm Leslie .. 32
C H Yanson .. 41	J P H Gemmer .. 31
Isel Willis .. 41	J E Dover .. 29
Dr D E Sawyer .. 39	W M Fisher .. 26
Walter Brookings .. 36	

The Sikeston Gun Club holds practice contests at 1 P. M. every Friday. Visitors welcome.
WM. H. TANNER, Sec'y.

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Makes High Average, 96%.
Score: 288 x 300.



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AT the Mecklenburg Country Club Shoot, Charlotte, N. C., Mr. H. A. Morson, of Charlotte, N. C., won High Amateur Average and also the Championship of the Carolinas.

THE High Professional Average was made by Mr. J. M. Hawkins, of Baltimore, Maryland.

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North Caldwell Gun Club.

NORTH CALDWELL, N. J.—May 4.—There was a good attendance of shooters at the third shoot for the Frank Hall trophy held here to-day. The leaders were: L. Colquitt 94, Dr. Culver 94 (not eligible), W. Trowbridge 92, and W. Hassinger 92. In the first half Ivins and Colquitt led with 48, closely followed by Shanley, Day Hassinger and Baldwin with 47. Colquitt finished his second half with 46, thereby proving the winner. Trowbridge was high in the second half with 48, which landed him in a tie with Hassinger for second with 92.

Frank Hall trophy:

E I Vanderveer..... 88	F R Wickes	83
B M Shanley, Jr..... 87	Wm Kussmaul	75
F Muldoon	Dr D L Culver	94
C T Day, Jr..... 90	Geo Piercy	86
A L Ivins	E E Hallinger	84
L S Page	R Young	80
H Higgs	W Trowbridge	92
H C Koegel	J E Baldwin	87
W Hassinger	S G Francisco	69
A B Brickner	E Bellingroth	89
G A Hobart	O L Wilson	76
H S Sindle	L Colquitt	94
T Dukes	J S Thompson	84

Practice:

E I Vanderveer 24 20 .. .	Geo Piercy ... 22 20 24 ..
C Day, Jr..... 24 24 .. .	E E Hallinger. 24 23 23 ..
L S Page	R Young
H Higgs	W Trowbridge 22 21 22 ..
H C Koegel .. 20 .. .	J E Baldwin .. 24 23 .. .
W Hassinger.. 19 19 19 ..	E Bellingroth .. 18 .. .
A B Brickner.. 24 21 24 23	O L Wilson .. 20 20 .. .
G A Hobart .. 23 22 24 ..	L Colquitt 23 22 .. .
H S Sindle 20 20 22 22	J S Thompson 19 .. .
T Dukes	F Landis..... 20 .. .
F R Wickes .. 17 17 21 20	H Stager
Wm Kussmaul .. 23 ..	J Stager
Dr Culver 24 24 .. .	B Van Sant.... 14 .. .

WM. KUSSMAUL, Treas.

Birmingham Gun Club.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 5.—Three professionals took part in the shooting this week. Ed. Holt being high professional. John Fletcher was high amateur, closely followed by John Warren. Mrs. Garl is again shooting and as well as ever. She has been very ill for some weeks. J. C. Broyles shot very well until the last event, when he dropped 5 targets, which left him out of the winning. There will be a special shoot next Friday, Aug. 6 and 7 have been chosen and registered for the Alabama State Shoot.

Scores were made as follows:

	Shot at.	Brk.		Shot at.	Brk.
A Henderson ..	125	113	P H Lallande..	100	86
G Hillman	125	115	Ed Cornwall ..	100	85
Wm Dunn	125	99	*John Lester ..	100	84
*Chas Perry ..	125	95	Mrs. Garl	100	82
*E R Holt	100	94	O S Garl	75	64
John Fletcher ..	100	94	Randolph	100	58
John Warren ..	100	93	R L Kennon ...	100	56
J Hillman	100	91	R H Baugh....	50	24
J C Broyles ...	100	90			

*Professionals.

O. S. GARL, Sec'y.

Genesee Gun Club.

UTICA, May 4.—Herkimer sent over the winner to-day in J. S. Conley, who ran into a four-man tie and then took the hurdle alone. In event No. 3 he ran his 25 straight.

The next trophy shoot will be held to-day. The scores were as follows, event No. 3 being the handicap for the trophy:

Events:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Targets:	10	15	25	10	15	10	15	10
McCurley	6	9	21	6	11	7	12	8
Smith	9	13	25	10	15	9	..	..
Elliott	8	11	25	9	12	8	..	..
Corfield	10	12	24	8	12	10	15	..
Terry	8	9	23	6	10	8	..	..
Conley	6	13	25	10	13	8	13	8
R Brunner	6	10	23	5	10	9	..	..
Evans	7	12	25	7	13	8	..	..
Loughlin	9	14	22	9	13	8	12	9
Stein	10	20	6	10	7	13	7	
Williams	9	11	25	8	12	7	14	10
Pierce	6	13	25	7	..	..	..	..
Simons	5	9	18	6	..	..	..	..
Biddlecome	8	11	19	8	11	7	12	9
Denning	14	23	9	12	8	15	9	
Hayes .....	..	..	..	6	9	5	11	7
Leary .....	..	..	..	..	..	4	8	5

Yale—Harvard.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 11.—In a 5-man, 50-bird team match, Yale defeated Harvard on Saturday by a margin of 33 targets. Weather conditions were fine, with the exception of an erratic wind. Individual honors went to Dimock, of Yale, while Lockwood was high for Harvard. The scores in detail follow:

Harvard.	Yale.
Lockwood	42
Weston	33
Cutting	36
Mixer (Capt) ...	36
Silsbee	34—181
Biddle	44
Emmet	42
Scott	37
Thompson	45
Dimock (Capt)...	46—214

The match was shot over the Yale traps. Harvard was unfortunately handicapped by the absence of Bartholff, one of her best shots.

G. E. DIMOCK, JR., Capt.



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Smith Gun Club.

NEWARK, N. J., May 14.—Twenty-six shooters broke more than 3000 clay pigeons yesterday afternoon at the Smith Gun Club traps. The monthly merchandise prize shoot for members only, was the main event of the day, although considerable sweepstake shooting was done. In the prize event three men tied for first honors. They were W. Hassinger, Louis Colquitt and Charles T. Day, Jr. In the draw for prizes, Hassinger drew first prize, Colquitt second, and Day third. Each man broke 49 out of 50 targets. F. Lindel captured fourth with 43. Fifth went to W. Trowbridge with 42, and in a tie for sixth place with 41, L. Trowbridge beat out C. W. Billings in a draw. Scores:

W Robertson	13	16	..	..	33	..	..
B M Shanley, Jr.	17	20	17	19	39	..	..
F Apgar	18	16	19	..	34	..	..
J Thompson	17	20	18	..	39	..	..
C W Billings	21	23	21	..	41	..	..
G Apgar	14	14	20	22	35	21	22
R Bercaugh	19	19	23	..	34	..	..
W Wilson	16	20	21	..	40	..	..
F Compton	16	20	19	..	39	..	..
H Koegel	15	22	20	..	32	..	..
L Colquitt	18	19	23	23	45	..	..
F Lindel	21	23	24	22	43	..	..
W Kussmaul	18	23	17	19	38	..	..
S Francisco	18	18	20	..	39	..	..
W Squiers	15	17	18	22	..	..	..
W Trowbridge	17	21	20	..	42	..	..
W Simpson	19	20	21	..	32	..	..
W Hassinger	20	21	22	22	45	20	21
H Hassinger	12	10	15	..	34	..	..
E Bellingrath	18	19	21	..	37	..	..
J Baldwin	18	19	21	..	37	..	..
L Trowbridge	22	..	..	..	41	..	..
S Thornton	20	22	..	..	37	..	..
H Higgs	21	22	23	22	40	..	..
J Collins	15	17	19	..	..	..	..
C T Day, Jr.	..	..	..	..	45	22	24

Independent Gun Club.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 11.—Independent stars were conspicuous yesterday by their absence, and the other members had a great race for the different prizes. The weather was all that could be desired. Scores:

	Yards.	Broke.	Hdcp.	Total.
Freeman	15	68	10	78
Harkins	16	65	24	91
Waters	16	72	22	94
Freed	16	76	0	76
Wills	16	85	18	100
Kuenkel	18	60	15	75
Keenan	16	74	20	94
Keene	15	59	25	94
Taylor	16	37	40	77
Watson	16	77	20	97
Kirkpatrick	16	70	32	100
Abbott	16	77	18	95
Davis	16	67	16	83
Wiley	16	79	12	91
Eyre	15	77	13	90
McKean	17	84	13	97
Fontaine	16	78	15	93
Wilson	17	75	11	86
Clegg	17	79	11	90
Budd	17	81	10	91
Gray	15	..	..	25
Rice	16	..	..	21
Walton	16	..	..	16
Hinkson	16	56	30	86

Hyperion Gun Club.

DES MOINES, Ia., May 8.—Two days' shooting were engaged in at our tournament here, though the scores were exceedingly under average. Wm. Ridley got away with first money with 272 out of 300. All shot at 150 targets each day. The scores:

	1st Day.	2d Day.	1st Day.	2d Day.
F Campbell	104	104	Wm Sears	90
E C Henshaw	121	123	F Huston	122
C Bothell	108	116	P White	131
C C Collins	115	97	Wm Ridley	141
B F Elbert	127	129	R C Mills	101
Neal Layman	131	128	E W Dingwell	91
E E Butler	107	101	C Freel	110
Wm Mayer	84	79	Dr Douthett	93
Professionals:				
L Fitzsimmons	134	131	F K Eastman	110
I N Price	109	107	Geo Kreger	117
T A Marshall	127	130	H W Vietmeyer	85

Jersey City Gun Club.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., May 11.—Seventeen members took advantage of the fine weather to-day and came out to enjoy a good afternoon's sport at the Jersey City Gun Club. The only cause for trouble was a strong breeze from the south, which kept all our scores below 80 per cent., with the exception of North, who finished in grand form and with an average of 87 per cent. for the day, which is going some, compared to the other scores. Burlington was second high with 79 per cent., and Martin and Percy divided third prize, each having 78 per cent. Dr. Culver was out for the first time in several months and shot all his targets à la Olympic style, so as to get plenty of practice before starting for Stockholm in June. The scores follow, in strings of 25:

Dr Culver	22	15	22	19	20	18	19	17	21
Prof. North	19	22	24	21	23	22	..	..	..
McGill	17	15	18	17	17	18	..	..	..
Martin	17	21	23	18	19	19
Shannon	13	20	23	21	16	18	20	20	..
McLemore	18	17	20	16	14	19	22

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Huggins	11	8	13	14	12	18
Piercy	18	20	18	19	21	21
Johnson	11	17	18	17	17	16
Dixon	18	23	14	18	19	22
Burlington	23	20	19	17	..	..	..	..	..
Engle	19	18	20	16	23	..	..	..	..
Harvey	17	14	16	17	11	19	..	..	..
Jones	10	11	12	16	..	..	..	..	..
Prady	10	9	6	12	..	..	..	..	..
Simp	16	15	13	17	..	..	..	..	..
Sampson	15	12	10	9	..	..	..	..	..

Our club will shoot each Saturday during May and June, and we extend an invitation to all shooters in this vicinity or who may be here temporarily, to pay us a visit and enjoy a gentleman's sport for a few hours. Take Plank road trolley from Newark, or Jersey City, to east side of Hackensack River.

SECRETARY.

Gadsden Gun Club.

GADSDEN, Ala., May 11.—The Gadsden Gun Club held its third shoot of the season yesterday at its grounds at Elliott Park. The day was an ideal one, but a variable wind made the clay birds jump, with the result that no high scores were made. Two new shooters were with us—Dr. H. J. Savage and E. M. Stewart. This was Dr. Savage's first shoot at clay pigeons. At first he could not get on to them, but along toward the last he was breaking them like a veteran. Mr. Stewart shot well indeed, tying up with E. C. Little for second place. Mayor Bellenger was shooting in his old time form, getting 40 out of his 50. Mr. J. S. Paden, one of our most en-

thusiastic members, was not with us, and we all missed him. Dr. Savage is one of the finest quail shots in the State, and will no doubt make a fine shot at clay birds. Mr. Stewart was shooting a strange gun, and considering this fact, he beat everybody. Scores:

	Shot at.	Broke.	Average
C L Gunn	50	42	84
E C Little	50	41	82
F M Stewart	50	41	82
W G Bellenger	50	40	80
O W Sibert	50	39	78
C F Cross	50	35	70
J P Gunn	50	33	66
J E Little	50	28	56
Dr Savage	50	19	38

The standing in the handicap for the watch fob is as follows:

O W Sibert	25	25	100
J S Paden	25	25	100
E W Stewart	25	24	96
W G Bellenger	50	46	92
J E Little	50	46	92
C L Gunn	50	46	92
C F Cross	50	45	90
E C Little	50	44	88
J P Gunn	50	41	82
Dr Savage	25	18	72

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LYON WINNING E. C. CUP.

Left to right—German, Colfax, Banks, Lyon, Newcomb, Foord.

Sunbury-Selinsgrove Gun Club.

SUNBURY, Pa., May 11.—The regular practice shoot of the Sunbury-Selinsgrove Gun Club was held on Thursday with quite a few shooters present from out of town, who wished to shoot over the traps that will handle the Pennsylvania State shoot next week. The grounds are now ready for the 21st to arrive, as everything is in good shape. The extension of the club house is finished and will now accommodate about 150 shooters with their equipment. Thursday's scores follow:

Events:	1	2	3	4	5
Herrold	21	22	19	24	25
Hartman	19	22	23	24	20
Howell	22	22	19	23	20
Hawley	19	20	18	23	20
Brown	22	24	23	24	24
Keller	21	20	23	20	19
Harner	19	20	17	16	23
Schofstell	19	20	23	19	20
Teats	20	21	19	22	18
Snyder	20	19	22	18	17
Brosius	19	22	23	20	..
Rhymestine	18	20	19	21	..
Shuck	22	20	19	21	..
Taylor	20	18	19	23	..

SECRETARY.

Registered Tournaments.

The following tournaments were registered with the Interstate Association during the week ending May 11:
 July 1.—Red Deer (Alberta, Can.) G. C. G. B. Parker, Sec'y.
 July 27.—Washington, D. C.—Analostan G. C. Miles Taylor, Sec'y.
 July 30.—Oregon (Wis.) G. C. W. H. Dreher, Sec'y.
 Aug. 6-7.—Dallas (Tex.) G. C. H. R. Basley, Mgr.
 Aug. 7-8.—Princeton (Mo.) G. C. E. W. Stacy, Sec'y.
 Aug. 10.—Waterbury, Conn.—Western Connecticut Trapshooters' League tournament, under the auspices of the Mattatuck R. and G. C. David R. Walker, Sec'y.
 Aug. 23.—Gouverneur (N. Y.) R. and G. C. W. R. Patrick, Sec'y.

ELMER E. SHANER, Sec'y-Treas.

Rifle and Revolver

Interscholastic Championship for 1912.

The fourth annual competition for the Astor cup and the interscholastic rifle shooting championship of the United States gallery ranges was shot during the period of April 12 to 20. Eighteen teams competed, which was one less than last year.

For the second consecutive year the match has been won by the same school, to wit, Iowa City (Iowa) High School. In the winning of the Astor cup for 1912 the rifle team of this school covered themselves with glory by putting up a score which far surpasses any previous record for gallery rifle shooting, both interscholastic and intercollegiate, and compares very favorably with the work of the expert civilian shooters.

The excellent work of the five boys composing the team can be no better demonstrated than by stating that of the one hundred shots fired, eighty-two of them were in a space the size of a ten-cent piece, and all the shots fired, with the exception of two, would have hit a twenty-five cent piece.

The total score made, 980 points of a possible 1,000—is eight points better than the previous interscholastic record, and seven points better than the present intercollegiate record now held by the Massachusetts Agricultural College.

The Secretary of War, on hearing of this phenomenal shooting, at once sent the following telegram to the principal of the school:

"Principal, Iowa City High School, Iowa City, Ia.:
 "Congratulations to the rifle team of your school in winning the interscholastic rifle shooting championship of the United States for 1912 with a record score.
 "Your work represents a high class of patriotism and deserves the emulation of every high school in the land."
 "H. L. STIMSON, Secretary of War."

The second highest team in the competition was the Deering High School, of Portland, Me., who made the very excellent score of 962. The third team was the St. John's Military Academy, of Delafield, Wis., with 937, and the fourth, the Morris High School, of New York city, with 934.

A rather melancholy feature of the competition was the fact that the cup that was being competed for was presented by Colonel John Jacob Astor, who went down on the Titanic.

The conditions governing the competition and the scores in detail for the first three teams and in total for the balance of the teams firing are as follows:

CONDITIONS.

Open to teams of five pupils from any N. R. A. rifle club in good standing of any public or private preparatory school. Each team may shoot as many members up to ten as desired. The best five scores to count for the team's record score.

Distance—Fifty feet.
 Target—The N. R. A. 50 feet gallery target, especially stamped for the match, must be used. The targets to be returned to the office of the N. R. A. after being fired upon.

Number of Shots—Twenty for record, each boy, ten standing and ten prone. To be shot in strings of five. Two sighting shots allowed at the beginning of score. Boys to shoot in pairs, if the target facilities permit. The entire team must shoot at the same time.

Positions—Standing, body and rifle must be free from all artificial support; prone, head toward target, rifle free from all artificial support. Match shot without the use of strap.

Rifle—Any .22 caliber rifle, with sights (other than telescopic) in front of the firing pin.

Ammunition—.22 caliber short.

Time Limit—Ten minutes for each string of ten shots.

Eligibility—Competitors to be bona fide scholars of the school which they represent, certificate to this effect to be furnished by some duly authorized authority. Entries of more than one team may be made from the same institution, provided an entrance fee is paid for the extra team or teams. A competitor is not allowed to shoot on more than one team.

N. R. A. Judge and Witnesses—The National Rifle Association will appoint a judge and witness to supervise the firing of each team entered, and no scores will be accepted unless such judge and witness is present when the scores are shot. The official targets will be sent to the judge, who will take entire charge of same before, during, and after the shoot. The judge and witness will certify to proper carrying out of the conditions of the match only. The determining of the value of shots will be done by a special committee, in the office of the N. R. A., who will announce the results.

Entrance Fee—Two dollars per team. For extra teams, \$2 per team.

Prizes—The "championship" Astor cup, to be held by the school represented by the winning team for one year, when it will again be put in competition by the National Rifle Association of America. Silver medals to the individual members of the winning team; bronze medals to the members of the second team. The cup will become the property of the school winning it the most times in twenty years.

Won in 1909 by Morris High School, New York city.
 Won in 1910 by De Witt Clinton High School, New York city.

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SCORES FOR 1912.

Iowa City High School:	10 Shots Standing.	10 Shots Prone.	Total.
Philip Newberg	98	100	198
Lawrence Burns	97	100	197
Fred Boerner	98	98	196
Joe Munkoff	96	99	195
William Moerschel	95	99	194
	484	496	980
Deering High School:			
D H Sayward	96	100	196
J M Hughey	94	99	193
H S Fassett	95	98	193
G R St. John	94	97	191
Edwin Simmons	90	99	189
	469	493	962
St. John's Military Academy:			
F Spengler	93	97	190
H Hansen	95	94	189
H Ambler	91	96	187
J Saunders	88	98	186
F Taylor	86	99	185
	453	484	937
Morris High School.....	449	485	934
(New York City)			
Wentworth Military Acad.	454	468	922
Salt Lake High School....	452	459	911
Charleston, W. Va., H. S.	435	463	898
The Harvard School.....	424	456	880
(Los Angeles, Cal.)			
St. John's School (1st team)	422	455	877
(Manlius, N. Y.)			
Technical High School....	411	463	874
(Springfield, Mass.)			
De Witt Clinton H. S....	420	441	861
(New York City)			
Hitchcock Mil. Academy..	406	445	851
(San Rafael, Cal.)			
Shattock School	405	444	849
(Faribault, Minn.)			
St. John's School (2d team)	366	445	811
(Manlius, N. Y.)			
Eastern High School	362	436	798
(Dist. of Columbia)			
N. Mexico Mil. (1st team).	377	418	795
(Roswell, N. M.)			
Sewanee Mil. Academy....	346	433	779
(Sewanee, Tenn.)			
N. Mexico Mil. (2d team)..	363	407	770
(Roswell, N. M.)			

Note—Official score cards for qualifying as "Junior Marksman" on outdoor ranges may be secured upon request from the secretary of the N. R. A. Official report blanks for the member's medal match may also be secured.

Revolver Team Match.

THE first of a series of team matches between the Cincinnati (Ohio) Revolver Club and the First Regiment, O. N. G., was shot on the Brandamour range on May 8. This range was recently built by the Brandamour Company, and is appreciated by the revolver and rifle shooters of the city, as there has long been a demand for a range in the heart of the town where those who did not care to visit the public galleries could meet for practice and to pull off matches. The range is in Fountain Square, cars from all parts of the city passing the door every few moments. It is fitted with all conveniences for handling the targets, scoring, etc., and as it becomes better known to the local marksmen will be well patronized.

The regiment team was weak, the absence of two of the members being a considerable handicap, and the fact that since the reorganization some of the best shots are no longer connected with the regiment. The average of the scores made by those shooting was used for the two missing men, making the team total 396. Capt. Meyers was high man for the team with 142, which was third high score in the match. In the rapid fire round he was high man. The other members of the team have been shooting but a short time, and were outclassed by their opponents.

Among the civilians Dr. Thompson was high with 153, and tied with Cox for second high in the rapid fire. Ten of his slow fire shots were in the black, six of them in the center. E. Pugh tied Thompson for high five-shot score, each making 45 in their second round of the slow fire. Dr. Yungblut was second high with 146. The team won with a lead of 279 points, which the soldiers assured them would not happen again. The return match will be shot on the Armory range May 22. Match, 15 shots, slow fire; 5 shots rapid fire; .38 cal. revolvers; 20yds., standing target:

Cincinnati Revolver Club.	10	9	9	7	7-42
Dr Thompson	10	10	10	8	7-45
	10	10	8	7	4-39
					126
Rapid fire (16 seconds).....	8	7	5	4	3-27-153
Dr Yungblut	9	8	8	7	5-37
	10	10	9	7	6-42
	10	10	9	8	5-42
					121

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snowfall is deep enough to protect the grain against severe winter temperature, say from 2½ to 3½ feet. Rye is hardier than wheat and therefore the more successful of the two grains; but it is expected that the experiment station will develop varieties of these grains suited to the climatic conditions. Siberian alfalfas which the Department of Agriculture secured through Prof. N. E. Hansen, of South Dakota, from the vast semi-arid regions of Western Siberia have been introduced, and have been grown at the experiment station at Rampart in latitude 65° 30', where all the experiments with grains and various plants are conducted. If another year should prove that they can maintain themselves, an important problem in Alaskan agriculture has been solved, as a leguminous plant was needed, not only to furnish feed for live stock, but to aid in the maintenance of the fertility of the soil.

The climate of the coast region is modified by the proximity of the Pacific Ocean. The winters are comparatively mild, but the summers are cold and moist. The lowest temperature at Sitka the past winter was 14 degrees above zero, and the highest temperature on record at the same place during a period of upward of seventy-five years is 87 degrees. The maximum temperature frequently does not exceed 75 degrees and sometimes it does not reach that high during the entire growing season. The difficulty with apple-growing in the coast region is not that the winters are too cold, but that the summers are not warm enough to mature the fruit. In the interior, on the other hand, the summers are warm enough, but the winters are too severe for the trees to survive without protection. The probability is, therefore, that fruit growing aside from berry bushes will never be a success in interior Alaska.

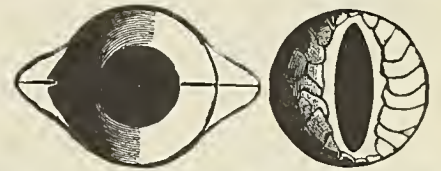
The Fairbanks Station, which has ninety acres under cultivation, has the task of demonstrating how far general agriculture, such as would be practiced by the average farmer, can be made a success in that region. Fairbanks is located in the Tanana Valley, in which it is estimated there are about 15,000 square miles of land available for agriculture. Grain growing and the cultivation of vegetables, particularly potatoes, are the lines of work followed at this station. By way of demonstration that potato growing can be made a success in that valley, thirty tons were raised on seven acres the past season, which, if sold at the low average price of five cents a pound, would be worth \$3,000. Last year the station sold several tons of potatoes at the rate of \$180 a ton. It is interesting to note that the first self-binder which has been brought to Alaska was operated in the grain fields of the Fairbanks Station in the summer of 1911.

The Rampart Experiment Station is located in the Yukon valley in latitude 65° 30' north. Thirty acres of land are at present under plow, all of which is devoted to strictly experiment, the production of new varieties, the growing of pedigree grains, and the introduction and testing of forage plants which give promise of being useful.

The Kodiak Experiment Station, located on the island of the same name, is devoted exclusively to cattle breeding. Eighty-five head of pure-bred Galloway cattle of all ages are now at this station. There is also a flock of long-wool sheep, which appear to be remarkably well adapted to the climate. The Galloway breed of cattle was chosen for the reason that their original home, southern Scotland, has a similar climate. Nature has provided them with a very heavy coat of long hair which protects them against the cold rains; they are very excellent rustlers and can find their own living wherever the snow is off the grass; moreover, they have no horns and can, therefore, be shipped and handled with greater ease than horned cattle. They are an excellent beef breed and there is a ready market for beef in towns and settlements along the Alaska coast, but they are poor milkers, and one of the problems which this station is trying to solve is the evolution of an all-purpose Galloway cow, that will give milk as well as provide good beef, and doubtless the efforts will be a success.

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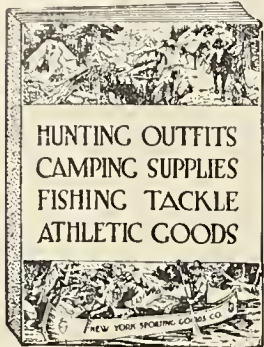
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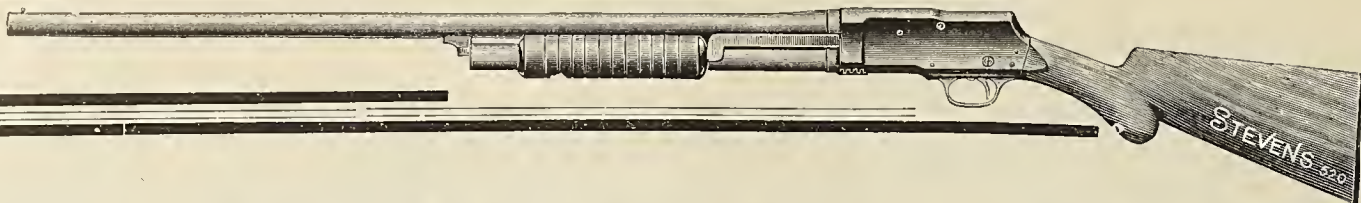
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Smithsonian Institution
 MAY 24 1912
 National Museum



THROUGH HIGHLANDS OF ONTARIO



HIGH OVER ALL

on all targets at the recent Birmingham, Ala., Shoot. This is the record of Mr. Guy Ward, breaking 140 out of 150 Singles and 40 out of 50 Doubles.

The second high guns (single targets) were Mr. Ward and Mr. John Warren, each scoring 93 out of 100. Both Mr. Ward and Mr. Warren used the

STEVENS REPEATER.

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Rifle and Revolver

Olympic Rifle Team Selected.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 17.—Scores in the trial for places on the army, navy, marine corps and militia rifle team to be sent to the Olympic games in Sweden this summer were announced from the naval rifle range at Winthrop, Md., this afternoon. The twelve were:

Captain A L Briggs, U S A	440
Lieut C S Osborn, U S N	439
Capt T S Sylvester, N J N G	438
Capt C L Burdette, W Va N G	435
Capt S T Hurd, Iowa N G	434
Sergt U S Adams, U S A	433
Chief Gunner's Mate F L Dieueonne, U S N	433
Private R N Henshaw, U S M C	432
Sergt J E Johnson, Iowa N G	432
Capt N C Stiles, Maine N G	432
Capt R C Foster, Maine N G	432
Capt H B Myers, U S A	432

The contestants fired 90 shots each, 30 at 200yds., 30 at 400yds., 15 at 500yds. and 15 at 600yds. The highest possible score was 450.

U. S. Rifle Team.

THE United States rifle team, whose members are to take part in the Pan-American tournament, arrived at Buenos Aires, Argentina, May 17, on board the Verdu, and were accorded a hearty welcome. The team is under the command of Col. Charles D. Gauthier, of the Maryland National Guard, and Capt. J. A. Moss, of the general staff, is acting as adjutant. The other members of the team are Capt. S. W. Wise, Massachusetts N. G.; Corporal John Kneubel, 74th New York N. G.; Capt. W. P. Hyde, Tennessee N. G.; C. N. Schriver, United States Marine Corps; Sergt. C. A. Lloyd, U. S. Marine Corps; John W. Hessian, Bridgeport, Conn.; Lieut. Wm. C. Stoll, 29th U. S. Infantry.

Sharpshooters, Dayton, O.

C. W. SANDER won the first of the monthly cup shoots of the Sharpshooters, with a score of 104 out of a possible 120. The season was opened at the club's range, south of the city, on May 14. The cup contest is open to members only, 5 shots, muzzle rest, 200yds. Free-for-all matches are also shot, and C. W. Sander was also high man in these; D. D. Bergk, Adolph Schwind, Chas. Long and G. H. Sander following in the order named. The club is planning to celebrate its fiftieth anniversary Sept. 12 and 13, with a two-day shoot, when a gold medal and other valuable prizes will be competed for.

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Du Pont Gun Club, Rifle Dept.

THE scores made by the pistol and rifle branch of the Du Pont Gun Club made the following scores on May 11:
Rifle: R. S. Wood 193, W. J. Conner 190, J. Frier 220, E. H. Lambert 195, 207, 198; W. G. Long 192, 205, 186, 189, 193.

Pistol: L. C. Dorsey 84, 89, 80; W. E. Steen 55, 60, 47.

TRAP NOTES.

Hudson Gun Club.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., May 19.—Twenty-one members took part in the bi-monthly shoot, held here to-day. Dr. Groll, with his 32in. gaspipe, was the high man, snuffing out 89 targets out of the first 100 shot at; Durkec with 80 and Von Lengerke with 79 being the nearest ones to him.

The morning was warm and sultry, but along toward 12 o'clock a stiff wind sprung up, which made the targets dip and duck in all shapes and angles, which made shooting very difficult and high scores at a premium.

After most of the shooters had left the grounds, several of the "stay lates" arranged some sweepstake shooting. Everybody got in the game and shot until the sun started to sink in the west, when they packed their guns in their cases, and, like the Arabs, they silently went away home to think of the very pleasant day they had spent at the grandest of all outdoor sports. Scores:

D D Engle	20	19	20	18	18	..	..
J H Williams	16	17	17	15	18	..	..
C W Durkee	21	21	20	19	..	..	..
J Putney	16	21	17	19	21	18	..
W Hutchings	17	15	17	15	15	17	..
C A Kurzell	15	13	16	15	..	..	..
E Malcomb	13	16	11	14	17	..	..
C E Phelps	23	19	18	18	19	..	..
C Phelps, Jr.	16	15	15	18	18	..	..
J Williams, Jr.	13	17	19	17	16	..	..
W Roach	16	14	19	20	20	21	19
C von Lengerke	22	19	20	18	18	..	..
C von Lengerke 2d	15	13	15	13	..	..	..
T H Kelley	19	19	20	20	16	18	..
Dr Groll	22	24	22	21	16	17	16
J G Whitley	15	18	16	20	18	..	..
R W Strobel	17	15	18	17	16	..	..
R Perry	..	..	..	..	11	13	14
F Gondet	..	..	..	..	..	9	12
Y Burgess	..	..	..	..	15	17	19
T H Farbey	..	..	..	..	16	15	11

The next shoot will be held June 2, when the fifth contest for the Frank Hall trophy will be shot. Our grounds will be open for practice at 9:30 A. M., and the trophy event starts at 2 o'clock sharp. The Turnpike car from the Jersey City Ferry, or any transfer point in Newark, is the only way to reach the grounds. Ride to the west side of the Hackensack River Bridge and walk north along the river bank to the club house. All standard loads for sale at popular prices. T. H. K.

Indianapolis Gun Club.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 18.—Our old friend and long-time neighbor, Jimmy Bell, was a welcome visitor, and showed us how targets are broken in St. Louis. Incidentally our Uncle Tom showed how some of us do it. Scores were not high, but very good indeed, considering the conditions. Blessing, Alig and Neighbors tied for the spoon, the former winning in the shoot-off. Alig beat Lewis for the one carried over from last week. Scores, figures in parentheses denoting number shot at: Parry (140) 128, J. W. Bell (140) 127, Edmonson (140) 125, Moller (140) 119, Alig (120) 102, Blessing (120) 97, Neighbors (120) 87, Dixon (100) 84, Foland (100) 69, Britton (100) 65, Hawn (100) 58, Golden (100) 56, Lewis (80) 63, Bestall (60) 25. R. R.

Camden Shooting Association.

CAMDEN, May 18.—With ideal weather conditions prevailing, twenty-two marksmen participated in a 100-bird shoot at the new grounds of the Camden Shooting Association to-day. High gun honors went to McHugh, of Du Pont Gun Club with 92. Only one behind him, Jim Morris walked off with second money, his clean score in the last event putting him at McHugh's heels. J. M. Davis, with 89, was third, and three tied for fourth money with 87 each—J. M. Foster, Wakeman and Joslin. Scores: Ayres 76, J. M. Foster 87, J. M. Davis 89, Wender 79, Kunkel 74, Wakeman 87, Morris 81, Parker 79, Chalmers 86, McHugh 92, Joslin 87, Martin 89, Judson 82, Taylor 58, Fleming 73, Dungan 73, Melrat 73, Radcliffe 78, Platt 85, J. Antony 75, Ochletree 75, Wiley 76.

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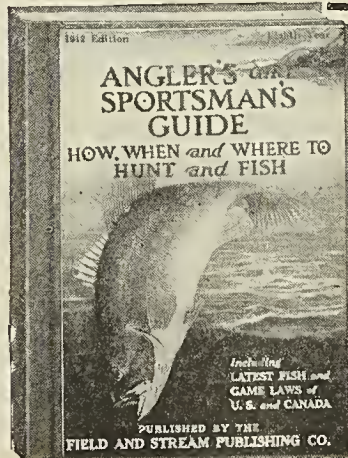
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I anticipate purchasing a Speed Boat }
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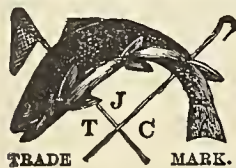
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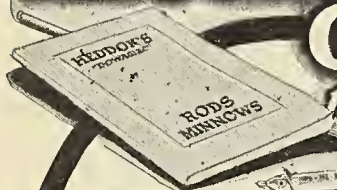
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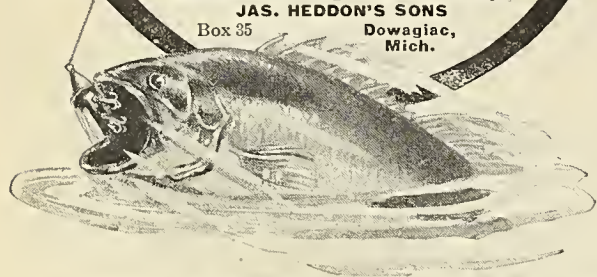


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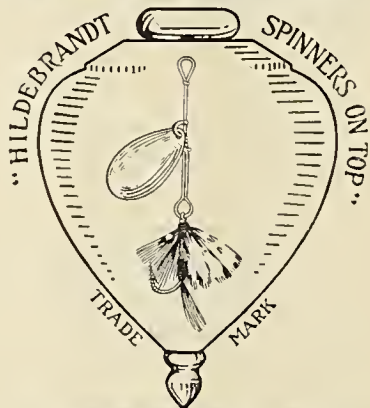
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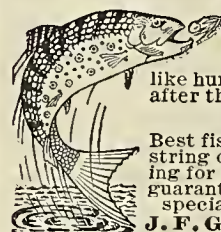
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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1912.

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From Eastern City to Western Forest

Chapter I.—The "Getting Out"

By ERION

A FEW years ago I was a city man; that is, I hunted money among tall buildings and in crowded streets, along with thousands of other anxious folks. Money is best hunted where it is most abundant—which is true of all sorts of game.

I used to meet on a busy thoroughfare every now and then a little Quaker gentleman, an acquaintance of long standing. He was active and cheerful with always a good word on his lips. At times he was given to a certain sort of bantering humor. He had a way of pretending at first not to see me; then of suddenly springing a question or comment.

One day he came toward me on the sidewalk with his eyebrows elevated and said: "Why, when did thee get out?"

Whether he referred to a prison, a reformatory or a feeble-minded institution I did not stop to inquire, but simply answered, "I am not yet out." Continuing, I told him of unceasing hopes and efforts to exchange urban for rural life; not because of a dislike for the former, but on account of an ever-increasing desire for the latter.

My city office was in one of those monstrous structures called "skyscrapers" well toward the top. The building seemed like a huge bird box on a lofty pole, except that the holes or openings occurred all the way down the sides. It differed from a colony house for birds in another respect, for whereas feathered tenants can use outside routes of ingress and egress, it is necessary for human tenants to use inside routes. Sometimes I felt more like a monkey than a bird; a monkey daily ascending and descending the inside of a great hollow tree.

There would have been a grand eastern outlook from my window, extending over miles of roofs, with a river and green fields in the distance, except for the fact that it faced another window in another lofty wall some twenty feet away. And every day another monkey looked out of that window toward me. "Out," indeed! We were both truly in cages.

Across my corridor with unobstructed windows facing the west, a quiet old gentleman had

his business home. I had a nodding or "Good morning" acquaintance with him; nothing more. He once went so far in the way of conversation as to express a wish that things would "brighten up a little," but he never complained. The noisy street, 200 feet below his office windows, had probably forgotten his existence.

It was a pleasure to go occasionally into the old man's office for the sake of the view from the windows. The foreground was artificial; the

home and takes permanent root, and who profits by the labor of his predecessors. In obtaining a home in a forest-surrounded valley, I entered as the third man, and soon was able to realize the economy of paying cash for improved land as compared to taking unimproved land from the Government free of cost or at a nominal price.

Both of my predecessors did good work; the first in making a home, and the second in making a wagon trail to it. The first owner "packed" his supplies from the village, or from a nearer point on a public road; that is, he carried things on his back. The second owner made it possible for wheeled vehicles to enter the valley.

The story of the first comer, the original homesteader, is full of encouragement. He was fifty-seven years old when he began the great battle with the wilderness. He took up two "forties" from the Government, and maintained a two-sided struggle for more than twelve years. He was obliged to destroy before he could create. He waged destruction with axe and fire, and he waged construction with plow and spade. For instance, he burned down sixteen forest giants to secure a certain quarter-acre of bottom land.

One of the great trees fell in an unexpected direction, bridging the stream and almost crushing the cabin. (By to-day's measurement that stump is nearly 300 feet from the cabin.)

Thirteen auger holes were made in the trunk of that noble tree, and fire put in each hole. At night there were thirteen beacon lights across the valley. In a few days nothing remained except a line of ashes.

Waiving the question of wisdom or unwisdom in thus wiping out of existence a large amount of valuable timber, we cannot but admire the patient courage of the pioneer who successfully overcomes such physical odds, and who makes a meadow of a marsh and an orchard of a forest.

It may be noted that the old homesteader did not quit because of age or infirmity. At seventy he was still at work in the woods, and to this day he occasionally returns to look at his former home and to talk of the past.



FAR FROM THE SKYSCRAPERS.

background natural. Near at hand were solid blocks, then scattered buildings, then green fields and woodlands, then blue hills along the skyline. I used to wonder what was behind and beyond those remote blue hills in the west.

In the fullness of time, way opened to travel to and through and a thousand leagues beyond that same blue horizon; to exchange the near Atlantic for the near Pacific; to make a reality of what had been a dream and a dream of what had been a reality. Men and animals soon adapt themselves and their habits to a changed environment. I presently felt at home in the woods.

There is a saying in the newer parts of the United States that the man who homesteads raw land seldom remains long upon it; nor does his immediate successor. The struggle with primeval forest or unbroken prairie is too severe to be endured. It is the third comer who finds a

I took the place because of its intrinsic worth and its beauty; its grass, fruit, running water and still uncut timber. My working outfit includes household goods and garden implements, also cows and poultry, also a library of several hundred volumes, also a rifle, a shotgun, some fishing rods and a large number of pocket notebooks. The dates in the earlier note books are nearly five years old. The place is now home. The creatures of the forest know and are known. Fishing rods are meant for attack, but my firearms are strictly defensive in character and use.

The above paragraphs explain my "getting out." The subsequent story is a jumble; that is, a mixture of events, because life is made up that way. People come and people go. Animals, birds and fishes arrive, linger and depart. A man with a family may be busily and profitably employed in the midst of a forest as I discover.

The note books do not forget incidents and dates, and some things may be worth printing.

CHAPTER II.

SOME STORIES ABOUT SALMON.

In Chapter I. reference was made to the exchange of city life for country life; to a removal from the Atlantic seaboard to the Pacific seaboard; to a complete change of environment in a geographical sense. But I found farm life (or ranch life) in the West quite the same in detail as in the East; just as hard and just as easy. Cows, horses and poultry have the same daily requirements. Soil is soil all the world over, and grass is grass. A perfect apple can be no more than perfect anywhere.

But just as it is true that in some parts of the country the original forests have not yet disappeared, so it is true that the original inhabitants of the land and waters have not yet ceased to exist. It is thus with salmon. The trout stream on the ranch seemed too small for big fish of any sort, and I could not at first give credit to the neighborhood stories of what would occur in late autumn. We took the place in May. The great fish came up that autumn later than usual.

On the 22d of November, just before sundown, I was watering a cow at the lane ford; a commonplace incident. It was a quiet afternoon and that branch of the stream was but little above its usual level.

Without warning there was a splash and a rush and something resembling a submarine boat passed close to the cow's nose. The drinking animal was indeed astonished, but not by the fish, for the sight was not a novel one to her. For more than half a dozen years she had seen such performances in the late autumn; not one fish, but scores and hundreds of them. It was the human conduct that caused bovine surprise; the dropping of rope, pursuit and capture of fish, and then the sight of the prize on the bank with wounded side.

The salmon had attended strictly to its own affairs, with no turning to right or left, and with no halt or hesitation. And it had been speared and tossed upon the back to die. It was good table food, as it proved, but not so good as if it had been taken out of salt water, three miles down stream.

The next year the salmon arrived at the ranch on Nov. 2; the succeeding year, Nov. 2; the next year, Oct. 21; and so on. These dates show that salmon runs are not regulated precisely by the

almanac, but depend on weather and water conditions and perhaps on other causes.

Soon after the beginning of the run that first season, when the water had become high, we one morning heard a nearby rifle shot, and presently an Indian came to the door with a twelve-pound offering. He had a smile on his face as he presented the fish—a beautiful "silver" salmon. Then he made an apology for his poor marksmanship. The bullet hole was two inches back of and half an inch below the eye. "I mostly hit just back of the eye," he said; "don't know how I came to shoot so low."

The same day, an hour or two later, a white man came to the stream to get a fish. He said his wife was amiss and needed food, and he requested permission to shoot near the cabin. He was of course allowed to do so, and more than one fine fish was pointed out to him. Shot after shot was fired, but his rifle secured him no food.

It is not easy to locate a moving target in a bankful stream, with water running like a mill race and slightly tinged with color. And yet the Indian had done it.

The final outcome of the matter was that half the Indian's salmon went to the home of the man whose wife was sick. The Indian's story was no idle boast, as after events proved. He was not "putting on airs" when he apologized for a half-inch error. More than that, he was as famed for his skill with axe as with rifle.

Salmon are no longer disturbed in our own meadow waters. The ranch has become a sanctuary for the spawning fish. Once here they are safe; safe until they pass on up stream, at least.

Near the center of our cleared land is the junction pool, the place where two considerable streams meet and unite to form the little river that descends seventy feet to the mile to the salt water of the bay. When the fish reach the junction pool on the upward journey, they always halt for a time, as though deciding which route to select, and they appear to make occasional mistakes, going up a short distance, and then returning again to the pool, and going up the other channel. One stream seems as good and as fit as the other, and many salmon ascend each, but to the fish themselves there may be a difference. In the summer season the so-called mountain stream is always four degrees cooler than the so-called lake stream, but it is not likely that the temperature varies much during the season of high water in late autumn and early winter.

Down stream from the ranch there are a series of log jams, places where fallen trees or other obstacles have caused rubbish to accumulate. In one case a log jam may be a screen filled with small holes. In another case the jam may result in a flight of wooden steps, one above another, with a waterfall over each.

There is no better sport, nothing better for a fisherman's nerves, than to select a log jam (the worse the better) and then watch the salmon read and solve the fearful riddle. A majority of the salmon will reach the same conclusion; mostly a jump. But there will be exceptions.

One or two seasons back, when the run was at its height, I chose a place especially calling for a leap, and it was royal sport to watch fish after fish making the ascent in perfect safety. It was difficult to imagine how there could be

an upward motion in a downward pouring column of water, yet the thing was done over and over again. No photograph (except a moving picture) could convey or portray the inspiring spectacle, and even a moving picture would lack the music of the roaring water.

I noticed, now and then, a fine silver salmon making an effort to find a way around the fall, and that there was, in fact, a sort of back stairs to the coveted upper story. The fish mounted successfully one step at a time until the level of the upper pool was reached, but there was a cross log at the very top that defeated the trip, and retreat was the only alternative. The effort was repeated several times, always resulting in failure, yet it was evident that the purpose of the fish would cause it to continue the same fruitless endeavor, so I made out to shift the upper destruction a few inches.

After a short rest the salmon again began the ascent, and as before reached the top. This time there was a change for the better, and the situation was instantly acted upon. The beautiful fish turned a shining side to the sky, and with a single tail stroke squeezed under the log and entered quiet water.

The next log jam, as one goes down stream, is of another sort; not of the mill dam kind, with check of current and overflow, but rather a mass of roots, broken branches and trunks, horribly interlaced and interlocked; a great wooden filter or strainer. Many a toll of fin or flesh is exacted of the fish which have to pass up through the meshes of such a net.

We watched a pair run this gauntlet. The day was quiet in a salmon sense, and few fish were moving. The smaller of the two fish, presumably the male, wound himself through a narrow aperture and waited for his mate. The latter again and again made the effort, but could not get through. Then the male with difficulty squeezed himself down stream again, through the difficult passage, and joined the female. Presently both were above the place by some method not understood to us, but one of them carried a scar. There is something pathetic in a scarred fish. The scar tells of courage, faith and a purpose that is invincible.

More refreshing, more inspiring, more encouraging is this high water fishing; this fishing without hook or spear than any other sort within my own experience; this fishing in which the stage setting is perfect, yet in which there is no taking of life; this fishing in the presence of water that is rushing and roaring and singing and sometimes speaking in almost human tones.

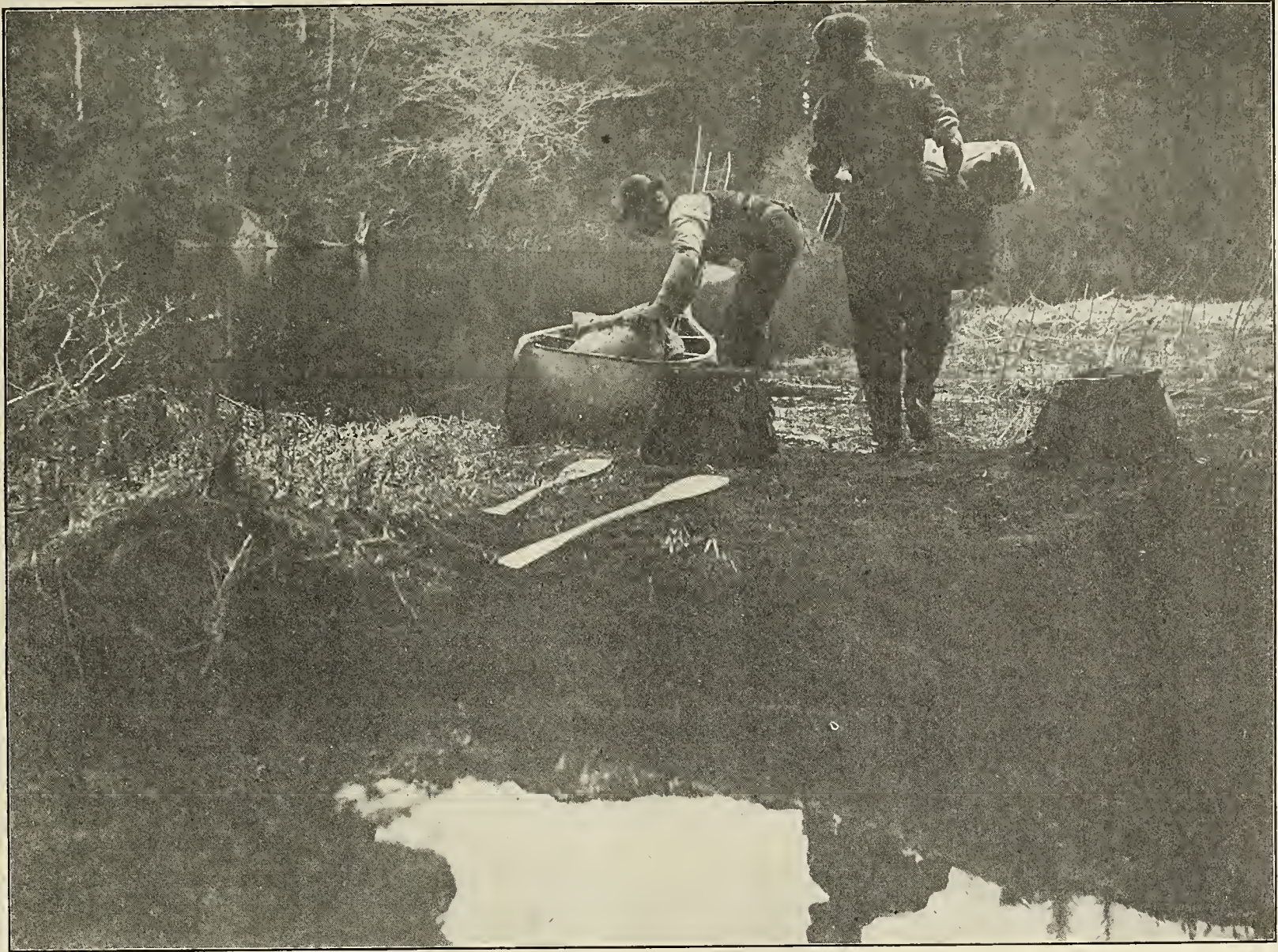
Human tones?

Yes, human tones, for time after time, even when entirely alone, with knowledge of being alone, I have looked around half expecting to face a human being among the logs or along the banks. [TO BE CONTINUED.]

New Publications.

HIS FIRST DAY'S WORK, by G. J. Bridges. James Nisbet & Co., Ltd., London, Eng.

Here is a little book that is just the size to put into your pocket on your next fishing trip. When the sun is high and the trout won't come out, read a few pages of "His First Day's Work." Its humor, pathos and human interest are so intermingled as to make an interesting half hour's reading.



THE LAST CARRY.
 Photograph by Paul Yates.

Sport in the Yellowhead Pass

By W. R. GILBERT

FEW districts in Canada that are not far removed from the beaten track can offer such opportunities to the sportsman as the wild country around the Yellowhead Pass, the rugged territory in the Rocky Mountains on the eastern border of British Columbia. I spent several weeks in this district, and shot a variety of game. This country had not been much frequented by the white hunter hitherto, owing to the difficulty of access. To gain the pass it was necessary to embark upon a pack train journey from Edmonton. The going, however, is so bad that few attempt the journey, the pack trail being of the worst description, and so badly neglected that we found it littered with rocks and deadfalls, rendering it well nigh impassable to the horses. Twelve miles a day of ten hours was reckoned fast traveling. This state of affairs, however, is now becoming a thing of the past, for the railway is being pushed through this pass, and the adjacent country should soon be accessible.

The district is very wild in character, densely forested, with here and there vast tracts of burnt country, the deadfall of which has piled up to a height of ten or twelve feet, thickly

interwoven with poplar and cottonwood undergrowth, rendering it an ideal haunt for black, brown and grizzly bears, while partridges, grouse and prairie chickens may be found in abundance. The districts will become a finer field for the sportsman ere long, owing to the action of the Government, whereby 5,000 square miles of country among the mountains on the Alberta side of the inter-provincial boundary has been taken over as a natural park. This will provide a sanctuary for all kinds of game. The red man in the past has wrought sad havoc among the game, merely killing for the sake of killing or for hides and fur. The game within the inclosure multiplying unchecked will become so abundant that it will restock the surrounding country.

Moreover, the Government in response to the agitation of Canadian and British sportsmen is keeping a more watchful eye on the Indians. If unmolested, these red men will entirely deplete twenty or thirty square miles of the best game tract within two years. It is due to the Indians' unprincipled slaughter that the hunt for the mountain goat, sheep, caribou and moose has

become so difficult. A notable instance of this ruthless killing was brought before my notice while on the trail. A herd of eighty deer in migrating came near a colony of Indians, who rounded up the herd and killed every one. They took what meat they wanted, which was very little, and left the rest to rot.

The rolling country around Tete Jaune cache and through the Thomson Valley on the west side of the Yellowhead Pass a few years ago teemed with game. To-day one has to scour thirty or forty miles, and high up on the mountains to get a shot. The same applies to the rivers. The Indian constructs a trap at a likely point and catches them by the hundreds. He will take one or two from the trap and leave the rest to perish or throw them away. Often he will not go near a trap for days, during which time it will become choked with fish, the greater part of which suffocate. Some of the white settlers in the vicinity of the best rivers upon discovering a trap promptly smash it and tell the owner to cease such methods under threat of being thrown into the water.

The hunting equipment need not be of a very

elaborate description, and indeed the simpler the type of gun carried, the better. For bears and moose a .33 or .35 bore is the best rifle, while for goat, sheep, deer and caribou almost any rifle will do. A good revolver should be carried for emergencies, especially when tracking bear. So far as feathered game is concerned, any good shotgun will suffice, for the birds are very tame.

Caribou, deer, mountain goat and sheep afford plenty of exciting sport. They require careful stalking, for they frequent the rugged mountain slopes well up near timber line. Perhaps the greatest excitement is provided by bears, grizzly and silver tip. The country is piled up with a maze of dead burnt trees, uprooted and stacked criss-cross. These, combined with the dense undergrowth, render it an ideal haunt for big game. Often when climbing over the deadfall you may come unawares on a black or grizzly bear, and then it is that a heavy revolver comes in handy. The latter species is especially a tough customer to meet in an awkward corner, and though the dead timber is exceedingly difficult for a hunter to climb over, a bear makes light of it. Tackling a full grown grizzly, especially when he is wounded, calls for a certain amount of nerve, particularly at close range. To turn and run, as the experienced prospectors and guides say, is to court certain death, while a severe mauling is not unusual if the animal is not stopped by the first shot. Many guides will tell you that it is impossible to stop a wounded bear even with a soft-nosed jacketed bullet from a .30-40, and that if aimed at the head it will simply strike the frontal bone and glance off. This, however, is a fallacy, as was demonstrated to us. Our hunting guide set up the head of a grizzly after capture, posing it at the same angle as it would assume when the animal was charging, and then from forty paces he fired at it. The bullet struck the nose and passed right through the skull, smashing it. No bear could have survived such a blow. But a bear has remarkable vitality, and the only way to prevent a rush is to hit him in the spine either near the shoulder or in the middle of the back. Owing to the density of the tall brush it is seldom that one can fire at a bear except at short range, and one has then necessarily to shoot straight and quickly.

So far as fishing is concerned, we had ample sport, the catch comprising for the most part rainbow and speckled trout, the Dolly Varden trout, pike, salmon trout and in the neighborhood of Tete Jaune cache, salmon, for these fish travel as far up the Fraser as this point to spawn on the sandbars. The country is freely intersected with creeks and mountain streams feeding the Athabaska, Miette, Moose and Fraser rivers. The Athabaska yielded fine pike from five to seven pounds. The best bait was an artificial minnow or gudgeon. A piece of bacon the fish took voraciously, especially if it was a bit "high."

The rainbow trout has a delicious flavor and is very abundant. At Trout Lake a couple of dozen ranging from seven to twenty ounces were caught with two rods in less than half an hour. This lake, in fact, teems with these fish, which rise readily to the fly. Dolly Varden refused the fly, but bit readily at fresh meat or bacon. The fresh bait comprised squirrel or chipmunk flesh, easily secured. The big eddies on the Fraser River yielded the primest Dolly Varden.

The Fraser River offers fine sport when the salmon are on the run, and Tete Jaune cache is

about the highest point on the river which they reach, since just above is a waterfall twenty feet in height, which is beyond their leaping powers. They likewise failed to rise to the fly, but fell ready victims when tempted with the eye of a consort as bait.

Those contemplating hunting in this country should secure an experienced guide. There are many prospectors in the district who know the mountains intimately, and have acquired a good knowledge of the likeliest haunts of game. Those men are now, in view of the advance of the railway and an anticipated larger influx of sportsmen, giving closer attention to fitting out and accompanying parties, and their services will be found of great use, more particularly in regard to crossing the many mountain torrents. It is expected that when the railway has threaded the district, a large center for the outfitting of hunting parties will be established in the vicinity of Mount Robson. Certainly this would be a convenient and desirable rendezvous, as the dense forests around the foot of this mountain hold plenty of bears and other game, while the close proximity of the Fraser River insures good fishing. Another similar establishment is projected for Tete Jaune cache, which will be central to the main range of the Rockies, the Mica Mountain range, the Albreda Pass and the Thompson and Kamloops valleys.

Conservation of American Wild Life.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 14.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* It may be an interesting news item for you to learn of the lecture which was given in the Rochester Mechanics' Institute on the evening of May 2, by T. Gilbert Pearson, secretary of the National Association of Audubon Societies. Mr. Pearson came to Rochester under the auspices of the Irondequoit Fish and Game Protective Association which has been very active in Monroe county for the past two years. Mr. Pearson lectured before a large and representative audience on the subject of "The Conservation of American Wild Life." The lecture was illustrated by about one hundred beautifully colored slides and photographs taken in the field.

At this time Mr. Pearson took great pains to point out to the great number of sportsmen present that the National Association of Audubon Societies was not opposed to the legitimate taking of game birds. He stated that the Audubon Societies had a task before them in endeavoring to correct the impression which had somehow or other gained ground that the Audubon Society was opposed to the shooting of all birds under all conditions. This, as you may probably know, is not correct. However, the society is waging a relentless war against the millinery interests which are fast exterminating several of the most interesting and beautiful of the American birds, simply by reason of their commercial plumage value.

A case in point is the white and snowy herons of the South, which are being slaughtered from their nests wherever found in order to secure the aigrettes. Of course the shooting of these birds is always opposed by the Audubon Societies, unless the shooting of the specimen is required for purely scientific purposes. The Audubon Societies are also endeavoring to protect the native song birds against the millinery shooters.

J. W. JOHNSON.



THE TOP RAIL.

"Did you ever see a bass murder a pickerel? Well, I have," said one of our inveterate fishermen while anecdoting the other day. "I was casting in a small Jersey lake one day when a big pickerel went past the boat close to the surface. It traveled like it had been sent for. My guide said: 'Watch and you'll see a bass after that bird.' Sure enough, a two-pound bass scudded by in the pickerel's wake. Out toward the middle of the lake we saw a foamy splash and went out to it. On the surface floated a dead pickerel, ripped across the stomach and through the wind pipe. We picked it up and it weighed over three pounds. The guide explained the mystery. He said: 'The pickerel was chased by the bass, and when overtaken the bass passed under the fresh-water shark, traveling in the same direction, and when ahead of him reversed his fins, extending his dorsals edge first so that when the pickerel passed over he just naturally ripped himself open on those sharp fins.'" Query: Was it murder or suicide?

* * *

ONE of the manufacturers of fishing tackle in the Middle West obtained a nice bit of advertising in an unusual manner on a recent blustery day in New York city. Where they came from originally was only open to conjecture, but a certain street was literally carpeted for four or five blocks with circulars illustrating and describing the fishing lures made by a man whose name is familiar to all anglers because of the judicious advertising he places. Evidently some truckman bumped into another one and spilled a box of the circulars, which the wind took care of in its own peculiar way. And as sometimes happens, the literature fell on fertile soil, for the vicinity is one frequented by anglers. It is not likely, however, that the printer's bill for circulars distributed in this way will ever be presented, though he would have fair grounds for believing that not every wind is a foul one for everybody.

* * *

A FISHERMAN who lives in the country has often been heard to express the regret that, while there are several streams nearby in which he can fish, there are no pools near his home adapted to practice casting. By accident the situation has changed within a few weeks' time. The brooks are bank full since the heavy storms, and fly-fishing is therefore not available at present, while as for practice casting, within a block there appeared a pond of goodly area and in every way adapted to the pastime. A culvert was filled with stones and gravel by the freshets, and the springs that flow into the natural basin left the new pool clear and fresh. This was the situation until a gang of men with long-handled shovels hove in sight on a recent morning. Casting did not appeal to them, and they quickly removed the pond from the local map.

Across the Plains in Early Days

By SAMUEL MANSFIELD STONE

(Concluded from last week.)

IT was my fond wish to take back East with me a deer's head with enormous antlers of my own capture. With this end in view we cleaned up our weapons, loaded them with extra care and plunged into the dense wood, and on finding a deer lick at a broad place on the creek, took up our positions within easy range and awaited developments. The gnats were out in force, compelling us to divide our time between them and watching for the deer's appearance. Finally, after what seemed an hour of tortured silence, our vigils were rewarded by the presence of a doe and very little fawn at the lick. The doe walked into the stream and drank thirstily, the fawn attempting to follow, but was deterred by the apparent fear of wetting its feet.

Having satisfied its thirst, the doe stood at the creek's edge cropping the new growth from the bushes which lined the bank, when John nudged me, indicating with his eyes for me to look into the thicket. Following the direction of his gaze I discerned the outlines of a good-sized and well-antlered buck, almost concealed by the underbrush, who seemed to be guarding his wife and child. In attempting to change my cramped attitude in order to relieve the tension of my nerves before risking a shot, a dry twig snapped beneath my foot. It was but a faint sound, yet the acute ears of doe and buck detected it and both bounded away. The buck dashed into an open glade, and though nearly twenty rods distant, both John and I improved the opportunity to shoot. To our surprise the animal fell and rolled partly over. Springing to our feet we raced over the intervening space to end the buck's struggles with revolver or knife. Ere we had covered half the distance, however, the brute was on his feet again and making lusty leaps to escape.

"He's a goner," said John disappointedly, when the deer fell once more and rolled and kicked tremendously.

Out came our revolvers and a hasty shot from each sped after the struggling creature with the only apparent effect to spur him to renewed effort to escape. He clambered to his feet, but instead of running away turned and faced us menacingly. We fired again, when shaking his head, the buck charged directly upon us. We sprang aside, running in opposite directions, and the brute put after John, who gave him another shot, then ran for dear life. I dared not fire for fear of hitting John, so I improved the occasion to reload my rifle. By this time John had wriggled into a dense thicket through which the deer's antlers would not allow him to follow, especially as they were yet tender from the spring shedding.

I managed to get into position for an unobstructed shot and let drive, aiming as best I could just back of the brute's fore leg. Being on his right side the chances of the shot proving fatal were greatly lessened. Still the bullet gave a serious wound, and though the buck ran, his gait was wobbly and weak. John had reloaded his rifle by this time and he sent a bullet speeding after the vanishing animal. We had

no difficulty in tracing the buck, but unfortunately for my purpose the antlers were in velvet and soft and imperfectly developed, and the best prong had been broken in the animal's struggles, so that it hung limp, spoiling the effect of the whole arrangement. With John's knife we skinned a portion of the carcass and retraced our way back to camp.

On coming within sight of the plateau where our ponies were staked during the day time, we were alarmed to behold a couple of wagons and a dozen horses halted on the upper side of the branch, across the gulch from our ponies. Our first thought was that the owner of the shack had returned, and that we would have to get out of a bad scrape as best we could. As we approached our ponies, several of the men came to the brink of the ravine on their side and inquired where they could find a place to cross the gulch. We assured them that we were strangers and were consequently unable to enlighten them. Further conversation assured us that our fears as to their possible identity were groundless, they being unaware of the existence of the shack. They were cattlemen, bound for Western Kansas.

After a little further conversation John and I started down the gulch to the shack, leading our ponies to their usual place of tether. We had an excellent meal of tenderloin cuts and spent the evening planning for the next day's hunt. But that hunt was destined not to take place. Just after breakfast the next morning I experienced a recurrence of the ague symptoms with this difference, that it was much more severe than the former one.

"There's no two ways about it," said John; "you've got to break up that ague or it'll break you up."

"How am I to do it?"

"Quinine's the only thing on earth so far as anyone has ever found out that'll do the business," and John regarded me in a manner denoting anxiety, and I shall always believe that there were tears in his eyes, as he said I would have to get to a drug store "just about as lively quick as yer pony can hustle."

A sudden thought seemed to strike John; for he jumped up as though something had stung him, dashed out of the shack and off up the gulch before I could recover from my surprise enough to ask an explanation. He was soon back, bringing a dose of quinine that he had gotten from the travelers on the plateau.

"I happened to think that may be those folks might be supplied with quinine, for it is considered one of the prime necessities of life in this region. But they only had a short supply, and as three of their men are using it every day and they have no idea when they'll be able to get any more, they were mighty saving of it. I don't see any way but you'll have to put for civilization as fast as yer pony'll take you," and the poor fellow turned and walked away.

Then John said that two more men had joined the party up the gulch during the night, coming

in a single wagon. They didn't want to take the wagon any further, and he thought they'd sell it very cheaply. I asked him what he wanted a wagon for and he looked at me pityingly.

"You are the jayhawker, old man, that'll need the wagon before you are many days older."

I tried to laugh him out of the belief, but he was persistent in the declaration, saying that I would find myself so weak before I could find relief that it would be simply an impossibility for me to sit in the saddle. Thus he convinced me and as I felt unequal to the task I requested him to go and make a dicker for the vehicle. He soon returned to the top of the bluff in front of the shack with the whole outfit, naming the price its owner demanded. I quickly closed the bargain, which also included the harness.

The next morning, feeling well and strong again, I tried to convince John that the threatened ague was but a myth, that I had, in fact, recovered already and felt as well as ever, but he assured me that the disease was intermittent and would at the outset return every second day. I then determined to fit the harness on SkeeziK and give him a turn to the wagon. He had become such a mild-mannered, tractable brute that I anticipated no trouble, although a stranger to wagon work. The pony maintained his wonted phlegmatic attitude during the harnessing process and he was soon between the shafts, and I seated in the wagon ready for a start.

"Get up, SkeeziK," I remarked, giving him a gentle flick with the whip. He made a single step forward and stopped. Up went his head with a snort. Cocking one eye around, he gave me a sort of funny look as much as to ask if I was really in earnest. My response was another cut with the whip. Then the fun began. Starting off at a round lope as if under the saddle, he made the discovery that the wagon was following. The animal evidently thought he was being pursued by something foreign to the situation. In fact I more than half believe he had in mind the locomotive that chased him and tooted at him. At any rate, he lit out for all he was worth, buckling right down to a hard run across the plain. For a time I let him follow his own bent, then fearing we would get further away than we could retrace that day, I bore with a firm hand upon one rein, thus giving a curve to the course which would ultimately fetch us back somewhere near the starting point. Things seemed to go all right for a while and then the surface of the plain began to grow humpy. This lent variety to the experience, but did not especially enhance its pleasures. In fact, it seemed as though the wagon was in the air about as much of the time as it was on the ground. As we were going in a circle, it required some ingenuity to prevent the vehicle from landing on its side instead of on the wheels, when it would take an extra high flight after hitting a hummock.

His inability to escape from the pursuing attachment evidently pained SkeeziK. After fifteen minutes of running tactics without distancing his

pursuer, Skeezik resorted to kicking. His execution of this determination was so sudden that I barely escaped his heels. Not so the dashboard, but as this was a creation of wrought iron and strong leather, it still retained its shape, though the force of the impact bent it over as one would close the cover of a book.

Still the brute ran, and we laid out a mighty ellipse on the plain. As we came down the home stretch, the pace began to tell, and the foam-covered animal flew with lessened speed. Finally, as we came toward the starting point, Skeezik appeared to realize that the wagon was there to stay, and with his accustomed philosophical way of looking at things, he yielded the point and came down to a demure walk, maintaining the same till we reached the starting place.

John, who had watched our mad career first with fright, and then with amusement, declared that I must have some Roman blood in my veins and that my ancestors must have been chariot-eers. We gave Skeezik a good rubbing down, tied the wheels of the wagon and returned to the shack and made preparations for breaking camp. Somehow it seemed like giving up an old home. We had worked hard at tidying up the place, and in planning for the future we had employed many a pleasant hour, and now it was all to go for naught. It seemed as if we had always known each other, though but a few days comparatively had elapsed since we met for the first time. But conditions such as we were placed under have a tendency to cement friendships quickly and firmly. John insisted that I should take most of the provisions, for he said he would be better able to supply himself than I would. He even offered to accompany me until we reached a ranch, but I assured him that this was unnecessary.

We replaced such articles belonging to the house as we had used in practically the same condition as we found them, ate supper and passed our last evening together. We made faithful promises to write each other at the first possible moment. (I did write on receipt of a letter some three months afterward, in which he said he and his uncle failed to harmonize, and that he contemplated going to California. I have never heard from him since, and if this sketch comes to his notice he will know that I have not forgotten him.)

True to John's prediction, the chills returned the next morning with increased severity. I shivered with cold, was burned up with fever and drenched with perspiration alternately till past the middle of the forenoon, when the symptoms abated. We both felt that I ought to lose no time in getting to where I could receive treatment, consequently when the chill passed I took a stiff dose of corn whiskey and loaded up the wagon. John was enthusiastic in praise of that wagon after he had carefully inspected it, finding it sound and strong.

"After the banging you gave it yesterday, it's a wonder there's a whole piece in its make-up." He was also unstinted in his praise of the pony's running qualities, declaring Skeezik to be the toughest bit of horseflesh he had ever seen.

I will not tax the reader's patience with a detailed history of my experience between that lone shack in the Arkansas bottoms and the little working station at the then terminus of the Santa Fe line, some distance north of Vinita. Long

before I reached the railway I was suffering from daily attacks of the "shakes" in their worst form. Much of the time I was practically oblivious to the course taken by Skeezik, who was left to his own sweet will. And I most heartily pay him the sincere tribute of true gratitude, as I recall how he piloted me over those trackless wastes with an almost human instinct. True, he carried me many long tedious miles out of the course that I had planned to follow, but he did it in safety, much of the time without care, food or water.

I forded many streams, in some instances the water coming into the wagon box. One day, after striking a wagon trail, I came to quite a broad river—the Verdigris, I think—where the wheel tracks led down to the brink, denoting, to my mind, that it was a fordable stream. But Skeezik positively refused to enter the water. As this was unusual for him, I believed that he was developing a spirit of insubordination, so I applied the whip with vigor, but to no purpose. The brute simply thrust his fore feet into the sand and stood immovable, taking his punishment with dogged stoicism. I was getting all out of patience when from the thicket beside the trail came a voice: "Hey, strawnger, wot you 'uns tryin' t' do?"

Before I could reply, a brawny specimen of femininity, wearing a man's frock coat and a long pair of rubber boots emerged from the bush with a long tin horn on which she sounded a blast that sent the echoes ricocheting over to the other shore.

Then out of the overhanging bushes there slowly floated a big raft, which I could see was attached to a cable by two painters and a pair of pulleys. The raft was propelled by a man and a boy who seized the cable with cant-hook-like contrivances and pulled with main strength. Reaching my side of the stream the crew carried the cable end a distance up-stream, where they made it fast. This, the man assured me, was to take advantage of the force of the current to propel the loaded raft. Skeezik stepped gingerly upon this strange craft, but required no urging.

"How deep is the water?" I asked the ferryman. "'Bout forty feet 't this season o' year."

Then I appreciated Skeezik's reluctance to enter, and going to his head I patted and hugged him and he understood.

Eventually I reached the railway, near its southern terminus, and found a teamster who consented to take care of Skeezik until such time as I could send for him.

There were no regular trains running, but a construction train with a boxcar attached was about starting for the distributing point 110 miles up the road. Telling the conductor who I was and showing him a thousand-mile ticket which I had over the completed portion of the road, I secured permission to occupy the boxcar till we reached the point where I could take a regular train.

I had already gotten through with that day's shake, but the extra exertion, excitement or something brought on a second attack, and I lay on the floor of the car and shook myself into semi-oblivion. I have no clear recollection of the remainder of that long, tedious journey to Kansas City. I remember going to the desk of a hotel and telling the landlord I was very ill and must have a bed.

Then followed weeks, most of which time is a blank to me, as I was seized with intermittent fever, and being so reduced by my long fight ere getting remedies, I was too ill, even on the "off" time of the fever, to take cognizance of my surroundings. It was three months ere I was able to board a train for the East.

I left instructions for Skeezik to be brought to the city when I got better, but found that owing to the length of time elapsed since I left him, he had been sold for his keep. Whoever bought him secured an equine jewel, and with all solemnity I say it, if there is such a thing as reward for faithful service outside the genus homo, I mentally award the richest of all to Skeezik.

Deer in Captivity.

BY RALEIGH RAINES.

THAT the raising of deer is becoming popular is evidenced by the large number in deer parks and private preserves in this country. The deer expert of the Government estimates that there are between 50,000 and 60,000 deer in private preserves in the United States, including all kinds foreign and native varieties. He states that Missouri has the largest number of deer within her borders, the total number being near to 5,000, one preserve on the White River in that State having several thousand head. New Jersey and Pennsylvania having, it is estimated, over 3,000 each. While no complete census of the deer in parks and preserves in the United States has ever been taken, several States requiring licenses for keeping deer are thus enabled to know with moderate accuracy the total number within the State borders. Of course no estimate can be made of the wild deer, but their number appears to be very large. The Biological Survey of the Department of Agriculture has been encouraging deer raising, and believes that deer may be raised for the market or home consumption as cheaply, if not cheaper, than beef. Venison has been plentiful in the Washington markets during the present season and sold for fifty cents per pound with a steady demand, though not over popular, as the high price prevents any but the rich from enjoying what was once the food of common people in the early days. That the United States Government might use the national forest reserves for the propagation of our native game animals such as deer, elk, antelope, moose, appears to be a practicable thing to do. There are at present 165 national forest reservations comprising approximately 198,000,000 acres with about 8,000 foresters and forest rangers employed. These reservations might well be stocked with the native game under the supervision of the rangers which would cost very little. After the game had increased to a certain number, the people might be allowed to kill certain numbers of the game thus raised, the number to be taken annually to be regulated by law. This policy, if followed, would operate to preserve the native game, and at the same time furnish a great number of people with opportunities to enjoy at least an occasional taste of venison. It is encouraging to note that a number of organizations have lately taken up this proposition to stock the forest reservations with native game, and if the matter is sufficiently agitated, it may yet be realized. While black bear meat has also been plentiful in this market at thirty cents per pound,

it has by no means been so popular as venison among those who relish wild game. The venison has been supplied from the nearby States, while in most instances the bears have been shipped from the Adirondack Mountains, so the dealers claimed.

Probably one of the oldest deer parks in this country is on the Mount Vernon estate, the home of President George Washington, located on the Potomac River, fifteen miles south of the national Capitol. The park, which was first established by Lawrence Washington, the older brother of the President, and from whom the latter inherited the estate, now contains only a dozen head of the fallow deer. They are kept for ornament and for sentimental reasons, as no effort is made to breed them extensively. Occasionally one is sold, permission first being secured from the ladies' association which own the estate. During one of the wind and rain storms in December last, one of the deer became frightened and leaped over the inclosure which is located between the mansion and the river, and after surveying the situation sprang into the river and swam to the Maryland shore, disappearing in the woods beyond. President Washington was very fond of hunting and kept the very best hunting dogs and horses. Although the Virginia forests abounded with game, he always kept up his deer park, using them for venison whenever occasion and increasing numbers of visitors drew too heavily upon his time and opportunity for the chase. That deer may be raised at a profit by anyone at prevailing prices is apparent, for with venison selling for fifty cents per pound, it is very much more profitable than raising beef. Live deer for stocking purposes may be easily secured and are quoted to-day at \$60 each for the fallow and \$35 each for the Virginia. Most any sportsman who has a few acres of ground can easily raise his own venison. To those interested, the United States Biological Survey will offer information and instruction.

Government agents protecting the herds and seal hunters alike, domiciled through the long arctic days on the Pribilof Islands, off Alaska, will in future years feast on venison. Two herds of reindeer have been transported from the main land by the revenue cutter Bear, one of the herds going to St. George's Island and the other to St. Paul's Island. The deer were shipped from St. Michael, Alaska. According to reports from St. Paul Island, the herd there is flourishing under the skilled hand of Oliver Angoolook, a Government herder. The herd has twenty-one cows and four bulls, and the St. Paul islanders are counting on twenty-one calves in the spring. Most of the bulls in this lot of calves will be killed for food. Since their landing the reindeer have ranged the island pretty widely. These deer are some of the offspring of the original reindeer imported into Alaska from Russia, which have been domesticated within the last ten years or so. The United States Government finding the necessity of furnishing meat to the natives, the bureau of education undertook to furnish this fresh meat diet to the inhabitants by teaching them to raise reindeer which has become a part of the household necessities of the Alaskan as with the Laplander. Not only is the reindeer being raised for the domestic use of the natives of Alaska, but has become a source of profit to them, for they are now shipping the venison to the Washington and California markets.



A Motor Cycle Hunting Trip.

BY EDWARD RYAN.

THOSE who have trekked across fields and through woods in search of game and eked out several hours unsuccessfully know something of the sting of disappointment which had been the lot of hunters in lower New York before the advent of the motor cycle. Complains that game was "dying out" served as excuses for luckless sportsmen. They said the fascination of a day's outing and the pleasure of finding an abundance of game had passed away with the Dutch pioneers.

Like many hunters I shared this pessimism. My hunting jaunts were fruitless. Cottontail,



A DAY'S BAG.

woodcock, partridge, quail and other game seemed to have left no ancestors except the tame creatures in the zoological gardens. My motor cycle had been carrying me to so many seemingly impossible places that it was appealed to at last to take me to the byways and hedges. I hoped by leaving the beaten path to find the rabbit or game bird at play.

The two routes generally taken by hunters, the public highway and the railroad, led almost always to beautiful, but gameless woods and fields. My motor cycle proved the last resort. It was capable of making any road at any season, but it seemed too much for my hunting dog to have to follow me for fifteen or twenty miles and then chase up the game. To leave him behind was impossible, for without a good dog, hunting loses much of its charm. I at last succeeded in fastening a basket on the rear guard and strapped him inside. Then it was only a "twist of the wrist" and I was on my way.

I surprised the rabbits at their game of hide and seek in the underbrush, and the game birds who expected no intruders became easy prey. My machine was soon laden with the fruits of a day's recreation, and I felt no fatigue, although I had spent the greater part of the day roaming

about the out of doors. A former day's trip even with pockets laden with game would have been spoiled by the tiresome "hike" home. With my motor cycle the return merely added more pleasure to the day's hunt.

For three years now, in either winter or summer, my "little brother to the automobile" has taken me to many hunting grounds about Poughkeepsie. Even "fisherman's luck" has been dispelled. Big game, too, was added to my list when last fall I shot a fox, one of the species abundant when New York was wilderness.

Economic Value of the Pheasant.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 15.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The economic value of the pheasant is the subject of an interesting report to the Conservation Commission by Superintendent Rogers of the State Game Farm. The popularity of the pheasant in New York State has steadily increased since the introduction of this splendid game bird a few years ago. Although the output of pheasants and pheasants' eggs at the State farm will be more than doubled this year, the 5,000 pheasants and 30,000 eggs now in prospect for this season will not supply more than one-fourth of the demand.

Superintendent Rogers goes on to say in commendation of the pheasant:

"The economic value of the pheasant far exceeds that of the quail. Both are insectivorous birds, but the quail only to a certain extent. Investigations show that over 130 species of insects are sought for food by the pheasant. As an insect destroyer the pheasant has no equal. The pheasant will consume enormous quantities of the wire-worm or potato grub, as well as the potato bug and other ill smelling bugs which many other birds avoid on account of their obnoxious odor. Prominent among the other insects which the pheasant devours ravenously are the Colorado potato beetle, the squash bug, the cucumber and bean leaf beetle, the tomato and cut worm, the cabbage worms and the millers which deposit eggs for wire worms.

"Pheasants are tireless in their search for insect food. In winter they can be seen looking over dead leaves, picking off the larvæ of the different tree insects deposited on the under side and inspecting every old stump or fallen tree to find some delicacy to add to their daily menu.

"In addition to destroying enormous quantities of insects injurious to growing crops, they also consume obnoxious weed seeds, such as thistles, wild carrot, mustard seed and the seeds of the milk weed."

Superintendent Rogers reiterates the importance of the pheasant as a game bird. The pheasant is much more hardy and prolific than the quail, usually rearing two broods each season, and from fifteen to twenty birds in a brood. The pheasant is able to withstand severe winter conditions, and thrives in this climate where weaker game birds perish during the season of deep snows and low temperatures.

CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT.

Hunting Ducks Along the Illinois.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., May 2.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Hunting ducks along the Illinois River is no longer a sport for the man with limited resources. Instead, it may be termed the pastime of kings, or at least for those with a good sized roll. As one veteran nimrod put it: "The farmers along the river have gone money mad." In the good old days, not so very many years ago, a hunter got first class board for \$1 per day. The hunter and his partner, if he had one, would employ a "pusher" paying him \$2 per day. This brought up the total expense for the day to \$2 for each hunter and the poor men had an equal chance with the rich. At the present time the hunter who goes to the river discovers that \$1.50 per day is the minimum and the exception for board. More often it is \$2 and frequently the charge is \$2.50. The quality does not vary much if the price does. The farmers are growing more wise with each recurring season, are comparing notes, and the result is that the higher price is now the rule. The principle upon which the tariff is operated is to charge all that the tariffed will stand. It should be explained that the river farmer, the one here considered, is not much of an agriculturist. He has title to land that is too often overflowed to make it practical to cultivate. In addition, in most instances, he is not kindly disposed toward the kind of work that makes crops. He is a man of practical wits and he pays these the respect of depending upon them to make him a living. Manual crop labor is not in his line, never was, and never will be.

Victims report that the duck hunting pusher is a retainer of the river farmer. Naturally the services of the pusher call for more money. A few years ago he could be had for \$2 per day. Now \$4 and \$5 is demanded. The pusher is the man who does the heavy work in duck hunting. He handles the boat, picks out the places for blinds and constructs them. Also he kills most of the ducks and is modest enough never to mention it.

Two city hunters and a pusher go out for a day's hunt and return with thirty ducks. Although the pusher usually gets twenty or more, the thirty always go to the credit of the city sportsmen. It is believed that half the fee of the pusher goes to the farmer and as soon as the traffic will stand it, that a charge of \$5 per day will be made for the pusher, and board and lodging will jump to \$4. The hunter from the city cannot get along without the pusher. The hunter is there to get ducks and the pusher is there to help him get them. The pusher must be in good standing with the farmer; in fact, a retainer of the organization. The hunter might be able to pick up a pusher for less money, but probably would not be happy under his guidance. He might have difficulty in locating the birds. He is a marked man, and the wise farmer chases him away from the hunting grounds.

The city man who makes his first trip to the duck hunting sections soon learns that the birds prefer the places where they can find feed, and that is not in the middle of the river. It is often necessary to secure the permission of the farmer to locate a blind which will be within gunshot range of the wary birds. With the right kind of a pusher that permission goes as a matter of course, but with the strange man,

it does not go. And so the situation has become distressing for the city hunter who does not feel able to spend a lot of money. There was a time, and not so long ago, when he could stay out at an expense of not to exceed \$3 per day. With one thing or another they now have the game arranged so that they take from \$7 to \$10 per day. There is no relief in sight, as the predictions are that the tariff will go higher, not lower. The limit is what the traffic will stand. The man of small means and sporting blood will have to find something else to occupy his time if he has any leisure. Of late many sportsmen are compromising matters. Formerly they hunted ducks fifteen days out of the year. Now he must be content with five days. In another probably this will be cut to three, and perhaps after that it will hardly be worth while to go out at all. However, this is not disturbing the river farmer. He knows that there are others who will come out and contribute to his "money madness."

E. E. PIERSON.

In Ancient Mexico.

AT a meeting of the Biological Society of Washington, held recently at the Cosmos Club, E. W. Nelson, of the Biological Survey, presented a paper of remarkable interest. This consisted of translations of two extracts from the *Monarquina Indiana*, a work by Juan de Torquemada on Mexico. It was originally published at Seville in 1815.

The first of the two extracts gives an account of the famous zoological garden maintained by Montezuma at the time of the Spanish conquest. In this garden were found examples of all the animals native to the country, and also human albinos, dwarfs and cripples. The size of the garden and of the collections is suggested by the statement that 300 attendants were needed to take care of the birds alone. Two hundred and fifty pounds of fish were required daily for the fish-eating birds, and 500 fowls for the flesh-eating mammals. The Spaniards were greatly astonished at the display.

The other extract is the account of a great hunt in honor of the Viceroy Don Antonio de Mendoza, given by the Aztecs in 1540. This was a ring hunt, and 15,000 men went out very early in the morning and surrounded an area more than five leagues square. They advanced from the sides toward a center, and by the middle of the day had formed a close circle, in which were a great number of deer, rabbits and coyotes.

Because of the great number of animals inclosed, openings were made in the circle, and great numbers of the animals permitted to escape. The openings were then closed up and the people again moved toward the center, until the diameter of the circle was little more than half a league, and the wall of men was two or three deep. Killing now began, and 600 deer, 100 coyotes and great numbers of hares and rabbits were destroyed. Among the deer are mentioned some of the pronghorn antelope, the most southerly record ever made for these animals—far south of its present range.

All the game laws of the United States and Canada, revised to date and now in force, are given in the Game Laws in Brief.

New York Audubon Society.

THE report of Miss Emma H. Lockwood, secretary of the New York Audubon Society, tells us that the membership of the society for this State has increased to 13,127.

The past year was one of considerable anxiety for the society in this State, but through the strenuous efforts of the Audubon and other protective societies no backward step was taken during the year.

The long cherished wish to establish traveling libraries in behalf of the work, to assist teachers in schools and to reach homes in rural districts is to be consummated. This has been made possible through the generosity of members of the society.

Efforts were made last winter, as they have been in previous seasons, to induce the children to feed the birds during the bitter weather. There seems to be now less wish to destroy song birds than for many years. Letters received from friends scattered over the State tell of the increased interest in bird protection and especially in increased interest on the part of the children.

The society is in a flourishing condition financially.

Illinois Notes.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., May 3.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The close of April marked the wind-up of the waterfowl shooting in Illinois. Snipe and plover were eligible up to May 1, but since that date they are protected as with other waterfowl. All species of game animals and birds are now protected. The ban will be lifted on squirrels on June 1. Until then all sportsmen in Illinois will set aside their guns. Spring shooting this season has been disappointing, nimrods, almost without exception, reporting the most unsatisfactory results in many years. The quarters of the various clubs of hunters along the Illinois River and contiguous lakes have been closed until next fall and the anglers will have the rivers and lakes to themselves until November.

That the total number of hunting licenses issued in Illinois during the past year will reach 200,000 now seems assured from the reports of various central Illinois counties. Many of them have issued more than 3,000 permits, breaking all records. Vermillion county disposed of 3,250 licenses. Madison county leads all of those reported with 6,971, probably the largest in the State outside of Cook.

E. E. P.

Birds of Paradise Disappearing.

PLUMES of the birds of paradise are among the favorite feathers for the adornment of women's hats, and the result of this demand is seen in reports which come from those regions where the birds of paradise are found. It is said that every breeding season all the full plumage males of one species—the greater bird of paradise, found only on the Aru Islands—are killed, and that the species is rapidly disappearing. An English ornithologist, Mr. Walter Goodfellow, who has recently returned from New Guinea, where several species of birds of paradise used to abound, reports that all kinds have become exceedingly scarce and hard to find.



SEA AND RIVER FISHING

A Talk About the Cost of Tackle

By THEODORE GORDON

THE cost of a good equipment for fly-fishing is a matter that has to be considered by many anglers who are not over well supplied with the root of all evil.

In an English contemporary of FOREST AND STREAM one of the favored specialists in dry-fly gear recently published a list of the articles which he considered necessary for the dry-fly man on the first day of May in the year of our Lord, 1912.

After noting that no mention was made of wading stockings and brogues, I got out a stubby pencil and proceeded to change pounds, shillings and pence with dollars and cents at \$4.88 to the pound sterling. The items listed totaled somewhere near \$71.32, and we must add at least \$10 for brogues and waders. Now, \$80 is a tidy sum to invest in these days when we all talk of the high cost of living.

The English dry-fly rod cost \$25.50 and the other articles mentioned were the line, fly box, landing net, bag (for lunch and fish), reel, leaders, flies (about \$9 worth) and a steelyard to weigh the trout, after they are caught.

We all desire the very best of tackle and love a costly rod of fine action, but owing to the great improvements in the design and finish of low priced rods, we can secure a really serviceable tool for \$5 to \$10. Many articles are marketed in small tin boxes which make a good enough fly box and one should carry another little box to place the used and wet flies in. One can buy a net for twenty or thirty cents and make the bow and handle for himself, or in a pinch he can strand his fish and do without a net. If his time for fishing does not arrive until after June 1, he can put on warm woolen drawers and socks and an old pair of shoes and wade just so. The constant hard exercise keeps the blood in circulation and prevents a chill. In May and earlier the water is usually icy cold and it is dangerous to wade without protection. I am afraid that the wading shoes and stockings will have to be bought and \$10 is about the least we can allow for those items. Shoes, \$4; stockings, \$6. Thoroughly well made flies or eyed hooks will endure a good deal of whipping and many trout may be killed with one of them. One should be able to purchase a small assortment of the patterns suited to the water he fishes for about \$5; not less than six flies of each pattern. Six-foot leaders are long enough for practical purposes and need not be thinner than fine natural gut next the fly. The gut may be quite stout where it joins the line. It is a saving to buy a hank or a few dozen strands of the finest undrawn gut to point the leader with—one, two or three of these may be used as the condition of the water and shyness of the trout may seem to require. Three leaders at thirty cents each should suffice to begin with. Then there is the reel, and one can buy a serviceable featherweight

for \$1.50. The only weak point about this reel is the wire spring which is sometimes of poor temper and breaks easily.

I sent one of these reels to one of the English masters of the dry fly and he was pleased with it.

I hate to put trout in a bag, so we must allow \$1 to \$1.50 for a basket. I like a big creel costing more money, big enough to hold the wading gear in traveling and long enough in the bottom to lay out a two-pounder without doubling up. One wishes the trout they have worked hard for to look attractive when turned out of the creel



BEFORE BREAKFAST.
Photo by Lalla Bedford.

It is a great pleasure to give trout to people who appreciate them. I had to eat too many in camp, and an occasional one satisfies me.

A good level waterproof silk line casts very well. Though not suitable for tournament work, it does as well practically for stream fishing as the tapered line, and twenty-five yards of F or E can be bought for \$1.25.

Fortunately there are but few men who have not a few articles in the tackle line to begin with in the spring, and once a fisherman has his bearings and a little experience, a small yearly expenditure will keep him going. Even if you add the cost of all the articles together and make a lump sum of it, the amount is not very large.

I handled rods the other day at \$3 to \$5 that would have been considered good enough for anyone when I was a lad. Our fishing is mostly free and good sport can often be had without taking long and expensive journeys.

The fishing in the chalk streams of the south of England, of which so much has been written, and where the cult of the dry fly has reached its highest development, is very expensive.

A couple of miles of really good water commands a high rental. There is a good deal of expense in maintaining the fishing and a keeper must be employed. The least costly method is to join a small club of dry-fly fishers if you have an opportunity, or one of the larger angling societies that rent a stretch of trout water for the fly-fishers, as well as providing sport for those who angle for 'coarse' fish, chub, roach, pike, etc. I think we can have the counterpart of the chalk stream fishing in this country if we stocked some of the streams I used to fish with brown trout (*Salmo fario*). Food was very abundant; there was much slow water with clean moss and weed that made harbors for the larva of insects and other forms of life. I forget whether the fresh water shrimp was common or not. Had no occasion to look for them and did not study conditions closely. In the South of England streams the average size of the trout is very large, and this is due to the abundance of the food as well as the strict limits placed upon the size of the fish killed and basketed. This limit is as high as one pound and a pound and a quarter on Itchen and Test. Also, no bait-fishing is allowed, and fly only is the rule.

If one had full control of several miles of a large stream well supplied with fish food, I have no doubt that as good an average could be maintained, provided the same rules were enforced, and that restocking was carefully attended to with a strain of good, fast-growing trout. The head of trout to the mile of water was formerly very large, and they were fine native trout. Some time in the near future I hope to revisit several of the large streams which were so well known to me many years ago. Only the other day a traveling salesman told me that large trout were still found in one of them, but I fear that by this time all the good water may be preserved by clubs or individuals. I wish to discover what the conditions are to-day. Formerly small flies were the rule, and it was often necessary to get the color of the fly on the water.

Black Bass Season in Lake George.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 15.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Conceding the justice of the complaint against the black bass section of the new "uniform" fish and game law, the Conservation Commission has made an order changing the date of the open season for this species back to Aug. 1 in Lake George. The new law made the season open on June 16, and as the bass do not leave their nests in the clear cold waters of this lake until toward the latter part of July, the Lake George Association, through its president, Henry W. Hayden, made a vigorous protest.

On this the commission gave a hearing last week which was largely attended by anglers and residents of Warren county where the lake is situated. Men who had fished the lake for years and were thoroughly familiar with the habits of its fish life testified that the new law did not give the necessary protection, and that the old statute was far better for this body of water and the several other lakes similarly situated in adjacent territory.

Commissioner Fleming and Attorney Decker, who held the hearing, asked many questions. Among them were: "Is it good policy to have exceptions to the general law?" "Would it be fair to fishermen to make this change?" "Must

we not consider the public who want to catch fish as well as the fish when considering protection?" "Is there anything about Lake George that is different from other waters in the State that makes a special season necessary?"

These questions were readily answered by the expert fishermen. They showed that the ice does not go out of the lake before the latter part of April—this year it went out on the 22d—and that none of the fish spawn early. They pointed out that under the new "uniform" law commercial fishermen have already invaded the lake and its tributaries, and are taking out large numbers of pike, pickerel and bullheads. This they stated was not possible under the old law, and they asserted that the result would certainly be detrimental to the greatest attraction of the lake as a summer resort.

But two persons opposed the restoration of the later season. One was the general passenger agent of the Delaware & Hudson Railroad, which has the monopoly of travel to Lake George. He favored an early season because the passenger traffic would begin earlier. The other objector was Dr. Tarleton H. Bean, the State fishculturist, who said that Massachusetts has no close season on bass because "they go on the theory that it is impossible to take black bass by fair angling in the breeding season." He believed that fishing seasons should be uniform as far as possible and remarked that "if the spawning season is freaky, then the law must be freaky." He asserted that "as a fishculturist I would be inclined to increase the quantity of fish by artificial stocking rather than by law, as they do in Massachusetts," and he added his belief that "there are other interests to be considered besides the fish; we must consider the fishermen, but there is no doubt that fish should be protected on their spawning beds always." Two questions asked by President Hayden and answered by Dr. Bean were significant. They were:

Mr. Hayden—As to the question of protecting the bass in Lake George, do you believe they should be protected while on their nests?

Dr. Bean—Yes, theoretically. But other conditions might affect the lawmakers. If you aim at protecting the fish through the entire spawning season, then Aug. 1 is all right for the bass. But planting more bass would be my solution of the difficulty.

In rendering its decision the Conservation Commission considered only the protection of the bass. They state that "so far as additional protection in Lake George for lake trout and pickerel is concerned, the petition is denied for the reason that at the present time the relief could not be granted so as to become effective during the present season."

The Lake George Association will discuss the matter during its meetings this summer, and it is stated that a determined effort will be made to have the protection afforded by the old law fully restored before the fishing season begins another year.

JOHN D. WHISH.

Anglers' Club of New York.

NEW YORK CITY, May 13.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The Anglers' Club of New York will hold its regular spring tournament on the Big Lake in Central Park, beginning Monday, May 20, and continuing during the week.

The tournament this year will be held under new rules recently adopted by the club. These

rules have been adopted for the purpose of compelling the tournament fly-casters to approximate more nearly to the conditions that prevail upon the streams in actual fishing. The only material change, so far as affects the tournament fly-caster, is that he must carry his reel on the rod and must strip his line from his reel in extending it. Heretofore the fly-caster has been permitted to remove his reel from the rod and, for that matter, his line from the reel. The custom has been to arrange the line in coils upon the platform, and the practice has enabled the caster to obtain very long shoots. These long shoots will probably be impossible under the modified rules. The material changes, so far as affect the tournament bait-caster, have been as follows:

The weight of the line permissible has been increased, so that an actual fishing line becomes necessary—one that will stand the strain of eight pounds dead weight; the weight of the lure permissible has been increased to $\frac{3}{4}$ -ounce, and any standard form of fishing lure may be used; overhead casting has heretofore been required, but under the new rules any form of lure casting is permitted.

New penalties have been added, such as striking the water behind with the fly-line, etc., and averages will be considered, and cups offered for the best average obtained during the tournament.

In conclusion, the changes in the rules have been made, not to disqualify the expert, but rather to encourage the novice. The expert under the old style of casting will be somewhat handicapped, it is true.

JASON G. LAMISON, Secretary.

Illinois Fishing.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., May 2.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Hook and line fishing is reported as excellent in the lakes and rivers of Illinois this month. Many fine strings have been caught at Spring Lake. E. W. Graflund, of Galesburg, landed a black bass in Highland Lake which weighed six pounds two ounces, a record for that body of water.

Among the Central Illinois counties along the Illinois River petitions are being circulated among commercial fishermen and sportsmen generally, asking for changes in the existing fish law. One of the proposed amendments relates to the large seines now in use among the men employed by the principal fish dealers. It is asserted that the use of these large seines, capable of handling 40,000 to 50,000 pounds of fish at a haul, kill thousands of game fish and the smaller varieties. This is not only a serious waste, but unsanitary, the decaying fish lining the banks of the river for miles. The offensive odor is a source of annoyance to all persons on the river and near the banks. Another change relates to the shipping and selling of game fish. At present the law protects the black bass and other species of the game fish. It is argued by those circulating the petitions that the law is unduly severe and unreasonable. A fisherman is prohibited from shipping fish that he has caught with a hook and line to a friend or his family, and is also prohibited from purchasing a string if his own luck fails. Fishermen claim that the present agitation and circulation of petitions is only the beginning of a general organization of the seine

and hook and line fishermen of the State with the object of influencing legislation in order that the statute will be drawn to suit them. Those who are allied expect to carry on a campaign and support candidates for the Legislature who are friendly to their position. It is believed that much effective work can be accomplished before the election next November.

E. E. P.

Fish Protection in Alabama.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 10.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* State Game and Fish Commissioner John H. Wallace, Jr., cognizant of the fact that the fishing season is at hand, has communicated with all the game wardens of Alabama, directing their attention to the various provisions of the fish laws and urging the greatest vigilance on their part and on the part of their deputies to the end that all efforts be employed to prevent the use of illicit devices for the purpose of taking fish. The instructions of Mr. Wallace are as follows:

"The season is at hand when those who enjoy recreation and pleasure in fishing are thronging the banks of the various beautiful streams which traverse Alabama, in pursuit of sport found in one of the gentlest, yet one of the most splendid of arts—angling. The fish of Alabama constitute a vast asset to the people of our State, therefore every effort to take fish by the means of illicit devices should be suppressed.

"It is unlawful to use seines in any of the streams of this State for the purpose of taking fish, or to employ this means of taking fish except when used by the owner of a pond, lake or reservoir wholly on his private property.

"Hoop nets in which bait is used to attract fish can be employed in taking non-game fish, but should any trout, bass or bream be caught in such nets, the law requires that they be restored immediately to the waters from whence taken.

"The greatest fish destructionist in Alabama is the murderous dynamiter. By employing this death-dealing explosive not only are the large fish killed, but likewise the smallest succumb to the shock. The dynamiter secures only a small per cent. of the fish that he kills, the rest float off—a dead loss to the people of the State.

"The reason for permitting the use of hoop nets for taking fish in the streams of the State is simple. There are many species of fish, notable those which belong to the sucker family, such as the sucker, red-horse, black-horse and buffalo, that are valued by many as food fish, which are taken only in rare instances by the employment of hook and line. The members of the sucker family feast upon the spawn of other fishes, and in the event the ranks of the suckers become greatly depleted, game fish will rapidly increase in the waters of Alabama.

"Be on the alert to apprehend every one who violates any provision of the fish law, and place yourself in communication with all your deputies to the end that those who employ illicit devices for the purpose of taking fish are promptly and vigorously prosecuted and speedily convicted."

All the fish laws of the United States and Canada, revised to date and now in force, are given in the Game Laws in Brief.



Field Work at Valley Stream, N. Y.

By W. G. BOWDOIN

THE Department of Entomology of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences held a field meeting on Saturday, May 11, under the leadership of George P. Engelhardt, assistant curator of entomology at the Children's Museum, visiting Valley Stream, Long Island. The object of the trip was to give a demonstration of the various methods of collecting insects and of observing birds in the field.

In the somewhat moist woods at Valley Stream were found many insects. One of the first was one of the click beetles which as wire worms feed upon the roots of grasses and grains. The click beetles are also known as snapping beetles, spring beetles, skipjack and elaters. They are not considered friendly by the farmer. Next came some of the skippers, so-called on account of their peculiar mode of flight. They fly in the day time, darting suddenly from place to place. When at rest they usually hold the wings erect in a vertical position like butterflies.

Several ladybugs were found. They feed upon aphids, other small insects and the eggs of insects. Then came some low bushes upon which the autumnal leaves of last year still clung. Prof. Engelhardt approached these bushes and after carefully opening his umbrella and holding it under them he beat with a birch stick, whereupon several insects fell into the opened umbrella. This is one collecting method. Among the fallen insects was a queen of the social wasps. This mother or queen had wintered and was on the point of starting a fresh colony. She builds her nest of paper, which she makes from vegetable substances worked up with her mandibles and moistened with her spittle. Her first hatches are small undeveloped females or "workers" which form the vast majority in all insect communities. They enlarge the original comb by adding fresh cells around it and aid the queen in feeding the young. A wasp's nest may ultimately hold several hundred inmates. Other wasps found were the white-faced wasps and the polistes which build open nests. Some bumble bees were also observed. These insects perform service in cross fertilization. The clover crop in Australia, for example, was a failure before the introduction of the bees who accomplished the before impossible fertilization.

A four-spotted sap beetle was next found. Then some *Hemiptera*, or true bugs. This family includes the squash bugs that are now so very destructive. We found many chestnut trees killed by the blight. From these trees the bark is disintegrating, and when lifted many insects are found underneath. Some black carpenter ants were found on these chestnuts. Larvæ gallery systems are often constructed by such ants in trees, which aids in the ultimate removal of dead wood. A little further on some much smaller ants were observed. On being disturbed they began straightway to carry out the eggs, which

were in some cases larger than the carrying ants. Some of the ants have the power of ejecting their poison (formic acid) to a considerable distance. It is exceedingly irritable. One of the commensal beetles, which looks like an ant and lives unmolestedly with them, was also picked up.

Another find in connection with the chestnut trees were some of the bark beetles. The space between the bark and the tree proper, as may be imagined, is not very great. These beetles, therefore, are very flat. The larva of this insect are



THE AUTHOR PUTTING INSECT INTO CYANIDE BOTTLE.
Photograph by J. J. Schoonhover.

also characterized by extreme flatness. One of the spiders, not generally classed as a true insect just because he happens to have eight legs instead of the usual six, was found under some loose bark. This particular spider had just finished hibernating.

One of the hisster beetles next found a refuge in one of the cyanide bottles. It was black and very highly polished. This beetle has a gigantic relative living in Senegal. The one found by the party gained its nutriment from excrement and decaying woods.

The tendency on the part of inexperienced insect collectors is toward the gathering of large and spectacular specimens. This is, however, a mistake, since most of these found are well known. The treasures lie rather among the smaller examples where it is still sometimes possible to discover a new species. The man who turns to the collecting of insects as a pastime is sure of much that is interesting in the occu-

patation. For example, some beetles stimulate death when disturbed. They make off when left to themselves and are quickly out of sight. Now and then in turning up fallen leaves, rocks, pieces of wood or other matter in the field, a snake, a salamander or a newt is encountered.

In passing one of the chestnut stumps the track of one of the land snails was seen. Such a snail in crawling exudes a kind of slime that marks its trail with a very brilliant iridescence. Some of the prehistoric snails crawled across certain muds in a similar fashion, and the mud being transformed into stone we have in geological cabinets the tracks of worms and snails. but the worms themselves have long ago disappeared. Some slugs were seen. One of the angle worms came into view when some of the mast and fallen leaves were scraped away. These worms do much work in the way of soil fertilization. A single true mosquito was in evidence. The observed specimen seemed rather weak or at least gave no demonstration of the fine work that some of its family will do later on.

A metallic beetle was found under some bark. Then the larva, which burrows into the bark, was turned up, also one of the parasites that lay their eggs in the larva as a host was the final find in the life history of this entomological unit.

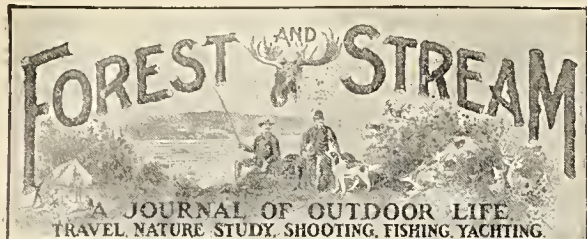
On the banks of a rather large and swiftly flowing stream crossed by a rustic bridge many aquatic forms of natural history life were found. One of the water spiders was skating merrily over the surface. Some young eels were captured. Several forms of the nests of the caddice flies were found free floating. Some of these were built of fragments of partly decayed wood, others of grass laid crosswise, and still others of small stones or grains of sand. One of the isopods belonging to the crab family was brought to land. Fishing also resulted in catching a fresh water snail with extended foot that was quickly drawn in and concealed by means of the operculum, some fresh water sponges that resembled moss that had survived from last year, some of the vegetation that makes a balanced aquarium possible, some water cresses and sow bugs.

One of the ways of collecting in brooks and streams is to remove a stick from the water and let it lie in the sun. When the stick dries, the beetles, if any are on it, will start to run, when they can be caught. Drowning out, as it is called, is another way. This consists in throwing the stream water with the hand upon the bank which tends to make the hidden insects show signs of life and movement. "Sweeping" is another collecting method used in the fall. It is accomplished by means of a butterfly net of stronger material than ordinarily used.

A number of birds were identified by the party. These included several specimens of the gorgeous scarlet tanager, both male and female, wood thrush, black and white creeper, warbler, song sparrows, catbird, kingbird and brown thrasher.

On the way home some hanging cocoons of the *promethea* moth were found and gathered. The largest beetle found on the trip was also met with in the person of the carabus beetle which feeds on the cut worms that are such foes to the agricultural worker.

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THE OBJECT OF THIS JOURNAL

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

—FOREST AND STREAM, Aug. 14, 1873.

CARE OF NATIONAL RESERVATIONS.

THE haphazard slap-dash way in which our national parks, national monuments and other reservations are managed is disgraceful. Scattered about in different departments and under different bureaus, they are far more expensive than they should be; and there is no settled policy with regard to their administration and no co-ordination in their management.

Last year Mr. Fisher, Secretary of the Interior, took steps to secure information about our parks by calling a conference which was held at the Yellowstone National Park in September, to which were invited all interested in the matter, including the transportation companies, the concessioners and those charged with the administration of the parks. In the discussion and the papers read there, much interesting material was brought out, and this has recently been published by the Interior Department.

In the proper care of our parks the public has the greatest interest of all, but the railroad interest is scarcely less. People wish to visit the parks and to be well-served on the way. Many of them would like to go from one park to another, and the railway companies should be able to sell tickets which would enable travelers to make the round of two or more national parks at moderate cost. It is to the interest of railroads and public alike that the way through the national parks should be made smooth and easy. This will mean comfort for the public, and so

greater popularity, and a constantly increasing number of visitors, and this means greater earnings for the railroads.

The local officials of the park are in some cases army officers and in others civilians. The troops in charge of the parks have, we believe, invariably done their duty remarkably well. So also for the most parts, have the civil employes; but in some cases, where these have been appointed through political influence, they have not been efficient. The position of superintendent of the national parks or national reservations should not be given to a good political worker without regard to his fitness for the place.

A bill now before Congress providing for the establishment of a Bureau of National Parks deserves careful attention, and after having been studied and amended, and approved by the Secretary of the Interior, ought to be passed.

The national reservation—by whatever title it may be called—is as necessary to the public welfare as is the city park, and if there is no political advantage to be gained by legislating for its proper care and management, there is at least a great advantage to the public.

SHORTSIGHTED ECONOMY.

THE agricultural bill, which passed the House of Representatives a month ago, contains a reduction of over one million dollars from the present appropriation for the Forest Service, and this cut is made almost wholly from the funds available to prevent and fight forest fires. The current appropriation of \$500,000 for building roads, trails and telephone lines needed to call and get men quickly to the fires is reduced to \$275,000, and of the emergency fund of \$1,000,000 for fighting forest fires, only one-fifth remains. The House, by a vote of seventy-four to seventy, restored the \$225,000 cut from the appropriation for roads, trails and telephone lines, but on the final reading of the bill, the amendment for this increase was defeated.

These cuts are made in the face of the record of 1910, in which seventy-nine fire fighters and twenty-five settlers were burned to death in the National forests, and twelve million dollars' worth of timber was destroyed, and in the face of full knowledge that as the result of insufficient appropriation, the National forests, which constitute about two billion dollars' worth of public property, are in grave danger of even greater loss from fire.

The protection of public property and of the lives of settlers, their wives and their children, as well as of the public servants within the National forests, lies close to the public welfare. It is easy to malign the Forest Service, as certain members of Congress are accustomed to do. But it is much easier to malign the forest ranger than it is to do their brave and efficient work on the fire line. We must not let false economy further imperil the safety of public resources and the protection of human lives.

It is time for Congress to face the facts. Before the National forests can be made reasonably safe against fire, they must have ten times the present trails and six times the telephone lines now built. It has taken six years for Congress to appropriate enough money to build this small part of what is urgently needed. The standing timber alone on National forests is worth not less than five hundred million dollars.

In twenty years it will probably be worth well over one billion dollars. If Congress gave the Forest Service the five hundred thousand dollars a year it asks for, to build trails and telephone lines, it would give only one-fourth of one per cent. of the value of timber standing to-day in the National forests.

The preservation of this standing timber controls the preservation of stream flow, whose value is many times that of all the wood which the National forests contain. The value of the range in National forests, which again is largely dependent upon forest preservation, is incalculable. The fees for grazing alone bring into the public treasury every year twice the appropriation asked for trails and telephone lines. Without these improvements the forests cannot be made safe, even with ten times the present patrol.

The one million dollars asked for actual fire fighting and cut by the agricultural committee to one-fifth that amount is simply a fund made available for the use of the Forest Service in times of grave emergency. It may be less necessary than the money required to build roads and bridges, telephone lines and trails. Unless the fires occur, this money would be neither needed nor spent. But should the need arise, there could be no more criminal extravagance than not spend it. It cost \$900,000 beyond the appropriation of the service to fight the big fires of 1910. If this money had not been spent, these fires would probably have wiped out the bulk of the forests of Northern Idaho, Montana and Western Washington.

It would be hardly less unpatriotic and unwise to withhold money to equip troops against an invading army than to refuse the appropriation needed to fight these fires and prevent the greater fires which may easily follow.

A REMARKABLE illustration of what an earnest worker in a worthy cause may do without money was given at the recent Forestry Conference in Nashville. The game and fish department of Tennessee receives practically no support from that State, its expenditures being guaranteed by J. H. Acklen, State Warden. Despite this handicap, Colonel Acklen has had safety devices put on all railway locomotives that are run through the forests, and has induced the railway companies to maintain clear rights of way as a precaution against woods fires. Last year not one of the forty-three woods fires reported to his department originated along a railway. Colonel Acklen pointed out the need of a paid warden service in Tennessee. He has given time and money to this work for eight years, and there is a limit to human endurance.

AFTER all, what does it matter whether American athletic and rowing clubs are represented by a crew at the Olympic games. This class of sport in America savors of professionalism and is indulged in by only a very few. In all probability crews from Oxford and Cambridge, the representative oarsmen of England, will not have an entry at the Olympic meet; therefore, should one of our crews win, it would not mean any great honor in the rowing or sporting world. It looks as though America would be just as happy if no crews went to Sweden this year or any other year.



YACHTING

Ticks from the Ship's Clock.

Reginald A. Morse has been appointed chairman of the regatta committee of the Barrington Y. C. He announces the schedule of the club races this season: First regatta on Saturday, June 8, and then a regatta every other Saturday for the remainder of the racing season, with special races in between, if possible.

Ogdensburg, N. Y., has a new yacht club. It is called Oswegatchie. The officers are: Commodore, C. D. Hoard; Vice-Commodore, H. A. Lord; Secretary, C. R. Flos; Treasurer, Ralph Tallman; Trustees—Capt. D. H. Lyon, J. C. Howard, E. L. Strong, Felix Hulser, I. P. Wiser, A. R. Porte, Andrew Irving and Charles H. Simmons. The first regatta will be held on July 4.

Alexander Winton's motor yacht, La Belle, the former flagship of the Lakewood Y. C., Cleveland, O., is in drydock No. 3 of the American Shipbuilding Company for the finishing touches of the spring fit out. La Belle, the largest gasoline yacht ever built, was designed by Cox & Stevens, and built in the yards of John A. Dialogue & Son, Camden, N. J., last spring. Commander Winton is expecting to take several long trips on La Belle, in company with his family.

Oscar Peterson and Louis Johnson, chairman of the sail and motor regatta committees of the L. Y. C., went to Vermilion last week to make arrangements for the Labor Day events. They were accompanied by Otto Nehrenst, Fleet Captain, of the L. Y. C., and after submitting their plans to several of the leading merchants and to Commodore Wakefield, left confident that the Vermilion people will witness the best program ever held under the auspices of the L. Y. C. on a Labor Day. Besides the sailing events, it is planned to have motor races and to hold water sports, including aquaplane riding, the latest marine sport.

The new yacht club at Bayside has taken the title of Little Neck Bay Y. C. This lusty marine infant has decided not to give up the bottle, so a policy common to infants will be carried out—it will be "wet." There will of course be a rocking chair fleet to keep the infant happy while a most able staff of nurses has been selected to keep the new baby healthy and to help her grow up. They are: Commodore, William Parkinson; Vice-Commodore, James F. McKenna; Rear-Commodore, Otto Mueller; Secretary, Cyril E. Arrindell; Treasurer, Oscar Engel, and Fleet Captain, D. R. Henderson.

Decoration Day will slide Whitestone Y. C. into the water for the season. The tar-tars are prepared for a gala year.

Eastern waters are to lose one of their most ardent yachtsmen when George P. Granberry leaves next week for Chicago. The Chicago Y. C., with their mammoth carnival looming majestically before them, have engaged Mr. Granberry to manage their regattas during the coming season. This is work Mr. Granberry is eminently fitted for, as he has successfully handled the handicap class, of which he was president, on Long Island Sound.

For the seventh successive season Theodore Granberry, of New Rochelle, has been appointed official handicapper of yacht handicap class.

Speejacks, the new flagship of the L. Y. C., has returned to Rocky River from Port Clinton,

where she has been overhauled and fitted out. Commodore A. Y. Gowen will give the local public a chance to see his flyer in some fast heats in the coming motor races of the L. Y. C.

Edgewood (R. I.) Y. C.

THE schedule of events for the season is as follows: May 22, smoker; June 8, ladies' day, regatta for all classes and formal opening of the club house, with music and dancing, afternoon and evening; June 12, dance; June 19, dance; June 20, smoker; June 26, dance; July 3, dance; July 10, dance, July 13, regatta for all classes; July 17, dance; July 18, smoker; July 24, dance; July 31, dance; Aug. 7, dance; Aug. 14, dance; Aug. 20, race week, regatta for all classes, followed by smoker in evening; Aug. 21, race to Fall River, all yachts sailing as one class; Aug. 21, dance; Aug. 28, dance; Sept. 4, dance; Sept. 7, regatta for all classes; Sept. 11, dance; Sept. 18, dance; Sept. 19, smoker; Sept. 25, last dance of season.

The officers of the club are: President, James T. Thornton; Commodore, F. W. Bartell; Vice-Commodore, Walter D. Wood; Rear-Commodore, Thomas J. Critchley; Secretary and Treasurer, Harry Fulford; Board of Directors—Benjamin Peckham, James W. Dennis, Walter R. Taft, Richard W. Jennings, Emil G. Pieper, John M. Latham, John H. Caton, Jr., B. B. Manchester, Jr., and Howard N. Knight; Fleet Captain, Carlton E. Taft; Fleet Surgeon, Ralph W. Hayman, M.D.; Measurer, T. R. Goodwin. Ernest L. Arnold is Chairman of the Regatta Committee.

East Greenwich Y. C.

THE races that are planned by the East Greenwich Y. C. for the season of 1912 are as follows: Open regatta under rules of Narragansett Bay Y. R. A., June 1. Club regatta, also special race for one-design sailing class, June 15. Also club regattas on the following dates: June 29, July 13 and 27, Aug. 31, Sept. 14 and 28, and on Aug. 17 the club will hold an open regatta in connection with ladies' day.

There have been a number of new boats added to the fleet of the East Greenwich Y. C. quite recently. These are the auxiliary yawl Sivad, 72 feet over all, owned by F. T. Rogers; Myosotis II., 35 feet over all, owned by Nelson McIntosh. Among the new boats which will soon be added to this fleet are Topaz, a 43-foot cruiser, designed and built by Frederic S. Nock, of East Greenwich, R. I., for J. Richmond Fales, and the 60-foot coast cruiser Artmar, designed and built by Mr. Nock for C. M. Dunbar. There are also the 30-foot, raised-deck cruiser Teddy B., owned by Thomas M. Allen, and the 32-foot auxiliary sloop Alletse, owned by Elmer Lindberg.

At the boat yards of Frederic S. Nock, East Greenwich, R. I., a special power tender has been completed for W. S. Milne, of Cleveland, Tenn., and is to be carried on the davits of his yacht Ocoee. This boat is fitted with a Fay & Bowen engine and should make an excellent type of power tender with unusual carrying capacity.

New York A. C. Yachtsmen.

THE New York A. C. yachting division, organized a good many years ago by members of the club, with R. W. (Shorty) Rathborne as Commodore, recently rejuvenated, has elected officers and adopted a constitution and by-laws, is now a full-fledged yacht club, and entitled to representation on the Long Island Regatta Committee. The officers are recognized by the Board of Governors of the New York A. C. as their duly authorized representatives, and

are on a par with the ranking officers of other yacht clubs along the Sound.

This separate organization on its present basis is a distinct advance in the growth of yachting in the New York A. C.

W. McCullough, well-known designer and builder, at present engaged in the construction of a 70-foot launch, as well as several 35- and 45-foot motor boats, has been engaged. He has just finished for a New York A. C. member a \$4,000 five-room houseboat.

Bergen Beach Y. C.

At the last meeting of Bergen Beach Y. C., ex-Commodore Edgar H. Watson, who served the club as senior flag officer for several terms, was represented by Captain Daniel Riordan, on behalf of the club with a diamond pin with the emblem of the club in colors. In presenting the token, Capt. Riordan referred to the splendid manner in which the club had been represented by Commodore Watson and to the unselfish spirit displayed by him in all sports and pastimes of the club. Commodore Watson made an appropriate response. An interesting schedule of events has been arranged, commencing on Saturday, June 8, when the club will go in commission with its new commodore, H. J. Hildebrand in command. The first regatta will be held on Sunday, June 23, an event for sneak boats. There will be shore dinners, water sports and cruises during the season.

Indian Harbor Y. C.

THE schedule of races for the season of 1912, as announced by the Regatta Committee, is as follows:

May 30, Thursday—Spring race for yachts in Classes K (65 feet), P (31 feet) and the L. I. Sound schooners.

June 19, Wednesday—Cruising race to New London, for yachts of over 25 feet rating.

July 13, Saturday—Annual regatta for all classes.

Sept. 7, Saturday—Fall regatta for all classes of sloops.

Sept. 21, Saturday—Race for the Corinthian cup, for yachts of 31 feet rating and under.

Karina Sails for England.

AFTER champing at her bits for a week or more, awaiting good weather, Karina, Commodore Robert E. Tod's three-masted schooner, finally got away on the 17th for her trans-Atlantic voyage. Commodore Tod was at the wheel, when at 10 o'clock in the morning the anchors were weighed and the beautiful steel schooner headed toward Ambrose Channel Lightship with everything set, pushed by a 48-mile-an-hour breeze almost full astern. It is calculated that when last seen she was making better than 15 miles an hour.

Babylon Y. C.

COMMODORE GEORGE COX, of the Babylon Y. C., has issued orders for the club to go in commission May 25. The appointments are: Arthur Monjo, Fleet Captain, and Harold E. Hewlett, Fleet Surgeon. Committees: Regatta—T. R. Lane, Chairman; Frank Orr and A. L. Steutenburgh, House—Charles Searle, Chairman; James Russell Curley, Charles L. McGatty, Membership—John S. Foster, Chairman; John Snedecor, James Magee, Measurer, Joseph W. Lawrence.

Bayside Y. C.

THE Regatta Committee of the Bayside Y. C., Bayside, L. I., has announced: Open regatta, May 30; Independence Day regatta, July 4; Larchmont race week, July 20 to 27; Atlantic race week, Aug. 19 to 24; Labor Day regatta, Sept. 2; fall regatta, Sept. 7; Manhasset Bay Y. C., Sept. 14. The fleet will start on its annual cruise on Aug. 7.

Yacht Columbia a Houseboat.

WITH her polished decks denuded of spars and her keel removed, the old schooner yacht Columbia, one-time defender of America's Cup, is now rated as a houseboat and owned by a Baltimorian. This old ship, built in 1871, a testimonial to the grade of workmanship to be had at that time, is in perfect repair. She is owned by Charles A. Tucker, and is his permanent summer residence.

Motor Boating

American Power Boat Association.

ON May 15 the American Power Boat Association went into session at the Waldorf, New York, and after ten hours' debating, voted to establish a commission for power boat racing. This commission shall have control of all racing matters, and shall harmonize the conflicting interests and methods of racing throughout the country; shall tabulate and record all events for reference, inspection, and use of every club represented in the board; shall adjust the representation on an equitable basis and shall extend its membership to include the adoption of rules for measurement, classification, rating, and control the whole field for the government of trials of speed and endurance between them, and disputes arising therefrom. In short, every branch of racing shall eventually be brought under the jurisdiction of this commission, and it shall have complete sway of all matters relating to its field. This commission shall have absolute power and independence of action. On this basis only can an effective organization for control operate for the best interests of the whole sport.

The simplification of all racing rules and the division of boats, with proper definitions as to the types, occupied the attention of the council until nearly midnight. The definition included the cruisers, open boats, racers, and hydroplanes. Under the new rules any boat is eligible to compete against a hydroplane, but the latter is not permitted to enter the same class as the cruisers, open boats, and racers or any other displacement boat. The hydroplane is now divided into four classes in accordance with the over-all length. These classes are 20, 26, 32 and 40 feet. Any boat is permitted to race with boats of greater length, but no boat will in future be allowed to compete with boats of less over-all length without handicap. This ruling gives owners of boats a chance to compete with larger boats if they desire to do so, but protects the smaller boat from unjust handicapping. No restrictions have been placed on beam or horsepower, and the class is regulated by length only. Should the owner of a three-cylinder boat desire to race against a boat of double horsepower he can do so under American Power Boat Association reasonable rules.

In order to prevent future disputes, the seniority of the vice-presidents have been determined. The seniority will apply according to date of application for admission of section, giving the oldest section the right to the first vice-presidency, and continued down the line. At present there are three sections, with two forming, and the new vice-presidents are: First Vice-President, Charles M. English, One Thousand Islands; Second Vice-President, Alfred F. Dohn, Buffalo, and Third Vice-President, Dr. C. S. Street, Delaware Y. R. A. This establishes the date of entry and gives the oldest sections the right of seniority according to experience. The fourth and fifth of the vice-presidents will be appointed according to the application from the two sections to be formed.

The deed of gift of the Gold challenge cup race has been extended to allow any boat under 40 feet to enter. Heretofore the length was placed at from 32 to 40 feet. The race will be held on the St. Lawrence River, Aug. 1, 2 and 3.

Opposition to the date of the annual meet has been met by changing the season from February to November, the actual date to be an-

nounced later by the council. It was felt that February was too near the racing season to allow members to build new boats to comply with the changes in the rules. The agitation to change from early spring to late fall has been going on for six years. The new date will give owners six months to prepare for the racing season.

Great Lakes P. B. L.

THE third annual regatta of the Great Lakes Power Boat League will be held under the auspices of the Hamilton Y. C., at Hamilton, Canada. The races will extend over a period of three days from Aug. 8 to 10 inclusive, and the program is as follows: Aug. 8, 5-mile race for boats with two cylinders or less; 2-mile free for all; 10-mile handicap race. Aug. 9, 20-mile races for the following classes: 40-foot, 26-foot and 20-foot, as well as a 20-mile race for the 40-foot class open to displacement boats only. Aug. 10, 14-mile race for cruisers; 20-mile race for the 32-foot class, and the annual International motor boat handicap race of 20 miles, open to any boat capable of 15 miles or better. The final event of the meet will be the Great Lakes power boat championship, the distance of which is 25 miles.

An interesting feature in connection with the selection of Hamilton for this race meet is the fact that the course over which the boats will compete was accurately surveyed on the ice last winter by the Dominion land surveyors. The Scripps' reliability cruise will also finish at Hamilton on Aug. 7, being scheduled to leave Detroit on July 30 and reporting at the following places en route: Toledo, Rocky River, Erie, Buffalo, Dalhousie, Charlotte, Niagara and Toronto.

Motor Boat Speed.

A FEW years ago, a speed of 20 miles an hour for a motor boat was considered high mark for safety, as well as probability. In 1904 the motor boat world was set agog by the speed made by the Ving-Et-Un in a race with the Fiat III. for the auto boat gold challenge cup. She traveled at the rate of 22.31 statute miles an hour. In 1904 the Challenger in the qualifying trials for the boat to go to England after the Harmsworth cup, made 26.5 statute miles. In 1908 Dixie II., in the race for the Harmsworth cup at Huntington Harbor, traveled at the speed of 32 statute miles, while a little later she made 36.05 miles. In 1910 Dixie III., in the Harmsworth cup race off Larchmont, made 34.70 miles. In 1911 at Huntington Harbor in the race for the Harmsworth cup, Dixie IV. made what seemed to be about the height of motor boat speed, when she covered 45.22 statute miles in an hour. This is the greatest speed ever made by a motor boat in an official trial; however, it is said that Oregon Wolf, with half the power of Dixie IV., on Feb. 25 last, made 42.73 statute miles. A few days ago the report came from Atlantic City that Crusader II., a little chap of the Sand Burr II. type, made 52.94 statute miles. What may be expected of the French challengers for this year's races for the Harmsworth trophy is a matter of conjecture, but it looks as though 55 miles an hour is not beyond the range of possibility.

Lady Betty—Yacht.

COULD there be a prettier or more euphonic name for a yacht than Lady Betty, which is that of a new power boat built for Walter Lippincott, launched at Morris Heights last week.

Lady Betty is 123 feet over all, 112 feet on the waterline, 18 feet 6 inches beam, and 5 feet 9 inches draft. The hull is built of wood. The deckhouse, skylights and all wooden deck fittings are of teak. The joiner work below is of white pine panel work, finished in white. Doors, bureaus, fronts of berths, lockers and furniture are of polished mahogany. Lighting is by electricity and the vessel is equipped with a heating plant.

She will be driven by two 100-horsepower Twenty Century motors and twin screws. Lady Betty is the largest and one of the most attractive and conveniently arranged motor boats launched this year.

Huntington Harbor Gets Harmsworth.

As was predicted generally, the Harmsworth cup races, emblematic of the world's motor boat speed championship, will be held on Huntington Bay, Long Island, Aug. 29 and Labor Day, Sept. 1. Should a third race be required it will be held on Sept. 3, over the same course. The elimination trials to select the American team of three boats will be held over the Huntington Bay course on Aug. 26, 27 and 28. In selecting the three last-named dates the committee considered the interests of the entrants so that their boats would be in proper condition and on the scene to begin the contest for the International cup as soon as the elimination trials are decided.

The Motor Boat Club of America will, of course, manage the competitions, and the rules governing the contest will be the same as last year.

The meeting which was held May 15 was attended by Commodore H. H. Melville, Commodore August Heckscher, Commodore J. Stuart Blackton, A. E. Smith, P. F. Chesbrough, Morris M. Whitaker, and Henry R. Sutphen.

Nothing has been heard from the French motor boating authorities, although it is understood that a French entry is probable. Three British owners are entered, and reports speak highly of the speed of the entries of Mackey Edgar, of the Royal Motor Boat Club, and Fred May, of the Sussex Motor Boat Club.

Canoeing

A. C. A. Membership.

NEW MEMBERS PROPOSED.

Atlantic Division.—Chas. V. Beaver, 288 East 164th street, New York city, by Henry Berning; John S. Hallman, 502 West 173d street, New York city, by A. D. Berning.

Western Division.—William M. Thompson, M.D., 32 North State street, Chicago, Ill., by A. M. Callman.

NEW MEMBERS ELECTED.

Atlantic Division.—6420, Clemens Schroeder, 3056 Perry avenue, New York city; 6421, Harrie Fortye, 547 West 142d street, New York city.

Western Division.—6417, Frank W. Coolidge, Jr., P. O. Box 545, Kenilworth, Ill.; 6418, Adolph A. Henkel, 3824 Sheffield avenue, Chicago, Ill.; 6419, Milton H. Trigg, 643 East street, Rockford, Ill.

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TRAP SHOOTING



DRIVERS AND TWISTERS.

The Freeport, Ill., Country Club, composed of the leading business men of that city has voted to install trapshooting and form a gun club among the members who wish to practice at target shooting.

The regular monthly shoot of the Gem City Gun Club will be held on May 30 at Laramie, Wyo., on the grounds of the Club, north of the University. Program commences at 10 A. M. For further particulars, address D. A. McLean, Secretary, 465 North Fourth street, Laramie, Wyo.

Decoration Day is the date of the registered tournament of the Buffalo Audubon Club. Regular program, 10- and 15-target events, \$1.40 entrance for each event. Sweeps optional. Special 25-target merchandise handicap, and 15-target prize handicap. Rose system money division.

Under date of May 20, Elmer E. Shaner, Secretary-Treasurer, writes that "in accordance with a resolution adopted by the Interstate Association at its annual meeting in 1910, I beg to advise you that Mr. Vassar Cate, Brunswick, Ga., was the winner of the Seventh Southern Handicap, shot at Columbus, Ga., May 16, 1912. Mr. Cate used a Winchester gun, Remington Arms-U. M. C. shells and Schultze powder."

Articles of incorporation have been issued by the Secretary of State for the Illinois State Sportsmen's Tournament Association. C. A. McDermid, of Bloomington, is president. The object of the association is to promote annual tournaments for trapshooters of Illinois. Although the association has been in existence for a number of years, it has not been incorporated until this time.

C. A. Young, who won the E. C. cup, emblematic of the inanimate target championship of the world, at Fairmont, W. Va., on May 14, has already received a challenge to a match for this cup, the challenger being H. D. Freeman, of Atlanta, Ga., who has been shooting in remarkable form this year. Mr. Young has accepted the challenge and will name a date and place for the match as soon as possible, but owing to business engagements, the contest will probably not take place until June or July.

The Hunters' Club, of Onondaga county, will hold a registered tournament on July 4, 1912, on their range at Rockaway Beach, Syracuse. In addition to the \$50 donated by the Interstate Association, the club has added \$50, making a total of \$100 in added money. A merchandise handicap will be shot in addition to regular events. We cordially invite you to come and shoot with us at our first registered tournament. Detailed program will be mailed you at a later date. The managers are O. E. Carpenter and Chas. Stanard.

One of the latest additions to the membership list of the Du Pont Gun Club is Mr. W. P. Northcott, vice-president of the Hawtin Engraving Co., Chicago, Ill. Mr. Northcott always makes it a point, if possible, when in the East, to visit the Du Pont Gun Club grounds and take part in the regular Saturday afternoon shoot, where he always leaves his mark. The club's management is looking forward to a visit which Mr. Northcott hopes to make the end of this month, so that he can take in the Delaware State tournament, May 29-30.

Cleveland Gun Club will hold a registered tournament on May 30. It will be the thirty-second annual Decoration Day event. Shooting begins at 9 A. M. Squier money-back system in force. Ten 15-target events on regular program. Specials: 25-target trophy; 25 targets for Greater Cleveland contest; 25-target extra prize trophy event. President A. J. Stevens, of the Cleveland Gun Club, has donated two silver loving cups for high averages. F. G. Hogen, C. E. Doolittle and E. S. Rogers comprise the Tournament Committee.

W. G. BEECROFT.

Gadsden Gun Club.

THE fourth shoot of the Gadsden Gun Club for this season was held Thursday afternoon at the club grounds at Elliott Park. Only a few of the faithful were on hand, and those present experienced some of the hardest shooting ever seen over the local traps. An extremely high wind kept the targets on the jump the entire afternoon, which accounts for some low scores which were made. E. C. Little was high gun, getting 45 out of 50 shot at. J. S. Paden was next in line with 43 out of 50. C. L. Gunn was not shooting up in his usual good form, as he only got 33 out of his 50. Dr. Walter Gunn, of the Guntersville Gun Club, was a visitor with us and he demonstrated to our satisfaction that they

have some good shooters in his town. The scores:

	Shot at.	Broke.	Per Cent.
E C Little	50	45	.90
J S Paden	50	43	.86
Walter Gunn	50	37	.74
Perry Gunn	50	35	.70
C L Gunn	50	33	.66
J G DuBose	50	31	.62
C F Cross	50	29	.58
H J Savage	50	24	.48
H L Appleton	50	12	.24

The standing in the handicap for the watch fob is as follows:

O W Sibert	25	25	100
J S Paden	50	48	.96
E M Stewart	25	24	.96
J E Little	50	47	.94
W G Billinger	50	46	.92
E C Little	75	69	.92
J G DuBose	25	22	.88
J P Gunn	75	66	.88
C F Cross	75	65	.87
H J Savage	50	43	.86
H L Appleton	25	21	.84
C L Gunn	75	63	.84

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Entries close June 8

Tournament is held June 18-21, 1912

The Southern Handicap.

COLUMBUS, Ga., May 18.—With trapshooters present from all over the country, the Interstate Association's Seventh Southern Handicap tournament was given at Columbus, Ga., on May 14-16, under the auspices of the Columbus Gun Club.

Two years ago, when this tournament was held in Columbus, all records for attendance were broken, and so fine were the local grounds, so perfect the arrangements for the sport, and so cordial and genuine the welcome extended to the visitors by the people at Columbus, that it was not improbable that this year the city would break its record along that line.

Two years ago there were 128 entries in the main event, this being just one more than the number present the year before, at Nashville, Tenn. Last year the big event was held at Charlotte, N. C., and the total number of entries in the main event was exactly 100.

The Columbus Gun Club is noted as one of the most progressive and hospitable organizations of sportsmen in the South, and its members did everything in their power to make this tournament, if possible, more successful than the one two years ago. Many members were on the shooting grounds each day, and the visitors were given a warm welcome to Columbus.

Mr. R. S. Grier, treasurer of the Columbus Gun Club, was in charge of placing the grounds in shape, and working with characteristic thoroughness, had everything in apple-pie order. A large tent, 100 feet long, had been erected for the use of visitors and also ammunition representatives. Recalling the attendance two years ago, Mr. Grier had the tent this year considerably larger, and it was ample and commodious. Many chairs were in place for the use of visitors, giving a fine, unobstructed view of the shooting grounds from a point that was cool and comfortable. For the benefit of those who wished to get a little closer to the firing line, Mr. Grier had bleachers built. The club house was utilized as an office building for the officials of the tournament, such as cashier, compiler of scores, clerks, etc. Near the large pavilion tent was another tent devoted to the selling of refreshments and the serving of luncheon. Ladies of the several churches in Columbus were in charge of this feature, and it goes without saying that the luncheon served was first-class in every respect. The ammunition companies had quarters in the large tent, there being ample accommodations for all.

Practice Day, May 13.

The program for practice day was simple enough, there being four events of 15 targets each, and two events of 20 targets each, a total of 100 targets.

F. G. Bills led in the preliminary shooting, breaking 98 out of the 100 targets. Four shooters were a close second to Mr. Bills, for Messrs. H. D. Freeman, W. Henderson, J. M. Hawkins and C. G. Spencer each lost only 3 targets out of the 100. Walter Huff was in the 96 class, as was W. R. Crosby, J. R. Taylor, J. S. Day, and last, but not least, Geo. H. Waddell, of Columbus, whose score of 96 led all the amateurs.

The scores of practice day follow:

Table with columns for 'Shot at. Broke' and 'Shot at. Broke' for various shooters like W Huff, G H Waddell, C D Hunt, etc.

First Day.

Ideal weather marked the opening of the great tournament, for it was a cool, clear morning, and developed into a perfect May day. Beginning at 9:45 o'clock, the shooting continued until about 4:30. In the afternoon the sport was largely attended, there being many visitors on the grounds.

Nine o'clock was the time set for the opening, but it was deferred on account of a party of shooters being delayed in reaching the city. This party wired Secretary Shaner from a point in North Carolina Monday night, stating that their train had been delayed by high water, and as a matter of courtesy the formal opening of the shoot was deferred until they could reach the city.

There were 80 entries, this being somewhat less than the number at the opening of the tournament two years ago. The decreased attendance is explained by the extraordinary flood conditions throughout the South. Memphis, Vicksburg, Greenville, New Orleans and other cities in the Mississippi valley, which are usually represented in force on such occasions, were conspicuous by their absence this year, there being present only a few persons from that section of the country. In many cases railroad schedules in the Mississippi valley are so badly disrupted that it was impracticable to make the trip, and in other cases the delayed planting operations made it extremely inconvenient for numbers of sports men, large planters, to leave home at such a critical juncture. The floods have been more general and the hampered business conditions, the result of the extraor-

dinary weather all this year, of greater extent than generally realized.

The feature of the opening day was the record made by George W. Maxwell, the one-armed shooter. Out of 150 targets he missed only one, his score being 149. Mr. Maxwell's miss was when a group of gentlemen strolled over from the cashier's office to see him shoot. The manner in which he handled the gun with his one arm was wonderful, and they were curious to note the exact manner in which he manipulated the weapon. It was just a happen-so, of course, but just as the admiring group came up in the rear he made his one solitary miss in the entire ten events.

J. W. Hightower, of Americus, Ga., and H. B. Pottinger, of Charleston, Mo., made the highest record among the amateurs at single targets, each score 144.

H. D. Gibbs, W. R. Crosby, J. R. Taylor, W. Henderson and Homer Clark, professionals, each scored 147.

In the double-target event, L. S. German, Aberdeen, Md., made the highest score. Out of 25 pairs, he broke all except one lone target that managed to elude the load of shot and sallied serenely away until it finally fell down near the river bank. A record of 49 out of 25 pairs is remarkable shooting.

An amateur, H. W. Kahler, of Philadelphia, tied with W. H. Heer, professional, for second place in the double-target event, breaking 47 out of 50 targets.

The youngest shooter present was Vassar Cate, of Brunswick, Ga., aged eighteen, a student of Stone Mountain, Ga. Mr. Cate, who has been shooting three or four years, obtained leave of absence from the Academy at Stone Mountain to take part in this tournament. In the singles he broke 142 out of 150 targets, and in the double-target event his score was 45 out of the 25 pairs.

The program consisted of ten events of 15 targets each and one event of 25 double targets. The scores of the first day follow:

Table with columns for '150 Singles', '25 Pairs', '150 Singles', and '25 Pairs' for various shooters like W Huff, G H Waddell, C D Hunt, etc.

Second Day.

The feature of the second day of the tournament was the performance of Gentry Hillman, an amateur, of Birmingham, Ala., in breaking 148 out of 150 single targets.

Mr. Hillman was not alone in making the high record of the day, for H. D. Freeman and W. Henderson, professionals, also broke 148 each. At the same time it was a wonderful record for an amateur to make, and was the one topic among those who witnessed this shooting. Gentry Hillman is a prominent business man of a coal and iron company of Birmingham.

The next highest record in the singles was 147, and was made by Fred Gilbert, John R. Taylor and W. R. Crosby, professionals, who thus tied for second place.

For second place among the amateurs in the singles J. W. Hightower, of Americus, Ga., and George M. Collins, of Due West, S. C., tied, each scoring 145.

The shooting at double targets to-day determined the ownership of the Carpenter Café trophy, won by H. W. Kahler, of Philadelphia. This cup was to be awarded to the "amateur contestant who makes the highest general average, shooting in all events scheduled at double targets." Mr. Kahler broke 42 out of 25 double targets to-day, and on Tuesday he broke 47, thus his record for the two days was 89 out of 50 pairs.

The attendance of local people was again good, there being many ladies present. At one time in the afternoon the weather was a bit threatening, but the rain that seemed somewhat imminent did not materialize.

The scores of the second day follow:

Table with columns for '150 Singles', '25 Pairs', '150 Singles', and '25 Pairs' for various shooters like W Huff, G H Waddell, C D Hunt, etc.

Table with columns for '150 Singles', '25 Pairs', '150 Singles', and '25 Pairs' for various shooters like J A Blunt, C E Goodrich, F Roberts, etc.

Third Day.

Vassar Cate, handicapped at 19yds. who broke 93 out of 100 targets to-day, was the winner of the Seventh Southern Handicap.

The young shooter not only outclassed all the other amateurs, but had a clear lead over the professionals. The highest professional score in the handicap was that of George W. Maxwell, who, standing at the 21yds. mark, broke 91 out of 100 targets.

Cate received first money in the handicap, \$250, and also a handsome gold watch, presented by the Interstate Association.

There were 106 entries in the Southern Handicap this year, against 100 at Charlotte last year, when W. T. Laslie, of Tuskegee, Alabama, was the winner, breaking 96 targets from the 19yds. mark. Two years ago there were 128 entries and the winner was J. S. Young, of Chicago, who, handicapped at 22yds., scored 96. The high score this year was not up to normal, due to the fact that a stiff breeze was blowing which made difficult shooting.

Southern Handicap.

Table with columns for 'Handicap', 'Targets' (15, 15, 15, 20, 20) and 'Total' for various shooters like D A Edwards, J A Blunt, J H Hillman, etc.

W A Hawkins.....	16	14	10	14	13	15	14	80
C C Harrold.....	16	13	12	10	9	15	13	72
L L McClesky.....	16	12	11	11	8	16	13	71
Andy Meaders.....	16	12	11	11	14	16	16	80
R G Murdock.....	16	14	12	12	12	16	19	85
L Salter.....	16	14	10	10	12	15	8	69
J P Sousa.....	16	14	13	13	12	17	17	86
W T Timms.....	16	12	11	9	13	18	18	81
B Timms.....	16	11	7	8	6	13	16	61
C A Bowen.....	16	8	8	9	9	14	10	56
H E Ewing.....	16	6	11	8	12	18	15	70
A A Ross.....	16	13	15	8	13	19	18	86
N Tucker.....	16	13	13	12	14	18	16	86
H L Thompson.....	16	13	12	10	11	16	16	78
R F Jones.....	16	10	10	10	14	19	17	80
M Strauss.....	16	13	13	10	12	17	16	81
E S Waddell.....	16	14	11	11	11	14	15	76
D Joseph.....	16	11	4	7	11	11	17	61
F H Springer.....	16	12	8	11	14	16	13	74
S M Wellborn.....	16	12	11	11	11	16	18	79
J B Yonge.....	16	10	6	9	10	13	12	60
B Andrews.....	16	12	11	10	11	14	20	78
J W Baker.....	16	9	10	8	11	17	12	67
W B Beach.....	16	11	6	7	10	16	12	62
W W Curtis.....	16	13	12	9	10	14	15	73
J P Golden.....	16	8	8	10	9	12	13	60
T Howard.....	16	10	8	9	9	16	15	67
*L M Norwood.....	17	12	11	11	12	13	18	77
J H Cumbus.....	16	3	3	1	7	6	8	28
M Hoffin.....	16	7	6	8	9	12	11	43
J O Methvin.....	16	9	7	9	9	17	16	67
J H McDuffie.....	16	15	11	10	15	16	20	87
C W Mizell.....	16	0	0	w				
E W Strother.....	16	8	7	3	5	7	10	40
F H Schomberg.....	16	8	8	10	10	18	16	70
R C Jordan.....	16	12	9	14	11	15	16	77
Frank Cahalan.....	16	6	8	6				
R B Small.....	16	11	10	8	7	17	9	63
G E Moore.....	16	2	4	7	5	12	10	30

V Cate.....	93	*\$250.00
G D Wilson.....	89	86.00
H W Kahler.....	89	86.00
J H Dreher.....	89	86.00
D A Edwards.....	88	46.00
Frank Roberts.....	88	46.00
Gentry Hillman.....	88	46.00
G H Waddell.....	87	27.00
C D Hunt, Jr.....	87	27.00
W W Cocke.....	86	3.60
Geo M Collins.....	86	3.60
C W Dunlap.....	86	3.60
J P Sousa.....	86	3.60
N Tucker.....	86	3.60

*Guaranteed.

Squier Money-Back Purse.

The Squier money-back purse was made up as follows:
 Added by the Interstate Association\$200.00
 Fifty thousand targets at 1c..... 500.00
 First day, extra entrance at \$1..... 50.00
 Second day, extra entrance at \$1..... 50.00

Third day, extra entrance at \$1.....	52.00
Total purse.....	\$852.00
Total losses.....	336.45
Surplus to thirty high guns.....	\$515.55

The winners:

H B Pottinger.....	\$56.70	C D Hunt, Jr.....	\$5.15
Geo M Collins.....	49.00	Turner Evans.....	5.15
H W Kahler.....	49.00	J A Blunt.....	5.15
V Cate.....	39.50	Frank Roberts.....	5.15
A J Hill.....	39.50	J P Sousa.....	5.15
Gentry Hillman.....	39.50	G D Wilson.....	5.15
J W Hightower.....	30.95	J H Hillman.....	5.15
W T Laslie.....	25.28	R H Crichton.....	5.15
Pete Townsend.....	25.80	L C Grant.....	5.15
Geo H Waddell.....	20.60	P H Luttrell.....	5.15
W H Jones.....	15.45	Chas Green.....	5.15
E R Alexander.....	15.45	C G Westcott.....	5.15
D A Edwards.....	12.85	N Tucker.....	5.15
H A Morson.....	12.85	Geo Darms.....	5.15
John H Noel.....	5.15	C W Dunlap.....	5.15

The cashier's office was most ably conducted by Charles B. Woodruff, assisted by Thos. K. Peabody.

The only perfect score of the tournament was made to-day by Mr. H. D. Freeman, the Atlanta professional, when he broke the entire program of 100 targets in the five regular events. Considering the high wind, Mr. Freeman's work was most remarkable.

D A Edwards.....	87	*Guy Ward.....	90
J A Blunt.....	90	*H Clark.....	95
J H Hillman.....	78	*G L Lyon.....	90
A Henderson.....	77	*F G Bills.....	91
H C Ryding.....	87	*W R Crosby.....	96
G D Wilson.....	86	*H D Freeman.....	100
I Armstrong.....	57	*L S German.....	95
L C Graft.....	81	*F Gilbert.....	95
F Roberts.....	77	*W H Heer.....	96
*C O Le Compte.....	92	H W Kahler.....	94
W H Jones.....	87	*C G Spencer.....	96
H A Morson.....	89	*J R Taylor.....	94
P H Luttrell.....	80	I Andrews.....	78
G H Waddell.....	90	W E Carpenter.....	75
C G Westcott.....	84	H B Crowell.....	73
*R A Flautt.....	86	R H Crichton.....	85
A J Hill.....	92	J H Dreher.....	82
G Hillman.....	91	C W Dunlap.....	80
C D Hunt, Jr.....	89	Geo Darms.....	86
T H Evans.....	85	Chas Green.....	86
*T Cassetty.....	80	C C Harrold.....	72
W W Cocke.....	92	W A Hawkins.....	73
*O R Dickey.....	93	L L McClesky.....	66
*E A W Everitt.....	85	A Meaders.....	82
K Warren.....	91	R G Murdock.....	75
E R Alexander.....	86	L Salter.....	76
V Cate.....	91	J P Sousa.....	80
G M Collins.....	97	W J Timms.....	76
J H Noel.....	87	C A Bowen.....	63
Pete Townsend.....	87	H E Ewing.....	75
W T Laslie.....	87	A A Ross.....	77
*J T Skelly.....	87	B Timms.....	66
J W Hightower.....	85	N Tucker.....	92
J R Livingston.....	92	H L Thompson.....	83
*C E Goodrich.....	93	R T Jones.....	80
*H D Gibbs.....	89	L M Norwood.....	74
H B Pottinger.....	94	J W Osborn.....	51
*Mrs. Topperwein.....	94	J H McDuffie.....	87
*J S Day.....	85	J P Golden.....	59
*I M Hawkins.....	93	M M Curtis.....	67
*W Huff.....	89	F H Springer.....	70
*W Henderson.....	92	F Cohalan.....	56
*G W Maxwell.....	90		

H. W. Kahler, of Philadelphia, won the beautiful Columbus, Georgia cup. Out of 600 targets, the total number shot at during the entire tournament, he broke 557. The second highest amateur record was that of Vassar Cate, who brought down 552 targets. It was reported on the grounds at one time that the young Georgia shooter had won the cup, but congratulations extended him were premature. Six hundred targets, the basis of this contest, included all targets in singles, doubles, and in the handicap.

Among the professionals, Fred Gilbert, of Spirit Lake, Ia., made the highest record for the entire tournament, breaking 565 out of 600 targets. It will be noted that he was eight targets ahead of the highest amateur.

The high professional record for the tournament was based on the single targets shot from the 16yds. mark. Four hundred targets were shot at, under this condition. The highest professional record was that of H. D. Freeman, of Atlanta, who smashed 394, letting six escape.

The high amateur record of the tournament, figured on the same basis, was that of H. B. Pottinger, of Charleston, Missouri, who brought down 382 out of the 400.

The money winners in the Southern Handicap were as follows:

Southern Handicap Purse.

Forty-eight regular entries at \$8.....	\$384.00
One penalty entry.....	13.00
One penalty entry for targets only.....	2.00
Added by the Interstate Association.....	201.00
Total.....	\$600.00

One Thousand Dollars in Gold

The Interstate Association Guarantees

That the winner of

THE GRAND AMERICAN HANDICAP

will receive, in addition to a trophy of the value of \$100, the sum of

One Thousand Dollars in Gold

The entrance fee in the G. A. H. is only \$10

Worth taking a chance, isn't it?

[NOTE: The Grand American Handicap will be held on the grounds of the Illinois Gun Club at Springfield, Ill., June 18-21, 1912. Entries close June 8. Programs ready for distribution May 15.]

ELMER E. SHANER, Sec'y-Treas., 219 Coltart Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

AN UNPRECEDENTED RECORD

Southern Handicap Honors and the Famous "E. C." Cup won in the same week with

Peters Shells

At the Southern Handicap, Columbus, Ga., May 14-16, nearly a clean sweep of averages and trophies was made by users of "steel where steel belongs" shells:

HIGH GENERAL AVERAGE, - - - 394 ex 400
Including runs of 131 and 109 unfinished
By H. D. Freeman.

\$500.00 COLUMBUS CUP, - - - 557 ex 600
For High Score on all targets, including doubles
and handicap event, by H. W. Kahler.

THE CARPENTER CUP, - - - 89 ex 50 pairs
For High Amateur Score on Doubles, by H. W. Kahler.

High Average for Doubles, - - - 93 ex 50 pairs
By Lester S. German.

2d in Handicap - from 23 yards, 89 ex 100
By H. W. Kahler.

So complete a victory has never been won at an Interstate Association Handicap Tournament by any make of ammunition.



At the same time the guns were cracking at the Southern Handicap there were some "big doings" at the West Virginia State Shoot, Fairmont.

The "E. C." Cup

Representing the World's Inanimate Target Championship

First shot for in 1896, and the coveted prize in eighteen contests since then, was placed in open competition by the Fairmont Gun Club, and 20 amateurs and professionals entered. C. A. Young, of Springfield, Ohio, not only won the trophy, but did so by

A RECORD SCORE
184 out of 200

Unknown Angles, - 98 ex 100
Expert Rules, - - - 44 ex 50
Doubles, - - - - 42 ex 25 pairs
Total, - - - 184 ex 200.

Mr. Young won **HIGH PROFESSIONAL AVERAGE, 288 ex 300**
and **HIGH AVERAGE for ALL EVENTS, 405 ex 425**

All of which goes to prove that **PETERS Shells**, with "steel where steel belongs," are *actually the best ever*, and remember, the "TARGET" and "HIGH GUN" are **HIGH GRADE** at a **MEDIUM PRICE**.

THE PETERS CARTRIDGE COMPANY - - - **CINCINNATI, OHIO**
New York: 98 Chambers Street. T. H. KELLER, Manager
New Orleans: 321 Magazine Street. LEE OMOHUNDRO, Manager
San Francisco: 608-612 Howard Street. J. S. FRENCH, Manager

Mr. Woodruff, while not an active trapshooter, is a high class expert when it comes to handling the office work of a tournament. Messrs. Garrett, Wadsworth and Morton, were the clerks who handled the score sheets and compiled the records for the local daily press and sportsmen's journals.

At the close of the tournament the trophies were formally awarded, the ceremony taking place under the large tent on the grounds. The crowd quickly gathered when summoned by Secretary-Treasurer Shaner and the officials of the association were the center of a large and interested group.

Mr. Shaner presented President J. T. Skelly, of the Interstate Association, who made quite a happy little speech. Mr. Skelly said that they were assembled to place the trophies in the hands of the winners, and that it gave him pleasure to do so. The tournament held here two years ago was a good one, and so was this meet. It was true that the attendance was slightly off, but this was due to the floods and other unusual conditions. The present shoot has been conducted even better than the first held in Columbus, he said for all have profited by experience. The members of the local gun club shot better, the lunches were even more appetizing than they were two years ago, and if possible, the Columbus ladies were even better looking than they were in 1910.

President Skelly then presented to Vassar Cate a handsome gold watch, presented to him by the Interstate Association as a trophy that went with the winning of the Southern Handicap. Mr. Skelly remarked that he considered this feat second only to the Grand American Handicap. The young winner received the trophy gracefully and modestly.

In conclusion President Skelly thanked the Columbus Gun Club and the ladies and the citizens generally for their hearty co-operation in making the tournament a success. He was warmly applauded by the crowd.

Roanoke Gun Club.

ROANOKE, Va., May 19.—After a week of inclement weather, a large and enthusiastic number of shooters took part in the weekly contest on the grounds of the Roanoke Gun Club on Saturday afternoon. The weather was ideal and some very good scores were made. It was the pleasure of the club to have as its guest Mr. C. H. Newcomb, of Philadelphia, Pa., one of the best amateur shots in the country. We trust to have the pleasure of seeing him in our midst again in the near future. The weekly medals were won by the following members:

Scratch Class—First, A. W. Howard; second, tie with Jamison and Scholl.

Class A—First, E. W. Poindexter; second, W. S. Jones.

Class B—First, tie with Fisher and Ferguson; second, MacFerrin.

Class C—First, R. E. Lightner; second, W. C. Bringman.

The scores:

	Shot at.	Broke.	Per Cent.
Newcomb	100	96	.96
Howard	50	48	.96
Jamison	50	47	.94
Scholl	50	47	.94
L G Richards	50	44	.88
Atkinson	50	44	.88
Bloxtton	50	44	.88
Jones	50	43	.86
E W Poindexter	50	43	.86
Battle	50	43	.86
Price	50	42	.84
C C Richards	50	42	.84
Robinson	50	42	.84
Wilkinson	50	41	.82
Bringman	50	41	.82
Boyd	50	41	.82
Hooper	50	41	.82
Mitchell	50	40	.80
Fisher	50	40	.80
Shepherd	50	39	.78
Elliott	50	39	.78
MacFerrin	50	39	.78
Dyer	50	38	.76
Walters	50	37	.74
Dalby	50	37	.74
Ferguson	50	37	.74
Lightner	50	36	.72
J B Cumbie	50	35	.70
G C Cumbie	50	34	.68
Heins	50	33	.66
Bob Hunt	50	32	.64
Fishburne	50	31	.62
Holland	50	26	.52
Bruce Hunt	50	17	.34

H. F. WILKINSON, Sec'y.

Deer Lodge Gun Club.

DEER LODGE, Mont., May 12.—The first shoot of the lately organized Deer Lodge Gun Club was very enthusiastic and well attended. A strong wind from the north interfered somewhat and few high scores were made. Most of the members are new to the game, this being the first time they had shot over traps.

The officers of the club are: President, Frank Conley; Vice-President, E. L. Baker; Secretary, J. N. Talbott; Treasurer, C. E. Larabie.

Following are the scores made at 16yds. rise over western auto traps:

Events:	1	2	3	4	Events:	1	2	3	4
Targets:	25	25	25	10	Targets:	25	25	25	10
Conley	17	17	..	..	Shaw	12	10	..	..
Baker	14	17	..	9	Trask	7	13	..	..
Wilson	11	9	..	..	Zimmerman	2	..	..	4
Sidenberg	20	16	..	..	Grimes	7	12	..	..
Talbott	20	24	..	..	Dye	2	11	18	..
Larabie	14	16	..	..	Coleman	11	12	..	7
Day	13	11	10	..	Perkins	3	..	..	..
Barrhill	14	12	..	5	Crabb	6	..	..	..

Georgia Trapshooters' Association.

With trapshooters from the various sections of the State in attendance, the Georgia State Trapshooters' Association was organized with enthusiasm at a meeting at the Columbus Board of Trade Hall, Columbus, Ga., on Monday night, May 13.

The association begins life with a membership of ten Georgia gun clubs, and this number will no doubt soon be increased to fifteen or twenty, as much interest has been manifested in the proposed organization.

J. W. Hightower, of Americus, was nominated for temporary chairman of the meeting and took the chair, and Charles B. Woodruff, of Columbus, was selected as temporary secretary.

Elmer E. Shaner, of Pittsburgh, Secretary-Treasurer of the Interstate Association for the Encouragement of Trapshooting, was present, and was invited to address the meeting, stating what benefits would accrue from having such a State association. Mr. Shaner responded in a clear and interesting talk, in which he showed the advantages of State organization and affiliation with the Interstate Association. Tournaments are registered and protected when such organization is had, and it is easy to arrange State shoots when there is a State organiza-

tion. The Interstate Association encourages trapshooting by making an appropriation for every registered tournament. When a good many tournaments are held in a State, this amounts to a substantial appropriation.

Mr. George Waddell favored having a State association, and moved that they go ahead and organize. Discussion as to some of the practical details followed.

Walter Huff said that he would nominate for president of the State Association a man who had worked hard in behalf of the movement, giving freely of his time and thought, George H. Waddell, of Columbus. Mr. Waddell was elected unanimously.

Henry B. Crowell nominated A. J. Hill, of Dawson, for vice-president, and he was the unanimous choice.

For secretary-treasurer, Henry B. Crowell was nominated by Mr. Huff and received the vote of every one present.

These three officers will be members of the board of directors, and they were empowered to select the other four members of the board.

The gun clubs forming the State Association are those of Albany, Americus, Atlanta, Augusta, Columbus, Dawson, Macon, Rome, Savannah, and Warm Springs.

The initiation fee was fixed at \$3. The annual dues will be small, possibly only \$2.

The Grand American Handicap

Will be held at Springfield, Ill., June 18-21, 1912

Under the auspices of the Illinois Gun Club

Entries close June 8

Programs ready for distribution May 15

The Interstate Association
Guarantees to the Winner

One Thousand Dollars in Gold

And a trophy of the value of at least One Hundred Dollars

GROUND'S CONVENIENTLY LOCATED

EXCELLENT HOTEL ACCOMMODATION

Write for program

ELMER E. SHANER, Sec'y-Treas.

219 Coltart Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Du Pont Gun Club.

WILMINGTON, Del., May 18.—The most interesting event on to-day's program for the "regular Saturday afternoon shoot" of the Du Pont Gun Club was the final shoot-off for the Class C trophy. This trophy was one of four put up for competition some months ago by the Capelle Hardware Company, of this city, the trophies being divided among the four classes into which the club's members are divided. Each cup has to be won by ten different persons, each winner to be a member of the respective class to which that trophy belonged. Any shooter once winning a leg on the trophy was to be entitled to a chance in the shoot-off for final ownership, no matter whether he moved into a higher or lower class after having won the leg. To preserve the equity that should go with such a shoot-off, it was provided that the club's management should handicap all contestants in the final race for ownership, which race was to be at 50 single targets per man.

In to-day's race all the previous winners, with but one exception, turned out and took part in the event. J. H. Minnick, by virtue of the wonderful spurt he has recently made in his work at the traps, was the sole 20yd. man, and he landed in second place with 43 to his credit, a great score for one who has not been shooting at targets more than a few months. All the other contestants were placed at 16yds. by the management, and Clyde Leedom, a popular member of the club, and a comparative novice like Minnick, won out by breaking 45. The scores in the race were as follows, 50 targets per man:

Clyde Leedom, 16..... 45	Dr Stanley Steele, 16.. 38
J H Minnick, 20..... 43	J W Anderson, Jr.,... 36
W E Smith, Jr., 16.... 41	F F Lofland, 16..... 35
Dr A Patterson, 16.... 39	L H Hoopes, Jr., 16.... 27
Walter Tomlinson, 39	

In addition to the above race, both the Class A and the Class B Cups were up for open competition, the holders of the respective cups not having received a challenge in the stipulated period of time. Class A was won by A. B. Richardson with 25 straight, and S. J. Newman and J. B. Brier tied for Class D with 16 out of 25.

In the regular weekly prize contest for the Coleman du Pont spoons, the following were the winners: Class A—A. B. Richardson with another straight string of 25; Class B—J. J. Magahern with 24; Class C—Clyde Lee-

dam with 23, and Class D—tied for by J. B. Grier and S. J. Newman with 16 apiece.

The best shooting during the afternoon was done by Mr. Richardson who ran his first 50 straight, but slipped up on an easy one early in his third string, scoring 74 out of 75. He also shot 50 from the 20yds. mark, making a good total. J. H. Minnick broke 95 out of 100 from the 16yds. mark, while straight scores of 25 were made by W. M. Hammond, Dr. Stanley Steele and Eugene E. du Pont.

The attendance at the club was not as large as it would have been had not several members gone over to Camden, N. J., and other points to visit with the local clubs and take part in the contests.

Full scores in the Coleman du Pont spoon contests follow, 25 targets per man:

W M Hammond 21	W Tomlinson 16
T E Doremus 19	Henry Winchester 19
L H Hoopes, Jr..... 17	S G David 14
Isaac Turner 23	R S Wood 19
W P Northcott 24	C H Simon 19
W Edmanson 19	J T Roberson 22
J H Minnick 23	W G Wood 23
S J Newman 16	R P Choate 16
H P Carlon 23	W H Neely 15
J J Magahern 24	Gregg Godwin 21
A B Richardson 25	C D Prickett 22
Edward Banks 23	F P Ewing 20
H S Crawford 14	W J Henderson 7
Dr S Steele 20	J T Levin 12
H F Dure 9	S Tuchten 18
J W Anderson, Jr ... 18	W B Smith, Jr..... 21
W F Jensen 18	Dr A Patterson 20
Dr H Betts 19	F F Lofland 14
Henry Wilson 18	Clyde Leedom 23
J B Grier 16	E E du Pont 21
L C Lyon 18	Dr Watson 11
Dr E O Bullock 15	A Richards 22
L L Jarrell 21	

BLUE HEN.

Buffalo Audubon Club.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 19.—The regular semi-monthly shoot of the Audubon Club was held yesterday. Only a small number attended, and a high wind prevented high scores. The badges were won by Messrs. Lambert, Imhoff and Immel, the spoons by Kelsey, Wacker and



YOU know mallards—wisest and wariest of all ducks—Solomons of the air. You can't knock down mallards with a paddle nor can you get them with a gun that plasters its shots all over the face of creation.

A mallard shot is generally a long shot, and long shots require a hard-shooting, close-shooting gun.

That's why the long-headed man who goes to a mallard country takes a Lefever. When he swings it on a towering pair of mallards he does not question the result. He knows it—

TWO CLEAN KILLS

The reason a Lefever kills clean and sure and far is **Lefever Taper Boring**.

But if you buy a Lefever for the taper boring alone, you will get more than your money's worth. For instance, you will never be handicapped with looseness at the hinge joint. The exclusive Lefever screw compensates for a year's wear by a trifling turn that you make yourself with a screwdriver.

LEFEVER SHOT GUNS

Sixteen other exclusive Lefever features and Lefever simplicity and strength make the \$28 gun the peer of any \$50 gun on the market. Upwards to \$1,000. Send for free catalog and get Lefever wise. **LEFEVER ARMS CO., 23 Maltbie St., Syracuse, N. Y.**



Durston Special
20 Gauge. Price \$28.00

Immel, and the Lambert trophies by Smith, Imhoff and Blackmer. The Audubon Club will hold an all-day registered tournament on Decoration Day at the club grounds at Main and La Salle avenue. The public is invited. Scores:

Events:	1	2	3	4	5
Targets:	20	20	20	20	20
Covert	15	15	16	13	12
Smith	17	15	14	16	15
Wacker	15	13	15	15	12
Ward	19	13	15	18	16
Lambert	15	14	18	15	11
Atwater	14	14	14	..	..
Imhoff	13	15	13	14	15
Ebberts	13	11	14	11	11
Rogers	11	16	16	14	13
Smith, Jr.	14	14	13	16	12
Anderson	10	15	11	16	12
F D Kelsey	19	17	17	17	16
Immel	12	14	..	18	..
Blackmer	11	12	14	12	17
Freeman	16	14	11	14	15
Dr Burke	15	13	12	11	12

Event No. 2 was for the badge. Event No. 4 was for the spoons. Event No. 5 was for the Lambert trophy.

Canandaigua Sportsmen's Club.

THE Canandaigua Sportsmen's Club held another of its popular fortnightly shoots on May 18, at Lakeside Park, and although the weather was calculated to be discouraging, eighteen enthusiasts faced the traps and shot in one or more events. Harry Loomis and Williams, of Geneva, were guests of the club, as were also Lawrence, Nichols, Baxter, Burke and Stewart, from Halls and Shortsville.

In the championship event Dr. D. A. Eiseline, of Shortsville, who broke only 28 out of 50 targets in the prize event, came back with a score of 38 out of 50 birds, which tied W. J. Kibbe, the defender of the title. In the shoot-off, only one kill by the medico was necessary to transfer the badge and title, as Kibbe scored a goose egg.

The scores follow: Soule (10) 50, Mason (8) 49, Curtice (11) 47, Kibbe (5) 45, Stoddard (0) 39, Barringer (15) 36, Eiseline (6) 34, Mason 51, Baxter 48, Loomis 39, Nichols 36, Martin 23, Lawrence 22, Stewart 17, V. Wormser 17, Sanford 12, Williams 4, Burke 3, Soule, Jr., 3.
W. J. KIBBE, Sec'y.

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West Virginia State Tournament.

FAIRMONT, W. Va., May 18.—Under the auspices of the Fairmont Gun Club, the State tournament was held here on the 15th and 16th, forty-two amateurs and nine professionals taking part in the exercises. Painter was high amateur for the two days with 291. Edwards, only one target behind, for second place. Professionals could not reach the figures hung up by the amateurs, 288 and 287 being the best Young and Welles could do. Individual State championship was captured by J. F. Phillips with the corking good total of 49 targets. Phillips was also on the winning two-man team for the State championship, T. A. Neil being his team mate, winning the event with 97. Scores:

	First Day.		Second Day.	
	Shot at.	Broke.	Shot at.	Broke.
W A Wiedeusch.....	150	141	150	144
Chas Moore	150	138	150	145
Mallory	150	135	...	...
Theakston	150	134	150	139
Craft	150	125	150	129
Painter	150	144	150	147
Edwards	150	145	150	145
West	150	134	150	129
Morrison	150	126	150	125
Bruff	150	121	150	130
Wilson	150	56	...	...
Thompson	150	101	150	116
A Hickman	150	133	150	137
Brown	150	131	150	140
Calhoun	150	141	150	137
Hooper	150	112	...	...
Crawford	150	130	150	144
Davis	150	127	150	107
De Gruyter	150	130	150	130
Lautz	150	122	150	127
Smith	150	131	150	137
Bellmeyer	150	137	150	138
Gerstell	150	144	150	144
Funk	150	127	150	127
Williams	150	128	150	135
Flannigan	150	117	150	114
Neill	150	138	150	126
Nichols	150	130	...	...
Phillips	150	137	150	132
Heckman	150	113	150	124
Reardon	150	128	150	118
Hudson	150	99	...	...
Hite	150	119	150	118
Johnson	150	119	150	108
Stockley	75	51	...	...
Shubert	95	77	...	...
Friedericks	90	63	...	...
Burns	150	69	...	...
Helmick	75	54	...	...
Dawson	75	57	...	...
Haymond	75	57	...	...
Lilley .....	...	...	150	96

Professionals:

Young	150	146	150	142
Welles	150	142	150	145
Taylor	150	138	150	143
Goshorn	150	143	150	138
Squiers	150	140	150	140
Hassam	150	142	150	136
Hawkins	150	140	150	137
Phillis	150	136	150	139
Shaul	150	138	150	135

Individual State championship at 50 targets:

J F Phillips.....	49	T A Neill.....	45
Ed H Taylor.....	47	C W Phillips.....	43
R Gerstell.....	47	R M Hite.....	39
D W Goshorn.....	47	N H Reardon.....	39
H Shawl.....	46	R Johnson.....	32
W A Wiedeusch.....	45	R Stockley.....	38
J M Hawkins.....	44		

Two-man team State championship, 50 targets per man, 100 per team:

T A Neill.....	49	Phillis	48
J Phillips	48-97	Shaul	40-88
Wiedeusch	48	*Young	48
Taylor	48-96	*Edwards	46-94
Goshorn	43	*Bruff	31
Davis	48-91	*West	47-78
Lautz	44		
Higgenbotham	46-90		

*Not eligible to win.

Scranton Rod and Gun Club.

SCRANTON, Pa., May 16.—Rain, a broken trap and a few incidentals put the quietus on real success at our tournament here to-day. High score, 143, was made by Allen Heil; Clyde Pratt was second with 137. Neaf Apgar was high professional with 144. The program consisted of 150 targets. J. W. Logan shot at 105 and broke 84. The scores:

H J Schlichter	131	Frank Winger	76
Allen Heil	143	Luther S Ely.....	116
John L Englert	125	E F Tiffany.....	100
H German	130	Clyde Pratt	137
R J Budd	128	A L Wright	111
W H Stroh	119	W E Highfield	121
W R Duwes	127	G B Curtis	102
J Dennis	125	E S Hardenberg	128
Chas Connell	106	T J Snowden	103
M F Bohn	83	Wm Anneman	121
H F Von Storck.....	114	Thos H Craven	114
Joe Statto	113	D Barrett	132
Evans Hopkins	128	C A Barrett	72
R W Rader	114	W J Fox	124
C L Closs	108	J W Logan	84
Morgan Harris	42		

Professionals:

Apgar	144	Lawrence	138
Lewis	130	Cumberlain	135

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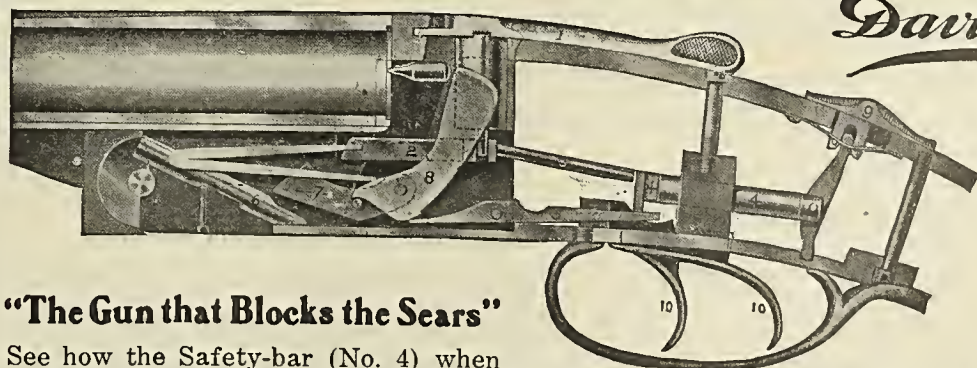
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Western Connecticut Trapshooters' League.

BETHEL, Conn., May 4.—The first tournament of Western Connecticut Trapshooters' League was held to-day under auspices of the Bethel Gun Club. Seventy-five shooters took part. Chas. Sherwood and A. L. Chamberlain tied for high gun with 139 out of 150. In the shoot-off at 25 targets, Sherwood won with 23 against 19 for Chamberlain. The program consisted of 150 targets. L. Durkin and D. J. Darsey shot at 25 and broke 16 and 21 respectively.

Bridgeport won the 5-man team event. The scores:

Chas Sherwood	139	G M McDonald	115
A L Chamberlain	139	W B Judd	115
H E Dickerman	138	Dr P Sunderlang	115
P E Osborne	135	Geo Alling	114
M Hepburn	135	E H Bailey	113
R D Cate	134	E G Southey	113
W W Rice	134	A Betti	112
W Gregory	132	W E Day	111
W H Lyon	132	E W Deem	110
D H Hall	132	N B North	109
Ed Kelley	131	J B Robertson	108
H M Judd	131	W B Liegh	103
Jas Kyle	130	L C Remsen	108
F W Smith	130	E Osborne	107
E Bradley	129	Geo Ortseifer	107
H C Judd	128	L L Norton	104
C Van Stone	128	H G Billings	103
C H Dailey	128	J H Miller	103
Wm Ganning	128	F H Kimberly	103
C D Malone	127	W Thompson	102
Chas Fox	127	W R Newsome	101
W G Olmstead	126	C K Bailey	99
Chas Stevens	126	F B Smith	99
J Williams	126	F H Smith	97
Frank Clark	126	B Crane	96
Dr Smith	124	E W Sherman	96
C B Cutter	123	W B W Smith	96
C Wilson	123	W H Lane	96
E R Lewis	123	T M Adams	83
Luke Brush	123	H F Sherman	82
J Benedict	122	R H Bennett	80
W S Alcorn	120	Ed Carrington	76
Robt Lewis	120	J H Fanton	70
W W Gale	118	L Durkin	16
J S Conover	118	D J Darsey	12

Professionals:

H H Stevens	138	G M Wheeler	120
F M Fay	136	A E Sibley	114
E M Funk	132	G H Chapin	114
Jack Fanning	132		

Mt. Holly Gun Club.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., May 15.—The attendance at our registered tournament was pretty good, totaling twenty-eight, including a few top-notch professionals. Plum copped first amateur "fundamentals of all wrong doing" with 141 out of 150. Neaf Apgar was walking delegate among the professionals, missing five out of his allotment. In a 50-target handicap race, Powers and Dellette tied on 48. The scores:

Shot	at.	Brk.	Shot	at.	Brk.
Plum	150	141	Kelley	150	140
Lamb	150	128	*Apgar	150	145
Foster	150	126	*Lewis	150	132
Coleman	150	132	*Lawrence	150	132
Fisher	150	138	*Stevens	150	132
Morris	150	125	Mathews	150	140
Stocton	150	131	Paul	150	115
Powers	150	136	Sooy	150	116
Dellette	150	132	M Newcomb	105	84
Williams	150	135	W Dalton	45	35
*Wright	150	124	W Clatts	60	48
Pratt	150	128	Dubell	75	46
Davis	150	132	Ike Budd	60	49
Shinn	150	96	Eyre	30	25

Special gun event, 50 targets, handicap:

William, 18	41	Powers, 18	48
Foster, 18	36	Plum, 19	40
Lamb, 18	43	Budd, 19	41
Sloan, 18	41	Wright, 18	39
Davis, 20	35	Loveland, 16	32
Mathews, 18	43	Paul, 18	33
Eyre, 20	42	*Pratt, 19	39
Simonds, 18	31	Dellette, 17	48
Coleman, 20	42	Clatts, 17	44
Morris, 20	42		

*Professionals.

Boston A. A.

RIVERSIDE, Mass., May 18.—Staples was high gun in the shoot for the Barbey trophy with a full score of 50. Osborne was high in the Hunter trophy shoot with 100, aided by his handicap of 12. Fay and Snow tied for high net score, and on shoot-off, Fay won, 25 to 24. Blinn won the take-home trophy with a score of 49. There was a high cross wind and bright light. Scores:

Barbey trophy, 50 targets: *Staples 50, Ellis 48, Snow 47, Osborn 47, Fay 46, Knights 45, Blinn 44, Brooks 43, Ballou 42, Farmer 42, Richards 40, North 39, Davis 38, Lynch 35.

Hunter trophy match, 100 targets, handicap: Osborne (12) 100, Blinn (12) 99, North (20) 97, *Staples (0) 96, Snow (2) 95, Brooks (8) 94, Ellis (5) 94, Fay (0) 93, Richards (0) 93, Knights (8) 91, Farmer (7) 91, Ballou (5) 87, Davis (12) 86, Lynch (6) 84.

Shoot-off: Fay 25, Snow 24.
Take-home trophy, 100 targets, handicap: Blinn (6) 49, North (10) 48, Fay (0) 47, Snow (1) 47, Brooks (4) 47, Osborn (6) 47, Lynch (3) 46, *Staples (0) 46, Farmer (3½) 45½, Richards (8) 44, Ellis (2½) 43½, Ballou (2½) 42½, Davis (6) 42, Knights (4) 42.
*Guest. C. B. TUCKER, Capt.

(Trap Notes continued on page 676.)



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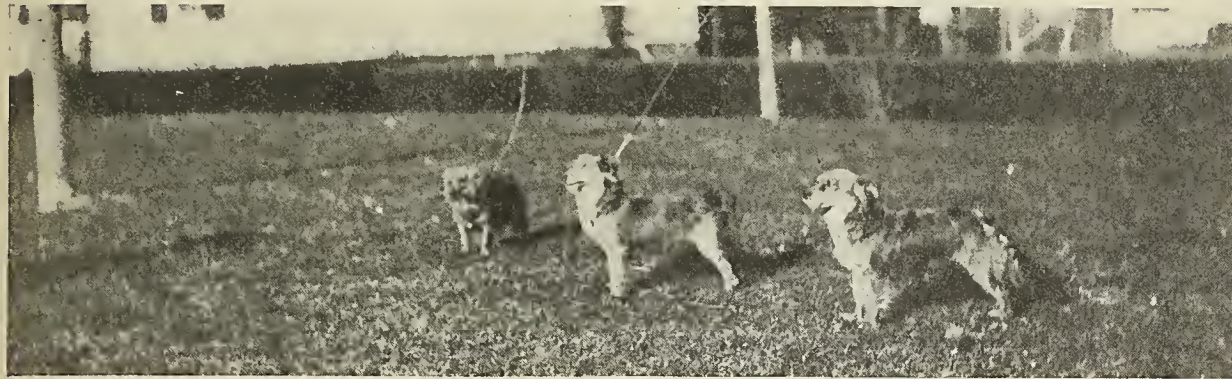
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Panama-Pacific Exposition, San Francisco, 1915

87D



KENNEL



Americanizing the Shetland Sheep Dog.

THIS variety of dog, although popular for many years in the Shetland Isles, has only recently come to the notice of the British fanciers, and much more recently has it been imported by American fanciers.

The first importations of good specimens of the Shetland sheep dog were made by T. D. McChesney, while responsibility for the improvement in the breed rests with J. G. Sherman, of New Rochelle, N. Y. Mr. Sherman, realizing that the Shetland has been

The accompanying photographs were taken for us and represent the best specimens of the breed in America to-day, the lone picture being Lerwick Bess, winner at the Westminster Kennel show this year, imported by Mr. McChesney. The other photographs represent the get of Lerwick Bess, bred and owned by J. G. Sherman.

Best specimens in this country to-day are Lord Scott, owned by Mrs. T. D. McChesney; Lerwick Bess, owned by J. G. Sherman, and Shetland Rose, owned by Mrs. Kenneth McMurrick.



Springfield Kennel Club Protest.

THE Springfield, Ill., Kennel Club registered such a vigorous and convincing protest against the proposed ordinance of the city of Springfield requiring that dogs be muzzled, that this feature was removed. The club maintained that the act to require dogs to be muzzled was inhumane and calculated to produce madness. The club also fought a proposed license by which dog owners were to be required to pay an annual fee to the city. As the county assessor also collects a tax on dogs, it was held that the second tax was unjust and illegal. A compromise was reached by which owners of dogs are to be held responsible for any damage charged to the canines.

Nassau County Kennel Club.

THE first exhibition of the Nassau County Kennel Club, the president of which is Alfred B. Mackay, was held at Belmont Park on May 18. It was one of the most largely attended shows ever given; the entry list included practically every prominent dog in the eastern district. A good many of the winners at the Westminster show figure as winners here, and Mrs. Tyler brought her old English sheep dog, Champion Slumber, once more into the limelight, as about the best thing in the canine world. He came away winner in the special class for the best dog or bitch of any breed owned by a member of the club; also was awarded the ribbon for the best dog or bitch in the show of any breed.

Ladies Kennel Club Show.

PREMIUM lists have been distributed for the tenth annual dog show of the Ladies Kennel



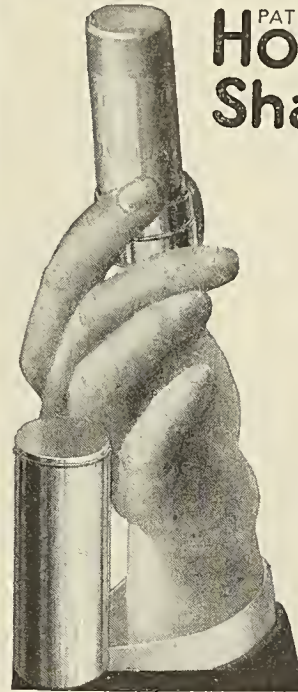
very loosely bred, up to the present time, is devoting considerable attention, and no small amount of money to its up-lift.

The breed within the past few months has made tremendous strides toward popularity, a good deal of the impetus being furnished by the adoption of the Shetland sheep dog by Lady Aberdeen. This, of course, on the part of Lady Aberdeen, is not remarkable, because the breed is flourishing at the present time on many farms in Aberdeenshire. It was not until Lady Aberdeen took up the breed, and after considerable effort on the part of Messrs. McChesney and Sherman that the American Kennel Club was willing to recognize the breed, and while this dog undoubtedly belongs to the collie family, the Kennel Club decided that its classification would cause less comment if placed under the head of sheep dog.

The origin of the Shetland sheep dog is little known, but undoubtedly there is a mixture of collie and terrier somewhere back in its history. The animals vary considerably in color; black and white; sable and white being accepted. The outer coat should be long; under coat wiry and dense; ears small, erect; expression keen and foxy; tail well feathered; limbs straight; eyes dark. It is an animal that makes an almost perfect house dog, as its temper is even and it may safely be mauled by children.

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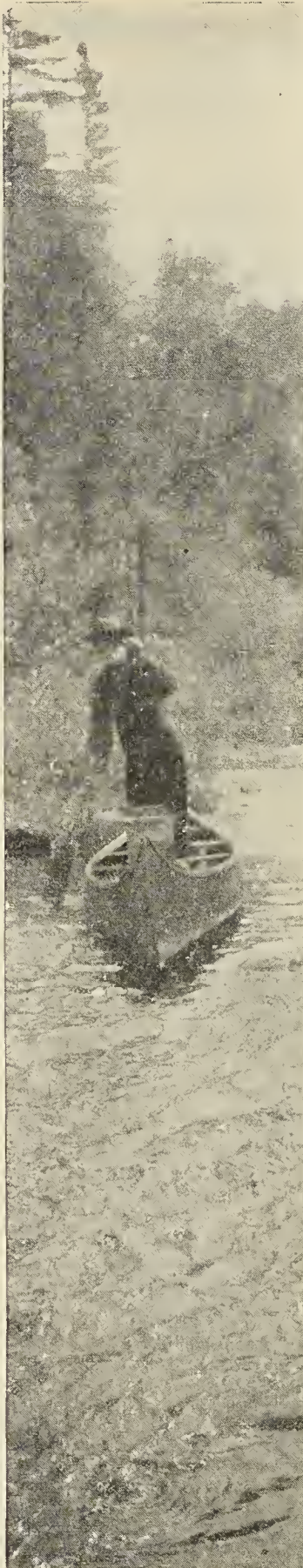
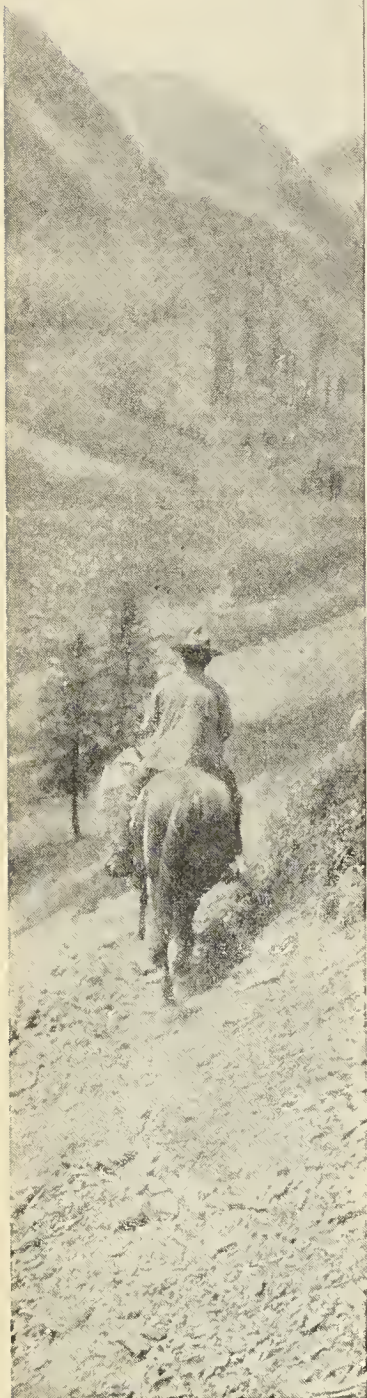
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Northern Kentucky Gun Club.

MAY 12 was a poor day for trapshooting. Black, heavy clouds threatened to spill their moisture at any moment; the light was poor, and a forty-mile wind, right quartering toward the traps, kept the shooters guessing as to the flight of the targets. The right-angle targets were especially hard, as the wind beat them down, at the same time accelerating their speed, and causing the shooters to send the load well over them. Some of the straightaways developed into climbers as soon as they got clear of the trap house, and it is safe to say that the contestants got not only unknown angles, but also unknown flights. The attendance was small, owing to the weather, only six men facing the traps during the afternoon. The feature of the shoot was the match between H. R. Irwin and M. H. Johnson, at 100 targets. The match was a close one, but neither man shot up to his average. At the close of the second round Johnson had a lead of one target; this lead he increased to three in the third round, and added one more in the last 25, going out with four targets to the good. Irwin did his best work in the second round, when he scored 23, the best single round score of the match. A return match, same conditions, will be shot in the near future, probably on the Cincinnati Gun Club's grounds.

W. R. Chamberlain, of Columbus, was high man for the afternoon, with 94. He gave a remarkably fine exhibition under the hard weather conditions, breaking 49 out of the last 50, and making a run of 53 straight. Lawrence, of Corydon, Ky., also a professional, was second high man with 81, a score several targets below his mark.

In a match between Hammerschmidt and Johnson, at 25 targets, the latter being allowed three added targets, the result was a tie. The shoot-off, under the same conditions, was won by Johnson, with a lead of one target. H. R. Irwin then tackled Hammerschmidt under the same conditions, the latter winning by six targets.

There will be a good representation of the Northerners at the house-warming shoot of the Cincinnati Gun Club, which will be held on May 30. The next monthly tournament of the Club will be held on May 26, and a good bunch is expected, as it will be the last chance for practice before the big Decoration Day shoot, and then many of the boys are anxious for all the work they can get in order to get in trim for the Ohio State shoot at Dayton the first week in June.

Events:	1	2	3	4	Events:	1	2	3	4
Roundy	22	23	25	24	Frohlinger	18	17	18	14
Holiday	18	20	20	22	Hammerschmidt ..	20	22	21	..
Irwin	18	..	..	..	Lawrence	20	17	21	23

Match, 100 targets:
Johnson

Match, 25 targets:
Hammerschmidt . 0 21-21 Johnson

Shoot-off, 25 targets:
Johnson

Match, 25 targets:
Hammerschmidt . 0 23-23 Irwin

Birmingham Gun Club.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 12.—The attendance at the special shoot of the Birmingham Gun Club was very small, especially local shooters, probably on account of the Golf Tournament and other attractions. Guy Ward was high on all program targets. J. K. Warren was high amateur on all program targets. H. D. Gibbs broke 98 of his 100 single targets, which was a phenomenal score, owing to the fact that Guy Ward outshot him on doubles, he failed to be high man. Most of the day was taken up with handicap and special events. The scores:

	Shot at.	Brk.		Shot at.	Brk.
H D Gibbs	100	98	James Hillman..	100	83
Guy Ward	100	95	C J Broyles	100	80
J K Warren	100	94	Mrs. Garl	100	72
Leach	100	91	Ed Cornwall	100	72
R R Skinner	100	88	Boynton	100	68
Pete Bowie	100	86	Garl	75	63
Tom Cassity	100	85	John Fletcher ..	60	53
Parker	100	85	L M Norwood..	40	35

Doubles, 15 pairs:

Guy Ward	25	J T Fletcher	16
H D Gibbs	21	Ed Cornwall	16
J K Warren	23	Jim Hillman	16
Tom Cassity	19	Leach	14
C J Broyles	19	L M Norwood	14
R R Skinner	18		

Canadian Olympic Tryout.

MONTREAL, Can., May 15.—The preliminary Olympic trapshooting trials for the Province of Quebec were held on Saturday afternoon at St. Lambert. The weather was all that could be desired, except that at times the wind caused the birds to take uncertain courses.

It was unfortunate that more were not present to qualify for entrance in the final trials, which will be held on the 24th inst. Even Mr. W. H. Ewing, the present world's champion trapshooter, was unable to be present.

The conditions of the shoot were 100 birds each in ten 10-bird events, 17½ yds. rise, six men up, moving after each bird. The results were:

	Shot at.	Brk.		Shot at.	Brk.
R B Hutchinson	100	89	R Lewis	100	69
T O Lyall	100	75	J H Maher	100	63
J H Canyon	100	73	R W Watson	100	51
T Jones	100	69	H Brainerd	70	25

Spoon shoot, 25 birds, handicap: Lyall (2) 24, Kenyon (2) 22, Hutchison (scratch) 20, Jones (7) 20, Maher (2) 21, Lewis (1) 11.

Association of America, which will be held at the Mineola Fair Grounds June 4 and 5. As usual, the classification is of the most extensive and up-to-date character, as many as 869 regular classes being provided for. In addition to the latter there are fifteen variety classes with four money prizes of \$20, \$10, \$5 and \$3, respectively. Apart from this several hundred valuable cups and trophies are offered for competition, among them being cups for the best packs of foxhounds and beagles, some of the donors being Miss Anna Sands, Mrs. Hamilton Fish Webster, Mrs. Clarence Mackay, the late William C. Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Payne Whitney, August Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. Payne Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, Miss Lucille Alger, Miss Louise Grace, Henry B. Hollins, E. D. Morgan, Mrs. Roy Rainey, Mrs. Herbert M. Harriman, Winthrop Rutherford, Hollis H. Hunnewell, Mrs. Hobart Ames, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Vanderbilt, Mrs. J. G. Dutcher, Mrs.

Sidney Dillon Ripley, Mrs. Moses Taylor and Lathrop Ames.

The total number of actual dogs shown last year fell just short of four figures and for the coming meeting Miss Alger, Miss Bird and Miss Sands, the bench show committee, are making every effort to attract an entry which will exceed the record gathering of twelve months ago.

GOOD FRIDAY.

"Now, boys," said a Sunday school teacher, addressing the pupils of his class, "can any of you tell me anything about Good Friday?"

"Yes, sir," spoke up one bright little fellow, bursting with knowledge. "Yes, sir, it was him as done the house work for Robinson Crusoe, sir."—Brooklyn Citizen.

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Six Fine Young English Bassett Hounds For Sale—Reasonably.

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Thoroughbred Pointer dogs, cheap, for fall hunting. PUTNAM, Baldwin St., Worcester, Mass.

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BLAIR'S PILLS
 SAFE & EFFECTIVE, 50c & \$1
 DRUGGISTS.
 OR 93 HENRY ST. BROOKLYN, N.Y.

New E. C. Cup Winner.

A NEW world's champion at inanimate targets was unearthed at Fairmont, W. Va., on Tuesday, May 14, last, when C. A. Young, of Springfield, Ohio, marched off with the E. C. cup and high honors in the open competition for the trophy and title. Mr. Young had nineteen competitors, but he finished with a comfortable margin of four breaks over his two nearest opponents, W. A. Weidebusch, of Fairmont, and H. S. Welles, of New York. Dr. F. M. Edwards, of Columbus, Ohio, and Ed. H. Taylor, of Fairmont, and secretary of the West Virginia State Sportsmen's Association, were only one behind second place. The individual scores were: C. A. Young 184, W. A. Weidebusch and H. S. Welles 180, Dr. Edwards and Ed. H. Taylor 179. Each man shot at 200 targets.

The conditions of the race were the same as for challenge matches, viz., 100 singles, unknown angles; 50 singles expert rule, one man up, and 25 pairs.

The weather was none of the best, being for the most part dull and decidedly cool, with a wind that swept up the hill and smote both shooters and targets in the rear. Shooting conditions, so far as trap layouts, etc., were concerned, were certainly peculiar, and for that reason the high totals made by the leaders were all the more remarkable.

The race between the five leaders was a warm one from the start. On the 100 singles, unknown angles, Young had 98, Dr. Edwards 97, Welles and Taylor 96, and Weidebusch 95. On the 50, expert rules, Taylor led with the excellent total of 46, Young had 44 and Weidebusch 43, Welles 41 and Edwards 40. Thus when the 25 pairs were started Taylor led by one target, with 142 to 141 for Young. Weidebusch had 138 and Welles and Edwards 137. On the doubles Welles led with 43, starting out with his first ten pairs straight. Young, Weidebusch and Edwards each had 42 out of their 50, but Taylor fell away, scoring only 37.

Among the others, G. E. Painter, of Pittsburgh, looked very dangerous when he had scored 74 out of his first 75, but a 20 on his last string spoiled his score. He broke 43 at the expert traps and thus had Welles and Edwards tied with 137, when he went up for his pairs; 36 was, however, the best he could do, getting a poor start, but finishing very strongly. His total of 173 landed him in sixth place. The scores were:

	Unknown Angles.	Expert Rules.	Doubles.	Total.
C A Young	98	44	42	184
H A Weidebusch	95	43	42	180
H S Welles	96	41	43	180
Dr F M Edwards	97	40	42	179
Ed H Taylor	96	46	37	179
G E Painter	94	43	36	173
T H Funk	91	41	39	171
Rich Gerstell	90	41	39	170
Ed Banks	91	43	36	170
John Hawkins	91	39	39	169
C F Moore	91	37	39	167
H M Shaul	89	43	33	165
C W Phellis	90	35	38	163
R J West	83	42	38	163
D W Goshorn	87	33	38	158
Geo Hassam	91	30	27	148
Hite	75	30	38	143
W E Johnson	86	31	26	143
J T Morrison	86	26	29	131

George Lilley also shot, but retired at the end of the second round in the singles.

Luther Squier refereed the greater part of the race, assisted by John Garland as scorer.

The above completes the story of the nineteenth contest for the E. C. cup and the title of "World's Championship at Inanimate Targets." Those who have won the title and held the trophy are as follows:

W. R. Crosby, six times, Fred Gilbert five times, Rolla Heikes four times, George Lyon twice, J. A. R. Elliott and C. A. Young once each.

JAKE.

Analostan Gun Club.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 19.—The Analostan Club enjoyed pleasant weather for their shoot on the 18th. However, a high wind made the shooting difficult, as is evidenced by the scores. Mr. S. A. Luttrell was high man in the singles and Wagner and Taylor, high in the doubles. The scores:

Singles:			Doubles:		
	Shot at.	Brk.		Shot at.	Brk.
Dulaney	100	76	Dulaney	24	15
Perkins	175	125	Green	14	5
Green	160	102	Huseman	24	14
Huseman	155	127	Barber	24	17
Barber	120	97	Luttrell	24	15
Luttrell	100	88	Wagner	24	20
Wagner	100	86			
Holmead	100	82			

MILES TAYLOR, Sec'y.

Sikeston Gun Club.

SIKESTON, Mo., May 17.—Out of 50 clay pigeons the following score was made to-day:

Dan McCoy	43	Wm H Tanner	35
Dr D E Sawyer	41	J E Dover	34
Clem Marshall	39		

The Sikeston Gun Club, of Sikeston, Mo., holds practice contest at 1 P. M. every Friday. Visitors welcome. Wm. H. TANNER, Sec'y.

Resorts for Sportsmen.

Maine.

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Situated on Belgrade Lake. Open May 15th. New camps, with bath and telephone. Fine fishing section for bass and trout. Ideal spot to spend vacation days. Write for booklet to MARSHALL & STONE, Oakland, Me.; after May 15th, Belgrade Lakes, Me., Water Route.

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Salesville, Montana.

Forest and Stream, New York City:

Dear Sirs—Please publish once in your paper the enclosed ad.

The ad. you published recently brought more replies than both the other papers together in which I advertised.

Please send me a copy of your paper, as I have never seen onc. Yours truly,
Miss Jessie H. White,

Delaware State Sportsmen's Association.

The prize list for the first annual (registered) tournament of the Delaware State Sportsmen's Association places in competition two new trophies, one "open to all amateurs," the other "open to State amateurs only."

The trophy that is open to all amateurs is a very handsome bronze statuette of an archer, 29½ inches high, valued at \$100, to be held for one year by the amateur making the highest total on the 300 16yds. targets on the program for May 29 and 30. It will be competed for at the State shoots in 1913 and 1914 under the same conditions, and will then be shot off for by those who have won it at the above three shoots.

The employees of the traffic department of the Du Pont Company have donated to the State Association a sterling trophy that will be known as the Amateur State Championship Trophy. This will be shot for under precisely the same conditions as the Caldwell trophy, with the exception that it is of course open only to amateur members of the State association.

There also has been donated a handsome silver punch bowl, holding many quarts, which will go to the amateur making the longest straight run in the two-days' tournament.

For merchandise prizes a specially valuable and probably the most unique list of prizes and specials. These range all the way from a \$100 violin to a safety razor; from a music cabinet and duet bench to a \$10 meerschau pipe; from a pedigree French bulldog puppy to a hunting vest; from a pedigree pointer pup to a cut-glass berry bowl.

Forty prizes have been set aside for the "open to all amateurs" merchandise prize event in the afternoon of May 29, while the list for the same event on the afternoon of Decoration Day, and which is "open to State amateurs only," will have in the neighborhood of 75 to 80 prizes—possibly more.

Each event is at 25 targets, entrance \$1, including price of targets, handicaps 16 to 23yds., an optional sweep of \$2 will also be run in connection with this event, shooters entering or not "for the money" just as they please.

In awarding the prizes the following rule will be observed: High gun will have first choice; second high gun, second choice; and so on. In case of ties, these will be decided by lot.

With so small an entrance fee, and such a valuable lot of prizes to be shot for, the Du Pont Gun Club looks for a bumper entry list each day—if only the clerk of the weather bureau would let up on them for a short while. Three Leggett traps will be in commission, so that there will be no trouble in carrying out the program; also there will be a good lunch served in the clubhouse at popular prices, so that the inner man should at least be assured of comfort.

United Sportsmen of Pennsylvania.

The annual convention and shooting and fishing tournament of the United Sportsmen of Pennsylvania will be held at Johnstown, Pa., June 18, 19 and 20; headquarters, Crystal Hotel. The shooting tournament will be on June 18 and 19, and will be, as usual, under the management of J. Franklin Meehan, of the Highland Amateur Shooting Association of Philadelphia. The program will be held under a classification system, enabling the poorer shots to have an equal chance with those of greater skill.

This is the third annual tournament, and the growth of the organization and the interest in trapshooting have been remarkable. At the first shoot there was eight entries, at the second shoot thirty entries, at the last shoot fifty entries. It is predicted that there will at least be seventy-five take part at Johnstown. The success of the organization in shooting matters is due entirely to the fact that classification system is used in all events, shooters being classified by a committee selected for that purpose. Since the system has been used there has never been a single objection and every one has left the tournament well pleased and prepared to come again the next year.

J. FRANKLIN MEEHAN.

Orange Gun Club.

ORANGE, N. J., May 18.—Charles Day, Jr., of the Smith Gun Club, was high with a score of 91 at the fourth meet for the Hall cup, which took place to-day at the Orange Gun Club. Lewis Colquitt was second with 96.

There will be matches for the trophy at the various clubs through the summer, and the final match will be in September. Frank R. Wickes, of Orange, and State title-holder, Brickner, tied for third place with scores of 95 each.

Twenty-two of the men made averages of 90 per cent. Twelve were better than that. There were 3975 targets thrown. Joseph Taylor, a coffee planter from Java, East Indies, was a guest of the shooters. It was the second time he was at traps anywhere. His score was 80, and he was so pleased he said he would spend the remainder of his spare time in this country shooting clay pigeons. The scores: Vanderveer 87, Ivins 91, Baldwin 83, Gardner 85, Trowbridge 94, Dukes 91, Colquitt 96, Higgs 94, Day 97, Percy 92, Young 94, Hallinger 83, Kusmall 76, Billings 85, Brickner 95, Hall 92, Wickes 95, Hassinger 83, McMahon 93, Perkins 84, Geiger 89, Lockwood 88.

W. Fred Quimby.

WE have just had a telegram announcing the death of that popular trapshot, W. Fred Quimby. The wire reads: "We deeply regret having to advise you that W. Fred Quimby passed away at 5:15 this morning in St. Paul, Minn., his death being due to pneumonia. In view of Mr. Quimby's very large list of warm personal friends in the trapshooting world, we ask you to find room in your issue of the 25th for mention of the sad fact."

Resorts for Sportsmen.

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Spring Valley Gun Club.

THE registered tournament of the Spring Valley Gun Club at Spring Valley, Minn., was held on the 15th inst. On account of the inclement weather, the entrance was small and the scores not very good. The high gun was won by J. V. Winter, with 136 out of 150; second man, J. W. Jones, who broke three targets less, third, H. W. Converse, who made 131. H. G. Taylor was high professional with 142. The club lays particular stress on the assistance received by Messrs. Rinkel and Hurscky, of the Winchester Repeating Arms Company, in cashing the event. The program consisted of 150 targets.

Table with 2 columns of names and scores for the Spring Valley Gun Club tournament.

Table with 2 columns of names and scores for professionals at the Spring Valley Gun Club tournament.

Long Run Trophy Winners

WILMINGTON, Del., May 16.—Following are the names of the winners of the Du Pont 1912 solid gold long-run trophies thus far this year:

- List of Long Run Trophy winners including names like A. L. Ivins, H. D. Freeman, F. G. Bills, W. R. Crosby, Barton Lewis, Horace Kirkwood, Geo. J. McDermott, J. R. Graham.

Meadow Springs Gun Club.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 18.—Keenan and Garrett tied for the club spoon in to-day's shoot of the Meadow Springs Gun Club, held at the Fifty-seventh street and Lancaster avenue traps, and in the extra event to decide the winner the former won the shoot and spoon. Garrett was awarded a dipper for being runner-up in the event. Watson secured a win on the Harvey trophy, while Keenan landed the honors for the entire day's score, 98 out of 100. Scores:

Table with 2 columns of names and scores for the Meadow Springs Gun Club tournament.

Pottsville G. & F. P. Ass'n.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., May 17.—Twenty-two shooters participated in the registered tournament of the P. G. & F. P. Association to-day. The program consisted of 150 targets. Scores:

Table with 2 columns of names and scores for the Pottsville G. & F. P. Ass'n tournament.

Table with 2 columns of names and scores for professionals at the Pottsville G. & F. P. Ass'n tournament.

Marion Gun Club.

MARION, Ia., May 9.—Below you will find scores made at our shoot to-day, which was at 50 targets per man:

Table with 2 columns of names and scores for the Marion Gun Club tournament.

Maxwell shot at 100 to make up for his first score. A. C. MAXWELL, Sec'y.

Waneta B. C.

RIDGEFIELD, N. J., May 18.—Weather good, scores pretty fair, attendance likewise, with rattling sport, marked our second shoot. Brinckerhoff and Vincent won team shoot with 68 out of 100. This was the second leg of the match.

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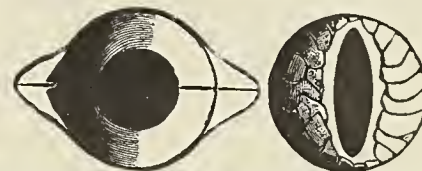
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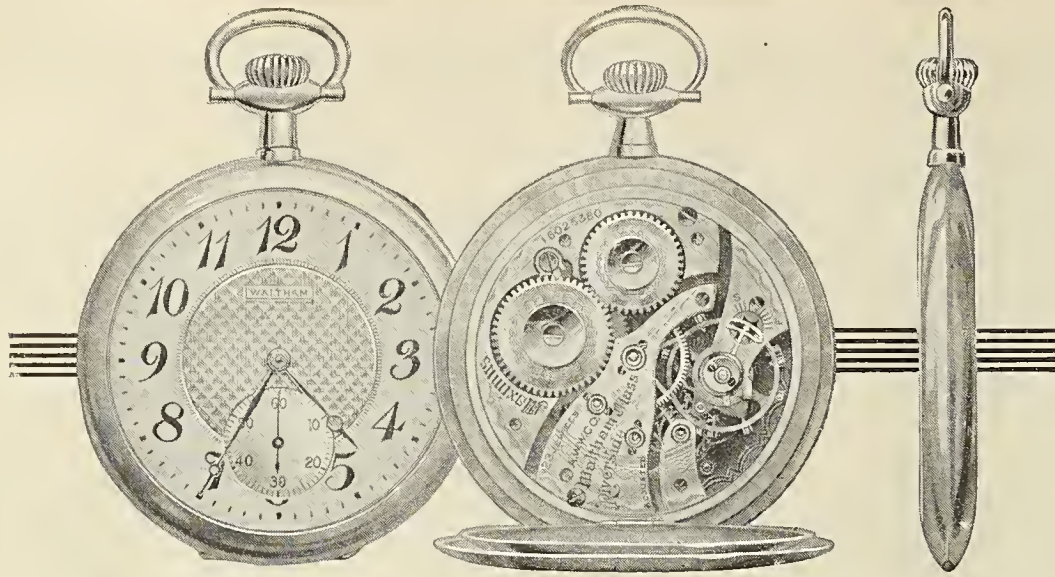
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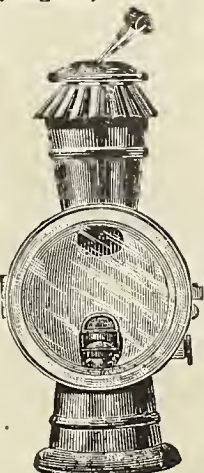
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Rifle and Revolver

Shooting Teams for Olympic.

THE following entries have been sent to Kristian Hellstrom, secretary of the Swedish Olympic games at Stockholm:

Rifle Shooting—Allan E. Briggs, H. T. Bartlett, C. Osburn, W. A. Sproul, Harry Adams, Fred S. Hird, John E. Jackson, C. L. Burdette, F. K. Lang, W. Neil McDonald, E. L. Anderson, W. F. Leushner, A. S. Jones, John J. Dolly, R. B. Dennis and Harris Lanning.

Revolver and Pistol—Dr. Reginald H. Sayre, Walter Winans, Hans Roedder, James E. Gorman, John A. Dietz, J. R. Hicks, Thomas Le Boutillier, German F. Hoffman, G. R. Armstrong, Dr. Irving Calkins, Robert B. Dennis, P. J. Dolfin, A. P. Lane, P. Hanford, J. A. Baker, Dr. Harry E. Sears and O. F. S. Snyder.

Clay Bird Shooting—Charles Billings, John H. Hendrickson, E. F. Gleason, Daniel E. McMahon, R. L. Spotts, Joseph R. Graham, F. Hall, D. R. Culver and W. Libbey.

American Rifle Team Wins.

BUENOS AIRES, May 23—The American rifle team won the Pan-American international match here to-day, leading by a total of twelve, with twenty shots unfired because of darkness.

Capt. Wise, of the Massachusetts National Guard made the highest score ever made at a distance of 250 meters with a military rifle. The victory of the American team proved to be a most popular one, and aroused much enthusiasm. The vice-president of the republic and the minister of war personally congratulated each member of the team.

Rifle Note.

THE fifty-fifth annual shooting festival of the N. Y. Schützen Corps, will be held at Schuetzen Park, Union Hill, N. J., on Wednesday and Thursday, June 19 and 20. All riflemen and lovers of this sport are cordially invited to participate. Open to all comers. Shooting on the first day will commence at 1 o'clock and close at 7 o'clock P. M. Shooting on the second day commences at 9 A. M. and closes at 6:30 P. M. Shooting on the eagle commences on the second day at 11 A. M. The well-known shooting rules will be in force.

TRAP NOTES.

Roanoke Gun Club.

ROANOKE, W. Va., May 26.—Twenty-seven members participated in the regular weekly shoot on the grounds of the Roanoke Gun Club on Saturday afternoon, including Mr. Houseman, representative of the Western Cartridge Co.

The weekly medals were won by the following members: Scratch—First, P. L. Price; second, A. M. Shepherd. Class A—First, H. C. Elliott; second, tie, E. W. and J. W. Poindexter. Class B—First, D. W. Richards; second, C. H. Ferguson. Class C—First, H. Holland; second, C. T. Jennings.

The scores:

	Shot at.	Broke.	Per Cent.
Price	50	44	88
Elliott	50	43	86
Jones	50	43	86
E W Poindexter	50	43	86
Shepherd	50	42	84
J W Poindexter	50	42	84
Wilkinson	50	41	82
Battle	50	41	82
Hunt	50	40	80
Scholl	50	40	80
*Houseman	100	79	79
Lightner	50	39	78
Holland	50	38	76
D W Richards	50	37	74
Fisher	50	37	74
Moore	50	37	74
Jennings	50	37	74
Hooper	50	36	72
Howard	50	35	70
J B Cumbie	50	35	70
G C Cumbie	50	35	70
Ferguson	50	35	70
Boyd	50	33	66
Fishburne	50	33	66
Dalby	50	33	66
Inge	50	23	46
Berkeley	50	20	40

*Professional.

Bushong acted as official referee.

H. F. WILKINSON, Sec'y.

Chenango County F. G. & G. C.

	Shot at.	Brk.		Shot at.	Brk.
Frontz	150	138	Carpenter	150	135
Dalley	150	129	Corfield	150	135
Dey	150	129	Brughman	150	134
Conley	150	132	Stanton	150	115
Snook	150	136	Spencer	150	108
Monroe	150	131	Mooney	135	69
Berdin	150	127	Ames	135	105
Barney	150	123	E F Smith	135	101
Case	150	124	Harvey	60	43
Jones	150	132	Palmiter	75	63



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De Bee	150	143	Race	75	52	Professions:			
Lawrence	150	109	Terry	75	59	H R Patterson	132	R C Winsor	140
Denny	150	94	Plumb	45	33	J E Dickey	139	C E Robbins	140
Haight	150	102	Lewis	75	65	F H Sufkin	138		
Wheeler	150	133	*Briggs	150	108				
H W Smith	150	123							

*Professional.

Portage Gun Club.

W Raup	131	C Gruhn	118
M Wadsworth	128	C Zimmermann	115
J Raup	143	R C Inmann	135
Ed Schindel	134	L C Augrick	124
Ed F Leidel	124	Geo Hevey	127
W H Shultz	127	D J Puffin	134
H Hammersmith	139	A E Von Wold	139
W E Wegner	133	J Maegerhine	125
A G Keel	135	J Boillott	129
Paul Kimball	134	R S Powers	98
C P Shumway	134	L Halverson	132
J F Wulf	140	C Gilbert	102
G V Dering	139	I Halle	70
W Gruhn	124	Jas Puotill	76
J S Keel	126	C Caldwell	124

Pastime Gun Club.

STRATFORD, Ont., May 24—Events 4 to 10, for 100-bird western Ontario championship was won by K. C. Turnbull, with 91, medal and first money; N. Long, Hamilton, second money; R. Day, London, third money. High average for 100, K. C. Turnbull, Stratford. Conditions were very windy:

	Shot at.	Brk.		Shot at.	Brk.
J P Aitcheson	160	128	A Fisher	160	120
K C Turnbull	160	143	S Somers	45	20
R Jordan	160	110	T Savage	160	89
R Day	160	136	W Boles	160	124
W A Crow	160	67	A J Oliver	160	111
W Manders	160	123	C Summerhay	130	96
S G Vance	160	128	A B Cutcliffe	130	105
Jas Payne	120	51	Nelson Long	115	99
E Limberman	135	99			

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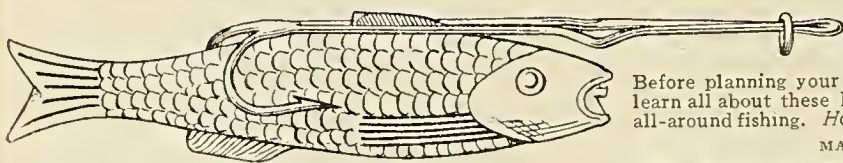
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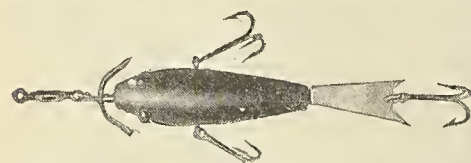
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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1912.

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Vacation Reveries

By B. FRANK OGLE

IN midsummer we went from Chicago to a village in New Mexico, where we were met by friends whom we visited on their ranch, a few miles from town in a beautiful and fertile valley more than a mile above sea level. Nearly all of the days are sunny, the atmosphere is dry and stimulating, and throughout the year one must sleep under blankets in order to be comfortable. Our views were of immense scope and surpassing beauty, and a vast range of mountains formed an imposing background. The sunsets were glorious beyond the understanding of those who have not viewed, under conditions most favorable, the western splendor of the departing day.

Each day we drove to the village, whose postmaster is a Mexican. We saw two village Mexican women repairing the flat roof of their adobe house. One woman mixed earth, water and broken straw, and placed the compound in a pail which, by means of a rope, was drawn to the roof by the other woman, who plastered it on the leaky spot, and when sunbaked the work was finished.

Five days after our arrival we went to Las Vegas, remaining over night, and the next day a wagon carried us far into the mountains. The scenery was sublime. During the forenoon most of our trip was over a road hewn in the mountains by convicts. We saw a Mexican woman washing linen and Navajo rugs in the Gallinas River. The washed pieces spread upon bushes were drying.

Bright plumaged American magpies flew from tree to tree. We passed through five Mexican villages and the Pecos National Forest, where reforestation is one of the duties of the forest ranger. By the side of a mountain stream we took lunch and then proceeded to a ranch 10,000 feet above sea level. A half dozen log houses furnished our party and other guests present with the necessary comforts. For supper we had mountain trout and other things delectable. A log fire in the open grate made us comfortable. We were stimulated by the dry mountain air, which was heavily laden with the agreeable odors of the great forest surrounding us. We retired early and never before were we so pro-

foundly impressed with the full meaning of silence. Securely fastened high in a tree was a bell with clarion notes, attached to it was a rope which reached nearly to the ground. In the morning our host rang the bell as the old time curfew bells were rung. This was the signal for us to forsake dreamland; a half hour later the mellifluous notes of the bell again surged forth, reminding us that breakfast was on the table. Poor appetites had become good and good ones better. Under the spell of

shelving rock, the outer edge of which is continually washed by a clear, cold mountain stream from which we all drank. In the shade were luxuriant ferns. The end of the jaunt had been reached and there we saw Harvey's Falls, noted not for its size, but for its transcendent beauty.

We returned in time for dinner and then our burros, which had been watered and fed again, faithfully carried us over a winding trail through a forest of aspens, and mutely and forcefully did this imposing family of trees appeal to us.

No bickerings were there, nor conflicting emotions, yet he who is versed in woods lore knows that strife is an inherent quality of forest trees, and that the survival of the fittest is one of the immutable laws of nature. Time turns not backward to view its explored territory; it stands not nor loiters; ever its velocity is uniformly great. To us the hours were as minutes and the minutes so small and fleeting that an effort to reckon them would have been preposterous. We saw a gray squirrel and several chipmunks. Our trail divided one of nature's wonderful flower gardens, whose zephyr-blown scarlet blossoms seemed to nod hospitality to their admir-

ing visitors. We saw some horned toads and small lizards, while a pair of plump grouse, alarmed by our approach, flew quickly away.

From Twin Peaks we had a magnificent view of valleys, mesas, ranches and mountains, covered with dense forests, over which hung a blue haze touching the tree crowns. At the close of the day we arrived at the lodges and after supper enjoyed a dance in the dining room.

On the following day our sure-footed burros carried us to the summit of a high mountain from which we had a good view of Point of Rocks, a massive red-brown mountain supporting very little tree or plant life. Far in the distance two lakes shimmered under the azure sky with its fluffy clouds; to our right across a monstrous cañon was a tree-covered mountain range; to our left another great cañon separated us from a gigantic treeless mountain, the side of which was almost perpendicular. A pair of eagles soared above us, their notes of alarm indicating that not far



REVERIES ON THE WAY.

nature's enchantment we were now truly living.

An hour later each of us mounted a burro, none of which could be likened unto a fiery steed, but they could pick their way unerringly over mountain passes and steep declivities. Each animal knew its name and some of the names were fantastic. They carried us down an enchanted valley past a willow-fringed stream, limpid and musical. We were in tune with the harmonies. Necessarily we traveled in single file and our cavalcade would have delighted the producer of moving pictures.

The trail was devious and as our coign of vantage changed continuously, so did nature's wondrous and inimitable pageantry appear to us successively in its varying forms and colors. At the end of a long descent our beasts could no longer safely carry us, so we tethered them and continued our way afoot. The roughness of the trail caused two of our party to fall, but neither was hurt. At last, we reached a huge

away their young were in the nest. On our return, as we were approaching the lodges, an owl perched in a tree viewed us seemingly as trespassers.

The next day two of the men of our party went fishing and returned with a well filled creel. One of the men and two of the ladies had an enjoyable walk to a garnet mine, where they were welcome to such garnets as were found near the surface.

On Monday morning we took a new trail, and accompanying us were two sisters, one a smiling baby and the other forty months old, who were comfortably quartered in boxes securely strapped on each side of a wise burro who stepped cautiously, seemingly aware that he was in charge of a precious burden. Moss hung in small festoons from the trees. We saw alpine junipers, balsam firs, pinons, spruce and many kinds of wild flowers, including Mariposa lilies, buttercups, floral firecrackers, bluebells and columbines. Wild strawberries were ripe and sweet. We lunched in one of nature's parks beside a cold spring, and our burros then carried us to the summit of Elk Mountain, about 12,000 feet above sea level, where with wonder and delight we looked first in one direction and then another, upon the stupendous and sublime panorama which completely surrounded us.

It is remarkable how far the vision reaches

when one is high up on a mountain. Several mountain ranges were visible. Miles away near two peaks great quantities of snow accentuated the dark, intervening mountain shadows. At all points of the compass we had an unobstructed view. Clouds were above and below us. Far away in different directions, widely separated by ethereal space, we saw at one and the same time, five distinct showers of rain. To us this was one of the seven wonders of the world, or to be more explicit, one of the seven times seven wonders of the world, for wonders are plentiful and apparent to those who make use of mind and eye conjointly.

After a night's rest our minds were surcharged with thoughts, which for days had peacefully slumbered. Duty had beckoned us; on poesy we had feasted and gaiety had been denied by fate. Hasty preparations were made for a return to what is known as advanced civilization, where man ignobly tramples on his brother in the mad race for supremacy. Bettered physically and spiritually, regretfully we departed from that sky land of romance, enchantment and day dreams—the place ideal for driads, naiads, elves, Pan and his nymphs. Nature's symphony expressed in high elevation forest, stream, wood life, water life and sapphire sky. Soon we were again of that ebullient and incongruous sea of humanity, with its jetsam, flotsam, maelstrom, compelling ebb and flow, storm and calm.

In June the royal coachman is by far the best fly, although I use a hackle as a second. Later on I have better success with a silver doctor and in September, when the water is lower and clear as crystal, a black gnat seems most efficient. At times almost any fly is eagerly taken, provided its color is not too brilliant. I have tried by way of experiment the parmachene-belle and Montreal, but have never got a rise with them.

Great quantities of beaver inhabit the stream, continually working and damming, transforming the slues and inlets into miniature lakes from which I have landed many big fish. Some years, when there is a heavy snow fall in the mountains, the river overflows its banks considerably, and on receding leaves quantities of fish in these ponds and there they stay for several years in luxury. These ponds are too deep to wade and are difficult places for casting on account of the pussy-willows that surround them, but one is well repaid when he hooks a big fellow, fat and full of argument and alertness.

For a variety of excellent trout fishing in a most delightful and invigorating climate, I doubt if the upper part of the Big Laramie River has an equal.



Trout Fishing on the Big Laramie THE TOP RAIL.

By R. W. RATHBORNE, JR.

THE Big Laramie River, although not as large as its name implies, is a fair-sized stream, rising at an elevation of about 10,000 feet, not far from the summit of the Medicine Bow Range, in Northern Colorado, and flowing northward. At first it is a merry little stream, romping through the willows, then out into the sunshine, full of miniature cataracts and whirlpools. Later it is augmented by mountain streams from either side, spreading with more dignity and composure, and after leaving the mountains winds across the Laramie plains quite placidly. It is a pretty valley through which it first wends its way, the pine-clad slopes of Medicine Bow on one side and rugged mountains of lesser magnitude on the other; in summer a sunny fairyland set out in white-barked aspen trees, carpeted with a great variety of brilliant colored wild flowers, and here and there clumps of blue Colorado columbine. The river falls from twenty to forty feet to the mile, but gradually creating conditions which afford all kinds of sport to the fly-fisherman.

The fishing is better in the mountains, or before the river reaches the Laramie plains, where the water is colder and entirely free from alkali.

The upper part of the river is rather off the beaten track, and to one fastidious in his tastes, the food is far from dainty, though ample and wholesome, and would make him yearn for a cuisine of more variety and luxury. But to the true and enthusiastic disciple of Izaak Walton,

paradise holds no greater charm than this river affords.

Anybody can catch some fish here, but the scientific wielder of the rod may hook as many as he desires, seeking the big ones in their still pools, tempting the more restless and active in the ripples, or whip the stream in any kind of water that suits his fancy. The average catch will be lively ones weighing a trifle over a pound, and the good fisherman will have several from two pounds up to six. I have seen a nine-pound German brown trout taken from the river and some rainbow even larger. The law allows a daily catch of twenty pounds, but I have never noticed anyone weighing his basket, and have known of individuals catching more than one hundred in a day.

The Wyoming fish commissioners and not God Almighty, planted these rainbow, German brown, Eastern brook and salmon trout in this stream. The Indians and early settlers found no fish in the Laramie, save the red horse sucker and a specie of mullet.

The Colorado fish season opens the first of June and closes the last day of September. Wyoming has no closed season, but as the river is too high and often too muddy from washouts for fly-fishing in the spring, the wriggling worm invariably finds its way to the mouth of a sucker. Colorado might quite as well follow Wyoming's example in regards to its portion of the Laramie River.

A CHICAGO amateur fisherman had fished all day, but could not seem to drop the fly where the fish were. As he trudged home, he tried to forget the jibing his club friends would cast his way. Wading up the stream ahead of him he saw a man, creelless, and with a fine string of trout strung over his shoulder. Being in Illinois he knew he could not catch a mess of speckled beauties with a silver hook, but he did want to take home at least a sufficient number to prevent his reputation being imputed. He overtook the fisherman, a young Irishman, whose flies were dug from the garden back of the barn. By way of introduction the luckless fisherman opened the conversation in the usual way: "Fine string of fish you have." "Yes," said the Irishman. "Are you fond of fishing?" asked the luckless. "Fond av it, did you say! Shure, it's me besettin' hin. You might say," said the Irishman with a twinkle in his eye, "it's the hin as lays the golden eggs. I see ye have no fish. No! Put it right over on that stump; thank ye," and in the State where a silver hook is legally outlawed, the man luckless with a fly profited by "the besettin' hin."

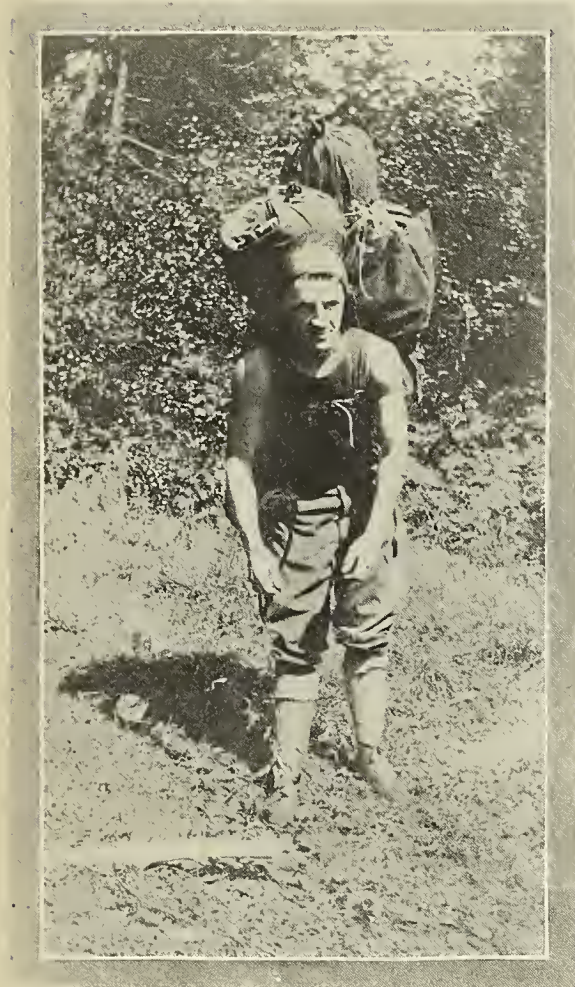
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C. C. BATEMAN, of Carlock, Ill., transferred five eggs which he found in an owl's nest in the timber near his home to a dove cote at his home. The owls were hatched by a pigeon and all are thriving. The pigeon has registered no objection to the changelings, but is feeding them and giving them as much attention as if they were of the same species. The unusual mixture is attracting much attention. GRIZZLY KING.

Through North Woods by Canoe

By JACK

Photographs by the Author.



ON a Saturday afternoon about the middle of September Jack was walking up Broadway, New York, when he met a friend, Ansel by name. A few minutes' conversation disclosed the fact that both were on the eve of taking a vacation for two weeks. One proclaimed loud praises of a "beautiful" trip up the Hudson River above Albany, then through the "magnificent" Delaware & Hudson Canal, but the other stood firm for a trip through the Adirondacks. After several minutes of arguing, Ansel said he would talk it over with his "buddy" Johnny. At a meeting next day all three agreed on a trip through the North Woods, starting that same night.

Jack's knowledge of going light on trips where considerable portaging was necessary was depended upon in making up the outfit. We decided to take a seventeen-foot canoe, some six or seven years old. It was in use almost constantly, even going so far as sliding it over large cakes of ice, and pushing through floes during the month of February to cross the Hudson River.

After packing the outfits in the duffle bags, Johnny and Jack paddled to the West 130th street station pier, where Ansel had already been waiting for them with an armful of cookies and crackers and a can of tongue, with some fruit, which we ate with relish. On reaching Albany the next morning we carried the canoe and outfit across the railroad tracks to the station. The simple matter of finding the proper place to check our outfit for express shipment caused so much delay that we missed our connection, which meant

we would arrive at Old Forge, where we were to begin our cruise into the North Woods, four hours later than planned. To partly overcome this delay, we purchase food stuffs and a few other small but useful articles at Utica, also satisfied the yearning of our digestive organs for work.

This was the second day after the opening of the deer season, and we were a little dismayed to find from information obtained from the hunters and natives with whom we became acquainted on the train that our apparel was anything but correct for the protection we desired. Having left New York in the clothes we intended to wear at our arrival at Old Forge, it was only necessary for us to shove off the boat and put aboard the duffle and be away. The first camp was made on Fourth Lake, and not without a little confusion, as we had paddled until darkness had overtaken us. To make matters worse a fog made it difficult to find a suitable camp site. After a hurried meal we threw down our small paraffin lean-to on the wood-strewn beach and in a few minutes were asleep.

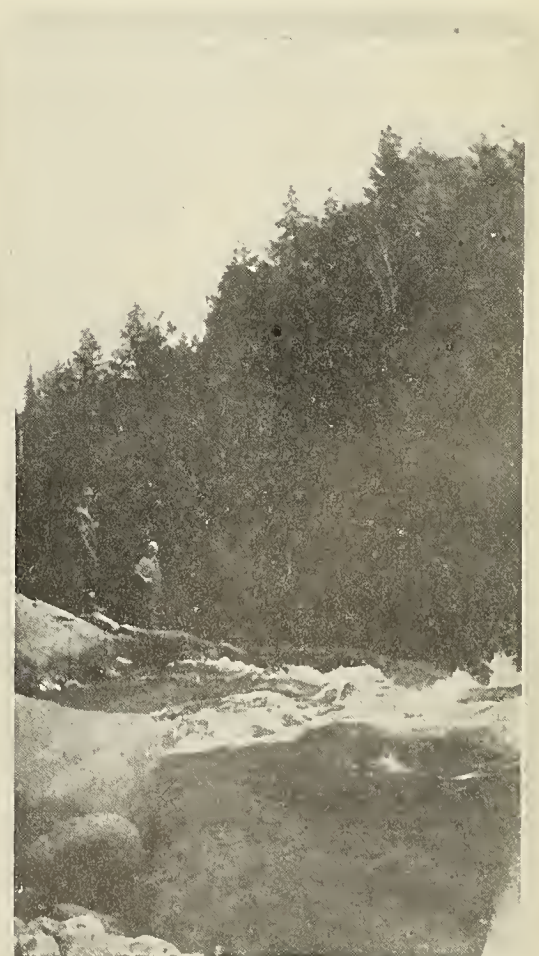
By the next morning the fog had thickened, and the tent, with which we had protected our blankets, was covered with a very heavy mist. From later experience we found this condition to be characteristic of the Adirondack region at this period of the year. We were well on our way across the "carry" from Fourth to Seventh Lake, when we met a party of hunters hiking for the woods in search of game, and from the guns in their possession it was easily seen they were out for business. Being desirous of seeing as much of the country as possible, we immediately launched our canoe into Seventh Lake, after making a purchase of homemade biscuits, and in quick time passed through it and carried one mile into Eighth Lake, whose shore had barely received the wash from our canoe when we began the mile and a half carry into Brown's Tract stream, a winding brook about two miles in length, which flows into Raquette Lake.

At Raquette Lake railway station we each ate a refreshing plate of ice cream and Johnny showed his "speed" with the weaker sex by exhibiting a fist full of postal cards, the addresses for which were copied very carefully from a list that he had. At every stopping place Johnny would send his usual number of cards and letters, some of which contained as many as twenty pages, although the first class matter always carried the same addresses. On account of the easy going up to this time we did not consider it necessary to consult any maps to find the outlet of Raquette Lake, which resulted in four miles of extra paddling. Sunset found us at Raquette Lake dam, where we made camp, and while Johnny was cooking the evening meal, Jack and Ansel pushed off in the canoe and struck out for bass. At dusk they returned successful their lure being a brown palmer, cast along the shore, and wherever these gamy creatures signified their presence by splashes.

After partaking of a breakfast of bacon and

eggs, we crossed the half-mile portage to Forked Lake, over whose surface we paddled for a short time when the rapids of the Raquette River came into view. The compactness of our outfit made it possible for one man to carry it, and gave us two men to handle the boat. As the leaky craft was gradually becoming water-soaked, weighing about 110 pounds, the additional man helped to considerably increase our speed over the portages, and the one and a half mile carry beside the Raquette River was quickly covered. The low level of the water only enabled us to be afloat for about fifteen minutes, during which time we were kept busy dodging rocks and sandy ledges. Before reaching Buttermilk Falls we had a short, but rough, carry to maneuver. On this carry we saw fresh deer tracks. Here our canoe almost came to grief by being tossed from the shoulders of Ansel and Jack, who had slipped on some moss-covered cobbles, and lost their balance while crossing an extremely muddy part of the trail.

At Long Lake village we purchased a few supplies, and then continued to the end of Long Lake, where we entered the Raquette River once more and made camp in a beautiful birch grove highly situated on the bank of the river, from where we had a splendid view of the surrounding country. The long night seemed to us like an hour, and ere the morning mist had cleared away, we were off, the steady current of the river helping us onward. Several times the shallow condition of the water left us hard aground on ledges of sand and bark, but we escaped the



necessity of getting out and wading by using the paddles as poles and working with increase effort. Shortly we came to Raquette Falls, which is one and one-half miles in length, but the portage is made easy by a road the entire distance, although if desired a wagon can be called by telephone which some up-to-date farmer, with a sense for making money, has installed. From the number of wagon tracks it is evident that this conveyance is very popular with the canoeing element who pass through this section.

On reaching the end of the carry we immediately loaded the canoe and very soon reached the entrance to Stony Creek Ponds, but on account of the low water in the channel one of us was obliged to walk. On a bridge which crossed the inlet was a band of six or eight men with high-powered rifles who had been out in search of deer, but were unsuccessful and were celebrating by having target practice shooting into the woods at everything and anything. One fellow in particular was so careless with the handling of his gun that it accidentally went off in the midst of the crowd, but luckily did not do any injury, excepting to make an indentation in the iron lattice work and spatter the lead in every direction. We asked to stop their shooting until we had passed around the bend. Notwithstanding this request, the firing was continued, and for some time we were in constant fear of a bullet being shot into our vitals.

Ansel, who walked up the road, told us that he had seen a black bear a short distance beyond, pointing in the direction from whence he had come, and after being led back to the spot on a "double quick" we were surprised to find Mr. Bruin chained to a stake. A half-mile carry brought us to Upper Saranac Lake, whose surface was like a sheet of glass. Our time on this lake was shortlived, however, for after traveling about three-quarters of a mile we came to a carry around the Saranac Club, about 200 yards, to Middle Saranac Lake. On reaching its outlet we made camp, but had no sooner partaken of supper and erected our lean-to, when it rained and blew. As the tent was pitched in a spot sheltered by pine trees, we were very comfortable.

Being a couple of hours' run from the town of Saranac Lake, we did not bother to prepare breakfast, but started out for town in a cold drizzle. Before reaching the end of Lower Saranac Lake, the rain stopped. To reach the town required a carry of two miles.

Jack carried the outfit, and his two companions doubled up on the canoe. After the former had covered about half a mile, he was invited to complete the journey in a touring car, and accepted after a little persuasion. When his two companions arrived with the canoe, all reported a tremendous appetite and made a beeline for a restaurant.

The town was full of hunters, some carrying rifles, others pack baskets. The general opinion was, however, that very few deer had been shot up to this time on account of the thick foliage, which kept them from view. With a liberal dish of bacon and eggs, some pastry and coffee put under our belt, we were eager to get away down the Saranac River, which we figured from the map would be a gradual drop of 1800 feet to the level of Lake Champlain. Our grub supply being low, Jack proceeded to do some purchasing, while Ansel and Johnny wrote some letters.

Our start was made from the railroad bridge at the end of some rapids, where the water was just about deep enough to float our craft loaded as it was. The width of the river at this point was between fifty and sixty feet, and the speed of the current below the rapids was about one mile an hour. For quite a distance the river, which soon narrowed down to a winding brook twelve feet wide, took us through a low-lying and grassy valley, until about nine miles from Saranac Lake, where it widened out to possibly 100 to 125 feet, and the water became deeper as we progressed. The banks were lined with white birch, all timber of any size seemingly having been logged or burned. It might not be amiss to state that our idea of the Saranac Valley was one of a deep swift-flowing stream, with mighty pines along its shores. Therefore, you can appreciate this was quite a surprise to us.

The sun was fast nearing the horizon when we rounded a bend in the river and immediately were confronted with rapids as far as we could see. We began to get up speed, and in the excitement did not discover we were going at a good clip down an incline, until without warning the canoe ran upon a boulder, which was hardly two inches below the surface. The boat did not stop until the contents of the canoe began to raise, showing that we were hard aground, and as it began to swing around broadsides to the rapids, Jack jumped out and held her nose upstream; Johnny slid overboard next and the canoe was towed to shore. Johnny volunteered to take the boat down the rapids with the outfit and in the descent many rocks were bumped and the result was a badly battered canoe, one rip being fully ten inches long. Jack was drying out his clothes at the end of the rapids, and Ansel had just finished buying apples from a passing farmer, when the canoe with Johnny in the center mounted on the duffle bags was spied coming down stream under a good headway. After landing and dumping out the water we paddled half a mile further and made camp for the night in a center of an old stage road at a height of about thirty feet from the river.

A bridge, which was the connecting link with the road on the opposite side of the stream, had been removed, as its usefulness had gone with the opening up of the new State road from Saranac Lake to Plattsburg. While eating supper a smell of burning rags was in the air and when Jack arose later to get his socks that were drying out before the camp-fire, he was chagrined to find the only pair he possessed with their soles burned off. A single owl in a nearby tree was our only company that evening, and he seemed to want to impress that fact upon us, judging from its continual hooting.

The next day we were away early, and as the current gradually became swifter, we were not surprised to soon find ourselves obliged to land and unload the duffle for a carry. Jack offered to take the canoe down the rapids to the dam at Franklin Falls. As the water was quite swift, it seemed only a few seconds before he reached the dam. The rapids here rushed through a tunnel beneath the dam with considerable force, and he decided to undertake the passage through, but when hardly a canoe's length from the entrance, he saw there was a drop of fifteen feet into a pit of foaming water surrounded by logs and with a thrust of a paddle brought the canoe broadside to the opening and jumped out on the

base of the dam. The boat immediately began to fill, and it appeared as though it would be crushed by the rushing water, but with the aid of the bowline he managed to pull it to shore. His companions noticed the predicament and came to his assistance, whereupon the canoe was portaged around the dam and our troubles were ended for the time.

After proceeding a distance we entered a flat country that had been used for the storage of water for power purposes. A more dilapidated and ghostly scene had never before met our eyes and the thousands of dead trees, some standing and others uprooted and covered with mud, were mute evidence of the terrible destruction. We paddled with increased vigor to get out of this gloomy place, but it seemed hours before our task was accomplished, the snake-like windings of the channel making it necessary for us to cover practically three times the distance as the crow flies. Presently we arrived at the village of Union Falls, whose population consisted of one family and a cottage, not to forget a team of horses and a flock of chickens.

We portaged one-quarter of a mile to the power house. Johnny and Ansel melted some tar, which they found here and smeared it over the rips in the canoe, as it was leaking so badly now that we found it necessary for one man to keep bailing continuously. Jack spied a small school of catfish or bullheads, and with two worms caught thirty-six of them in less than that many minutes. The place seemed fairly alive with these fish, and view them from the shade as they sunned themselves, was a beautiful sight. The lone attendant at the power house seemed surprised when we left, taking the fish we had caught with us, for as he stated he did not think they were good to eat. On his advice we stopped at the farmhouse of Simon Perkes, whom we hired to drive us to Clayburg, about six miles distant. The river from here to that point is very shallow, and the road is such a distance back that in the event of a carry being necessary, much time would be lost, and then again unless we followed the banks of the river, it would be hard to tell where the canoe could be put afloat again, which would result in a lot of unnecessary portaging which, with a hot sun beating upon us, did not appear very pleasant. We traveled for almost two hours as passengers of "Si," who was a talkative and interesting character, and when we put off on reaching our destination, Clayburg, the history of this section of the Saranac Valley was no more a mystery to us. From a high ridge we could see Mt. Marcy and Whiteface; whose summits were covered with snow. We soon discovered that the water at this point was not deep enough to float the entire outfit, so Ansel and Jack walked along the road, while Johnny took the duffle and canoe down stream. After covering a couple of miles in this manner, Jack got into the canoe also, as it appeared some swift rapids were ahead, and Johnny would need assistance. To avoid the discomforts of a spill in the only clothes we possessed, both donned bathing suits and tied the duffle bags securely.

[TO BE CONCLUDED.]

The FOREST AND STREAM may be obtained from any newsdealer on order. Ask your dealer to supply you regularly.

On a Steaming Idaho Creek

By MRS. E. H. PLOWHEAD

Photographs by the Author.

THE cool babbling brook and the icy spring have become so closely associated with the ideal mountain camping ground that it seems almost incongruous to tell of a vacation spent in the heart of the pines camping on the banks of a steaming hot creek. It was delightful—that summer spent in the outskirts of the Seven Devils' Mountains of Idaho, at the Starkey Hot Springs—and the women of the party voted our camping grounds almost ideal.

To only the favored few has it yet been revealed that Idaho has vast possibilities as a pleas-

ture and health resort, and these chosen few are more than enthusiastic. To the bracing mountain air and the majestic mountain grandeur are often added healing hot mineral waters, for Idaho abounds in hot creeks, hot springs, hot lakes and hot artesian wells, the homes of her capital, Boise, being piped with natural hot water and her streets so sprinkled.

Where there are women and several children in a mountain camping party, even the most scientific of "scientific shirking" will not wash the greasy frying-pans, bathe the babies, cleanse the necessary clothes, nor prevent the ordinary camp stove from smoking and acting bewitched when one endeavors to heat a boiler of water, or hasten the fire for the belated fisherman's dinner. But here were gallons of steaming hot water—thousands upon thousands of them rushing by our tent door every minute, and as if nature was trying to see how accommodating she really could be, she placed a pure little bubbling hot spring at the foot of our camp stove. The water was hot enough for an extemporaneous cup of cocoa, for drinking, or provided a warming oven where the tardy arrival's dinner was always warm.

Oh! how the mother of the camp reveled in the inexhaustible supply of hot water. She had lived for some time upon a dry homestead where water was more precious than rubies, and we now accused her of being very extravagant in the matter of clean clothes and enjoying the sensa-

tion of wasting any amount of perfectly good water. These hot waters were supposed to possess many virtues and medicinal qualities—beauty, youth and happiness would follow her who faithfully drank "two glasses before each meal, two between meals and two upon retiring," but if the too fastidious camper scorned our offering of sulphur and iron nectar, flavored with such glorious promises, he had but to take a short climb up the hill to find plenty of cold water at the junction of the cold and hot creeks. Here a cold

stream was fed by twin springs, gushing forth side by side from underneath huge rocks—one a sulphur, the other an iron spring. The creek thus formed was perhaps thirty-five or forty feet in width—a typical mountain stream in every thing except temperature, as it dashed over huge black boulders, tumbled over fallen logs, rippled on the sands and foamed in dancing waterfalls.

Mornings and evenings it presented an interesting appearance when the condensing steam arose in clouds above the banks. We had been camping in the higher mountains, and had been driven down to the hot springs partly by too closely approaching forest fires. The first morning after our arrival, when we gazed from the windows of the small hotel where we temporarily stopped, it seemed as if we had jumped from the frying-pan into the fire, literally as well as figuratively, for the underbrush, which skirted the creek, seemed to be a fog of dense smoke. It took us but a minute to discover that it was only the condensing steam which arose in immense clouds, especially if the nights were cold, but the

sight was one which we never tired of watching each morning until the sun dispelled the vapors. The picture of the hot creek was taken just before the sun peeped over the hills one morning, and gives but a faint idea of the real appearance of the steaming creek.

The same springs which fed the creek, furnished hot and cold mineral water which was piped to a small sanitarium and mountain resort near our camp. There was in connection a splendid little plunge, where one might rent bathing suits and enjoy the early morning or evening hours in swimming, diving and enjoying the warm plunge generally. The plunge, being piped with hot and cold water, was usually of a tepid temperature. Sometimes, however, a mischievous youngster would turn on the hot water full force about an hour before the general bathing time, then it was comical to see the bathers, especially newcomers, endure the water for a few minutes and emerge in great discomfort, looking like the proverbial lobster.

Being one of those unfortunates lacking a statistical memory, I cannot give the exact temperature of the water. The creek which rushed by our camp was too hot for one to bear her hands in. Remembering that this creek was originally a cold creek, reinforced by hot springs, one can well realize that the original springs, while many degrees below the boiling point, were still very warm.

Other sports and amusements were not lacking. Many mountain creeks furnished excellent trout fishing, some of the women of the camp proving themselves almost record-breaking anglers. Larger fish were often caught in the Weiser River, which flowed nearby, our party being several times treated to large salmon roasts which came from salmon weighing from twenty to twenty-five pounds.

There were diversions for those of even milder tastes—the hillsides, white with syringa, or mock-orange bushes (Idaho's State flower), long delicate sprays of clematis and spirea, tempted the girls forth on many an exploring expedition. Some of the booty thus secured in the shape of tiny plants, is now being successfully naturalized in home gardens.

Our regrets at leaving so delightful a spot were tempered by the fact that with the approach of fall, the very cold nights made our outdoor sleeping rooms rather chilly propositions, in spite of hot water bottles reinforced by the creek water, but we all hope to again some time spend a summer camping in so alluring a spot.



SOMETIMES WE DIDN'T FISH.

"THE GROVES WERE GOD'S FIRST TEMPLES."



"Now, that Reminds Me"—I.

By O. W. SMITH

Photographs by the Author.

WHEN a company of fishermen are gathered about the camp-fire, pipes lighted and good fellowship reigns supreme, the events and happenings of the day are recounted, laughed at and exclaimed over. Then, as the flames leap higher and higher and tired muscles relax, the happenings and events of other days are levied upon, as narrated incidents recall them to mind, until in retrospection many a distant forest-bound lake and wild mountain torrent has been revisited. Retrospection is as truly enjoyable as actual fishing, though the cynic of the party listens with a supercilious smile upon his face, remarking *sotto voce*, "That story has grown somewhat since I last heard it." But

of May, a little matter for which we paid a good price in June, but that has nothing to do with this story.

"There were four of us in the party, all good fishermen, one being a member of the Assembly and noted for his eloquent addresses upon 'Law and its Observance,' a subject popular to this day in the Badger State as you know. Though we reached the stream a day before the law was out, none of us expected to wet a line until the morning of the next, for did we not have with us the honorable so-and-so, also a certain theological student who expected to teach the moral law in the near future?"

"Well, after dinner we strung up our rods

"Then it was that the honorable member of our party 'rose to the exigencies of the occasion like a trout in fly time.' 'Boys,' said he, heaving a great sigh of resignation, 'there is but one thing that will fill the bill now, and that is a worm; if I had one I'd put it on.'

"'But, but,' sputtered the theological student, 'what would you do if a fish took the bait?'

"The member from —nth district gave him a withering glance before replying, then, with high and lofty scorn, 'My dear boy, I'd very kindly *unhook it and let it go its way.*' Somehow, as I think of it now, he gave the last part of the sentence peculiar emphasis. I can see him yet as he stood there in the rays of the bright April sunshine, his hands shoved deep into his pockets, his eyes alight with fun and mischief. Suddenly his face went grave, and with a great show of astonishment he drew out a baking powder can and opened it. It was filled with worms, great healthy kickers.

"'Well—I—swan!' he slowly ejaculated, 'if I didn't clean forget that can!' And he looked at us sharply to see if we doubted his word, but not a muscle of our faces quivered.

"Then the theological student of all men fished out a can, the exact counterpart of the one the honorable gentleman carried, while the glance they exchanged suggested the suspicion that perhaps the whole thing had been prearranged, though be it far from me to utter such a thing. In less time than it takes me to tell it we had paired off, I going with his honor, while the fourth man disappeared under guidance of the budding preacher. Now, I do not pretend to excuse our action, nor will I attempt to do so, though I am sure all true fishermen can appreciate the temptation. Even as I followed that erstwhile champion of 'Law and its Observance,' I found myself exclaiming with David of old, 'How are the mighty fallen!' Then I saw him land a half pound trout and slip it into his basket, and up to that moment I had not noticed that he had it with him.

"'But, but,' I gasped, grasping as a drowning man is said to do at a straw, 'how in the world are you going to reconcile that action with what you just told the theological student?'

"'I told him,' replied my companion with fine dignity, 'I told him, that if I hooked a trout I would unhook it and let it go its way, and I assure you that that fish went its predestined way. Hello, as I am a Presbyterian, here is another to keep it company.'

"The sight of the second fish was too much for me, so I threw my scruples—I am very certain that I had some—to the wind and joined in the illegal sport. How those trout bit! They say that fish bite best on Sunday, a matter concerning which I know nothing, but I am certain that I never found them more ravenous than they were that afternoon. As the honorable gentlemen carried the only basket, it speedily grew heavy, but we did not stop fishing until the approach of night compelled us to do so, then the fifteen-pound creel was full, full.

"The night had fallen, black and somber, when we essayed to cross the little country cemetery, where the 'rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep,' the humble couch of each marked by a leaning grave stone. So dark was the night that we would not discover a stone until almost upon it, then it would seem to jump out at us, apparently with the intention of saying 'boo,' but only



PINE RIVER.

the true angler disregards the cynic's twisted smile and ungracious remarks, knowing full well that God did not make him so.

"Now, that reminds me." What pleasant happenings and wonderful experiences are prefaced with that simple phrase, more meaningful than the story book "once upon a time." It shall be my pleasant task, to record in simple language a few of the yarns spun by the side of a certain camp-fire. I shall tell you nothing of the narrators sitting by the camp-fire; they are only anglers, but if you, reading between the lines, think you discover traits and illusions which remind you of mart, forum and pulpit, you will kindly let it pass, for it would not be surprising if the color of a man's narrative were tinged with the pigment of his work-a-day world.

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"'Now that reminds me' of the time I was fishing Pine River, down in Waushara county, Wisconsin. Let's see, that was several years ago, so many that I do not care to remember exactly how many, but the month was April, and a beautiful April it was, too; almost like the last

and spent some time practicing casting in which the theological student easily lead us; then the honorable so-and-so suggested that we go down to the river and try our hands there, 'just to make it more natural, you know.' So in due time we were lined up along the water's edge, casting down stream. Suddenly our stickler for law and order said that he was going to add the weight of a hook to his line, 'just to overcome the weight of the line.' Such is the power of example that in a few moments we had all attached hooks to our lines and were casting away for dear life.

"Now, boys, I swear to you that I was innocent of all guile, so when the leader of the party suggested that we add just a wee bit of weight to the hooks, again 'to make it seem more natural,' I began to search the stream's bank for some object that could be attached to the bits of steel without interfering with the casting, but search as I would, nothing came to hand. We went through our pockets, at least I did mine, without discovering so much as a split shot or a lath nail.

to slink away into the darkness, while another rushed up to meet us. It gave me a decided creepy sensation, and I am sure had we not found where the old path united with the road when we did, I would have made a run for it, and had I done so I would have been chased by every one of those ghostly grave stones.

"'Say,' remarked his honor, when we felt the good sand beneath our feet, 'you hurried through that grave yard as though you thought the shade of old man Gardner was close after your heels.' Old man Gardner was a one-time character who fished the Pine River with a long cane pole, caught fish and doubt's anodyne, whose ashes rest

in peace above the stream he loved so well in life. I let it go that it was Gardner's shade which bothered me, but I knew it was the knowledge that my companion toted a basket of fish, every one of which was taken illegally.

"We sneaked into the barnyard of the farm where we put up, felt our way into the granary, and buried our trout deep in the oat bin; then entered the kitchen of the farmhouse where we were entertained and tried to look as though we had simply been on a prolonged casting expedition. If the good agriculturist had any suspicions he did not manifest it by look or remark. So we sat and visited until the theological stu-

dent and his companion came in, after they, too, had made a surreptitious visit to the granary, then we had a hot supper and retired. The farmer calling to us as we climbed the creaking stairs, 'I hope you will have good sport on the morrow,' and we felt somehow that there was gentle chiding in his kindly wishes.

"That happened long ago. Honorable so-and-so, to whom the fishermen of Wisconsin owe the planting of many a stream with trout fry, has gone to his long reward, while the other members of the group are widely scattered, but I, as fourth member, will never forget the only time I fished before the legal season opened."

From Eastern City to Western Forest

Chapter III.—Visitors to the Ranch

By ERION

CHAPTER I. referred to my escape from city life and Chapter II. contained some salmon stories, but it must not be inferred that I am a "sporting farmer." A man who has his own work to do on a dozen acres of land (without hired help) has few idle hours. The regular chores are relentless and exacting and would be unbearable except for the pleasure of doing them. Live stock must be fed and looked after during seven days of every week, and the same is true of things indoors. Fuel has to be supplied and errands done. There is garden work and orchard work; always something from sun to sun. Work of this sort cannot possibly be very profitable in a financial sense, even where the sales of produce are considerable, but there are dividends, nevertheless. Perceptions are made clear, all the wholesome appetites are whetted, and sleep is sweet and refreshing. And one's interest in humanity is made acute rather than dull by a partial renewal from the hubbub of the world.

Out of the woods one spring day came a little smiling fisherman. I knew him to be a dominie from his dress. He was using flies in his quest for trout. Our stream is not adapted to fly-fishing, being for the most part lined or half covered with shrubs and brush, but this man's skill and patience overcame all obstacles, and he was taking a good many fish.

What a pleasure it was to discover a personal friend in this way; a man never seen before or since, but who knew far-away places and people known to me, and who used for bait the same flies that I had used years before in Eastern waters.

Another man came out of the woods another day; very early in the morning. He knocked on the cabin door and asked his way. He did not ask to enter, but turned to take the trail to the village. He was thoroughly wet and evidently cold.

His act in turning away from shelter, warmth and food instantly won sympathy. He was taken in and put by a warm stove. His shoes and stockings, coat and vest were removed. He emptied his pockets of papers, maps, a Bible and various small articles. He was made dry

and comfortable and supplied with coffee and broiled trout. His face changed shape and became broader, and his tongue found itself. He had been on a real estate errand the previous day, and on his return had attempted to make a short cut and had become lost. He had a compass, but as night came on he could not recognize the north end of the needle. In trying to make a fire he used match after match, until the supply was reduced to one, but that match, the last, gave him a blaze, and he had not suffered from cold during the night. With early dawn he was again on foot, but unable to tell whether he was on the east or west side of the peninsula. He shouted and called, again and again, but could get no response, and all the time he was becoming more and more wet, partly from the bushes and partly from the rain. Finally he did the sensible thing—followed down a running stream in the certainty that it would lead him out of the wilderness.

"The smoke coming out of your chimney was a most welcome sight," he said. Doubtless that was true, for a man who is tired, hungry, cold and wet may feel miserable enough.

Hunters of deer and bear sometimes knock on the cabin door. Such a man came during a rain storm in autumn. He was afforded temporary shelter and directed as to the best and shortest way to the steamboat landing. He was a young man of pleasing address, hailing from the city. In the course of a week he was back again with a comrade. They asked permission to sleep in the barn, which was granted. Before daylight they had breakfasted in the kitchen, and were

off to the woods. They took the western of the two valleys that converge near the cabin.

Hardly had the two city hunters disappeared from sight when along came one of my neighbors, an Indian-footed white man, destined for the same valley. I halted him and explained the situation ahead. He promised to be careful, but nevertheless when he overtook the hunters he found himself looking at two rifles pointed his way.

The three men walked together up the wooded valley for a time and then separated. My neighbor crossed the stream and presently forged ahead of the others. He afterward explained that he knew it was out of the question for a party of three to surprise a bear, as his two companions were making considerable noise as they went along.

In an hour or so the foremost hunter found a bear on a log jam looking for salmon. He shot and killed the animal, removed the entrails, and made ready to carry it home. He made withes or ropes by twisting young cedar boughs, bound hind foot to fore foot on each side, and then worked himself inside of and beneath the carcass; that is, bear's body on human back, bear's head above human head and bear's arms around and under human arms. In this manner the game was carried down the valley.

It seemed then and still seems to have been a dangerous procedure, for the other hunters might have mistaken the dead animal for a living one, as it approached them. But no accident happened, and the ranch was reached in

(Continued on page 709.)



Some Notes on American Camping Foods

By L. LODIAN

A MILMOT or thousand-word article like this can but give a brief passing survey of a big subject, with some suggestions pointing out a few of the medical values of foods carried by out-campers. Without realizing it, many of our commonest foods possess remedial virtues for the occasional setbacks or ills of outdoor life—as chills, fevers, worries, bowel troubles—which, used appropriately and in time, keep one in normal health.

The five essentials in camping-out foods are meat, bread, sugar, tea and coffee; and a person could camp from coast to coast on these five—at a push. But, the monotony of the thing. Hence variation in the fodder supply is a necessity to comfort. Cheese and eggs and nuts are splendid auxiliaries to meat; canned vegetables of the bean family help out the hardtack; dried fruits supplement the sugar; and cacao is an important variant, all of which beverages are made more homey by adding evaporated milk.

But the average American camper very properly requires variety in his bill of fare; and the catalogs of our outdoor life supply houses' list quite a lot of condensed foods suitable for all climates and purposes. For the novice contemplating a camping trip, the best thing for him to do is to get copies of catalogs, and purchase specimens of the provisions, and try them out on himself in his own home of an evening and morning (if a business individual), and particularly on Sundays. If possible, in fact, live for days exclusively on this camping out fare—see how it agrees with you—for, recollect, when in the wilds you may have for days no other fare than these goods you carry.

Trying out the goods, first, at home, will also enable you to get your hand in at cooking—sometimes a most important desideratum in the open. Not all men are handy at cooking; and much food is wasted and disgust caused, sometimes, by the bungling of the cook of a party.

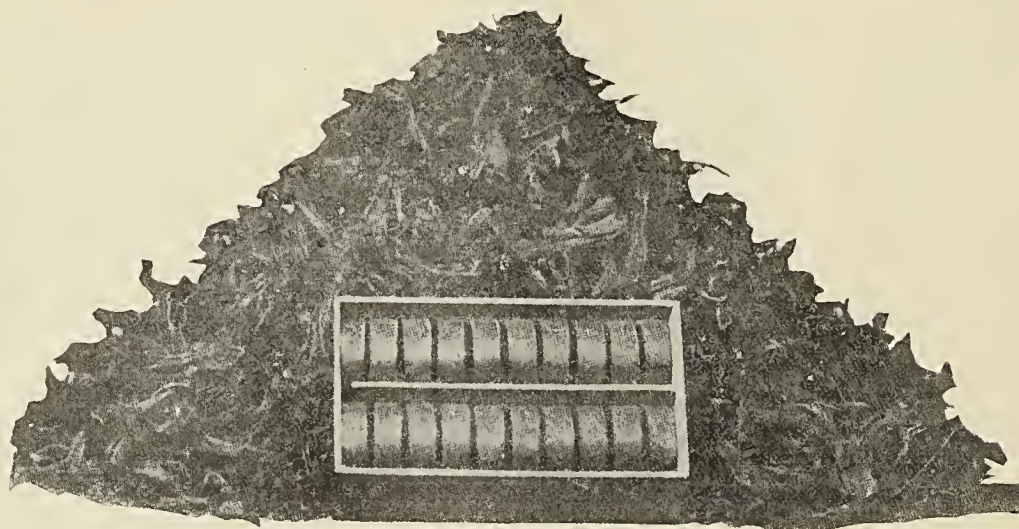
Every experienced camper should know how to serve up hot biscuits of a morning, and have them light without yeast; to make a good enough fire from rubbish knocking around, if there is no wood; to extemporize a shower bath with a minimum of water; to obtain a light if lacking matches; to sharpen a razor on the gritty particles imbedded in a shoe sole, if lacking a hone; and a hundred other wrinkles of woodcraft.

The novice who expects to have the sheer lazy, criminal time-wasting time he was wont to have lying prone in the hammock on a veranda of a New England farm—the annual “outing” of thousands—is in for a jolt! Genuine camping is the strenuous life carried on in the open—a species of leg and arm athletics in the wilds. It has been the salvation of many a man—es-

pecially to the fevered brain of a speculator. He gets that touch of nature which drives home into that fevered brain the realization that there is something more in this life than dollar-getism.

* * * * *

The present scribe has done a vast amount of camping out over the globe, but this was very rarely for the “fun of the thing,” but in the course of the sheer struggle for life, while at real hard work on railroad location work and surveying, inspecting manufacturing plants, mills and mines; erecting machinery as a practical mechanical engineer; canal and irrigation work; and the like outdoor working “recreation.” In these multifarious duties he has had experiences from the St. Lawrence to the Rio Grande, and half a dozen thousand miles beyond—to the sand-plains of the Plata; from the



A STACK OF TEA COMPRESSED.

Paramata (Australia) to the Ganges (India); from one end of Siberia to the other; and of European countries, repeatedly. Hence the authority of these notes.

There is a difference in the opinions of those who camp out for a few weeks “for the fun of the thing,” and those who camp out month after month through all the rigors of a Siberian winter, because their work obliges them to do it! You then begin to realize the superiority of fairly strong tea over any other beverage; of white bread (no wheat hardtack) over all other breadstuffs and vegetables; of loaf sugar over every other form of sweetener; and of dried, unsalted meat and desiccated eggs and evaporated milk and cream over other diversified animal products.

An explanation of why tea is more “stay-ing” as a camping beverage than coffee, is in order. It retards the waste of tissue. Why? Tea contains tannin; and, just as tannin preserves skin (and, if the process is continued long enough, converts it into leather), so does the tea infusion, in a measure, help preserve the bodily organs.

Of the teas, the pure black teas like cian-chang (suchong), kongu and asam are more sustaining than Ceylon teas, and require slightly less sugar than green or mixed teas.

Medicinally, strong hot tea, without milk, is a splendid stand-by in bowel trouble, and I have often checked by it apprehensive signs of a choleric threatening. In headache, and to cure melancholia, it is superb.

Coffee has not the sustaining or carrying power of tea. All Arctic workers testify to their preference for tea, though American campers prefer their coffee. There is no saving effected in carrying along coffee extracts (mostly of dubious origin), as you have the weight of the bottle, and the water holding the essence of the extract, to carry along. The powdered form is best, in tight cans. A coffee paste on the market is—well, just “stuff.” Coffee tablets, of German origin, have been imported and tried, but died in the “borning.”

Cacao, erroneously called cocoa by some, is only useful as an occasional change. None of the numerous outdoor life tribes or parties of the New England or the Western States have ever adopted it; and only occasional Arctic folk have “sung its praises.” Contrary to popular notion, cacao and chocolate are not the life-sustainers commonly thought. They are useful as adjuncts; alone, you might starve on them, particularly if quite pure—i. e., without a particle of sugar.

Cacao the write has often taken along, but in the form of the crude cacao beans—purchasable at most large city groceries. To use, roughly crush them in a leather bag or extemporized mortar, and drop for five minutes into scalding water. Or, they can easily be chewed whole as you go along, and keep away the pangs of hunger. Can be carried loose in the pocket, and are always cleanly to handle. A handful crushed with a couple of lumps of sugar, yields an ideal-tasting chocolate.

The medicinal value of cacao should not be overlooked. It is (in chocolate form) of great use in throat trouble, as tonsilitis, quinsy, et al. So, in fact, is sugar alone, often bringing at once grateful relief. All goods containing salt immediately irritate and aggravate the disease.

A rather dolorous exhibit in the camping supply catalog of to-day, is the pocket case of medicines to be carried. Better carry along nature's own medicines, in the foods you take—wherever practicable. For this reason I have noted here and there in this short article the medicinal value of things consumable.

* * * * *

Dried cream and milk have entered the camping-out life in the past decade only, but have been known for over half a century. It is all right; and even butter can be churned from the dried cream, after diluting, but with oh! such a flat taste compared to the fresh dairy article.

Dried eggs are also “alright.” I once had

dried-egg fare, from a small barrel of them, for over a couple of months—in principally scrambled eggs—but the daily need of a combination fruit fare with them is indeed imperative!

Dried strawberries have been on the market the past five years or so, and are the highest priced of all the dried fruits. They are difficult to produce satisfactorily. Campers can now have—with the dried and evaporated creams—the luxury of strawberries and cream any time, even if midwintering in Alaska, or summering on the banks of the historic Tigris and Euphrates rivers west of Bagdad. But never expect the same fresh flavor of fresh strawberries and cream! These preserved provisions—whether dried or canned—have lost their natural fresh flavor for all time. Who cannot tell the difference between a pie made of fresh peaches and one made of the dried article, with their peculiar, slightly “leathery” feel in the mouth? Strawberries, be it known, are slightly remedial of rheumatic troubles, as they contain a trace of salicylic acid.

It should be noted that the dried cream and milk—take care not to have dried skimmed milk palmed off on you!—and the dried eggs are useful to stop over-looseness of the bowels, while dried apricots are useful in fevers and anti-scorbutic.

Compressed package fruits—like seedless raisins, pitless prunes, stoneless dates, compacted figs—it is well to include in every camping outfit. For three reasons: They are useful variants; are sustaining foods (a handful of figs and a hunk of bread will afford a fair lunch), and are all slightly aperient—keep one “just right.” Isn't that better than carrying along cathartics or drugs of the “nastoria” type? Don't occupy space with uninteresting pills or dried castor oil powder (an innovation of the last few years), but take along things which are both foods and “keep righters.”

Salt, pepper and spices offer variety to the meal, while pickles and chow chow add greatly to a meal of fresh fish or game killed en route.

* * * * *

Readers should have the note of warning sounded to them regarding some so-called foods which are more stimulants than are foods. Ex gratia, the much-vaunted beef extracts. Their originator, Liebig, himself many years ago sounded the warning note against regarding them as other than stimulants and tonic pick-ups. Excellent for enriching soups, yet an ounce of the extract has less muscle-building property than that hunk of bread you eat with the soup.

Package gelatins for making jelly are much in evidence. These are a delicacy, like mushrooms, and are lacking in nutrition.

Alcoholic drinks—even the best cognac—are not worth carrying. “Useful in case of illness,” you may say. But, usually, when the illness comes, it is discovered the drinks went for “night caps” long ago; or that Pop Red-nose, the guzzler of the party, had not been able to resist his city-acquired habit.

* * * * *

The sugar allowance should always be liberal all round, because sugar is both a food, an energizer, and “warming” in cold spells or regions. All listings of sugar among provisions

(Continued on page 710.)



Trouting in Green River, N. C.

BY ERNEST L. EWBANK.

THE fishing season is now open, I suppose, pretty much all over the country, and many anglers in many States are getting ready no doubt for their annual outing in the woods to catch the speckled beauties of the clear mountain and woodland streams.

No doubt many, very many, of these anglers can cast a fly better than the writer of this letter. But it is not all in casting the fly. One great prerequisite to killing or catching trout is that the angler must not show himself. Nor is this all. One not knowing how quick trout are to “locate the angler” will very often approach a beautiful bit of trout water—a pool or either good stretch of live water with the sun shining directly from behind him, thus throwing his shadow across the water, and the lower the sun the longer his, the angler's, shadow in the afternoon or morning. He has not shown himself to the fish, but has done just as bad. This shadow has suddenly moved across the water and immediately the fish are in hiding of course. And why has he done this? Is it because he has been advised only to fish upstream, or only down stream? Or is it simply he did not know? In any case, the fish knew he was there, and that is, or was, enough. An observant angler will learn the streams and fishes, and learning them will learn, too, the general character of trout streams and the kinds of water the trout like best at certain times. And he will be guided by the day, the time of day, and other attendant circumstances as to whether he will fish up stream or down stream and how.

Recently I went to Green River, as I did on April 15, and again a very dull cloudy day, and the wind shifted to the east. I have found, as have other anglers, that Green River rainbow trout object to being taken on an easterly wind. But this wind was not all day and so I took several nice trout “between winds.” Walking down to the power plant I fished the pool there with no results, as a bait fisherman had been just before me and left his long cane rod set well out and in the way. So I went on down stream and caught several trout eight to nine inches long, but it looked so much like rain and the cool breeze blowing over me was anything but comfortable, as I do not wear waders; simply an old hunting coat with breeches to match and hob-nailed shoes. I wear leggings and take the wetting.

I left the river thinking I might as well go home on the mid-day train, but when I reached the cotton mill the clouds did not look so threatening, so I decided to walk myself warm by going to the head of the deadwater of the dam, some two and a half miles. This I did and began fishing up stream. At a point a half mile from where I began there is a large boulder in mid-stream and on my side of the stream a rushing torrent of water caused by this large boulder; then midway a submerged sandbar, then just a little pool. I call it a pocket. Below the boulder the water spreads out, but I seldom find fish below it.

Going with much care across this swift run (it was necessary really, else a fall would follow), I got near enough to gently drop my flies at the furthest corner of the pocket and let them float down. A rainbow stopped them before they had gone two feet, and then we fought it out. Back and forth, up and down that little pool he went till at last I dipped my net under him and soon he was in my creel.

I measured him with my usual hand measure; fourteen and one-half inches. This was 1 P. M., and at 7 P. M. he measured with yard stick just fourteen inches exactly. With a change of wind to the east I did little more, and I walked back to the power plant, another good three miles.

In the swift water below the plant I soon hooked and lost with the fly a fish of about nine to ten inches. Just there is a little run of water of great strength. I could not have walked through it but for a heavy iron pipe that was lodged across it, and as I was anxious for a cast on the pool under the mountain, I got in above the iron pipe, and holding to that got over safely. Then I stalked the run up under the mountain to just where it breaks around the rocks; always nice trout there. Keeping well back out of sight (the sun could throw no shadow of mine on the pool), I cast my fly just a few feet beyond the rocks and let it float down, keeping in the slack with my left hand, and what a beauty shot out from those rocks! I struck promptly, and we made close connection. Then the fight was on. Twice I got my net under him and he was away again, but the third time I dipped him up.

Killing him, as I always do with knife, before taking him from the net, I looked for the fly. It was out of his mouth. By my usual measure I made him sixteen and one-half to seventeen inches. He afterward measured seventeen inches with yard stick. The east wind again being rather cold, I left the stream for the railroad depot and home. I did not like to stop at the time of day the largest trout usually rise there, but I cast and cast to no purpose, and so having been quite wet from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. and no sun, was a bit trying. So I had to give it up. My two largest trout were quite enough for breakfast for four of us, and the smaller ones I gave to one very glad to receive them. Yes, the first lesson in catching trout is, don't show yourself either in shadow or substance. There are many other lessons in the school of experience in trout fishing.

North Shore Casting Club.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 20.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Considering the weather conditions which prevailed last Saturday, the subjoined scores are very good.

I am notified by the national secretary: “The tournament held under the auspices of the N. A. S. A. C. has been assigned to the Angler's Pool, Washington Park. The dates are Aug. 15, 16 and 17.”

A hearty welcome to all members has been extended by the secretary, and these dates do

not conflict with our event days, we are all duty bound to attend.

The captain wishes it known that hereafter the first game on each event day will be started at 2 P. M. sharp.

	¼-ounce, Accuracy Bait.	Light Tackle Dist. Fly	
		Feet.	Accuracy.
L. Goodwin	97.04	81	98 3 15
F. E. Adams.....	97.04	..	..
*Jurgenson	95.06	..	..
I. H. Bellows.....	99.00	85	99 8-15
G. A. Hinterleitner...	98.04	77	97
T. A. Forsyth.....	97.02	91	99 3-15
E. J. Calley.....	95.06	70	98
Wm. Liddell	97.07	..	98 9-15
Dr. Dorchester	97.03	80	98 8-15
A. M. Hall, M.D.....	97.04	75	99 2-15
M. Tonk .....	..	..	94 2-15
E. Lambert	97.07	..	94 4-15
W. I. Marshall.....	96.00	..	..
A. B. Paulson.....	96.03	..	..
G. W. Swatek.....	96.01	..	..
C. M. Ercanbrock.....	97.06	..	..
D. M. Ellsworth.....	97.03	..	..

*Guest.
C. O. DORCHESTER, M.D., Sec'y-Treas.

Practising Fly-Casting.

THE Springfield, Ill., city council received a petition from the Springfield Bait-Casting Club, asking permission to practice fly- and bait-casting in the lake of Reservoir Park, one of the public resorts of the city. The lake is well stocked with fish, but no one has been permitted to seek the finny tribe. After considerable discussion, it was finally decided to grant permission to the club in accordance with the petition, but in order to avoid any accusation of partiality, the freedom of the lake will be given to all persons on each Saturday. The casting club wished the exclusive privilege in order that they would not be disturbed by others. It is likely that the club will seek some other lake in which to practice the casting art.

Illinois Casting Club.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 21.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The opening contests of the season were held on the 18th inst., as scheduled, under rather adverse weather conditions.

A number of the members present did not cast their scores, as they declared their intentions to join the class which will cast on the day following regular contest days. Owing to the 19th being the date set for the invitation tournament, the members of this class will take re-entries for these events at a later date.

Weather: During the accuracy bait, wind S. W. and puffy, during distance bait, wind S. W., velocity approximately eight miles per hour; during accuracy fly, sky cloudy, calm.

Following are the scores in the order as cast:

Half-ounce accuracy bait:		
J. W. Tice.....	98.8	R. N. Abbey..... 97
O. C. Wehle.....	98.2	H. C. Humphreys... 99
A. D. Whitby.....	98.9	N. C. Heston..... 97.7
J. T. Hartley.....	97.8	G. Hornstein..... 91.1
W. H. Spencer.....	97.7	G. H. Asper..... 97.5
E. F. Hoxey.....	97	W. J. Jamison..... 98.3
L. V. Tournier.....	98.5	C. S. Peacock..... 96.1
J. E. Ammon.....	96.3	C. W. Blodgett..... 97.4
L. E. De Garmo.....	98.6	
Half-ounce distance bait:		
W. W. McFarlin...	134 3-5	J. E. Ammon..... 110 2-5
W. J. Jamison.....	160 3-5	C. S. Peacock..... 110 2-5
L. E. De Garmo...	143 1-5	*C. Lingenfelter... 167 2-5
W. H. Ball.....	89 3-5	
Accuracy fly:		
W. J. Jamison.....	99 4-15	L. E. De Garmo... 99
W. H. Ball.....	99 12-15	J. E. Ammon..... 99 5-15

*Guest.
Attention is called to the excellent scores made in the accuracy fly; W. H. Ball's fine score of 99 12-15 establishes a new club record. The distance fly event was postponed. It is gratifying to note Brother Humphrey's high score of 99 per cent.

It is with pleasure that we announce the official notification that the N. A. S. A. C. tournament for 1912 will be held at our lagoon in Washington Park on Aug. 15, 16 and 17. This will probably be one of the largest meets in the history of the national organization, and in planning vacations, it will be well to bear these dates in mind.

A number of ladies graced the occasion by their presence during the major portion of the day.
A. F. SWISHER, Secretary.

Newark Bait-and Fly-Casting Club.

EAST NEWARK, N. J., May 19.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Following are the scores of the first club contest of this season held at the club platform, Weequahic Park, Saturday, May 18:

Perry Frazer, salmon fly, distance, 118ft.		
Distance fly, feet:		
Mapes	89	Marsh (visitor)
Doughty	87	Frazer
Endersby	72	Muldoon
Frazer and Muldoon used heavy rods; the others 5oz. rods.		
Accuracy fly, demerits:		
Frazer	12	Endersby
Doughty	23	Muldoon
Mapes	23	Marsh
Doughty beat Mapes in casting off tie, with 10 demerits to Mapes's 19.		
Accuracy, bait, per cent.:		
Muldoon	98	Jacobus
Doughty	97 12-15	Endersby
Mapes	97 2-15	
Distance bait, average:		
Doughty	176%	Jacobus
Endersby	148%	Muldoon
Mapes	147%	

LOU L. SANDS, Secretary.

Illinois Rod and Gun Club.

WHAT is asserted to be the finest club house for sportsmen in Illinois, is that of the Illinois Rod and Gun Club near Astoria. This club was organized a year ago and has been incorporated under the laws of Illinois. The officers comprise the following: President, H. A. Jansen, Moline; Vice-President, D. R. Lane, Davenport; Secretary-Treasurer, W. A. Schaeffer, Rock Island. The new club house is a model, and its large size and comfortable furnishing has attracted much admiring attention from sportsmen of the Middle West. The membership of the club is closely censored, and only those are invited to join who are acceptable to the entire membership. As the attitude of farmers in Illinois is such that shooting conditions are rapidly approaching those of Europe, where it is necessary to own or lease preserves in order to secure game or fish, the sportsmen are providing for private hunting and fishing resorts. The Illinois club has unexcelled preserves and offer the finest possible opportunities for enjoying rod and gun sport.

Dixon (Ill.) Fishing Club.

THE Dixon Fishing Club, of Dixon, Ill., was organized with fifty-seven charter members at a meeting held recently. Officers were elected as follows: President, H. O. Wheeler; Secretary, J. W. Staples; Treasurer, A. B. Whitcombe. Any person willing to aid in the enforcement of the State laws protecting fish is eligible to membership. The club will look after the stocking of the Rock River with game fish and otherwise look after the fishing interests of that stream. It is likely that the membership will rapidly increase as the object of the organization becomes known.

San Francisco Fly-Casting Club.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 12.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The third contest of the season was held yesterday and to-day on Stow Lake. Weather was variable and cloudy on Saturday, fair on Sunday:

SATURDAY.			
Event No. 1, distance, feet:			
T. C. Kierulff	98	L. G. Burpee	91
F. A. Webster	91		
Event No. 2, accuracy per cent.:			
C. G. Young	98.20	James Watt	95.48
T. C. Kierulff	98.52	Geo. C. Edwards.....	98.32
F. A. Webster	98.44	L. G. Burpee	98.24
Event No. 3, delicacy:			
	Accuracy, Per Cent.	Delicacy, Per Cent.	Net Per Cent.
C. G. Young	98.8	99.	98.34
T. C. Kierulff	98.32	99.20	98.56
F. A. Webster	98.48	98.50	98.49
James Watt	95.36	97.50	96.43
Geo. C. Edwards.....	97.44	98.30	98.7
L. G. Burpee	96.44	98.40	97.42

Event No. 4, lure casting, per cent.:			
	Accuracy, Per Cent.	Delicacy, Per Cent.	Net Per Cent.
C. G. Young.....	94.8	96.7	96.7
T. C. Kierulff	94.8	96.3	96.3
F. A. Webster	85.5	97.2	97.2
James Watt	95.2	97.6	97.6
Geo. C. Edwards	80.	91.9	91.9
L. G. Burpee	58.5	69.4	69.4

Event No. 5, lure casting, average feet:			
T. C. Kierulff.....	120.2	James Watt	145
F. A. Webster	87		

F. A. Webster, James Watt and T. C. Kierulff acted as judges and E. O. Ritter as clerk.

SUNDAY.			
Event No. 1, distance, feet:			
A. Sperry	97	H. B. Sperry	104
C. H. Kewell	82	T. C. Kierulff	96
C. A. Kierulff.....	93		
Re-entries:			
H. B. Sperry	103	A. Sperry	98
C. H. Kewell	91		
Event No. 2, accuracy, per cent.:			
A. Sperry	97.28	James Watt	96.36
C. H. Kewell	98.40	T. C. Kierulff	98.28
C. A. Kierulff	98.53	C. G. Young	98.20
H. B. Sperry	98.52		
Re-entry:			
H. B. Sperry	98.53		

Event No. 3, delicacy:			
	Accuracy, Per Cent.	Delicacy, Per Cent.	Net Per Cent.
A. Sperry	97.44	98.10	97.57
C. H. Kewell	97.28	98.	97.44
C. A. Kierulff.....	98.	99.20	98.40
H. B. Sperry	98.8	98.40	98.24
James Watt	96.32	97.50	97.11
T. C. Kierulff	99.	99.20	99.10
C. G. Young	98.36	99.10	98.53
Re-entry:			
H. B. Sperry	98.32	98.50	98.41

Event No. 4, lure casting, per cent.:			
	Accuracy, Per Cent.	Delicacy, Per Cent.	Net Per Cent.
A. Sperry	96.5	89.4	89.4
C. H. Kewell	94.8	94.1	94.1
C. A. Kierulff	74.8	91.8	91.8
H. B. Sperry	98.	98.	98.
James Watt	89.7	97.2	97.2
T. C. Kierulff	85.5	97.9	97.9
C. G. Young	97.5	97.5	97.5
Re-entry:			
H. B. Sperry	98.2		

Event No. 5, lure casting, average, feet:			
A. Sperry	121	James Watt	144
C. H. Kewell	113.6	T. C. Kierulff	119.4
H. B. Sperry	94	C. G. Young	70

C. H. Kewell, H. B. Sperry and T. C. Kierulff acted as judges and E. O. Ritter as clerk.

SECRETARY.

Salmon Fishing Good at Lake Sunapee.

THERE is better salmon fishing at Lake Sunapee this year than ever before, and the fishermen are having excellent sport. Most of the fish so far have been taken trolling with live smelt, and range from two to nine and one-half pounds.

Over 300 fish have been taken, and the trolling should hold good until the first of June. After that the fish can still be taken still-fishing.

Ten thousand large rainbow trout were planted last fall and it is expected that some excellent fly-fishing for them will soon result.

A few of the hotels have opened and others will open about June 1.



GAME BAG AND GUN

Certain Birds and Man.

THE relations to man of certain common game, aquatic and rapacious birds, is discussed in a recent Bulletin from the Biological Survey, prepared by W. L. McAtee and F. E. L. Beal. It is shown that many of the game birds have a high agricultural value from the number of noxious insects that they destroy. Some birds, like grebes and terns, which by many people are supposed to feed chiefly on fish, actually feed largely on crawfish and insects, while few of the fish eaten by terns are of any economic value. On the other hand, certain gulls and terns destroy great numbers of insects, and most people familiar with California in the spring have seen gulls following the plow and devouring the insects exposed by its passage. Certain shore birds are regarded as highly useful. Hawks and owls, which have a bad name, are believed to do much good.

Fourteen birds are described and figured in this Bulletin—the prairie chicken, California quail, ruffed grouse and introduced pheasant, the upland and killdeer plover, the horned grebe, Franklin's gull, and five species of terns, Cooper's, the rough leg and the sparrow hawks, and the long-eared and screech owls.

The prairie chicken or pinnated grouse, once extending from the Atlantic coast to the border of the western plains, has been destroyed over its range by over-shooting. As is well said by Mr. McAtee, "Many sportsmen declare allegiance to the highest principles of game preservation, yet fail to practice these principles. Our present game laws, even though efficiently administered, will save no species of birds, as the rapid growth of the army of sportsmen and pot hunters more than counterbalances the effect of the shortening of open season and reduction of bag limits." The prairie chicken is useful to the farmer. Fifteen per cent. of its food consists of weed seeds, and another 15 per cent. of insects, mostly injurious. The California quail is another bird whose seed-eating habits commend it, but on the other hand it is accused of devouring grain and fruits, and no doubt does so to some extent.

The ruffed grouse is a wild feeder and does no harm while destroying some harmful insects. It is far better able to take care of itself than any of its near relations.

The introduced pheasant has its friends and its enemies. It is well known that the pheasant is a fighter, a hearty feeder and a bird of much energy. Some landowners in Ontario county claim that the loss suffered on account of pheasants has been twice the amount of their taxes.

The birds are said to have destroyed cornfields and to have dug up oats, barley, beans and garden truck. When the farmer knows—as most do—how much damage his poultry cause, if they get into the garden, he is justified in suspecting the pheasant.

Ninety-seven per cent. of the food of the upland plover consist of insects, chiefly injurious, and the killdeer has a record not far behind that. The latter is said to be peculiarly destructive to the alfalfa weevil, and both are useful birds.

The horned grebe lives almost entirely on crawfish and other crustacea and on water insects, many of which devour small fishes and the food of such fishes. It is thus useful.

Gulls and terns destroy great quantities of insects, and it is recalled that in 1907, at the time of the Nevada mouse plague in the Humboldt



FEEDING THE YOUNG.



FED.

valley, gulls were present in great numbers. Some of the terns, as the royal and Foster's tern, feed largely on fish; others, like the common tern and the black terns, eat a great deal of insect food. The fish consists chiefly of small minnows along the shore, which never grow to any size, or of the young of the menhaden, which is destroyed in great quantities for its oil or fertilizer.

Cooper's hawk is distinctly injurious, while the rough-legged hawk is regarded as useful, because it is largely nocturnal in habit and catches great numbers of mice. The sparrow hawk feeds largely on insects, but is known sometimes to destroy song birds, as shown some years ago by Wilber F. Smith, of Connecticut.

The little owls named are useful birds, though to be sure the screech owl during the migration kills not a few small birds.

Exotic Birds in New Zealand.

OWING to the paucity of New Zealand's bird fauna, the settlers there have been unusually active in introducing exotic birds, and more than twenty species have been liberated. Several of these have been pronounced very harmful. As might be expected, the English sparrow is the worst leader in destructiveness, followed, it is

said, by the skylark and the blackbird, the latter a relative of the American robin. The Australasian colonies of Britain have certainly paid dear for their thoughtless haste to interfere with the processes of nature.

New Publications.

IN NORTHERN LABRADOR, by William Brooks Cabot. Richard G. Badger, Boston, Mass. 292 pages, illustrated.

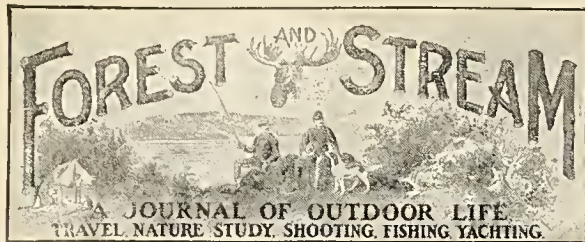
This work shows an intelligent study of the great subject of Northern Labrador. In addition to its being an intimate treatise of the country and its people, it also will interest the sportsman because of its description of the fish and fishing in that cold country. The sea trout, the square-tail and the lake trout; the former from Un'sekat and the latter from Assiwaban River brings action to the heart of the angler. The book is worthy of a place in the sportsman's library.

PRACTICAL DRY-FLY FISHING, by Emlyn M. Gill.

Price, \$1.25 net; by mail, \$1.35. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

At last Americans have a book on the dry-fly, and it comes at an opportune time, for the interest in this form of angling has been growing rapidly the past year. It is an old story in England, where many anglers have used the floating fly for upward of thirty or forty years. In

America its users have been comparatively few. Mr. Gill treats the subject in a thoroughly practical and instructive manner. Having become a dry-fly enthusiast himself a few years ago, he explains that he desires his position to be understood as that of "a beginner lending a helping hand to other beginners." Notwithstanding the practical side of the book and the modesty of the author, it will undoubtedly interest all fly-fishermen, whether experts or tyros. The author, after describing the methods of the English purist, modifies them to fit the different conditions on American streams. He describes rods, lines and flies, and gives concisely the rules for using them, first on a hypothetical pool, and then on a real pool, from which the reader, accompanied by the author, takes a few trout. He shows how the dry-fly may be used successfully upon our streams, more turbulent than the placid chalk streams of England; explains the drag, and gives rules for overcoming it; differentiates wilderness fishing from angling for "educated" trout, gives a list of artificial flies for use on American streams, with descriptions of the living *Ephemeridæ*, and after an interesting relation of some personal experiences on various streams, gives a history of the dry-fly and its interesting literature. It will undoubtedly solve many problems for those who are interested in this form of angling, but who are puzzled as to how to go about it.



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Special rates for back cover in two or more colors. A discount of 5 per cent. is allowed on an advertisement inserted 13 times in one year; 10 per cent. on 26, and 20 per cent. on 52 insertions respectively.

Advertisements should be in our hands by the Monday morning previous to date of issue in which they are to be inserted.

THE OBJECT OF THIS JOURNAL

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

—FOREST AND STREAM, Aug. 14, 1873.

THE GAME REFUGE BILL.

A BILL authorizing the President to set aside, on the application of the Governor of any State, an area of the forest reserves in that State not to exceed 50,000 acres, as a game refuge, was introduced in the Senate in the same form as the bill, H. R. 23839, printed two weeks since, and the favorable report of the Senate Committee on Forest Reservations and Protection of Game is given elsewhere.

The general and increasing interest in game refuge legislation is indicated by the fact that in the last twenty-two years more than thirty bills, exclusive of bills for national parks, have received consideration by Congress. Of these thirty, five have been favorably acted on, and game refuges established in one form or another under their provisions. These refuges are the Wichita Game Refuge, which became law in January, 1905; the Grand Cañon Refuge, June, 1906; the bill for the National Bison Range, May, 1908. The bill to establish the Olympic Game Refuge was afterward replaced by a National monument established by proclamation, while a bill for a game refuge in Minnesota was later included in the Superior National Forest as a State refuge.

It is hoped that before long the House bill will be favorably reported from the Agricultural Committee, and that the measure may be passed by both houses of Congress.

Thus the work goes on, far less rapidly

than its advocates would wish, yet it goes on, and it will go on with constantly increasing momentum. Should this bill become law the Boone and Crockett Club is prepared to proceed with the stocking of the first refuges established, so soon as the season comes for capturing the required animals.

WILDFOWL WINTER-SUFFERING.

It is known to many people that portions of some of the lakes of Central New York, as Seneca, Cayuga and Keuka, remain open throughout the winter. Here, during the bitter weather of January and February, are found large flocks of canvasbacks, redheads, bluebills and other ducks, together with many grebes and loons. Under ordinary conditions the vegetation growing at the bottom of these lakes and the small fish that are found in them give good feeding to these birds, many of which remain until early spring.

Last winter the unusual cold partly closed up these waters and partly shut off the food supply, and great suffering ensued among most of these winter birds.

The loons perhaps suffered least, but the grebes, weakened perhaps by lack of food, perished in numbers. A single red-throated loon was caught in the ice near Utica, but died after being chopped out.

On the other hand, the State Conservation Commission did good work in feeding the ducks, and Mr. Legge, the chief game protector, is quoted as saying that 5,000 ducks were cared for in Seneca Lake in waters kept open over a large spring hole.

Verdi Burtch and his companions saw many canvasbacks, black ducks and scaups alive, but very weak, and some were found dead; and as the weather grew more and more severe, and the food more and more scarce, the birds disappeared, going no one knows where.

Birds are constantly exposed to danger from unfavorable weather conditions, and naturalists recall many examples of this in bird literature. One of the most extraordinary winter killings was that reported many years ago by Arthur H. Wayne, in a Southern State, and quoted by Mr. Grinnell in his "American Game Bird Shooting," under the head, perhaps, of "Woodcock." Years ago enormous destruction of Lapland longspurs occurred in the Northern Mississippi watershed, and other examples are frequent.

We talk of Mother Nature, but she is a stern parent.

KEEPING FLIES OFF CATTLE.

THE director of the dairy department of the Kansas Agricultural College has published the following recipe for keeping flies off horses and cattle in hot weather: "Dissolve two cakes of laundry soap in warm water and add one and one-half pounds of rosin and one-half pound of fish oil and boil until the rosin is thoroughly dissolved, then add enough water to make three gallons. Apply to animals with brush or spray pump at the rate of about half a pint of liquid to each animal three times a week until the coat is pretty well covered with rosin. The fly pest can be still further reduced in the stables by putting dark covering over the windows and pieces of slit gunnysacking in the doorways through which the animals must pass in going to their places."

Now, if some kind soul will give us a recipe for keeping black flies and mosquitoes away from humans, while paddling up stream, or landing the biggest fish, we all will thank him.

THE FISHING GOVERNOR.

A MAN may be a good politician and a poor fisherman or a good fisherman and a poor politician, but to be a good governor and an equally good fisherman is a tribute few State executives may lay warrant. Governor Shafroth, of Colorado, fishes and governs equally well, and we all know how well Colorado is governed. So as a fisherman, Governor Shafroth has promised, in fact has in preparation for FOREST AND STREAM an illustrated article on fishing in Colorado. This article will be to fishing what John McGraw knows about baseball—inside stuff. It will appear in an early issue of FOREST AND STREAM.

Everyone knows Colorado streams and lakes teem with game fish of all sorts, but like Little Bopeep and her lambskins, everyone does not know where to find them.

Who, then, should know more about the subject of Colorado fish and their dwelling places than the Governor of the State? And so—knowing all this—Governor Shafroth will, at our urgent supplication, tell fishermen of FOREST AND STREAM all about Colorado fishing.

TODD RUSSELL.

IN the death of Todd Russell the outdoor world has lost one of its most ardent exponents and the magazine reader one of nature's most accurate portrayers. Mr. Russell has long been a contributor to the columns of FOREST AND STREAM, as well as to other outdoor magazines. He was most resourceful and accomplished in various outdoor sports, being an expert angler, trap and field shot, equestrian and tennis player, as well as a foremost authority on hunting dogs. Todd has left many good friends to mourn him and many clever writings to perpetuate his memory. He died on May 21 at Albuquerque, N. M., after an illness of several months. He leaves a widow, mother and four sisters.

THE INCIDENT IS CLOSED.

THE Senate Committee, under direction of William Alden Smith, has placed the blame for the Titanic disaster. It has blamed Captain Lord, unsusceptible to rocket and racket, the dead Captain Smith; the harassed J. Bruce Ismay; the laws of far away England; in fact, everything comes in for a share of blame for the disaster—excepting the iceberg. And the result—may we predict? The incident, like the hole in the ocean through which the Titanic sunk—is closed.

THE first quarterly ivory sale for 1912 in Antwerp comprised the following quantities, in kilos (of 2.2 pounds each): 52,485½ Kongo (hard), 3,377 Kongo (soft), 37,412½ Angola, 1,316 Senegal, 466 Ambrize, 1,049 West Coast, 814½ Egypt (soft), 277 Egypt (hard), 1,182 Sudan (soft), 182 Sudan (hard), 850 Abyssinia (soft), 19 Siam, 71 hippopotamus tusks, 3½ curiosities; total, 99,505. Also 160 kilos of rhinoceros tusks. The first sales in 1911 and 1910 aggregated 90,850 kilos and 89,202 kilos, respectively. The next quarterly ivory sale will take place on April 30.

YACHTING

Ticks from the Ship's Clock.

Regular races of the Warwick Neck one-design class at all of the club regattas on the bay appear to be probable within reasonable time. An order, received at Nock's yard, East Greenwich, recently, for three more of these boats brings the total on the bay to fifteen, thus making it practically certain that there will be ten or twelve in each race. The guaranteed date for delivery of the new boats is June 22, and it is expected that they will enter their first race on Saturday, June 29. With the increasing number of these boats in the lower bay and the greater recognition of the amount of sport that can be secured from them, it is believed by many yachtsmen that clubs in other parts of the bay will take them up and include them on their regatta programs.

The United States Government has purchased from the Regal Gasolene Engine Company of Coldwater, Mich., one of their 10-horsepower medium-duty engines for use in connection with the fish hatchery at Gloucester, Mass. This engine will be installed in a boat 25 feet long with a 7-foot beam, the framing of which is of native New England white oak. The boat has been built to stand rough service, and is of very substantial construction throughout. It will be in use the year round as a tender and work boat attached to the U. S. Fish Hatchery at Ten-Pound Island near Gloucester, Mass.

Larchmont Course Altered.

THE Regatta Committee of the Larchmont Y. C. has been in communication for some months with racing men of Long Island Sound, asking opinions regarding the turning of the southwest stake boat of the regular Larchmont courses. In courses that have to be sailed twice it has been found that the big sloops and schooners interfere with the smaller classes, and that in turn the little fellows are always in the way of the larger boats at this stake boat. The consensus of opinion was that it would be advisable to place two stake boats at the southwest mark, which is directly opposite the anchorage of the club, and send the large yachts around one and the smaller ones around the other mark.

A mark boat will be placed about 100 yards northeast by east of the present southwest stake boat, and the new mark will be turned by Class N and larger. The smaller boats will turn the old mark, as in other years. It is believed that the change will be a great improvement.

The Larchmont Y. C. will enforce the rule recently passed by the Yacht Racing Association of Long Island Sound regarding the placing of racing numbers on the sails of competing yachts. Under no consideration will the regatta committee time any boat that violates this rule.

Club Elections.

At the annual meeting of the Beechhurst Y. C., held May 14, officers elected were: Commodore, L. F. Eggers; Vice-Commodore, E. D. Sinsabaugh; Rear-Commodore, J. H. Surridge; Fleet Captain, Victor H. Cohn; Fleet Surgeon, Dr. R. Folger; Treasurer, J. J. Iris; Secretary, D. E. Holmes; Financial Secretary, Walter Clifford. The House Committee is D. E. Holmes, S. M. Sidgel, Victor H. Cohn, A. A. Andruss, W. H. Reddy, A. E. Meeks and L. F. Eggers. The club will have its official opening on June 1.

On account of the resignation of Commodore R. V. Mooney and Vice-Commodore T. J. Morrison, the board of directors of the Arcanum Y. C. elected Frank H. Graf Commodore and Frank D. Brown Vice-Commodore. Frederick Petry was elected a director. The club

will go into commission Saturday afternoon, May 25.

At a recent election of the Ocean Y. C., of Stapleton, S. I., the officers selected for 1912 were as follows: Commodore, Casper G. Laine; Vice-Commodore, Charles Hamilton; Rear-Commodore, Leo Rostetter; Fleet Captain, Wm. Spiegelberg; Treasurer, J. Schmeiser; Financial Secretary, John Schron; Corresponding Secretary, F. G. Almstaedt; Measurer, James Dunn. Their first event of the season will be a 35-mile race around Staten Island to be held on May 30, Decoration Day.

THE first meeting of the newly organized yacht club of the New York Athletic Club, under the direction of the Board of Governors of that organization, was held in the New York Athletic Club on March 23. The following officers were elected: Commodore, Dr. Emile Heuel; Vice-Commodore, Edward A. Sumner; Rear Commodore, John H. Wallace; Secretary, Charles L. Burns; Treasurer, Albert E. Feterech.

The regatta committee is composed of the following members: J. Mahlstedt, Secretary Burns and Treasurer Feterech. The representatives to the Long Island Yacht Racing Association is Harry L. Jackson, formerly chairman of the yacht committee.

Yachts Change Hands.

THE Hollis Burgess Yacht Agency has sold the crack 22-foot cabin sloop yacht Nereis, formerly Opitsah V., owned by S. Reed Anthony, of Boston, to Herbert A. MacInnis, of the Boston Y. C., who will use her for racing and cruising.

The 21-foot waterline knockabout Jacobin, owned by the estate of Theodore W. King, of Dorchester, Mass., to Charles F. Adams, of Brookline, Mass.; the 21-foot raceabout Loafer, owned by Horace B. Stanton, of Boston, to Sylvester L. Gookin, of the South Boston Y. C.; the 25-foot waterline auxiliary yawl Brynhild, owned by Elmer F. Smith, of Marion, Mass., to John C. Edwards, of Brookline, Mass.; the 21-foot raceabout Opitsah III., owned by John C. Edwards, of Brookline, Mass., to a prominent member of the Boston Y. C.

Massachusetts Motor Boat Protective Association.

DELEGATES from various yacht clubs near Boston met in the committee rooms in the Tremont Bldg. on May 25 and formed a temporary organization known as the Massachusetts Motor Boat Protective Association.

The association will be incorporated under the laws of Massachusetts and perfect the organization on June 21, when a code of by-laws will be adopted. The committee on by-laws consists of Dr. J. C. Burrows, of the Jubilee Y. C.; C. C. Lee, of the Chelsea Y. C., and David Hickey, of the South Boston Y. C.

The object of the association is to afford protection to power boat owners from illegal prosecution. It will also make an attempt to secure legislation which will protect power boat owners and to repeal certain statutes now in force which are detrimental to the sport.

One of the essentials for membership in the association will be that every applicant must have his boat properly equipped according to all the laws as they now stand.

The temporary officers are: Commodore Whitney, of Beverly. President; Frank E. Thisel, of Beverly, Secretary; Ed. Pickett, of Beverly, Treasurer; F. L. Roberts, of Beverly, Financial Secretary; the officers, with A. H. Menslage, J. R. Groce, David Hickey and John J. Harlan, of South Boston; F. L. Dodge and J. C. Saunders, of Saugus; C. E. Webber and

Dr. J. C. Burrows, of Beverly; C. C. Lee, of Chelsea, executive committee.

Atlantic Y. C.

GRAVESEND BAY yacht racing started May 25. The Atlantic Y. C. held its opening regatta with twelve class Q yachts.

A light north-northwesterly breeze rippled on the water, when five class Q boats started.

Alice was first across the line with Grayjacket just astern to windward. Soya, Suelew and Joy strung out in that order. The boats went over on a close reach, with booms to port. Grayjacket and Alice soon drew away from the others and kept the lead to the finish line, and in the last hundred yards Grayjacket won by three seconds from Alice.

Careless got away from Gunda at the start in the handicap division and bettered her lead to the finish of the class X entrants. Mouse out-distanced Slow Poke and Pike and was the first boat of any class to cross the finish line.

The regatta committee was: Carlos de Zafra, Chairman; Alvah Nickerson, H. S. Scribner and Horace E. Boucher. The summary:

Sloops—Class Q—Start, 3:00—Course 6 Miles.		
	Finish.	Elapsed.
Gray Jacket, F. C. Noble.....	4 49 33	1 49 33
Alice, G. Davis	4 49 36	1 49 36
Soya, W. A. Barstow.....	4 51 40	1 51 40
Joy, L. Savage and Geer.....	4 54 15	1 54 15
Suelew, E. F. Luckenbach.....	4 56 13	1 56 13
Handicap Class—Second Division—Start, 3:05—Course, 6 Miles.		
Careless, R. Rummell	4 56 48	1 51 48
Gunda, W. H. Hall.....	5 04 58	1 59 58
Corrected times: Careless, 1:51.48; Gunda, 1:56.3.		
Sloops—Class S—Start, 3:10—Course, 6 Miles.		
M. and F. H., Camp & Marchant.....	4 53 33	1 43 33
Cyric, Dr. C. L. Atkinson.....	4 54 15	1 44 15
Sloops—Class X—Start, 3:15—Course 4 Miles.		
Mouse, R. Dingman.....	4 23 18	1 08 18
Pike, R. Rummell, Jr.....	4 34 44	1 19 44
Slow Poke, F. L. Durland.....	4 43 10	1 28 10

Seawanhaka-Corinthian Y. C.

OYSTER BAY, May 25.—Nine yachts competed for prizes offered by the Seawanhaka Corinthian Y. C. in its first race of the season today. It required nearly six hours for all to complete the course.

It was initial day for New York Y. C.'s one-design 30-foot class, and the race was a special one. The Seawanhaka's 15-foot sloops, which started in a race over the Oyster Bay inside course, gave up for lack of wind.

The start, at 12:15, was pretty. With a light breeze from the north-northeast and nine yachts, with booms to port on a reach for the buoy with a free sheet, flattening as they closed up on it. All luffed at the start.

With sheets flat on the port tack each yacht was just able to lie the first leg of the triangular course across the Sound. While the little fleet was well bunched at the start, J. H. Mahlstedt's Okee and G. E. Roosevelt's Dahinda had a little the best of the weather positions. Alera's skipper put her about for a hitch to windward.

It was a four and three-quarter mile beat to the red spar buoy off Greenwich Point, and they made slow progress. After rounding this mark the wind freshened a bit and came out of the northwest, so the yachts, with free sheet and booms to starboard, made fairly good time to the second mark, five miles to the eastward.

To the finish it was a five and three-quarter mile leg, with S. S. W. ¼ W. as the course. After rounding the second mark the wind shifted to the southwest, making it a beat. At 4 o'clock J. P. Morgan, Jr.'s, Phryne, sailed by the owner, was ahead. She was within a mile of the finish when the wind died. Caprice and Nepsi, holding a light air and being further to the westward, passed Phryne and finished in that order, Caprice winning by 3m. 14s., Phryne being third. The summary follows:

	Finish.	Elapsed.
Nepsi, J. De Forest.....	5 29 43	5 14 43
Phryne, J. P. Morgan, Jr.....	5 44 25	5 29 25
Alera, J. W. and E. P. Alker.....	6 05 48	5 50 48
Dahinda, G. E. Roosevelt	5 55 50	5 40 50
Carlita, C. B. Kulenkampff.....	6 01 15	5 46 15
Caprice, B. N. Ellis	5 26 29	5 11 29
Okee, J. A. Mahlstedt	5 44 45	5 29 45
Rowdy, H. S. Duell	5 45 10	5 40 10
Juanita, S. C. Hunter.....	5 48 00	5 33 00
Caprice wins by 3m. 14s. from Nepsi.		

Motor Boating

Atlantic Y. C.

THE Regatta Committee, consisting of Carlos de Zafra (Chairman), Alvah Nickerson and J. Lewis Luckenbach, announce that a series of three races for motor boats and hydroplanes will be inaugurated by the Atlantic Y. C. on Gravesend Bay on Thursday, May 30 (Memorial Day); Saturday, July 6, and Friday, Aug. 23 (race week). All races to start promptly at 3 P. M. Hydroplanes and displacement boats will be run as separate types; hydroplanes running in two classes, namely, 20-foot and 26-foot classes, and displacement boats in two classes, boats under 32 feet in length and boats 32 feet and over in length. The course will be a triangular 3-mile course—one mile to the leg—five times around; total, 15 nautical miles, in full view from the club house. No handicap or time allowance.

Prizes—The Atlantic trophy, constituting the motor boat championship of Gravesend Bay, and open to the above classes, will be awarded for the best performance during the season, to compete for which a boat must run in each of the three races of the series. In addition prizes will be given for all races as follows: A first prize when two or more boats start with full intention of completing the course, a second prize when four or more start and a third prize when seven or more start in any class.

Entries—Entry blanks may be obtained from the Regatta Committee or by application at the club house. All entries shall be made in writing and shall be signed by the owner or his representative, and should be filed with the regatta committee not later than forty-eight hours before the time of starting. The regatta committee may refuse or accept, at its discretion, any entry received after the time of closing. The regatta committee reserves the right to reject any entry.

Contestants should report at the regatta committee room at the Atlantic Y. C. club house not later than one hour in advance of time of starting, to receive instructions as to course, signals, etc. Unless otherwise provided for, the rules of the American Power Boat Association will govern.

Narragansett Bay Racing Rules.

THE "Racing Rules" of the Narragansett Bay Y. R. A., as the new annual volume is called, are being distributed.

One of the important new features is a change of Sections 4, 5 and 6 of rule XVI, tending to simplify the taking of appeals from a decision of a regatta committee to the executive committee of the association, making impossible a repetition of the mixup over the Hugi and Anore which took place several seasons ago.

Under the new arrangement the decision of a regatta committee on a protest, as far as the facts go, will be final. The only question which can be taken before the executive committee is the question of an interpretation of the rules. No new evidence can be presented to the committee.

To make this possible, Section 4 requires, (1) that the decision of the regatta committee shall state the facts as determined by that committee; (2) the rules the committee deems applicable; (3) the committee's disposition of the protest. The last two paragraphs of Section 4 read: "If either party is dissatisfied with the regatta committee's determination of the facts, he may within five days ask the regatta committee for a rehearing, which they may grant or refuse in their discretion. But no appeal may be taken from the regatta committee's determination of the facts.

"The decision of the regatta committee shall be final unless an appeal is taken in accordance with these rules."

The new Section 5 reads: "The owner of any interested yacht may take an appeal to the ex-

ecutive committee of the association from the decision of the regatta committee on any question of the application of the rules as contained in the decision, but not otherwise, by taking the following steps: First, written notice of intention to take an appeal from the decision of the regatta committee shall be given to the regatta committee within five days after the announcement of their decision. Second, the appeal shall be filed with the secretary of the association within ten days after the announcement of the decision appealed from, together with a deposit of \$5, which sum shall be returned to the appellant if the appeal is sustained; otherwise it shall go into the treasury of the association."

The book contains, as during the past two or three years, a foreword by W. Louis Frost, the editor. On page 51 there is a list of the boats which were entered with the association secretary last year, with their racing measurements and the racing numbers of those which had them.

The last year was the first year during which Association Secretary W. L. Frost took charge of the entries. The results were very satisfactory, as more entered for the season than has been the case at any time in the past. When a yachtsman enters his boat with the secretary it carries him through the whole season and makes it unnecessary for him to present a certificate to each regatta committee.

This year the rule requiring a racing number and class letter is to be strictly enforced. Application for one must accompany an entry blank and measurement certificate. Measurements made last year will not be good this year.

Canoeing

Drips from the Paddle.

Fox River members of the Western Division of the American Canoe Association have planned a trip by canoe to La Salle, starting May 30. There will be two hundred or more in the party. Stops will be made at various points of interest along the way and camp will be pitched at night. It is planned to reach Ottawa on Saturday when the annual races are to take place. After the races the party will paddle to Starved Rock and camp there. Sunday will be devoted to sight-seeing at the new State park, after which the canoeists and their boats will return to their destinations by rail. Canoeists at various points along the river are arranging a reception to the tourists.

Condukeag Canoe and Country Club.

BANGOR, Me., May 15.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The canoeing contingent of this club desiring to awaken interest in water sports among its members would like to get into communication with other canoe clubs in this section, with a view to arranging a meet with contests in paddling, canoe sailing, etc.

Would thank you if you could give us the addresses of canoe clubs or of individuals in this section having such information and interested in canoeing.

HARRY J. COVELLE.

A. C. A. Membership.

NEW MEMBERS ELECTED.

Atlantic Division—6422, Powhatan R. Robinson, 324 West 56th street, New York city; 6423, R. M. Davis, 17 Warren street, New York city; 6424, Anthony Fiala, 1302 Broadway, New York city; 6425, Jos. J. N. Hoffman, 2679 Third avenue, Bronx, New York city.

RESIGNATIONS.

Central Division.—5210, Otto L. Heintz, Buffalo, N. Y.

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TRAP SHOOTING



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

Fixtures.

- Sept. 12-13.—Cincinnati (O.) G. C. Arthur Gambell, Supt. REGISTERED TOURNAMENTS.
- June 1.—Royersford (Pa.) G. C. F. A. Anderson, Sec'y.
- June 1.—Bunker Hill (Ill.) G. C. W. Fahrenkrog, Sec'y.
- June 3-6.—Haines Landing, Me.—Maine State tournament, under the auspices of the Mooselucmaguntic G. C. R. L. Spotts, Pres.
- June 4.—Pillow (Pa.) G. C. J. A. Bingaman, Sec'y.
- June 4-6.—Mexico, Mo.—Fifth annual State tournament of the Missouri State Trapshooters' Association, under the auspices of the Audrain Country Gun Club, of Farber, Mo. Russell Glynn, Sec'y.
- June 4-7.—Dayton, O.—Ohio State tournament, under the auspices of the N. C. R. G. C. W. F. MacCandless, Sec'y.
- June 5.—Janesville (Wis.) G. C. L. L. Nickerson, Sec'y.
- June 5-6.—Aurelia (Ia.) G. C. Frank R. Welch, Sec'y.
- June 5-6.—Jacksonville (Ill.) G. C. J. A. Groves, Sec'y.
- June 5-7.—Webster, S. D.—South Dakota State tournament, under the auspices of the Webster G. C. John Sherbino, Sec'y.
- June 5-7.—Warm Springs, Ga.—Merriwether G. C. T. B. Slade, Mgr.
- June 6.—Wilber (Neb.) G. C. H. F. Magnusson, Mgr.
- June 6-8.—Newark, N. J.—New Jersey State Sportsmen's Association tournament. Chas. T. Day, Sec'y.
- June 8.—Conde (S. D.) G. C. A. E. McMillan, Sec'y.
- June 8.—Utica, N. Y.—Genesee G. C. E. J. Loughlin, Sec'y.
- June 8.—Beaver Dam, Wis.—Recreation G. C. L. H. Zimmerman, Sec'y.
- June 8-9.—Brainerd, Minn.—Riverside G. C. H. L. Paine, Sec'y.
- June 10.—Ft. Wayne (Ind.) G. C. W. H. Scherer, Sec'y.
- June 11-13.—Syracuse, N. Y.—New York State tournament, under the auspices of the New York State Sportsmen's Association. L. H. Schortemeier, Sec'y-Treas., 201 Pearl street, New York.
- June 11.—Washington, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania Trapshooters' League tournament, under the auspices of the Washington G. C. C. W. Peterson, Sec'y.
- June 11-13.—Sioux City, Ia.—Soo Gun Club. W. F. Duncan, Sec'y.

DRIVERS AND TWISTERS.

The Indians will hold their thirteenth annual tournament and pow-wow at Cedar Point, O., Aug. 27-29.

Yale got away with the intercollegiate trap shoot, held May 18 at Wellington, Mass. Dartmouth, Princeton and Harvard finished in order named. Thompson, of Yale, was high gun with 95 out of 100.

The Shelby County Gun Club was organized at a meeting held this week. Twenty-five marksmen signed the charter roll, and many more members are looked for prior to the next meeting. New officers are the following: President, H. J. Hamlin, Jr.; Secretary, C. B. Welsh; treasurer, George L. Dearing. Semi-monthly tournaments will be given during the coming summer.

The Jersey City Gun Club is going to hold an all-day shoot on June 19, commencing at 10:30. This will be the last program shoot before closing for the summer, and will consist of 200 targets, divided into ten events of 20 targets each, and the entrance will be \$2 for each event. Programs are being printed, and will be mailed in a few days. Money will be divided by the Rose system.

The fifth contest for the Frank Hall trophy will be held on the grounds of the Hudson Gun Club. A hot lunch will be served gratis to all shooters and their friends. Take the Turnpike car from the P. R. R. Ferry at Jersey City, or any transfer point in Newark, to the west side of the Hackensack River bridge, and walk north along the tide bank to the D., L. & W. R. R. tracks, where the club grounds are situated. We will be open for practice at 9:30 A. M., and the trophy event starts at 2 o'clock sharp.

W. G. BEECROFT.

Popularity of Trap Shooting at Summer Resorts.

CLAY pigeon shooting is becoming more and more the pastime of the man of outdoor instincts. In almost every club devoted to any sort of outdoor sport, one finds a trap layout, at which on Saturdays and holidays the red-corpuscle members are found burning powder, improving their marksmanship and enjoying the air and exercise. So when these same men go away for the summer they miss their weekly divertimento. Summer resort owners have come to appreciate this growing condition and have taken care of the "blood-thirsty craving" of their patrons by putting in a trap or two, a supply of targets and the necessary shells and loads.

The sport is growing so in popularity that trap editors of sporting magazines get many letters asking if such and such a resort has clay pigeon traps, and if not, what resort in Maine or elsewhere has traps.

The value of trapshooting as a resort builder is shown in the popularity of certain Southern resorts, for instance, Pinehurst, N. C., has been introduced to a large extent through its trap tournaments, more even than through its golf course. General Bond's resort at Buies, N. C., keeps a full house all winter and he attributes a great part of this popularity to his traps. "They keep the guest entertained in rainy days when he can't hunt or fish." In Maine, Haines Landing draws many all-summer guests through its trapshooting tournaments held during the summer. Ralph Spotts, a member of the Olympic team and one of the best amateur shooters in the country spends his summers there, and among the guests' names are recognized many New York Athletic Club trap shooters.

If those hotel men who have not yet taken up this sport realized the many hours' pleasure it afforded the guests, they soon would put in a trap house and the equipment that goes with it. The expense is very slight, while there is a profit on every target and cartridge shot. The announcement that trapshooting was a feature soon would draw real outdoor men who might be depended upon as "regular" year after year.

Traps may be purchased as low as \$4.50 each f. o. b. factory; better styles from \$6 to \$6.50 f. o. b. factory.



STEEL LINED SHOT SHELLS

== Clean up ==

The Illinois State and Los Angeles Shoots

ILLINOIS

J. R. Graham wins the Illinois State Championship, scoring 50 straight, shooting a *Remington-UMC* Pump Gun and Arrow Steel Lined Shells.

2d. B. Jackson, score 49 x 50 shooting a *Remington-UMC* Pump Gun and Nitro Club Steel Lined Shells.

L. C. Smith Cup. Alex. Vance ties with F. B. Sullivan scoring 25 straight. Mr. Vance won the shoot off with 19 x 20. Both men shot Nitro Club Steel Lined Shells.

Jefferson Hotel Trophy. Geo. Roll and E. K. Crothers, shooting Nitro Club Steel Lined Shells, tie with 48 x 50. Mr. Crothers wins the shoot off with 19 x 20.

Board of Trade Badge. Won by J. D. Martin shooting a *Remington-UMC* Pump Gun and Nitro Club Steel Lined Shells.

LOS ANGELES

High Amateur Average. R. H. Bungay, shooting a *Remington-UMC* Pump Gun and Arrow Steel Lined Shells, ties N. Keen shooting a *Remington-UMC* Autoloading Shotgun, for first place with a score of 561 x 600.

Further proof of the close shooting, hard hitting qualities of *Remington-UMC* Steel Lined Shells.

Remington-UMC — the perfect shooting combination.

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

Automatic traps are somewhat more expensive. The cost of clay targets varies with the distance from the manufacturing plant. An average price to hotels would be: East, \$4.50 to \$5 per thousand. Middle West, \$5 to \$5.75 per thousand. Missouri River points, \$5.75 to \$6.25 per thousand. Western States, \$6.25 to \$6.75 per thousand. Pacific States, \$6.75 to \$9 per thousand.

As a sport for women, trapshooting is rapidly growing in popularity. Hundreds of women are taking up the pastime, and in many cases are proving themselves formidable competitors for high honors.

Makers of shotguns have perfected 16-gauge and 20-gauge guns which women may use at the traps. However, a considerable number are using the standard 12-gauge gun, in preference to the smaller sizes.

At all of the big shoots you will find women on the firing line, asking no odds of their masculine competitors, but shooting in their class without protest against the prescribed handicaps.

Indications justify the prediction that the next few years will see as many women trapshooters as there are women golfers.

The growing interest of ladies in the sport is exerting an influence which will do much to give it the place it deserves. Few resorts can find space for golf links, but every hotel or camp can set apart a small space for traps, and in a short time golf will give way to clay bird shooting as an adjunct to fishing and other summer recreations.

Mount Morris Gun Club.

MOUNT MORRIS, Ill., May 21.—Inclosed find scores made by professionals and amateurs at the Mount Morris Gun Club tournament held on May 23. Forty-two amateurs entered for the entire program and many others for the special trophies. Over one thousand targets were trapped during the day. High winds caused many of the contestants to shoot below their average score.

Five professionals entered for the Rice & Rice trophy, 50 targets, which was won by Ed. Graham with a score of 48 out of 50. The gun trophy was won by Wm. Stannard for shooting the entire program. The amateur trophy for program was won by J. Young. Trophy for amateurs, 25 targets, was won by G. J. Roberts. Ward Burton acted as cashier with Buzz Reeder assistant for the day.

Table with columns: at. Brk., Shot, at. Brk. Lists names and scores for various categories including professionals and amateurs.

Registered Tournaments.

The following tournaments have been registered with the Interstate Association during the week ending May 25: Aug. 14-15.—Montgomery, Ala.—Capital City G. C. M. Moore, Pres. Aug. 15-16.—Dayton, Ky.—Northern Kentucky G. C. Dr. L. P. Gould, Sec'y, Bellevue, Ky. Aug. 22.—Ebensburg, Pa.—Central Pennsylvania T. S. L. tournament, under auspices of the Ebensburg G. C. W. R. Thompson, Sec'y, Ebensburg, Pa. Aug. 28-29.—Baltimore, Md.—Maryland S. S. A. State tournament. Geo. P. Mordecai, Sec'y, 215 American Building, Baltimore, Md. Sept. 2-3.—Lynchburg, Va.—Virginia State tournament, under auspices of Lynchburg G. C. W. R. Winfree, Sec'y, 1008 Main St., Lynchburg, Va. Sept. 5.—Holdrege (Neb.) G. C. Thos. Hufford, Sec'y. Sept. 17.—Huntingdon, Pa.—Central Pennsylvania T. S. L. tournament, under auspices of Alexandria G. C. L. M. Hagerty, Sec'y, Alexandria, Pa. ELMER E. SHANER, Sec'y-Treas.

Sikeston Gun Club.

SIKESTON, Mo., May 24.—Out of 50 pigeons the following score was made to-day: Dan McCoy 45, Clem Marshall 42, H. A. Smith 40, C. H. Yanson 40, W. E. Derris 38, Dr. J. H. Hunt 36, Wm. H. Tanner 35. The Sikeston Gun Club, of Sikeston, Mo., holds practice contest at 1 P. M. every Friday. Visitors are welcome. Wm. H. TANNER, Sec'y.

Kentucky State Shoot.

The tenth annual target tournament of the Kentucky Trapshooters' League was held on May 23 and 24, under the auspices of the Fayette Gun Club, of Lexington, and proved to be one of the best ever given by the League. The attendance was good on both days, fifty shooters taking part in the program events and specials. The weather was of the best, and there was a good turnout of ladies and gentlemen interested in the sport to watch the contestants. This was especially so on the last day, when the State championship event was pulled.

The club has as fine grounds as can be found anywhere—good sky background, easily accessible (only ten minutes' ride from the city), with good club house and all facilities for the comfort of the shooters. There are two sets of expert traps. The officers of the club are: George B. Kinkead, President; J. G. Woolfolk, Vice-President; F. C. Bell, Secretary and Treasurer. They were all at the grounds during the shoot, and to their efforts the success of the tournament and the good time enjoyed by the visitors are largely due.

The office was in charge of Robert Smith, cashier, and Secretary Bell. The work was of course well done, and proceeded without a hitch. The referees were J. D. Noel and J. M. McCormack; scorer, B. Adams and George Offett, all of whom performed their duties satisfactorily.

First Day.

Opening day was pleasant, but too hot for comfort, with wind strong from the west across the traps. The start was late, it being nearly 10 o'clock when the first squad took its place. The regular program was finished about 3, and the specials at 5:10. Forty-six shooters entered the regular events, forty-one shooting through. T. H. Clay, F. M. Edwards and W. Q. Stephens had a close race for high gun among the amateurs, the former finally landing the honor by one target, with 139. Stephens shot an even gait from his third to his eighth event, but lost out in the ninth, going in second place, with Edwards on 139. Edwards found his Waterloo in the seventh event, when he let 4 targets get away. J. D. Gay was third with 136; J. J. Richardson and W. H. Hall tied for fourth on 135. It was a fight between Henderson and Pop Heikes, the former having a lead of 3 targets at the end of the eighth event, but in the last time up he dropped 3 out of 15, and finished in a tie with Heikes for first place on 144; E. C. Goodrich was second with 143, and J. R. Taylor third with 139.

The first special event at 25 targets was won by F. M. Edwards on a score of 24. He was tied by Taylor and Henderson beat him with a straight score, but both being professionals, were not eligible to win. Conditions were a trifle better for the second special or else the contestants were just getting into shape, for the finish found Edwards, Beard, C. Strather and Goodrich each with a straight score. The latter was out of the competition, and the others shot off the tie at 25 targets. Beard dropped his second target and then his 17th; Strather lost his chance early in the event, dropping his 5th and 11th targets; Edwards let his 13th get away, and won the event with 24 to 23 by the others. Scores:

Table with columns: Shot at, Broke, Shot at, Broke. Lists names and scores for various events including regular and special events.

Table with columns: Events, 1, 2, Beard, Events, 1, 2. Lists names and scores for special events.

Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the League was held on Thursday evening at the Leonard Hotel. Vice-President J. H. Kemper, in the absence of the president, Mr. T. H. Clay, Jr., presided. The roll call found the following clubs represented: Mason County, Northern Kentucky, Dayton, Cynthiana, Hill Top, Paris, Fayette, Lexington, Winchester, Jefferson County, Louisville, and Mt. Sterling. The minutes of the last annual meeting and the report of the treasurer were read and approved, and on

motion of Mr. J. Q. Ward, a vote of thanks was extended to Secretary-Treasurer Frank Pragoff for the faithful performance of his duties. The committee on publicity—Messrs. J. G. Denny and J. Q. Ward—was called on for its report. Judge Denny, as chairman, responded, but stated that he thought Mr. Ward could give a more detailed report, and the latter was called upon.

The next business was the selection of a place for the 1913 target tournament, and annual meeting. C. Strother made a request for the event in the name of Winchester Gun Club, and H. R. Irwin presented the claims of the Northern Kentucky Gun Club, of Dayton. A vote by clubs was taken, and the meeting was given to Winchester, the time being set as some date in May, not to conflict with other local events taking place in that month, and the contest to be registered. The annual live-bird tournament was given to the Jefferson County Gun Club, Louisville, with the understanding that if the Hill Top Gun Club, of Paris, should wish to hold the meeting the former club would give way.

The election of officers followed. Mr. Denny presented the name of T. H. Clay, Jr., for President, and asked for his unanimous election. This was by a standing vote, and it is unnecessary to say that no one remained in his seat. Mr. J. H. Kemper and Frank Pragoff were then nominated for Vice-President and Secretary-Treasurer respectively by Mr. Ward. The motion was put by Mr. Kinkead and carried unanimously. The meeting then adjourned.

Second Day.

The second day dawned with nearly a clear sky, and prospects for a delightful day, but this was the outlook at 4:30 A. M., several hours too soon to get the contestants lined up. When the shooters began to get out to the grounds the aspects of the weather had changed. Heavy clouds covered the sky and gave promise of a wetting, which happily was not realized. A few drops fell during the first event, but after that the sky cleared somewhat, and the balance of the day was good, though too hot for comfort. The wind was light at the start, but soon shifted from the west into the south, and blew hard the rest of the day.

The event was started at 9 o'clock and finished at 1:50, and the last squad sheet was turned into the office at 2:45.

There was a little delay in getting the championship event started, owing to an extra 10-target event which was shot after the regular program was finished. This was put in to make up the contest for the challenge cup, which consisted of the last six events of the program and an event at 10 targets, total 100. The championship event began at 3:15, and was concluded at 5:40, when the tie in the cup event was shot. Fifty shooters entered the events, forty-seven shooting through the program. High amateur average for the day went to T. H. Clay with 142, a slight improvement on the first day's work. W. G. Greene was second with 140; J. D. Gay was third with 138 and F. C. Bell fourth with 137. The professionals let up a little on their first day's record. Henderson got high gun honors with 143; R. O. Heikes and E. C. Goodrich second with 142 each; J. R. Taylor 136. The contest for the challenge cup was started with the fifth event, and Judge Kinkead announced that fact before the first squad took its place. There were twenty-seven entries for this event, all but two or three completing the 100 targets by shooting the extra 10. The result was a tie on 95 between T. H. Clay and J. D. Gay. W. G. Greene shot a fine race and was second with 94; F. C. Bell scored 92, and J. J. Richardson and G. A. Beard got 91 each. These scores show the class of shooters who will be likely to put up a fight for the cup, and of course eliminate all but the topnotchers. However, future contests will be well worth seeing, as they will bring out the best that Kentucky has to offer in the trapshooting line. The tie was shot off after the championship race, resulting in a victory for T. H. Clay on a score of 24 to 22. The championship race had thirty-two shooters, of whom thirteen were not eligible to win. The watch was won by G. G. Greene, of Maysville, on a score of 95. He was tied by F. M. Edwards, the Ohio amateur. C. Cochran, of Bristol, Tenn., struck his gait in this match, missing but 2 targets in the 100 and making high score. J. H. Kemper, the winner last year on the same score, was not in form to-day. C. Strother got down to business with the championship cup to shoot for, and bettered his score made in the cup event by 19 targets. This event was at 100 targets in strings of 20 each, entrance \$5, money divided 35, 25, 20, 10, and 10 to the club. The cup was presented to the winner by J. Q. Ward, and his remarks were such as might be expected from one of his experience, appropriate and to the point. High amateurs for the two days in the regular events were: T. H. Clay 281, J. D. Gay and W. G. Greene 273 each; W. Hall 270, F. M. Edwards 269. The professionals finished with W. Henderson in the lead with 287, R. O. Heikes 286, E. C. Goodrich 285. The winners of the previous target championship events are: T. H. Clay, Jr., in 1903, 1904, 1907 and 1908 on scores of 93, 95, 96 and 96 respectively; Emil Pragoff in 1905 on 94; W. Henderson in 1906 and 1909 on scores of 98 and 95 respectively; J. D. Gay in 1910 on 94, and J. H. Kemper in 1911 on 95.

Seventeen shooters shared in the money-back purse in sums ranging from 75 cents to \$16.65. The day's broke:

Table with columns: Shot at, Broke, Shot at, Broke. Lists names and scores for the money-back purse.



The Superior Shooting of the **WINCHESTER** Repeating Shotgun

WON THE SOUTHERN HANDICAP

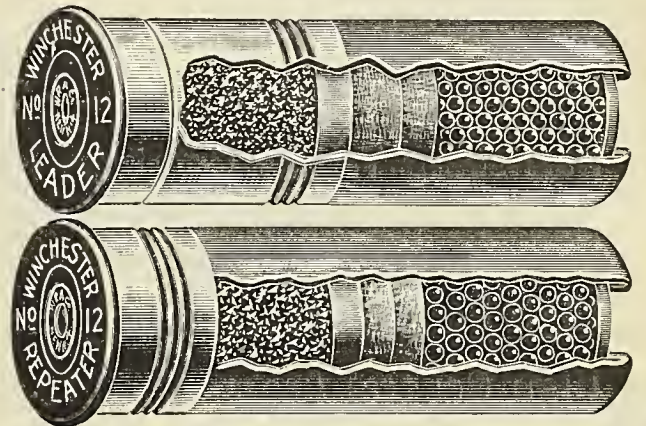
VASSAR CATE, of Brunswick, Ga., won the first Interstate Handicap for 1912, with a score of 93 x 100 from the 19-yard mark, using a Winchester Repeating Shotgun.

HIGH AMATEUR AVERAGE: Won by H. B. Pottinger, of Charleston, Mo., with a score of 382 x 400, shooting a Winchester Repeating Shotgun and Winchester Loaded Shells.

HIGH PROFESSIONAL AVERAGE: Won by H. D. Freeman, who scored 394 x 400, with a Winchester Repeating Shotgun.

HIGH AVERAGE FOR ALL TARGETS: Won by Fred Gilbert, who broke 565 out of a total of 600 targets, shooting Winchester Loaded Shells. John R. Taylor, Second High with 561, and W. R. Crosby, Third, with 559. Both shot Winchester Loaded Shells, and Mr. Taylor also shot a Winchester Repeating Shotgun.

The above statement of winnings shows that Winchester goods were high in all events of the shoot, which demonstrates their superiority over all other makes competing.



FOR WINS, SHOOT ONLY RED W GOODS

F C Bell.....	150	137
E P Perry.....	150	124
C C Cochrane..	150	130
B D Goff.....	150	120
C L Wheeler...	150	123
J H Carter.....	150	114
J E Cain.....	150	134
G Dameron.....	150	108
H K Irwin.....	150	119
Gibbs.....	150	137
G D Williams..	150	128

Challenge cup event, 100 targets, open to Kentucky amateurs who are members of the League:

J H Kemper.....	84
I O Ward.....	78
T H Clay.....	95
W O Stephens.....	83
V K Dodge.....	75
J J Richardson...	91
F C Bell.....	92
E P Perry.....	81
B D Goff.....	79
C L Wheeler.....	79
J H Carter.....	73
G Dameron.....	66
H R Irwin.....	71
G D Williams.....	82

Championship event, 100 targets, \$5 entrance, open to League members only:

Kemper.....	89
I O Ward.....	89
T H Clay.....	93
*Le Compte.....	90
Stephens.....	93
*Phellis.....	70
*Shattuck.....	54
*Heikes.....	70
*Edwards.....	95
*Taylor.....	74
Dodge.....	87
Richardson.....	87
*Henderson.....	92

Stillwell.....	150	110
J G Denny.....	150	129
C Strother.....	150	123
H Strother.....	150	111
Woody.....	150	118
Schaffer.....	150	115
Benton.....	150	119
Templeman.....	150	118
Grow.....	60	40
J E Martin.....	15	11
Allen.....	60	46

Goff.....	81
*Cain.....	89
*Gibbs.....	94
*Holaday.....	89
*J H Noel.....	84
Pragoff.....	84
L Williams.....	75
Hall.....	49
Green.....	95
Shropshire.....	83
Cassetty.....	77
Denny.....	90
C Strother.....	92

*Goodrich.....	91
Bell.....	92
*Cochran.....	98
*Professionals and non-residents.	

W. Fred Quimby.

To "die with one's boots on" has from time immemorial been the wish of the virile man—the man who did things.

When W. Fred Quimby passed away at 5:15 A. M. on the 21st inst. at the Magee Hotel, St. Paul, Minn., he may be said to have passed away "in harness" or "with his boots on." Only a day or so before, as late as Thursday, May 16, he called upon customers and friends in Minneapolis, although at that time he was suffering from a severe cold that had been troubling him for some time. He kept his troubles to himself, and the first his employers, the Du Pont Company, knew about his illness was a telephone message on Saturday afternoon, the 18th, from Mr. J. R. Rainey, of Hackett-Walther-Gates Co., of St. Paul, to Mr. Dale Bumstead, the company's Chicago office manager, telling that Mr. Quimby was seriously ill at his hotel in St. Paul. Mr. Bumstead at once got in touch with Mr. W. S. Magill, a representative of his office, whose home is in Minneapolis, told him the circumstances of the case and urged him to see that all was done that could be done. Specialists and trained nurses were unable to do anything, and Fred Quimby passed away quietly and apparently without pain early on the 21st.

It has been written of many men that they leave a gap that will be hard to fill, but of none could it be said with greater truth than of Mr. Quimby. He has for years been an intimate friend and business associate of the sporting goods trade, wholesale and retail. He possessed to a remarkable degree that tact which goes so far to eliminate the border line between business acquaintanceship and personal friendship. He had a peculiar knack of making and keeping friends, and to them the sad news of his death will come as a shock. For many years he was engaged in the canvas and

leather sporting goods business for himself, but later abandoned that pursuit and became the traveling representative of the American E. C. & Schultze Gunpowder Co., Ltd., in 1894, associating himself with Capt. A. W. Money, the general manager of that company, and Noel E. Money, its secretary. He has been with the Du Pont Company since 1904. He was thus in direct touch with the ammunition trade for the last eighteen years.

In his earlier days he was a first-class pigeon shot, and held his own with the best of them, scoring 24 out of 25 in the last Grand American Handicap at pigeons, shot at Blue River Shooting Park, Kansas City, Mo., in 1902. The records of trapshooting in New Jersey, his native State, show the name of W. Fred Quimby as one of its crack marksmen in the late '80s and early '90s.

At the time of his death he had just entered upon his sixty-second year, having been born May 12, 1851, in Morris county, N. J. He is survived by a widow, a son and a daughter and six grandchildren.

His body was brought to Newark, N. J., his late home, on Thursday, the 23d, by his son, J. Whitney Quimby, and the funeral service was held at his late home, 566 Warren street, Newark, N. J., Saturday afternoon, the 25th inst., at 2 P. M.

Birmingham Gun Club.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—There was only a small number of shooters at the weekly shoot of the Birmingham Gun Club, owing to the fact that most of them were over at Southern Handicap and were shot out for the week. All report a good time at the Southern Handicap.

Lambeth did most phenomenal shooting at the weekly shoot. He met with an accident last week, but is now entirely recovered. Mrs. Garl is having a new gun made, and promises to clean up with the boys when she gets it. Scores as follows:

Shot at. Broke		Shot at. Broke	
J Lambeth.....	100 98	L L Sellman....	100 72
Mrs O L Garl..	125 95	R L Kennon....	100 66
C J Broylers...	100 87	O L Garl.....	50 40
V Prowell.....	100 84	Burke.....	50 22

PENNSYLVANIA CHAMPIONSHIP

Won at Sunbury, Pa., May 21-24, by
Mr. Harry W. Kahler, using



Peters



“steel where steel belongs” shells.

Mr. Kahler's shooting at the Pennsylvania State Tournament was phenomenal and his record of winnings has probably never been equalled at a single trap shooting event, as the following list will show:

Penna. State Championship and Dupont Challenge Trophy	} - -	434 ex 450
Wolstencroft Trophy State Championship at Doubles	} -	43 ex 25 Pairs
Merchandise Match	1st place,	50 straight
Harrisburg Trophy (3-man teams), 1st place,	. . . . .	25 straight on winning team (Highland of Philadelphia)
Reading Trophy (4-man teams), 1st place, . . . . .	. . . . .	25 straight on winning team (Highland of Philadelphia)
High General Average, regular program,	. . . . .	434 ex 450
High General Average, all 16-yard targets,	. . . . .	679 ex 700

At the Sunbury Tournament, Mr. Howard Schlicher, using PETERS Shells, was high on winning team in Milt Lindsley Trophy event, 33 x 35, and second in Merchandise event, 48 x 50

Texas Championship

Won at Waco, Tex., May 21-23, by Mr. J. D. Allen of Fort Worth—47 out of 50, 25 straight in the shoot-off, using PETERS Shells.

Arkansas Championship

Won at Camden, Ark., May 8-9, by Mr. J. W. Alston of Little Rock. Score 49 x 50, using PETERS Shells.

Kentucky State Shoot

High General Average won at Lexington, Ky., May 23-24, by Mr. Woolfolk Henderson, 287 x 300, also High Average on all targets, 427 x 450, using PETERS Shells.

To choose the P brand of shells for use at the traps is the first step toward VICTORY. Up-to-date shooters all over the country are “wise” to this. Are YOU a PROGRESSIVE?

THE PETERS CARTRIDGE COMPANY - - - **CINCINNATI, OHIO**

New York: 98 Chambers Street. T. H. KELLER, Manager

New Orleans: 321 Magazine Street. LEE OMOHUNDRO, Manager

San Francisco: 608-612 Howard Street. J. S. FRENCH, Manager

Sunbury-Selinsgrove Gun Club.

SUNBURY, Pa., May 25.—Inclosed find the carbons of our State shoot held during this week. The office was in charge of Lloyd Lewis, with Messrs. Kinney and Rippel having charge of the carbons and figuring sheets. Every man that shot the program came to the office complimented them.

This was one of the shoots that had absolutely no trap troubles of any kind. There were over 6500 targets thrown without a spring or anything at the traps breaking or getting out of order. This made possible the fact that we were through shooting the regular program every day by about 2:30 P. M., with the shooting starting exactly at 9:00 A. M. each morning at 9 and not at 9.30 or 10:00. It was also due to the fact that the professional shooters, who kindly helped to train the trap crews to their work, and supervised their work until they were proficient in it. All the professional shooters were on the job and helped to boost the attendance as well as helping at the traps and along the firing line.

The Wolstencroft trophy was won by Harry Kahler, of Philadelphia, with the score of 43 out of the 25 pairs.

The Milt Lindsey trophy, a two-man team race, was won by the Lehigh Valley Rod and Gun Club with 64 out of 75. This was at 25 singles and 5 pairs doubles. The Sunbury-Selinsgrove No. 1 and the Highland Gun Club of Philadelphia were tied for second at 63.

The Harrisburg trophy, the three-man team, was won by the Highland Gun Club of Philadelphia with the score of 71 out of 75, the Lehigh Valley Shooting Association, of Allentown, and the South End Gun Club, of Reading, tying for second with 67 out of the 75.

The Reading trophy, a four-man team race, was tied for by the Sunbury-Selinsgrove Gun Club and the Highland team at 89 out of the 100 targets shot at. In the shoot-off the Highland team won out with the score of 92 to 88.

The Senator McNichol trophy was won by Adams, of Reading, who by winning it this time obtained permanent possession of the magnificent trophy.

The Du Pont trophy was won by Kahler, of Philadelphia, he topping out the entire field of shooters.

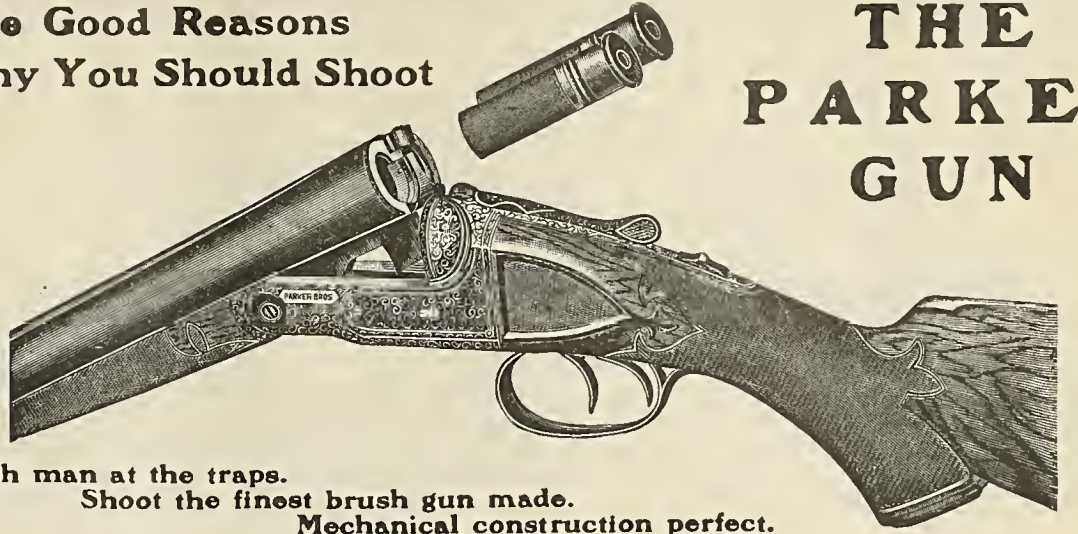
The following targets were made in practice, 150 targets comprising the program:

Shot at. Broke.		Shot at. Broke.	
J S Spear.....	150 125	J Schoffstall ...	150 120
C B Hawley.....	150 116	W H Wilson.....	150 110
T H Keller, Sr. ...	150 121	R L Klotz.....	150 92
J M Hawkins.....	150 143	B Teats	150 105
F M Eames.....	150 118	R J Budd.....	60 54
B Parker	150 99	H Kirkwood ...	150 136
C A Hartman... ..	150 119	G Hassan	150 118
W H Schuyler... ..	150 112	M L Wise	150 122
S Gaugler	150 82	C E Seidel.....	150 111
F Martin	150 106	C D Hughes....	150 126
G Howell	150 138	H Schlieher ...	150 132
W H Stroh.....	150 118	A Heil	150 136
C Foster	150 116	G F Hamlin....	150 132
D A Herrold... ..	150 127	J F Pratt.....	150 128
H S Welles.....	150 135	J English	150 119
I Martin	150 126	E F Soles	150 88
L Worden	150 138	E W Kelly.....	150 130
H Kahler	150 145	H Dawes	150 113
H Shoop	150 136	Chas Miller ...	45 29
E F Slear.....	150 129	Geo Leffler ...	60 43
H H Stevens... ..	150 135	H Ball	60 50
S Glover	150 133	C Yocum	45 31
L S German.....	150 133	M Eshleman... ..	60 36
N Apgar	150 139	Behm	150 113
Carson	150 134	C Harner	30 10
F Cooper	60 50	A F Mengle....	30 26
A Depew	60 38	R H Day.....	30 18
A Sansom	60 28	Shuek	15 14
Dr D P Pepper. .	60 47		

First Day.

F M Eames.....	150 131	C O La Motte..	150 113
J W Schoffstall.	150 123	E J Emm.....	150 122
C Foster	150 127	N McSherry....	150 125
B Pardee	150 117	D Deardor	150 125
Chas Miller ...	150 123	M Glassick	150 117
D A Herrold... ..	150 130	H Yost	150 118
H S Welles.....	150 135	H Seigfried ..	150 131
J Englert	150 133	R B Johnston..	150 114
A Heil	150 144	F Cooper	150 126
H Schlieher ...	150 136	A Depew	150 129
H H Stevens... ..	150 144	C E Harner....	150 86
S Glover	150 130	J R Baillets ..	150 112
L S German.....	150 144	C B Hawley....	150 125
N Apgar	150 139	R R Bennett... ..	150 114
G F Hamlin....	150 129	E N Gillespie..	150 123
J M Hawkins....	150 141	A H Byers.....	150 99
S J Speer.....	150 122	H Brosius	150 124
C Hartman	150 124	Curtis	150 135
H Ball	150 125	E H Kniskern..	150 102
J Griffith	150 137	R L Klotz.....	150 100
G Hassom	150 129	G Schuek	150 128
E W Kelly.....	150 119	F Martin	150 115
E Adams	150 129	W H Schuyler..	150 114
W S Behm.....	150 134	D N Hoy.....	150 115
H Kirkwood ...	150 144	W T Spicer....	150 133
C Yocum	150 133	W W Kasceman.	150 112
A J Mengle....	150 144	H P Phils.....	150 109
M Eshleman... ..	150 91	J A Lawrence... ..	150 122
F F Sohrer....	150 101	J W Keller.....	150 128
T H Keller, Sr.	150 137	L A Egol.....	150 131
G Howell	150 129	J A Ougly....	150 98
W Stroh	150 127	A S Benner....	150 101
J F Pratt.....	150 132	S S Hoffman... ..	150 120
H Dawes	150 125	S Steekley....	150 111
Meeham	150 122	C Eisenhour ..	150 117
I Martin	150 130	C W Fisher....	150 111
L Worden	150 140	W H Kip.....	150 94
H Kahler	150 146	G O Bel.....	90 71
Brewster	150 137	D R Rishel....	150 125
E F Slear.....	150 129	P C Barnhart... ..	150 131
B Teats	150 128	R J Budd.....	150 136
M L Wise	150 132	W E Daw.....	150 127
W H Wilson ...	150 122	G E Rohrbach..	150 126
C E Seidel.....	150 102	C A Jobson....	60 44

Some Good Reasons Why You Should Shoot



THE PARKER GUN

Be high man at the traps.

Shoot the finest brush gun made.

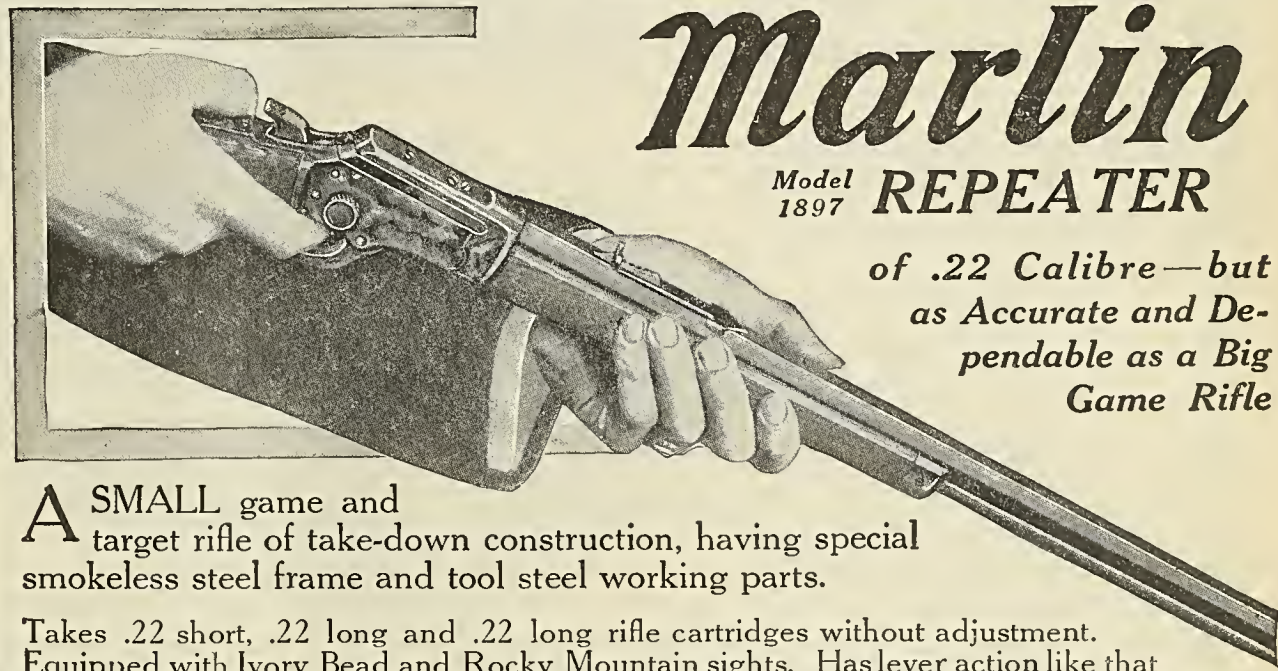
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of .22 Calibre—but as Accurate and Dependable as a Big Game Rifle

A SMALL game and target rifle of take-down construction, having special smokeless steel frame and tool steel working parts.

Takes .22 short, .22 long and .22 long rifle cartridges without adjustment. Equipped with Ivory Bead and Rocky Mountain sights. Has lever action like that of high-power arms. Solid top protects shooter against danger from thrown-back smoke, gases and defective cartridges; keeps action dry and clean. Side ejection insures unbroken line of sight always—makes possible quick, accurate follow-up shots.

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Guaranteed by THE INTERSTATE ASSOCIATION

IT'S A 100 TO 1 SHOT and PROFESSIONALS ARE BARRED

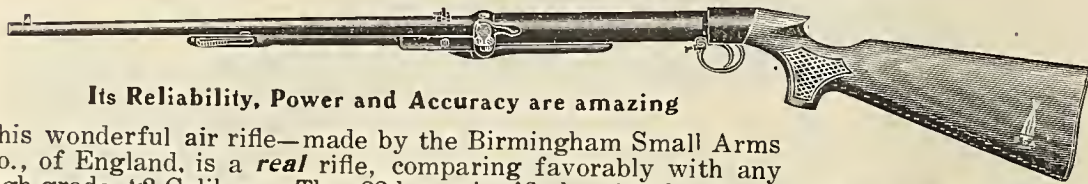
Entries close June 8. Tournament held June 18-21, 1912.

ELMER E. SHANER, Sec'y-Treas.,

219 Coltart Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

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The Famous B.S.A. AIR RIFLE



Its Reliability, Power and Accuracy are amazing

This wonderful air rifle—made by the Birmingham Small Arms Co., of England, is a *real* rifle, comparing favorably with any high grade .22 Caliber. The .22 bore air rifle has 600 feet per second velocity, makes little noise, no smoke and no fire, its use entails no messy cleaning troubles and the ammunition is *cheap*. Write for particulars.

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Too strong to break—too simple to get out of order.

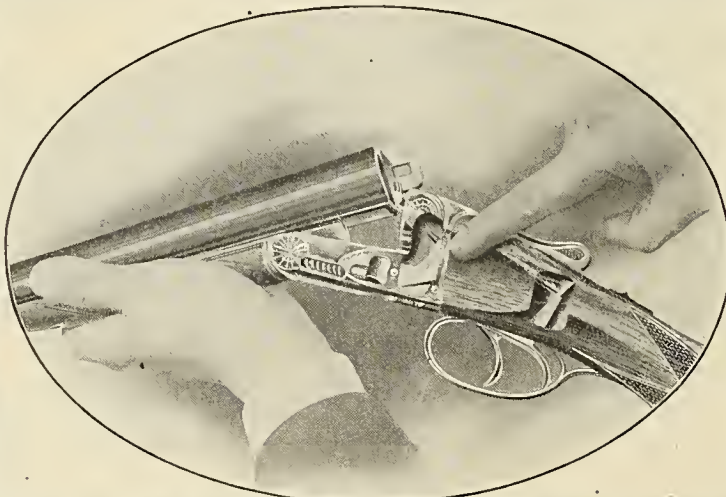
Fox new models for 1912, 16 and 20 gauges, designed from special models for each grade—the same mechanical perfection as the Fox 12 gauges. The Lock Mechanism and all working parts are made identically of the same high grade material, by the same skilled workmen, tested with enormous over-

charges as required by European Government. The barrels of these 16 and 20 gauges are made of Fox "Chromox" High Pressure Fluid Steel, an entirely new steel created especially for us. Fox "Chromox" by actual government test shows the highest known tensile strength.

Prices for these gauges will be the same as for the famous Fox 12 gauges. Sportsmen will do well to call on dealers early to see these new models. If your dealer has not been supplied, write us for descriptive bulletin and full particulars.

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Supplement to Game Laws in Brief

SO many and important changes have been made in fish and game laws in a number of States, during the past winter, that we have found it necessary to issue an eight page supplement of these changes. Paste these eight pages in the back of your copy of GAME LAWS IN BRIEF and you will have complete and correct laws to June 1st, 1912, governing fishing and shooting in every part of the United States and Canada.

Ten Cents is the price of this addenda. Mailed to any address upon receipt of price.

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NEWFOUNDLAND

A Country of Fish and Game. A Paradise for the Camper and Angler. Ideal Canoe Trips. The country traversed by the Reid Newfoundland Company's system is exceedingly rich in all kinds of fish and game. All along the route of the Railway are streams famous for their SALMON and TROUT fishing, also Caribou barrens. Americans who have been fishing and hunting in Newfoundland say there is no other country in the world in which so good fishing and hunting can be secured and with such ease as in Newfoundland. Information, together with Illustrated Booklet and Folder, cheerfully forwarded upon application to

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C D Hughes....	150	120	G D Fox.....	60	42
A W Vernon...	150	131	J H Albright...	60	28
C C Farnum...	150	106	Geo Leffler	150	122
C D Hinline...	150	139	J B Sansom.....	45	23
F Coleman	150	139	H L Brown	60	37
T H Keller, Jr.	150	121	W C Everett.....	90	69
A Seitz	150	122	W L Jacobs.....	90	37
C T Grove.....	150	116	J Rimenstine ...	30	21

Second Day.

F M Eames.....	150	134	B Teats	150	114
J W Schoffstall.	150	138	M L Wise.....	150	133
C Foster	150	124	W H Wilson....	150	112
B Pardee	150	105	C E Seidel.....	150	110
Chas Miller	150	127	C D Hughes....	150	111
D A Herrold...	150	122	A W Vernon....	150	130
H S Welles....	150	131	C C Farnum....	150	124
J Englert	150	126	C D Hinline....	150	140
A Heil	150	130	F Coleman	150	139
H Schlicher	150	130	T H Keller, Jr.	150	111
H H Stevens...	150	139	A Seitz	150	115
S Glover	150	141	C O La Motte..	150	121
L S German....	150	142	C F Grove.....	150	118
N Apgar	150	143	E Jemm	150	128
G F Hamlin....	150	120	McSherry	150	118
J M Hawkins...	150	143	D Deardorf	150	112
J S Soper.....	150	118	M Glassick	150	135
C Hartman	150	118	F Cooper	150	132
H Ball	150	110	H Seigfried	150	132
G Griffith	150	135	A Depew	150	110
G Hassam	150	131	R R Bennett...	150	124
E W Kelly.....	150	107	E N Gillespie..	150	122
E Adams	150	144	R T Budd.....	150	142
W S Behm	150	136	W Daub	150	136
H Kirkwood ...	150	135	R L Klotz.....	150	98
C Yocum	150	129	D N Hoy.....	150	119
A Mingle	150	136	R B Johnston...	150	107
M Eshleman ..	150	110	C B Hawley....	150	118
E F Sobers....	150	102	E H Kniskern..	150	105
C Bottinger ..	150	102	G Leffler	150	119
G Howell	150	126	D W Reitz.....	150	109
W H Stroh....	150	131	J T Sigler.....	150	92
J F Pratt.....	150	127	Yarrick	150	96
H Dawes.....	150	128	J A Straub....	150	112
F W Meehan...	150	110	A H Byers....	150	118
J Martin	150	129	W H Schuyler..	150	113
L Worden	150	142	D R Rishel....	150	132
H Kahler	150	143	J G Klinger....	150	69
Brewster	150	127	W Spicer	30	27
E F Slear	150	134			

Third Day.

F M Eames	150	123	M L Wise.....	150	129
J W Schoffstall.	150	128	W H Wilson....	150	132
C Foster	150	119	C E Seidel.....	150	124
B Pardee	150	112	C D Hughes....	150	123
C Miller	150	134	A W Vernon....	150	130
D A Herrold...	150	119	C C Farnum....	150	104
H S Welles....	150	136	C D Hinline....	150	134
J Englert	150	133	F Coleman	150	141
A Heil	150	136	Bitterling	150	112
H Stevens	150	141	A Seitz	150	111
H Schlicher	150	141	C O La Motte..	150	116
S Glover	150	135	C T Grove.....	150	121
L S German....	150	141	E Zinn	150	110
N Apgar	150	139	N McSherry ...	150	112
G F Hamlin....	150	118	D Deardorf	150	120
J M Hawkins...	150	143	M Glassick	150	128
J S Speer.....	150	114	F Cooper	150	129
C Hartman	150	132	H Siegfried	150	130
H Ball	150	127	A Depew	150	116
J Griffith	150	134	R R Bennett...	150	121
G Hassam	150	131	E N Gillespie..	150	134
E W Kelly.....	150	115	R J Budd.....	150	140
E Adams	150	135	W Daub	150	134
W S Behm	150	140	R L Klotz.....	150	105
H Kirkwood ...	150	143	D N Hoy.....	150	124
C Yocum	150	115	B B Johnston...	150	120
A J Mingle	150	137	C B Hawley....	150	126
M Eshleman ..	150	110	G Leffler	150	120
E F Sobers....	150	104	A H Byers....	150	115
D R Rishel....	150	130	J G Klinger....	150	95
G Howell	150	135	E H Kniskern..	150	84
W H Stroh....	150	133	W H Schuyler..	150	110
J F Pratt.....	150	129	A Reitz	30	24
W R Dawes....	150	124	J C Hoy.....	15	13
F W Meehan...	150	130	C T Singer.....	90	57
J Martin	150	134	W C Lefferman.	90	59
L Worden	150	135	W P Steinbach.	90	63
H Kahler	150	145	C M Steinbach..	90	78
Brewster	150	130	W M Shires....	90	25
E F Slear	150	131	J J Slauterbach.	90	54
B F Teats.....	150	136			

Analostan Gun Club.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 26.—The high north wind, direct in the faces of the shooters, an extremely dark afternoon and a very swift target all conspired to make low scores at the regular weekly shoot of the Analostan Gun Club yesterday. E. W. Ford was the particular star of the afternoon, scoring 47 out of his 50, and going out with 89 out of his 100. U. M. C. Anderson, Monroe and Peck were next in line. We had as visitors E. H. Storr, of the Peters Cartridge Co.; J. A. Anderson, of the U. M. C. Remington, and T. A. Davis, of the Winchester Co. The scores were as follows:

Shot at.	Brk.	Shot at.	Brk.		
Green	135	80	Emmons	100	36
Huseman	115	92	Storr	95	82
Ford	100	89	Dr Taylor	80	67
Anderson	100	84	Bradford	65	17
Monroe	100	83	Brown	50	43
Peck	100	82	M Taylor	50	40
Luttrell	100	79	Barnes	50	39
Wagner	100	76	Leight	50	40
Maddox	10	65	Bray	50	24
Kirk	100	51	Murray	35	20

MILES TAYLOR, Sec'y.

TRAP SHOOTING

“The Sport Alluring”



Solves the “Slow Days” of Vacations

THERE are days of your vacation when you long for something to do. You crave excitement. The “slow days” are the zeros in your vacation score. Each day should have its mission to enable you to realize fully the recreation benefits of anticipated holidays.

PLAN your outing to include Trapshooting. Then you will have the ideal diversion for the inevitable hour or day which lacks the activity to make it fully enjoyable. It affords opportunity to shoot midst surroundings assuring pleasure and that healthy stimulation which makes vacations truly beneficial. In popularity, it rivals baseball, golf and tennis.

LOOK for the summer resort including Trapshooting amongst its attractions. Plan your recreation days so you will be “on the firing line” with other enthusiastic and companionable shooters, so that your vacation days will not be marred by a lack of invigorating sport.

TO excel at the traps, be sure your shells are loaded with either “Infallible” or “Ballistite” brands of Du Pont Smokeless Powder. Only the highest grade of materials are used and they are manufactured into powder under most rigid inspection to insure absolute reliability as to quality and be a dependable aid to all shooters.

DU PONT

SMOKELESS POWDERS

Are fully described in a set of interesting and helpful booklets. Send a postal today for these so you may select the brand to meet your requirements, thereby enabling you to make notable scores amongst all competitors. :: :: :: :: :: :: :: :: Address Dept. 3.

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ANY shortcomings the shooter finds in his gun are problems which—you may be sure—the maker has not overlooked but has been unable to solve.

The stubbornest gun problems have all yielded to the inventions of L. C. Smith and the precision workmanship of the six Hunter brothers. To account for each and every supreme quality in Smith guns would be to account for six men pursuing a single purpose for twenty-two years.

The simplest gun mechanism and "six times 22 years' experience" best explain the gun that never fails.

For Instance:

No one ever saw a loose Smith Gun. The double-wedging bolt compensates by wedging through the extension rib into the frame with a double rotary grip.

Accessibility. A single screw releases both locks with all parts attached, all ready for cleaning and oiling.

One Trigger

The Hunter One-Trigger cannot balk or double; prevents fumbling and delay. Guaranteed for five years.

Ask your dealer to show you the new L. C. Smith 20-Gauge. From butt to muzzle it is 20-gauge. Write for Catalog of Smith Guns—every grade from \$25 net to \$1500 list.

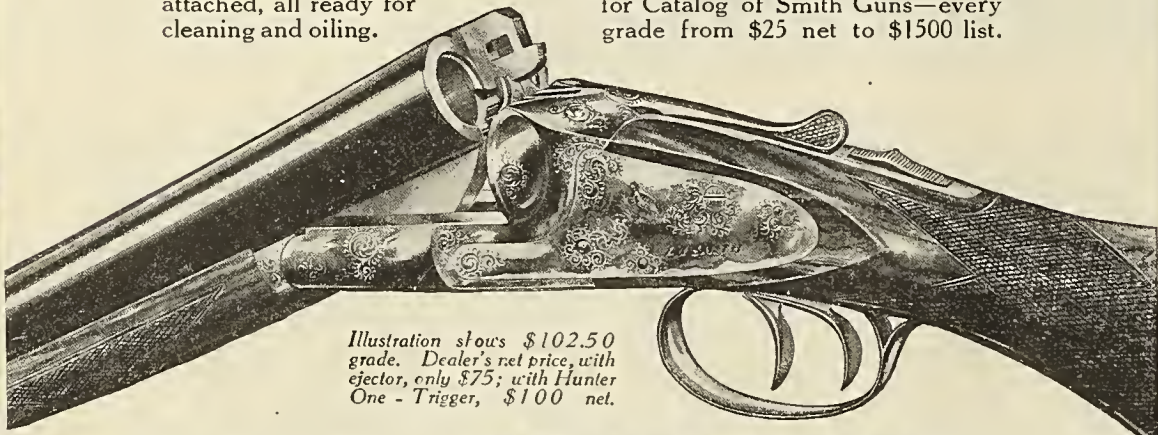


Illustration shows \$102.50 grade. Dealer's net price, with ejector, only \$75; with Hunter One-Trigger, \$100 net.

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W. E. DAVIS, Passenger Traffic Manager, Montreal
 G. T. BELL, Asst. Passenger Traffic Manager, Montreal
 H. G. ELLIOTT, General Passenger Agent, Montreal



Illinois State Sportsmen's Association.

THREE days successful tournament are recorded as follows:

	May 15.	May 16.	May 17.
B H Alexander	124	127	134
H C Ammann	106	109	118
J H Amberg	...	127	...
J A Anderson	132	121	119
H O Baker	132	129	138
W L Baker	128	122	124
J B Barto	144	137	144
C E Botts	122	98	130
A C Buckles	137	...	...
Chas M Bug	130	118	123
Paul G Burns	125	105	116
J Barker	133	133	141
W L Brown	127	125	130
Carr	136	116	126
F Collins	132	123	...
F Coker	128	122	126
A C Connor	137	137	143
Robt Crawford	132	...	...
E K Crothers	140	136	142
I C Davidson	135	130	138
T J Donald	132	125	135
B S Donnelly	136	136	135
C B Eaton	142	147	146
S L Elder	131	...	...
Fred Ellett	132	...	...
R L Flanagan	120	...	...
E W Feely	105	120	116
W M Fitzgerald	100	...	...
J Gerstner	141	131	140
E W Giles	133	130	123
O P Goode	125	130	133
J Graham	...	142	145
B J Graham	136	127	137
T E Graham	140	143	146
T G Hall	147	137	142
W H Haws	117	129	136
W Heitzman	132	...	...
G W Hermann	125	...	...
V C Hieronymus	136	126	133
W F Holtz	124	130	129
H H Hotze	123	134	139
M V Jackson	140	140	142
Jones	...	...	132
J A Kcontz	135	128	133
Max Kneussl	139	130	137
Lee	117	107	120
J R Leib	138	139	142
Bart Lewis	146	146	146
M L Lippott	...	121	128
R E Loring	130	132	140
J D Martin	129	127	130
C A Magill	127	...	...
H Mallett	*103	...	...
A F MacLachlan	142	143	144
C A McDermant	125	116	128
W F Meidroth	129	...	...
R J Moore	134	133	135
C P Newell	...	100	...
C Ray	141	139	141
W C Ramsey	101	118	...
S Reents	132	132	132
Wm Ridley	146	144	142
V L Risser	136	125	136
G L Robbins	130	121	132
G J Roll	142	138	142
James Scott	124	128	134
C J Sammis	122	124	136
W F Schafer	108	102	87
Robt Scholes	...	...	120
W E Spencer	*86	...	...
C Shawver	...	...	126
J S Stesel	127	...	...
A L Stubblefield	...	...	140
L W Stubblefield	...	...	132
C Stillwell	139	...	...
F P Sullivan	135	130	137
H A Swearingen	133	119	140
Speacher	119	113	123
Taylor	136	127	129
Jas Thompson	138	...	...
John Trimmer	*91	...	...
L E Thompson	116	117	122
Alex Vance	128	133	137
C W Venable	140	131	137
D W Voorhees, Jr.	137	126	...
J R West	138	112	135
Robt Winters	145	126	138
J F Wulf	137	136	138
J S Young	145	144	140
W G Rutledge	127	135	136
Ogen	122	...	...
Professionals:			
A W Ammann	142	135	145
H W Cadwallader	137	124	141
R W Clancy	137	142	142
J E Dickey	130	116	124
E S Graham	141	144	146
W E Grubb	141	129	135
Killam	137	133	142
H C Kirkwood	139	146	140
T A Marshall	141	138	143
G E Mathews	132	125	134
W D Stannard	137	141	142

*Shot at 120 each.

Boston A. A.

BOSTON, Mass., May 25.—The weekly shoot of the B. A. A. Gun Club at the Riverside traps to-day was marked by good scores. L. H. Davis won the take-home trophy and had the best record in the competition for the Hunter trophy.

L. G. Osborn was high gun for the Ballou trophy in the special 200-target shoot. R. A. Fays, scratch gun, led for the Barbey trophy and was second in the take-home trophy match.

The last shoot of the season will be held next Thursday, all day. There will be a 200-target shoot for the club championship, and the winners of the Hunter, Barbey and Knights trophies will be announced. The scores:

Take-home trophy:					
L H Davis	5	50	W C Brooks	4	46
R A Faye	0	49	C P Blinn	5½	45½
G L Osborn	6	49	S A Ellis	2½	44½
F H Richards	8	49	*R Blinn	0	43
J H North	10	48	J E Lynch	3	43
C B Tucker	2½	47½	F H Owen	7½	42½
J L Snow	1	47	C P Keeler	6½	31½
M Ballou	2½	46½			

Special 200-target match for Ballou trophy:					
G L Osborn	12	198	S A Ellis	5	186
J H North	15	197	L H Davis	10	186
C P Blinn	11	195	F H Richards	16	185
W C Brooks	8	191	H W Knights	8	180
R A Faye	0	190	J E Lynch	6	169
J L Snow	2	188			

Barbey trophy, 50 targets, scratch:			
Faye	48	Davis	45
Tucker	48	Ballou	43
Brooks	47	Knights	42
North	47	Lynch	39
Snow	45	Richards	34
Ellis	45	Keeler	34
*R Blinn	45	Owen	32
C Blinn	45		

Hunter trophy, 100 targets, handicap:					
Davis	10	100	Richards	16	93
North	15	100	Ellis	5	92
Tucker	5	98	Ballou	5	92
Osborn	12	98	Knights	8	89
Faye	0	97	*R Blinn	0	88
Brooks	8	97	Lynch	6	85
C Blinn	11	96	Owen	15	82
Snow	2	93	Keeler	13	72

*Guest

Genesee Gun Club.

UTICA, N. Y., May 25.—J. E. Conley, of Herkimer, again won the semi-monthly pigeon shoot of the Genesee Gun Club to-day. Conley scored 24 out of a possible 25 and won the trophy handicap and captured high average for the day's program. Second high average was held by W. E. Corfield. Several new members joined the ranks and shot well. The scores follow, No. 6 being the trophy handicap:

Events:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Targets:	10	10	10	15	10	25	10	15
Borden	9	12	9	12	8	23	8	14
Bonnoy	8	11	9	14	9	23	8	12
Tessey	6	10	5	11	6	22	7	9
Hess	7	10	7	11	8	23	8	11
McCurley	7	13	6	10	7	19	10	10
Conley	8	13	10	13	8	24	9	15
Palmiter	9	14	10	14	9	21	9	..
Loughlin	8	12	7	13	9	21	7	12
Klock	..	12	9	12	7	21	10	14
Corfield	10	13	10	14	9	19	10	14
Tobin	..	..	8	12	9	22	8	11
Denning	..	9	13	10	23	10	13	
Williams	..	10	13	7	23	10	13	
J Tobin	..	7	10	8	23	8	9	
Simmons	..	7	17	5	11			
Parker	..	6	17	6	13			
Wilson	..	4	14	3	8			

Du Pont Gun Club.

WILMINGTON, Del., May 25.—Alden B. Richardson, of Dover, son of Senator Richardson, won a remarkable match for the Class A challenge cup on the grounds of the Du Pont Gun Club to-day. He successfully defended the trophy. His opponent was J. H. Minnick, of this city, who has lately been shooting in great form. Although the conditions governing the prize called for two events of 25 targets each, it was necessary for each man to shoot at 100 targets before the event was decided. The final score was: Richardson 98, Minnick, 94.

The contest was a great display of marksmanship throughout. At the end of the first 25, Richardson had a straight score and his opponent made 24. At the end of the second 25, conditions were reversed. This made the score: Richardson, 49; Minnick 49.

In the shoot-off at 25 targets the men again tied, each missing one. On the fourth round of 25, Richardson made a straight score and Minnick broke 21. This decided the match.

The Class B spoon event was also a close contest. W. G. Wood, L. C. Lyon and H. P. Carlon each broke 24 out of 25. In the shoot-off at 25 targets Wood and Carlon each broke 21, while Carlon scored 20. In the second shoot-off between Wood and Carlon, Wood broke 22 to his opponent's 18.

Forty-five marksmen were before the traps and there were a large number of spectators. Mr. Minnick won the Cole du Pont Class A spoon event with a straight score of 25. L. L. Jarrell won Class C event with a score of 23. J. B. Grier and Charles R. Kenworthy tied in Class D with scores of 18.

The scores in detail follow: H. W. Bush 17, A. B. Richardson 21, L. W. Crawford 13, J. W. Highfield 10, W. A. Joslyn 23, W. P. Northcott 23, Eugene du Pont 23, Thorpe Martin 18, L. L. Jarrell 23, W. L. Smith 19, L. C. Lyon 24, Clyde Leedom 17, W. A. Casey 16, L. H. Hoopes, Jr. 11, E. A. W. Everitt 24, L. L. Jarrell 24, W. M. Hammond 23, F. P. Ewing 21, H. P. Carlon 24, J. B. Grier 18, Dr. E. O. Bullock 13, S. G. Davis 16, R. L. Connor 20, W. M. Foord 20, J. B. McHugh 24, J. J. Magahern 18, J. T. Roberson 23, W. G. Wood 24, J. H. Minnick 25, G. V. Leach 3, H. Cannon 14, A. Ellinger 7, N. K. Smith 23, Victor du Pont 18, W. B. Smith, Jr., 17, D. A. Grier 18, Dr. H. Betts 19, C. D. Prickett 20, C. H. Simon 15, C. R. Kenworthy 18, D. Lindsay 23, S. Tuchten 18, W. Tomlinson 18, Dr. Patterson 20, E. E. du Pont 24.

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Kennel Department

Bide-a-Wee Show.

SOUTHPORT STAMP, owned by Mrs. L. L. Andruss, won the cup offered by Mrs. Benjamin F. McGuckin, president of the Bide-a-Wee Home for Stray Dogs at Orange, N. J., for the best dog in a show held last Saturday.

Blarney Brickbat, Irish terrier, owned by John Grenville Bates, was awarded the prize for the best in an open air show of several breeds of terriers held last Saturday on the grounds of Francis G. Lloyd, at Bernardsville, N. J. Reserve honors went to Robert Goelet's West Highland terrier Rumpus, of Glenmore.

Iowa City Gun Club.

THE Iowa City Gun Club has concluded an unusually successful two days' shoot at Rundell Park, with some of the best records ever made in the State. John W. Garrett, of Colorado Springs, was high professional for the two days, making a run of 145 targets the last day without a miss, while George Maxwell, the wonderful one-armed shot from Hastings, Neb., was a close second, missing only 13 targets.

Of the amateurs, Mr. Potter White, of Watertown, S. D., was high, tying Maxwell's score by losing only 13 out of 300 targets.

W. Ridley, of What Cheer, Ia., the winner of the Western Handicap last year at Omaha, came in third.

W. Whitlief, the holder of the State championship, was unable to be here the second day, but he made a remarkably good score of 140 out of 150 the first day.

	First Day.		Second Day.	
	Shot at.	Broke.	Shot at.	Broke.
P White	150	142	150	145
W S Hoon	150	137	150	146
W Ridley	150	142	150	141
F Campbell	150	131	150	141
S O'Brien	150	130	150	139
S A Huntley	150	136	150	133
A H Goering	150	135	150	134
C Bothell	150	134	150	134
F M Hamblin	150	135	150	131
N Muncey	150	130	150	135
J Craven	150	132	150	133
F Hartwig	150	118	150	123
Ed Kessler	150	106	150	133
Robt Risher	150	113	150	118
Joe Kanok	150	103	150	112
Dr W C Post	150	98	150	107
Wm Whiteleaf	150	140	...	...
F U Galloway	150	129	...	...
J H Donohue	150	126	...	...
J O Ersland	...	...	150	116
G E Seydel	...	...	150	90
Ira Cutter	...	...	105	79
T J Bittner	...	...	150	122
W S Cook	...	...	150	112
Professionals:				
J W Garret	150	144	150	148
Geo Maxwell	150	143	150	144
Geo Kreger	150	140	150	144
I N Rice	150	130	150	131
L H Fitzsimmons	150	122	150	123
H W Victmeyer	150	121	150	115

Portland—Paleface.

WELLINGTON, Mass., May 23.—In the closest match thus far shot between Portland Gun Club and the Paleface Gun Club, the latter won by six birds in a 10-man team race at Falmouth to-day.

If it had been a 5-man picked team race Portland would have won, for her five highest men shot many birds better than the first five Paleface shots. Silas Adams, the New England champion, was high gun, breaking 96 out of his 100 targets.

Hinds and Al Dow, who usually enter the 90 list, had an off day, being low men on the local team.

The total scores, including those of the individuals who did shoot in the match, were as follows:

Boston—Swett 93, Clark 89, Burnes 89, Frank 89, Sibley 86, Mayor Reed 84, Steele 83, Blinn 82, Marden 81; total 875.

Portland—Adams 96, C. Randall 95, E. Randall 91, Coleman 90, Hunt 87, Spotts 85, A. Read 84, Thurston 84, A. Dow 83, Hinds 75; totals, 869.

Individuals—N. Taylor 85, F. Gray 83, Hill 83, Dimick 82, Osborne 81, Blanchard 79, Webster 77, W. Taylor 75, Weymouth 74, Dyer 47.

Grafton Gun Club.

GRAFTON, W. Va., May 25.—The following scores were made at the traps here yesterday:

	Shot at.		Broke.			Shot at.		Broke.	
	at.	Brk.	at.	Brk.		at.	Brk.	at.	Brk.
Gerstell	50	43	Miss Dorsey	10	4				
Riffel	50	47	Miss Flanery	10	3				
Flanagan	50	45	Miss Love	10	1				
Murray	50	40	Miss N Fahey	10	2				
Dr Star	50	39	Miss R Fahey	10	2				
Mambourg	25	19	Mrs Flanagan	11	3				

The ladies are taking quite an interest in the game. Last Friday there were seven to face the traps.

R. G.

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D. E. BROOKS, 1230 State St., Marshall, Michigan

FROM EASTERN CITY TO WESTERN FOREST.

Continued from page 691.

due time. The man's face was covered with sweat and his clothes with blood. The bear was a young male, weighing (without entrails) 157 pounds; no great weight for a strong man on level ground, but a heavy burden for a log-strewn trail, partly through water and everywhere brush covered. The hide was a beautiful one, and the meat was sweet and palatable.

Fishermen passing up and down the little river must of necessity come close to our cabin; that is, the steep hills compel them to travel through the narrow valley and across private property. These men and boys are all native lovers, whether they know it or not, for they are not very well paid by the comparatively few small fishes which they capture. They surely find something else in the waters, or they would not come again and again. They are almost invariably pleasant and willing talkers, ready to report their “luck” and to tell about their bait, and even to open the creels for inspection, especially when there happens to be something handsome inside.

Angle worms and salmon eggs are the most usual lures for trout. Flies are exceptional, as would be expected in a densely forested region. It is common to employ a small, bright whirling spoon or shiner to attract the attention of the fish. The average trout size is not large; perhaps just about the same as on the Atlantic slope, but a trout is a trout, and every fisherman loves him, regardless of his inches or his ounces. There are several sorts of trout on the Pacific coast, including some (or many) hybrids. Certain of the salt water forms follow the salmon into the streams in autumn and remain there all winter, affording fine sport to anglers in the spring.

The salmon of the Pacific (five species) belong to a different genus from the salmon of the Atlantic. All the salmon of the Pacific, it is said, ascend the streams but once. After spawning, they perish.

My personal knowledge of salmon is confined to a short and partial acquaintance with two species; the two which enter our stream every autumn. In respect to one of them there is good reason to say that all die soon after spawning, as none are ever seen going down stream. But in respect to the other (the so-called “silver” salmon) the case is not so clear, for it is not uncommon to see them drifting tail foremost toward the sea.

The trained observers who state that all the Pacific salmon ascend the rivers but once are probably correct, but the behavior of the silver salmon suggests interesting possibilities. It is not impossible that this species shows something of an ancestral trait; something of the habit of returning to salt water. Time after time I have detected a silver salmon descending the stream. Taking note of its behavior and speed I have gone down to a lower point of observation, there to await its coming with a certainty of seeing it.

That these spent fish actually reach salt water is pretty certain, as they are reported in the bay. But that they live is not certain. They are identified by their bruised and used-up appearance, and it is quite probable that they soon perish and become food for the gulls.

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These are some of the good things we have to offer you at The Big Horn Hunting Lodge, Big Horn Mts., Northern Wyoming.

Come West This Summer

The trout are big and full of fight. The horses fat and glossy. The big game ready for your gold bead sight, when you join our camping party.

Rates

\$100.00 per month with use of saddle horses at any time. \$85.00 per month without saddle horse.

For pictures and any further information, address BIG HORN HUNTING LODGE, Walsh, Wyo., via Wyola, Montana.

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BEST BASS FISHING

On Atlantic Coast

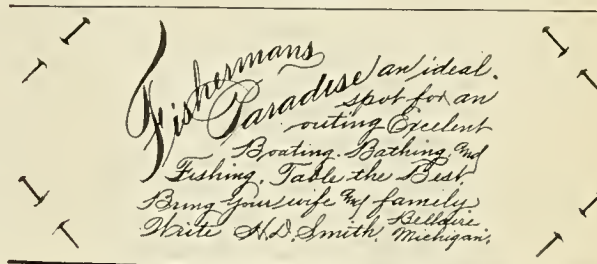
Kent Island Narrows - - Md.

There are reasons, ask why. Best accommodations. Easy of access. :: :: :: Booklet, etc.

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Michigan.



Minnesota.

MUSCALLONGE GALORE

Over 40 lakes, accommodations for 80 guests. Bass and Muscallonge fishing at the door. Write for 28 page booklet. :: Bus meets all trains at

PINE CONE CAMP

Dorset, Hubbard County - - - Minn.

CAMP RECREATION

In the great Mantrap valley in Lake Park Region, Northern Minnesota. Best of all kinds of fishing, especially Muskallonge and Bass. Beautiful lakes among the pines. Delightful river trips to our outside camps. Log cabins. Central dining room. Booklet.

A. G. IRWIN, Dorset, Minnesota

MUSKALLONGE PARTRIDGES

On beautiful Man Trap Lake, Hubbard Co., Minnesota. 200 miles northwest of St. Paul. Comfortable cottages, good home cooking, guides and boats. Charges reasonable. Best Muskallonge fishing in Minnesota at the door. Bass in plenty in nearby lakes. Pike Camps in connection. Partridges in season. Deer plenty in season. For particulars address

McMAHON & SONS - - - Dorset, Minnesota

Resorts for Sportsmen.

Nova Scotia.

KED'-GE-MA-KOO'-GE

NOVA SCOTIA

A secluded forest region, a magnificent lake, 300 wooded islands, innumerable trout streams. A rare combination for sportsmen. Abundant game, charming scenery, seclusion with easy access, and a climate unapproached anywhere. A delightful summer home for families. Modern club house, garage, motor boats, telephone, electric lights. \$10 per week. Automobile from Annapolis. Illustrated booklet and game laws. J. THOMPSON, Mgr., Kedgema-kooge Club, New Grafton, Nova Scotia.

"Halifax as a Summer Resort is about one of the best places in the world."

The man who wants to take his family on a summer trip should

GO TO HALIFAX

The man who wants real fishing must

GO TO HALIFAX

on all sides of which lie streams abundant with trout, bass, salmon. When you

GO TO HALIFAX

you will find the best is the cheapest and the best. In fact, one of the attractions of Canada is The Halifax Hotel, an American plan hotel, modern in every respect. Time: from New York 30 hrs.; Boston or Montreal 24 hrs.

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Halifax - - - Nova Scotia, Canada

CAMPING IN NOVA SCOTIA

IN THE LAKE HIGHLANDS OF HALIFAX CO.

An ideal camp ground, Nature pure and simple. Good boating, bathing and fishing. Very healthy. Just the place to bring the wife and family and enjoy life to the fullest extent. Shacks for hire very reasonable. Write for particulars.

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NO HAY FEVER

Summer temperature averages 70 degrees at noon. First-class hotels. Boating, bathing, salt and fresh water fishing, shooting, golf, excellent roads. Send for Booklet.

J. BOND GRAY, Box C, Sec'y Tourist Committee.

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Tuna fishing at Liverpool, Nova Scotia. Fish weigh from 300 to 800 pounds.

MOTOR BOAT IN ATTENDANCE

L. D. MITCHELL Liverpool, N. S.

Newfoundland.

NEWFOUNDLAND

LOG CABIN HOTEL

Spruce Brook - - - Newfoundland

Salmon fishing, Caribou hunting. Canoeing. Motor boating. Lovely scenery. Every comfort, but no frills. Terms moderate. Guides, licenses and all, provided.

NEWFOUNDLAND

Do you want good SALMON and TROUT fishing? Or to shoot the "lordly CARIBOU? Apply

J. R. WHITAKER,

The Bungalow, Grand Lake, Newfoundland.

RHEUMATISM

PROMPTLY RELIEVED BY THE ENGLISH REMEDY

BLAIR'S PILLS

SAFE, & EFFECTIVE, 50c & \$1

DRUGGISTS.

OR 93 HENRY ST. BROOKLYN, N.Y.



SOME NOTES ON AMERICAN CAMPING FOODS.

Continued from page 693.

place the sugar per capita too low. It should be at least two pounds for a person per week. Besides, sugar makes a very fair candy at all times; and is prized as a makeshift for yeast in leavening bread.

The loaf sugar, or domino sugar, is always the best form. Granulated is a nuisance. If the container bursts or breaks or spills over, there is always some loss.

Never trouble about the fraudulent misnamed sweetener called "saccharin"—a chemical product. I have had over a dozen years' experience with it on and off. It hasn't a particle of food value, like cane sugar. It's no use trying to cheat your stomach! You'll find that out quickly enough!

* * * * *

Many persons make a failure at camping because they find everything so different to home or town life. When a person goes mountaineering, the comforts of the drawing-room in mountain shacks are not to be expected. Similarly, in the forest, no push-the-button conveniences should be anticipated. The luxury of fresh bread, of juicy beefsteaks, of buttered toast, etc., etc., have to be dispensed with, except if happening across the hospitality of a farmhouse or inn. But—and herein comes one of the true charms of the outdoor life—on returning home we appreciate all the more the comforts of home. The rough-and-tough experiences of camping we now begin to laugh over, and even poke fun at; and ere a few weeks or months have elapsed, we are already saying: "Oh, yes, we'll go again next year!"

The subtle charm of life in the open has begun to tell on us! It is the call of the open!

WOMAN TREE CHOPPER.

D. WOODBURY BACHELDER, of this city, engaged in the lumber business at Damariscotta, Me., has in his employ a most remarkable woman as regards strength and endurance. She is Mary Gregory, wife of Frank Gregory, says the Boston Globe.

She first entered the employ of Mr. Bachelder to provide meals for the fourteen men in the camp. This she was able to do and have half a day left in which to engage in the work of the men, and asked permission of Mr. Bachelder to take her place with the choppers.

Mr. Bachelder gave his consent and was astonished to see her perform. She wielded an ax as expertly as any man in the crew and made a record one day of chopping, splitting and piling three cords of wood, a task that most men, hardened to the service of the woods, are incapable of equalling. Mr. Bachelder says:

"She is the strongest woman I ever saw. No sooner does she fell a tree than she is on top of it, limbing it out and in every line of work she is the equal of the men in camp. She handles a crosscut saw with all the skill of a man and not a laborer in the camp can surpass her in the amount of work accomplished."

She is 35 years old, weighs about 175, stands 5 feet 8 inches and is as quick as a flash. She is fond of sport and expert as a wrestler. Mr. Bachelder says he has yet to see a man in camp who can match her at wrestling. She is not afraid to try conclusions with any of them. She has put every man who has been willing to wrestle her on his back and yet is modest in speech and manner, the mother of seven children, a native of Nova Scotia, and prior to making her home in the Maine woods, lived in Massachusetts.

Her husband works in the woods with her, but is far from being her equal in strength.

Resorts for Sportsmen.

Wyoming.

Camp thru Yellowstone Park via the beautiful Cody Road, rest at our fine mountain ranch resort, or hunt for mountain sheep, elk, deer and bear in the best big-game region in the Northwest. For particulars write to

FROST & RICHARD, Cody, Wyo.

Maine.

CAMP FAIRVIEW

Edwin F. Fowler, Proprietor

1700 FEET ABOVE THE SEA

Lakes, ponds, streams on all sides. Good for bad health; not bad for good health. It has been aptly termed NATURE'S SANATORIUM.

In all of Maine no better Fly-fishing is to be found.

TROUT AND SALMON.

and, in season, Moose, Deer, Bear and small game. Table so provided as to induce hunger before meal time and linger pleasantly in your memory until the next meal.

Private Log Cabins with Open Fire Places

Meals in main camp. Rates moderate.

To Come Once is to Return.

Illustrated Booklet upon request. PATTEN, MAINE

LONG POND DAM TROUT

and salmon pool. You've heard of it. The best fishing in Maine, and the earliest fly-fishing. Bath, hot and cold water. All conveniences.

TROUT BROOK CAMPS, Mackamp, Me.

JONES CAMPS

MOXIE POND

We have the finest trout and salmon fishing in Maine. Trout from 5 lbs. down. Salmon, from 6 lbs. down. Good accommodations for ladies. Good garden, good cows; in fact, everything to make our guests comfortable. Write for circulars.

GEO. C. JONES, Mosquito, Maine.

CARABASSETT SPRING FARM

AND COTTAGES

Five trout streams from 5 to 30 minutes' walk from farm. Very best hunting in season. Open for boys from June 30 to Sept. 1. For particulars address N. CHAMPAGNE, Carabassett Spring Farm, Me.

CAMP PHOENIX

on Sourdnhunk Lake and Sourdnhunk River, offers best fishing in Maine. Rate, \$2.00 per day. No charge for canoes or boats. We want the man who wants "to be shown." Write for references from your neighbors, and for further information to

C. A. DAISEY, Proprietor.

NORCROSS - - - - - MAINE

JOE PATTEN'S CAMPS

Fishing, Hunting, Canoeing, Bathing, Camping and a grand good time at Lower Dobsis Lake in the

MAINE WOODS

Cheerful camps and good home cooking. Illustrated booklet and references on request.

No Tuberculosis Guests Taken

JOS. M. PATTEN, P. O. address, Springfield, Maine

NORTH AND EAST POND CAMPS

North Pond Camps. An ideal family resort, beautiful bathing beach, perfectly safe for children. Athletic sports and dancing.

East Pond Camps. The fisherman's resort. Best bass fishing in Maine. Individual cabins, private bath rooms. Write for booklet.

F. W. CLEMENT, Oakland, Maine

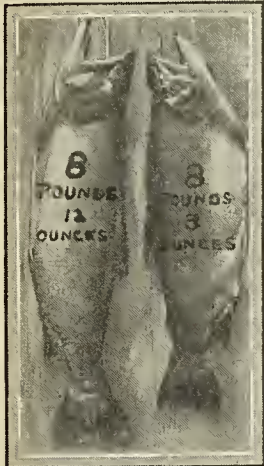
Resorts for Sportsmen.

Maine.

THE BELGRADE

CHARLES A. HILL & SON, Props.

THERE are two kinds of fishermen—the man who fishes for fish regardless of conditions, and the man who fishes for fish and fun.



☐ We cater particularly to the latter, and to his family.

☐ Trout, Bass and Salmon are more abundant here than elsewhere in Maine.

☐ Perfect hotel accommodations, with golf, tennis, boating

and other amusements for your family while you fish. *Handsome booklet free upon request.*

Best black bass fishing in the world

Belgrade Lakes - - - - Maine

Jamaica Point Camps

Situated on Belgrade Lake. Open May 15th. New camps, with bath and telephone. Fine fishing section for bass and trout. Ideal spot to spend vacation days. Write for booklet to MARSHALL & STONE, Oakland, Me.; after May 15th, Belgrade Lakes, Me., Water Route.

SPENCER NARROWS CAMPS

Cool, clean, comfortable. Avoid heat, dust, and discomforts. Spend your vacation here. :: Booklet.

E. G. STEVENS, P. O. Kineo, Maine
Moosehead Lake

LAKE PARK CAMP, JACKMAN MAINE

Finest and most home-like outing in Maine. Best of fishing. Three lakes (27 miles), 15 outlying ponds. 80 miles of river trip. Booklet.

TRY GRAND LAKE STREAM "FISHERMAN'S MECCA"

For spring fishing or vacation trip. Best territory in Maine for Fishing, Pleasuring or Hunting. Fine table, good beds, beautiful outlook, restful and comforting.

GRAND LAKE STREAM COMPANY, Owners of

Ouaniche Lodge, Sunset Camps, Grand Lake Norway Pines House and Camps, Dobsis Lake W.G. ROSE, Grand Lake Stream, Washington Co., Me.

BELGRADE LAKE

is the best bass lake in Maine, and Thwing Bros. Camps is the best fishing resort on the lake.

We cater to fishermen and their families

Individual camps with bath—excellent table, spring water, fine beds and personal attention of the management—trout and salmon fishing unexcelled.

THWING BROS., Belgrade Lakes, Maine



Stupendous Mountain Scenery in

GLACIER NATIONAL PARK

Open to the tourist this summer June 15 to October 15. Massive glaciers—countless lakes, streams and waterfalls—acres and acres of forests and flowers—a gigantic play-ground of over 1500 square miles.

Eight Hotel Colonies

located at convenient points—guides and horses, trails and roads—have brought the comforts of civilization into the very heart of this wildest section of the Rockies. Splendid tours through the Park made at a cost of \$1.00 to \$5.00 per day.

Send for Literature

For 20 cents in stamps you may have the complete Glacier National Park Library—consisting of nine separate pieces, beautifully illustrated. Or for 4 cents, a fine descriptive booklet. Also ask concerning low summer tourist fares and extra low convention fares on special dates.

Summer tourist tickets on sale June 1 to Sept. 30, inclusive.

Address

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St. Paul, Minn.



TEST FOR YOURSELF

Mix the best cocktail you know how—test it side by side with a

Club Cocktail

No matter how good a Cocktail you make you will notice a smoothness and mellowness in the Club Cocktail that your own lacks.

Club Cocktails after accurate blending of choice liquors obtain their delicious flavor and delicate aroma by ageing in wood before bottling. A new cocktail can never have the flavor of an aged cocktail.

Manhattan, Martini and other standard blends, bottled, ready to serve through cracked ice.

Refuse Substitutes

AT ALL DEALERS

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Hartford New York London



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MEMBERS OF NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGES

25 Broad Street, New York
122 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia

For Your Vacation

Go To Bermuda

Tours Include Hotels, Shore Excursions. Lowest Rates

Twin Screw S. S. "Bermudian," 10518 tons displacement.

Bilge keels; electric fans, wireless telegraph. Fastest, Newest and only Steamer landing passengers at the dock in Hamilton without transfer. Temperature cooler than in the Middle Atlantic Coast Resorts. Tennis, Golf, Fishing, Bathing, Sailing and Cycling.

MIDSUMMER TRIPS

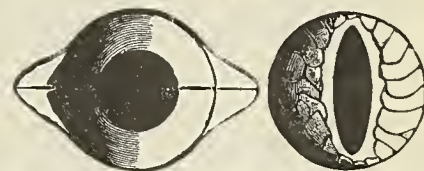
To Quebec

via Halifax, N. S., most delightful cruise of 1,500 miles. Magnificent scenery; Gut of Canso, Northumberland Strait, Gulf, and River St. Lawrence and far-famed Saguenay River. S. S. "Trinidad" from New York, July 6th and 20th; August 3d and 17th, 10 A. M. Returning from Quebec, July 12th and 26th, August 9th and 23d.

For illustrated pamphlets with full information apply to A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Gen'l Agts., Quebec S.S. Co., Ltd., 29 Broadway, New York; THOS. COOK & SON, 245 Broadway, 563 and 264 Fifth Ave., or any Ticket Agent, or QUEBEC S.S. CO., Ltd., Quebec.

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and manufacturer of artificial eyes for birds, animals and manufacturing purposes a specialty. Send for prices. All kinds of heads and skulls for furriers and taxidermists. 369 Canal Street, New York.

Please mention "Forest and Stream."

SAVE YOUR TROPHIES.

Write for our Illustrated Catalogue.

"Heads and Horns."

It gives directions for preparing and preserving Skins, Antlers, etc. Also prices for Heads and Rugs, Birds and Fish, and all kinds of work in Taxidermy.

Ward's Natural Science Establishment,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

ROWLAND, TAXIDERMIST,

A specialty in mounting Moose, Elk, Caribou and Deer heads. Call and examine work.

No. 182 SIXTH AVENUE,

Tel. 4205 Chelsea, Near 13th St. NEW YORK

COLGATE'S SHAVING LATHER

RECOMMEND one?
I recommend them all. They're all Colgate's, so they all give the same perfect lather. It's only a question of which method you prefer — Stick, Powder or Cream."

That's what the experienced salesman will tell you. Take his advice and know the comfort of the softening, soothing, and sanitary Colgate Lather.

Get your choice at your dealer's or send us 4 cts. postage for a trial size Stick, Powder or Cream.

COLGATE & CO.
Dept. 46, 199 Fulton St., New York



Colgate's Lilac Imperial Toilet Water—refreshing after the shave.

790.57



A WEEKLY JOURNAL OF OUTDOOR LIFE
 TRAVEL, NATURE STUDY, SHOOTING, FISHING, CAMPING, YACHTING
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FOREST AND STREAM PUBLISHING CO.
 127 FRANKLIN ST., NEW YORK

ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER AT THE POST OFFICE NEW YORK, N. Y.



"HER FIRST MOOSE"
 Shot by Mabel W. Richards, of New York City, on Gordon Brook, New Brunswick

FOR AMATEURS ONLY

The Interstate Association having decided that no professional can compete for the purse in the

GRAND AMERICAN HANDICAP

The greatest shooting event in 1912 is therefore
OPEN ONLY TO AMATEURS

Don't overlook this fact and don't forget that **ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS IN GOLD** (in addition to a trophy of the value of One Hundred Dollars) is guaranteed to the Winner by The Interstate Association.

The entrance fee is only \$10

YOU CAN WIN \$1000

Entries close June 8

Shoot takes place June 18-21

Write for program **Elmer E. Shaner, Sec'y-Treas., 219 Coltart Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.**

ARE YOU A GUNNER?

Do you love to follow your good dog over the fields in search of quail or chickens, or to struggle through swamp or along thick grown hillside, expecting to hear the roar of the ruffed grouse or the twitter of the fall woodcock? If so, you should have this new book.

AMERICAN GAME BIRD SHOOTING

By **GEORGE BIRD GRINNELL**

(New—Just Published)

This companion volume to "American Duck Shooting" treats of the upland game which American sportsmen shoot over dogs—woodcock, snipe, all the quail, grouse and turkeys.

The first part of the volume is devoted to a description of the various species and their habits—the way in which they live their lives.

The second part of the book is devoted to upland shooting and treats of the methods by which all the upland birds are pursued and taken. The chapter "Aids to Shooting" describes the clothing, guns, and loads and dogs that the gunner may profitably use; while the last section of the book treats of the shooting of the future and the efforts to rear our native quail and grouse in domestication.

The volume is illustrated by colored plates of ruffed grouse and quail, and 48 full page portraits of different game birds and hunting scenes, with a number of cuts in the text.

Cloth. About 575 pages. Price \$3.50, net. Postage 25 cents.

This book is of inestimable value. It contains the genuine hunter-naturalist facts given in the most entertaining and interesting style.

FOREST AND STREAM PUBLISHING CO., 127 Franklin St., NEW YORK CITY

Getting a Rise

Fly-fishing, bread making, ballooning and advertising depend very much on one thing—

Getting a Rise

An advertiser often overlooks the fact that much depends on his copy, as applied to a certain class of readers. He must put the "I know your wants and means" idea into his copy in order to

Get a Rise

from the reader. Last winter the writers of the following letters told FOREST AND STREAM readers what kind of shooting was to be found at the places advertised, that the rate for board, while not cheap, was worth the money asked. They told the truth in their copy, and if you will take time to read their letters, printed below, you will see that it paid to

Get a Rise

from the readers of FOREST AND STREAM.

HUNTERS' LODGE, ROBESON COUNTY, N. C.
GENERAL FRANK A. BOND, PROP.

Buies P. O., N. C., March 23, 1912.

Forest and Stream, New York:

Gentlemen—You sent me scores of applicants, and my house was filled to overflowing, and I really think I turned away quite half as many as I could accommodate. I feel myself deeply indebted to you for the valuable recommendations you gave me.

Yours truly, FRANK A. BOND.

PINE TOP LODGE.

C. AND L. P. BLOW.

Crowell, Halifax Co., N. C., March 23, 1912.

Forest and Stream, New York:

Gentlemen—At the close of a most successful season, in closing up my books, etc., I want to thank you for the very substantial contribution your magazine has made to the success and pleasure of our winter's work at Pine Top Lodge. I think the men you sent us would heartily endorse this, for they were not a few, and they were "the right sort," and I am sure they got what they came for, a pleasant outing, and everything that goes to make it so.

Yours was the pleasant task of bringing the sportsman what he was seeking—good sport; ours, the no less pleasant one of seeing that he got it and all the other essentials, such as good dogs, plenty of game and a well appointed Lodge.

For years we have been constant subscribers to *Forest and Stream*, and through its agency have made the acquaintance of many of the leading sportsmen of the North.

Yours, truly, C. & L. P. BLOW.

MAGNOLIA INN, AIKEN, S. C.

HENRY BUSCH, PROP.

Aiken, S. C., March 29, 1912.

Forest and Stream, New York:

Dear Sirs—We take this opportunity to acknowledge our appreciation of *Forest and Stream* advertising. The business received through our ad. has been entirely satisfactory.

Yours truly, MAGNOLIA INN, Henry Busch, Prop.

COCOA HOUSE.

E. E. GRIMES, PROP.

Cocoa, Florida, March 24, 1912.

Forest and Stream, New York:

Dear Sirs—I was very much pleased with my ad. in your paper this season. It brought several people, and I will be glad to recommend your paper.

Yours very truly, E. E. GRIMES.

LAKE VIEW HOTEL.

PRIVATE OFFICE E. C. WORRELL, OWNER AND PROP.

Leesburg, Fla., March 22, 1912.

Forest and Stream, New York:

Gentlemen—After one of the most successful winter seasons we have ever had, I feel that I should write you in acknowledgment of the efficient service rendered by the Information Department of *Forest and Stream*.

It pays to advertise in certain mediums for certain purposes, and having such excellent possibilities here for the sportsman and fisherman, our ad. in *Forest and Stream* has more than paid.

Thanking you for your kind recommendation to those coming South, I am, respectfully,

C. E. WORRELL.

HOW A LION PREPARES HIS MEAL.

In an article on lions in the June American Magazine, Stewart Edward White describes the manner in which a lion kills his prey. Mr. White has just returned from a year's hunt in Africa, during which he saw 71 lions and killed several. Following is an extract:

"The lion generally springs on his prey from behind or a little off the quarter. By the impetus of his own weight he hurls his victim forward, doubling its head under, and very neatly breaking its neck. I have never seen this done, but the process has been well observed and attested; and certainly, of the many hundreds of lion kills I have taken the pains to inspect, the majority had had their necks broken. Sometimes, but apparently more rarely, the lion kills its prey by a bite in the back of the neck. I have seen zebra killed in this fashion, but never any of the buck. It may be possible that the lack of horns makes it more difficult to break a zebra's neck because of the corresponding lack of leverage when its head hits the ground sidewise.

"Once the kill is made, the lion disembowels the beast very neatly indeed, and drags the entrails a few feet out of the way. He then eats what he wants; and, curiously enough, seems often to be very fond of the skin. In fact, lacking other evidence, it is occasionally possible to identify a kill as being that of a lion by noticing whether any considerable portion of the hide has been devoured. After eating he drinks. Then he is likely to do one of two things; either he returns to cover near the carcass and lies down; or he wanders slowly and with satisfaction toward his happy home. In the latter case the hyenas, jackals and carrion birds seize their chance. The astute hunter can often diagnose the case by the general actions and demeanor of these camp followers. A half dozen sour and disgusted looking hyenas seated on their haunches at scattered intervals, and treeful of mournfully hump-backed vultures sunk in sadness, indicate that the lion has decided to save the rest of his zebra until to-morrow; and is not far away. On the other hand, a flapping, snarling Kilkenny-fair of an aggregation swirling about one spot in the grass means that the principal actor has gone home. It is ordinarily useless to expect to see the lion actually on his prey. The feeding is done before dawn, after which the lion enjoys stretching out in the open until the sun is well up, and then retiring to the nearest available cover. In an undisturbed country, or one not much hunted, the early morning hours, up to say nine o'clock, are quite likely to show you lions sauntering leisurely across the open plains toward their lairs. They go a little, stop a little, yawn, sit down a while, gradually work their way home. At those times you come upon them unexpectedly face to face; or, seeing them from afar, ride them down in a glorious gallop."

THEN AND NOW.

When the dewdrops bright in the dawning gleam,
And the dimpling waters in beauty shine,
As the breathing of morn with odors teem,
With my rod and reel and its silken line,
And a feathered hook of a quaint design,
Tiptoe on the bank, in the dewy grass,
At the foot of a giant Norway pine,
I cast the fly for gamy bass.

When smooth as a mirror are lake and stream,
And the shady pools hold the quiet kine,
And pond lilies float in a noontide dream,
With my rod and reel and its silken line
I hie to the sylvan shades, and dine
Beneath the groined arches that far surpass
The Gothic of man; then in dreams divine
I cast the fly for gamy bass.

When the setting sun, with its crimson beam,
Transmutes the waters to ruby wine,
I return again, in delight supreme,
With my rod and reel and its silken line;
And there, in the hour of day's decline,
As the exquisite moments swiftly pass,
With a joy that language cannot define,
I cast the fly for gamy bass.

Dear fellow: ensconced in this den of mine,
With my rod and reel and its silken line,
In your "Pipe Smoke Carriers" alone, alas!
I cast the fly for the gamy bass.

—J. S. Z., in the Chicago Tribune.

Chas. D. Barney & Co.

BANKERS AND BROKERS

MEMBERS OF NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGES

25 Broad Street, New York
122 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia

For Your Vacation

Go To Bermuda

Tours Include Hotels, Shore Excursions, Lowest Rates

Twin Screw S. S. "Bermudian," 10518 tons displacement.

Bilge keels; electric fans, wireless telegraph. Fastest, Newest and only Steamer landing passengers at the dock in Hamilton without transfer. Temperature cooler than in the Middle Atlantic Coast Resorts. Tennis, Golf, Fishing, Bathing, Sailing and Cycling.

MIDSUMMER TRIPS

To Quebec

via Halifax, N. S., most delightful cruise of 1,500 miles. Magnificent scenery; Gut of Canso, Northumberland Strait, Gulf, and River St. Lawrence and far-famed Saguenay River. S. S. "Trinidad" from New York, July 6th and 20th; August 3d and 17th, 10 A. M. Returning from Quebec, July 12th and 26th, August 9th and 23d.

For illustrated pamphlets with full information apply to A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Gen'l Agts., Quebec S.S. Co., Ltd., 29 Broadway, New York; THOS. COOK & SON, 245 Broadway, 563 and 264 Fifth Ave., or any Ticket Agent, or QUEBEC S.S. CO., Ltd., Quebec.

The Pocket Kennel Record

Morocco. Price, 50 cents.

The "Pocket Kennel Record" is, as its name implies, a handy book for the immediate record of all events and transactions which take place away from home, intended to relieve the owner from the risk of trusting any important matter to his memory.

FOREST AND STREAM PUBLISHING CO.

HITTING vs. MISSING

By S. T. Hammond ("Shadow").

Cloth. Price, \$1.00.

Mr. Hammond enjoys among his field companions the repute of being an unusually good shot, and one who is particularly successful in that most difficult branch of upland shooting, the pursuit of the ruffed grouse, or partridge. This prompted the suggestion that he should write down for others an exposition of the methods by which his skill was acquired. The result is this original manual of "Hitting vs. Missing." We term it original, because, as the chapters will show, the author was self-taught; the expedients and devices adopted and the forms of practice followed were his own. This then may be termed the Hammond system of shooting; and as it was successful in his own experience, being here set forth simply and intelligently, it will prove not less effective with others.

FOREST AND STREAM PUBLISHING COMPANY

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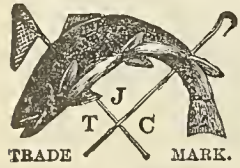
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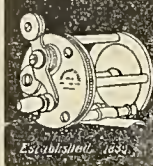
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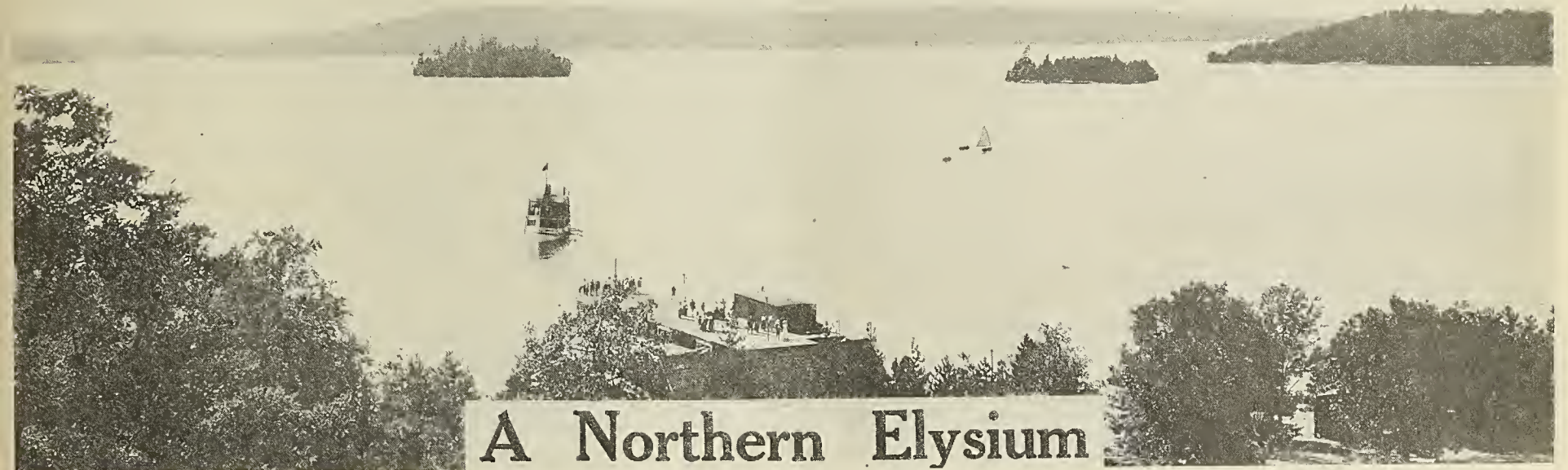
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A Northern Elysium

THAT was exactly where the rub came. How could it be possible that, within such a trifling distance, within but a few hours' railway journey of their old familiar haunts, lay concealed somewhere a veritable "Fairy-Land." A "Fairy-Land" such as they had heard about; such as they had read about; such as they had talked about, but such as they had contemptuously ignored. Someone had made a most pertinent allusion to the fact that in their craving to investigate the attractions of "all the world," they had completely overlooked the advisability of "beginning at Jerusalem," and this caused them to think.

What had the Highlands of Ontario to do with Jerusalem? they asked each other. Nothing whatever; it was purely a figure of speech. Then why adopt incomprehensible metaphors? The question was asked and simultaneously the light dawned. The connection was plain as a pike-staff, and the more they realized the true gist of it, the more they were set thinking.

Of course it took some little time, but at last they heard the plaintive appeal of their own lovely North-Land, to come and worship at her shrines of beauty and enchantment, and they went. They saw, and were conquered.

Their determination was laudable; it was the tardy outcome of a patriotic resolve, but there still was time to wipe out the stigma and disloyalty and acknowledge in sack-cloth and ashes, their sins of omission.

An occasional sigh might have been heard to escape them as they packed their grips. A strong determination, not to look backward, consumed them as they wended their way to the depot with something akin to the air of martyrs about to suffer in a righteous cause. Within twenty-four

hours, however, they knew they were right; they were convinced that in departing from the old order of things, in spending their holidays in one or other of the numerous delightful resorts so prodigally distributed by bounteous nature within their own land, they were contributing their quota to the support and maintenance of their country's interests. In plain every-day parlance, they were supporting "home industries."

Their return was heralded by a patriotic wave, which received expression in a most pronounced "I told you so" sort of air. Hesitancy and apprehension had been supplanted by delighted eloquence. In return for a wavering faithfulness what did they receive? "Good measure pressed down and shaken together and running over." Each man a Benjamin's portion.

Truly, in this old world of ours it is not every man who gets his deserts.

And thus it is with every tourist, holiday maker as well as every jaded member of the great human family who flies to Ontario's North-Land. The *quid pro quo* system of this delightful country is most assuredly based upon the most generous principles. The presence of the individual is the only stipulation laid down, in return for which Dame Nature, dressed in her most attractive garb, comes to meet him at the landing, and with her sweetest of smiles and her coyest of looks, escorts him through the inextricable mazes of surpassing beauty, scattered broadcast throughout this delightful northern land.

Most people know that Huntsville is but 145 miles north of the city of Toronto on the Grand Trunk Railway, but how many know anything of the charming country of which it is the hub? The day is not far distant when this northern town will have to own its greatly increased popu-

larity to its proximity to this "Fairy-Land" of Ontario.

"Superlativeness" is akin to extravagance, and frequently possesses a smack of the "deluderin" talk of Paddy, yet there are occasions when we poor mortals are perforce compelled, for very lack of words, to wax descriptive by the aid of such questionable means. Alexander Pope, in his immortal lines, "True wit is wisdom to advantage dressed, what oft was thought, but ne'er so well expressed," suggests the existence of similar difficulties 200 years ago.

The vista from the deck of the steamer, as Fairy River is navigated, and later, the lovely stretch of water cunningly named Fairy Lake, while Huntsville is fading into the dim distance, is in itself more than sufficient to compensate the most reluctant visitor for any risks taken. It is somewhere in this locality that the transition takes place from doubt to delight, from uncertainty to certainty. It is here he metaphorically shakes hands with himself, feels on the best terms with himself, and congratulates himself on the possession of that undoubted perception, that inexplicable acumen which alone could suggest such a heavenly resort. Even the visitor to Canada's "Fairy-Land" takes a modicum of credit unto himself for the existence of these northern glories that is only human nature.

Narrow channels, beautiful bays and rocky declivities, all surrounded by tiers of balsam, spruce and cedar, through all of which the beautiful Muskoka River insists in playing his part, as though imbued with a set determination that this picture would be incomplete were he not to lend his fascinations to the perfection of everything.

As one visits the numerous spots of enchantment in this "Fairy-Land" he cannot help won-

dering why nature should select any one spot, and why this district was especially chosen for her particular attentions for such unusual prodigality. Away, hidden in some most inaccessible part, she conceals her most priceless gems as though her innate modesty forbade her revealing them in haunts more conspicuous, where lurked the eye of the inappreciative. In her seclusion she gloats over her treasures and reserves them for the lucky ones who discover her while this mood lasts.

Here a lovely tree-fringed bay or inlet; there some bold promontory and charming waterway, while from somewhere in close proximity comes the sweetest of music across the fragrant invigorating air, of some swollen hill stream or purling brooklet in the waters of which many an unsuspecting trout is ready for the fly. Surely, it was mid some such scenes as these that Tennyson conceived his daintiest of poems, "The Brook," and as we pause at the foot of that declivity, and watch the murmuring stream trickle lazily at our feet, we find ourselves unconsciously repeating the familiar lines:

"I come from haunts of coot and hern
I make a sudden sally,
And sparkle out among the fern,
To tinkle down a valley."

While memory is further awakened by the graceful serpentine movement in some spot deeper than the rest, which has its counterpart in the lines:

"I wind about, and in and out,
With here a blossom sailing,
And here and there a lusty trout,
And here and there a grayling."

"I slip, I slide, I gloom, I glance
Among my skimming swallows;
I make the netted sunbeam dance
Against my sandy shallows."

* * * * *
"And out again I curve and flow,
To join the brimming river,
For men may come and men may go,
But I go on for ever."

As we leave the deck of the steamer at Portage, it is small wonder if the scriptural allusion to commencing proceedings with the best comes to mind, and then, "when men have well drunk," having recourse to "that which is worse."

There is a cunningness about the above method which has no place here. Despite the fact, however, that Fairy River and Fairy Lake are permeated with a charm which is hard to describe, it cannot be said that either the above system or the reverse has been adopted. These waters of "Fairy-Land" grow on one, begetting an enthusiasm which, in every sense of the word, is justifiable, and by the time the magnificent southern hostelry is reached, not one soul can lay the charge that the Lake of Bays is one whit inferior to her less pretentious northern rival.

The shores of this lake speak of its growing popularity as a holiday resort, and the charming spots on her shores draw attention to a host of delights which cannot be compassed within the limits of a few weeks. On many a future holiday, however, shall we avail ourselves of their proffered hospitality and temptations to "stay a while and rest."

A brief sketch is manifestly not the place in which to look for details, and the intending visitor, that loyal one who, imbued with the paramount claims of his own country, will be able from official circles to obtain all the information necessary.

Seen at night from the beautiful wooded banks, these delightful lakes are particularly fascinating. In and out, among the headlands and bays, glide like huge illumined swans gayly lighted boats, while the banks are shrouded in the silent solemnity of the summer night. A merry laugh, a lusty call, only add an impressiveness to their charm, while the touching, appealing voice raised in the rendering of some well-known old-time melody, the refrain of which is agreeably taken up by an invisible chorus far across the placid,

darkened waters, creates an impression that will remain long afterward, reminding the visitor in some far-off clime perchance of the pathos, intermingled with the unspeakable pleasure of a night in this "Fairy-Land" of the North.

If the scenery necessary for the full enjoyment of a summer holiday could be regulated or measured by quantity or quality, there is surely sufficient in this one district of these Highlands of Ontario alone for the perfect delectation of a whole continent.

More than one has compared these tranquil waters, and their environment, to the beautiful Sydney Harbor in Australia, deemed by many to be peerless. The one conspicuous difference, however, felt by all those familiar with the grandest and most picturesque of all sea harbors, is the exhilaration, the new life, given gladly and freely, sleeping and waking, to all who render an affirmative response to the appeal of this Northern Elysium.

A Volcano that Became a Lake.

UNIQUE among the natural wonders of America is the lake in Crater Lake National Park, in Oregon, which is described in a publication entitled, "Geological History of Crater Lake," just issued by the Department of the Interior. The traveler who, from the rocky rim of the lake, looks across its limpid waters to the cliffs beyond stands where once the molten lava of Mount Mazama boiled and seethed in its efforts to find an outlet, for Crater Lake is all that remains of a great volcano that ages ago reared its lofty summit high above the crest of the Cascade Range.

Before the Cascade Range existed the region now included in the State of Oregon was a great lava plateau that extended from the Rocky Mountains to the present Coast Range. Gradually mountain-making forces became operative; the surface of the plateau was arched and there rose the great mountain system which is now known as the Cascade Range. With the hardening of the crust the centers of eruptions became fewer until they were confined to a few high mountains that were built up by the flows of molten lava. In this way were created Hood, Rainier and Mazama, from whose sides and lofty summits streams of lava poured across a desolate land. Hood and Rainier still lift their snowy caps to the clouds and fling a defiant challenge to the mountaineer to scale their steep, ice-covered slopes. Mazama alone is gone, engulfed in the earth from which it came. In what is left of its caldera lies Crater Lake.

Mount Mazama in its prime rose to a height of over 14,000 feet above the sea. Mount Scott, which towers above Crater Lake on the east, was only a minor cone on the slope of Mount Mazama. The portion of the mountain that has been destroyed was equal in size to Mount Washington in New Hampshire and had a volume of seventeen cubic miles.

From the crest of the rim surrounding the lake the traveler beholds twenty miles of unbroken cliffs which range from 500 to nearly 2,000 feet in height. The clear waters of the lake reflect the vivid colors of the surrounding walls, and whether in the soft glow of early morning, in the glare of the noonday sun, or in the rosy hues of the dying day, the view is one of awe-inspiring grandeur and beauty.



NATURE'S PLAYGROUND.

Through North Woods by Canoe

By JACK

(Concluded from last week.)

WE had only gone a hundred yards and were in the first of the rapids when we saw ahead a series of drops varying from five to eight feet and large boulders strewn everywhere, but as we could not paddle to shore, an immediate action was necessary. Both jumped out and managed to stop the wild flight of the canoe and its contents to certain destruction. The force of the water almost carried us off our feet. However, we slowly worked in toward shore and with a sigh of relief sat down and viewed our feet and legs which had been scratched by the sharp rocks. As the sun was already behind the hills we portaged the canoe up a steep embankment to a road and turned it bottom up. Putting on some clothing we started down the road, each with a duffle bag on his shoulder. On inquiry we were told there was a hotel a short distance below the bridge, named after the village, Redford. It was one story high, with a gable roof, which part contained the sleeping rooms, and one section of the ground floor, the village grocery store and butcher shop. A stoop ran along the front of the building with benches distributed here and there which at the time were occupied by old bearded inhabitants and hangers-on, who gazed at us in astonishment.

A good wash put us in fine fettle, and the amount of grub we made to disappear (for which we paid the munificent sum of twenty-five cents a plate) would give a city restaurateur heart failure. Finished with supper, we sat around smoking and swapping yarns with the proprietor and his "Dad," the latter being eighty years of age. The place of business, he informed us, was established when he was a boy, and his stories of the Saranac Valley fifty years ago, the log drives down the Saranac River, the log jams at High Falls, and the wild time when the river men "hit" the town were very interesting. Later in the evening Johnny inquired out of curiosity whether there was anything to drink in the house, no bar being in sight, at which the proprietor took up a lantern and led us to the rear of the building where there was a small room about six feet wide and twelve feet long, containing a small counter. In the good old days during the drives we were told the principal part of the riverman's earnings were spent here, but the county having gone dry, he regretted not being able to serve us with anything stronger than ginger ale.

At 9 o'clock the old cronies who had been lounging around left, and the proprietor began a series of yawns, from which we deduced that it must be bed time, so with him in the lead, lantern in hand, we ascended a flight of uncarpeted stairs, then ducked to escape an overhead

beam and were ushered into our sleeping quarters for the night.

We were awakened next morning by the crowing of the roosters in the barnyard, but as all was still, both within and without, we took a beauty sleep for an hour, when a knock on the door notified us to prepare for breakfast. Our meal over, we hiked up the road for the canoe, to put it afloat at the foot of the rapids, our intention being to let one man take the boat and outfit down, and the other two to walk along the road, until the water should become deep enough to float us. Reaching the canoe, we discovered that during the night some prowling beast had cleaned us out of the mess of catfish we had hidden beneath it.

As to the character of the country we had still to pass through before reaching Plattsburg, we

like "Si" Perkes, were very talkative and interesting, and when we stopped at noon to feed the horses, they proposed our sharing in their lunch, but as we had been munching on cakes and eating pears from their surplus stock all morning, we refused the offer with many thanks. Half an hour's rest, and we were on our way again. Coming to a stop before a steep hill, one of the farmers jumped out of the wagon and beckoned us to follow him. He led us through a strip of woodland until we came to a high bluff. Below, the water rushed through a cañon, increasing in speed at every foot, now slipping over rocks at a very steep angle and dashing and tumbling until it appeared like a mass of foam, then making a final drop of forty feet, which splashed the spray in every direction. At the foot of the hill we again got aboard for the last time.

On arriving at Morrisonville our outfit was unloaded, and we found the water was too low to navigate, so Johnny once more put off in the canoe, attired in a bathing suit, while his other companions walked along the road with the duffle. It seemed the further we traveled the further away the road became from the river, so when a light runabout containing three young sports stopped beside us and asked us to climb aboard, we did so without hesitating. On reaching Plattsburg we made inquiries as to the condition of the river upstream, and were informed there was a number of dams, the first one about



were told that the going would only be rough for a "short piece," which we could not estimate, for we had never heard such an expression of distance before. Our information came in such bad form and mixture of "short pieces" and "long pieces," one informant being contradicted by the other before the words had hardly left his lips, that we decided none of them knew what they were talking about. We felt, however, that being still quite a distance from Plattsburg and about 1,200 feet higher than the level of Lake Champlain, that the outlook was quite dubious, as far as paddling was concerned from the low condition of the water, so that when two farmers returning home from a week's paddling trip through the country offered to take us as far as Morrisonville for the small amount of \$2, we accepted it immediately.

The canoe was lashed to the wagon and the duffle, which we picked up at the hotel, was stowed in a barrel and roped to the side. We covered mile after mile in this fashion, and now and then as we caught a glimpse of the river, apparently nothing but a mass of boulders for long stretches and hardly any water, we congratulated ourselves on our good luck in securing this conveyance. Our farmer acquaintances,

five miles distant, which furnished water power for a paper mill. Within a short time we were in connection with the mill by telephone, also with Johnny, who assured us everything was all right, having borrowed an overcoat, and made arrangements to sleep in a farmhouse, also to have the canoe trucked down to the lake front in the morning. Jack and Ansel camped for the night in the rear of a private dwelling, situated in the center of the town.

With the dawn of day, the rain, which had started to come down heavy at midnight, turned into a drizzle, but nevertheless we packed up our outfit, and after a breakfast supplied by a French-Canadian family who owned the property on which we had camped, the duffle was carried to the lake, where we awaited Johnny's arrival. About 10 o'clock he showed up, and in a short time we started down Lake Champlain, hugging the shore, so as to make a hurried landing in case of a "blow," which we were warned against at this time of the year. We passed to the lee of Valcour Island, and about 3 o'clock the east wind, which was blowing, increased, and by the time we had reached Port Kent, the water was breaking on the shore like surf. At an opportune moment we shot in behind a rocky exten-

sion, but as the boat touched shore, a wave broke over the stern and we hauled at the canoe until it was high on the beach. The sea kept increasing in fury. At sunset it was a veritable ocean, and we shuddered at the thought of being five miles offshore in our frail craft, heavily loaded. After an extremely good meal we turned in. It rained all night, but about 10 o'clock in the morning the sea abated sufficiently to make us decide to move on again.

Ansel then complained of having a fever and left for home on the noon train. Jack and Johnny started south by canoe with a following sea and made below Essex at sunset. We were about to land, when a party in a launch hailed us and offered the use of their boat house for the night, which was accepted. In the morning we made arrangements to leave, but the high seas made it impossible to even get away from shore without swamping, so we had to be contented with a hike through the country to while

away the day. During the night we had a terrific rain storm, accompanied by a howling westerly wind. The following day broke clear, however, but a cold north wind kicked up such huge waves, that in passing a place, Shelving Rock, where we received the recoil, our boat was nearly swamped by a comber which broke over the boat at the center, but a bailing can saved the day.

After rounding Button Island the lake was calm, and the wind died out entirely. At Port Henry the water took on a muddy color, and the scenery seemed to have lost its charm. Sunset found us at Fort Ticonderoga, our day's paddle having netted us thirty-eight miles. We hauled up the canoe and walked into the town of Fort "Ti," about a distance of one and a half miles, where we made all kinds of foods disappear. During the day we had each eaten two apples, which seemed to increase our hunger rather than to appease it.

On our return to the lake we had an opportunity to observe the moon, encircled by a halo, which to us spelled "rain," but as no wood was handy, and the shore being rocky, we did not take the trouble to erect the tent. At somewhere around three in the morning it began to rain, and quickly we put up the lean-to, with the aid of the paddles and a ridge rope which we weighted down with rocks. At daybreak it was raining heavy, but later on turned into a drizzle. However, we put off in our canoe, but had not covered two miles, when the heavens seemed to open over us, and we sought shelter under a shelving of rock. When the shower had slackened somewhat, we started off again and covered eleven miles more, reaching Putnam Station. The weather conditions continued unfavorable, and as we had practically reached the end of the lake, we boarded a train for home, having covered about 250 miles in our cruise through Northern New York.

Her First Moose

By MABEL W. RICHARDS

The Head Illustrated on Front Cover.

HERE is the tale of an undersized moose hunter:

It was on my second hunting expedition that I achieved the feat of killing the big moose; my first effort having been made the year before in another section of New Brunswick on a trip full of hardship and misfortune, but one that afforded no better result for me than the sight of two cow moose, each with a calf, and the shooting of an old porcupine—just to get even.

When my husband decided to make this second trip, he did not so much as suggest my going, thinking that I could not possibly be willing to face further exposure such as we had had the preceding year, but when I reminded him that I should like to at least be invited, he arose to the occasion and I promptly did the good sport act and accepted.

So hurried was the preparation, and so inadequate my outfit for the cold weather and the high-stepping over logs and into greasy puddles, that we bought at Bathurst No. 6 men's moccasins, which fit me as neatly as a pair of boats, and in camp I built for myself, from a gray camp blanket, a wonderful pair of bloomers, wielding for the purpose the cook's spike (meant for a needle) filled with heavy black cotton. If the moose had seen me, the shock alone might have killed him.

Our camp was situated on Gordon Brook, a stream of many widths and depths and of decidedly serpentine trend. It was the full moon period, the weather clear and the woods glorious. After a few days' unsuccessful and very chilly hunting we packed up things enough for camping a night near "Dancing Pond," a few miles above our camp. Peter, my guide, Fred the cook and I set out ahead in a big canoe, and my husband and his guide followed about half a mile behind. My two men paddled and poled and dragged the canoe through the varied waters of the brook, the guide in the stern and the cook in front, while I sat on a folded tent in the middle with my .38-55 carbine rifle on my lap,

awaiting possible opportunity. For the most part we preserved the usual hunter's silence, broken only occasionally by a little vainglorious boasting on the part of Fred—the little cook—as to how "he was pretty handy at the pole, eh, Peter?" and big Peter handed out generous praise. There was, however, perfect stillness when at about 11 o'clock we were poling through



CALLING A MOOSE.

a portion of the stream wide and deep as a small river and at our left heard a sharp crack of a twig. In just a few seconds Peter exclaimed, in a whisper, "Look! look!" I stood up and cocked my gun and looked—looked hard and listened to a great swish, swish, swish through the tall grass, until suddenly the whole horizon seemed to be filled with horns. And there, stock still, three-quarters broadside, stood the big moose. I took careful aim, first at his shoulder, according to instruction I had received, and then thinking to be on the safe side, pulled back a little and fired—straight through his heart! Another one of my instructions had been to "keep pumping lead," so without a moment's hesitation I pulled down the lever and

dropped out the shell and took another good aim at the moose which, without so much as turning his head, had continued on his original course until he reached three-fourths of the way across the brook, and there stopped. But the gun would not go! My heart sank heavily enough. Peter snatched the gun. I was afraid the temptation would be too great and that he would shoot my moose. But he only closed the lever—the little detail I had overlooked—and handed back the rifle. Again I aimed and planted a shot close to the first one. With that the moose scrambled on to the bank and fell among the alders. "Pole up, Fred," said Peter. "My God" (Canadian for dear me), "how *can* I pole?" said Fred, he that was "so handy." Fred was saffron colored. He had been having a few bad moments through the belief that I would surely shoot him. But we got up alongside the moose and I shot him a third time and then—that great head with the sixty-three-inch spread of antlers fell back and it was all over. He died of an internal hemorrhage, shedding not a drop of blood.

I will not describe how I felt at this juncture—it might suggest something weak and effeminate, attributes that could not belong to a mighty huntress like me. And if I described Peter's antics—well, I could not if I would.

The moose was old and battle-scarred, his hair almost gray. The broken prong had a bullet buried in it, and when the head was skinned a splintering of the jaw bone was brought to light, evidently an old wound well healed.

On our way back to camp Peter asked me how much I weighed. I told him 105 pounds. This pleased him so much that I predicted that as he could not make the moose larger than just sixty-three inches—the largest one taken out of that section for ten years—he would probably gratify his love of exaggeration by making me even less than my little 105, and that is just what he did do when we got back to Bathurst, knocking off the odd five pounds and leaving it an even hundred.

Some Camping-Out Foods

And Outdoor-Life Conveniences of Other Nations

By L. LODIAN

Photographs from Original Article.

(Concluded from page 622.)

ARABIA AND SARACEN COUNTRIES—A POCKET COFFEE-MILL.

The inventive ingenuity of the Arab nomad is manifested in his pocket coffee-mill. He has had it these hundreds of years. Anybody is free to copy it and make it. The mill is, in-

adjusts the screw under the bottom of the mill (which extends part-way down into the lower half of mill); the slight turning of this screw gives a fine or coarse grinding of the coffee. Usually, the Arab wants flour-like coffee-powder. It can indeed be arranged to produce

an impalpable powder like wheat flour, but then the exertion of turning the mill through so fine a sieve is too great. However, crude pepper can be reduced in it with a minimum of effort, and as fine as the store-sold article.

FRUIT-SHEETING

The central Asiatic and Syrian nomads are never without their fruit-sheeting. This resembles a side of leather, and is made from apricots. It is of refreshing acidulated taste, and can be used for all the purposes for which we use dried apricots. Its use is reglementary in the

Turkish army, as it is anti-scorbutic and gently aperitive.

The wandering tent-dwellers use a strip of this fruit-sheeting as a family barometer. On the approach of unsettled weather it becomes limp, the citric-acid content attracting the moisture. Dry spells are indicated by it drying up, leather-like. The seaweed barometers outside the doors of our Gloucester fisherfolk are a kindred institution; in this case the salt-content attracting humidity from the air.

AUSTRIA—COMPRESSED COFFEE.

The advantages of the fig-coffee of this and other Teutonic countries is its adaptability for use either for forming a coffee-like beverage or as a sustaining fruit-food.

Fig-coffee has been in use in the Tyrol region of central Europe for over a century. It first came into vogue about 1806, when, due to the victorious French so crippling British commerce on land and sea that little of the real coffee berry got into the continental ports, the mid-Europeans turned to dried figs as a substitute. These were roasted, ground and compressed into handy pocket briquet sizes. They are thus made to this day.

The infusion is prepared more simply than ordinary coffee; thus, there is no question of

grinding, but you just break off a piece the size of a walnut, drop in cup, pour on the scalding water, and the trick is done. So no coffeepot even is necessary, as you imbibe direct from the grounds à la Osmani. The beverage is an agreeable coffee-like one, of figgy flavor, and should be sweetened to taste; but it lacks the essential vivifying twang of the pure Mocha or Colima berry. No coffee substitute or extract ever yet approached the genuine article. I have for years tried the whole gamut of them, in various parts of the globe, and, truth to tell, there is nothing to equal the genuine genial berry.

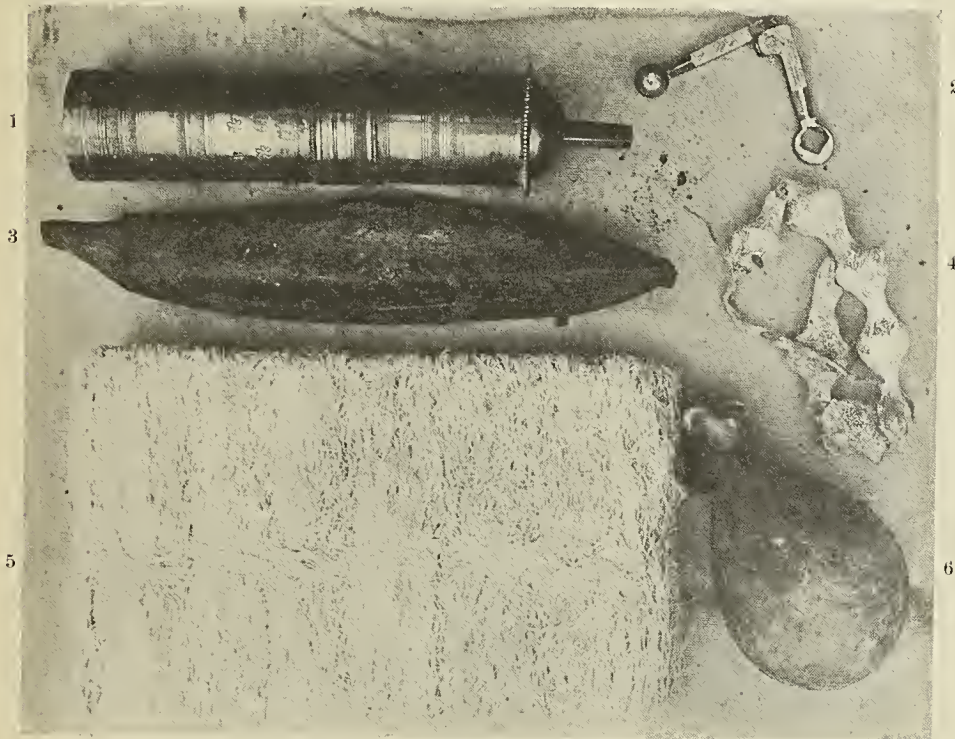
As a food the fig-coffee has its sole advantage over the products of Arabia, Java, the Antilles and Latin-America. It can be and is used as a concentrated sustaining food. Guides and mountaineers in the Tyrol carry it. It has probably saved many a life. If you were canoeing or boating, and were so unfortunate as to have a "spill" that deprived you of all your provisions, save a package of ground coffee that chanced to be in a coat pocket—and all happening at a distance of maybe a couple of days' journey from the nearest relief post—why, things would look comical (or serious) for you on that sole base of lone coffee. You could keep up some on it as a stimulant, but it is not a food, and even at that you would need a fire to make it—but lo! you lost the matches, or they may be water-soaked in your pocket. True, an entirely passable coffee may be made with cold water, and you can thus momentarily be independent of even the ghost of a fire, but this requires time—an hour or two. I have frequently resorted to this cold-water coffee—put a handful of it into the canteen or the impermeable leather bag, with the requisite water, let it soak an hour or so till the coffee grounds repose at the bottom (proof that they have yielded their virtue to the water), and the result has often been a delicious refreshing coffee drink. If marching at the time, either per caravan or alone, the disturbing effects of jolting on the water-container will be such that the coffee is "done" much sooner, say, in half an hour. As this cold-water coffee idea will not be found in any travel or camping work, it is listed here, *en passant*; but I hesitate to assert that I ever "invented" it. Cold-water tea may be prepared similarly.

But with the compressed fig-coffee, in an emergency, you have only to break off a small nugget-sized chunk at a time, and, by rigorous thrifting of it, could make a pound briquet of it serve as a sustaining food for a couple of days, and thus turn a mishap into a comedy. The flavor is of a decidedly caramelic-bitterish sort, rather flat, but the life-supporting sugar is there in a somewhat altered form. That sugar is of course its all-important feature over ordinary coffee.

Even as a coffee-infusion, the fig-coffee grounds are always edible, and form a food in emergency; whereas, coffee-bean grounds possess no more nutrition than sawdust.

OAT-BREAD SAUSAGE-LINKS—SCOTLAND.

The oat-bread sausage of Scotland is without doubt the most life-sustaining bread known on this globe. It has been familiar to the clan shepherds of the Highlands since the days of Bruce. When minding their flocks, that pure oat-bread sausage, with cheese and buttermilk,



1. Pocket Coffee Mill (Arabia). 2. Handle of Coffee Mill (slips inside for carrying). 3. Stone Dry Fish (Japan). 4. Stringed Walnuts (Asia Minor). 5. Compressed Rice Makaroni (China). 6. Ball Butter (Prato-Italy).

ternally, like our own coffee-mill mechanism, but the case is no bigger than a small marine telescope, so the whole affair can be carried in saddle-bag or pocket. The awkward handle of our own grinders is circumvented by the Arab having a foldable and detachable handle, which may be slipped inside the mill. The bottom part forms a permanent cup. The case is of brass, built to last for years. The specimen illustrated cost at an Arabian importer's in Manhattan \$2.75, but bigger ones can be obtained up to \$6—all, however, kept within pocket dimensions. The duty on hand-made goods (45 per cent. ad valorem) puts the price up. American firms could turn them out in aluminum for a couple of dollars. Sheet-iron ones are undesirable; brass is too heavy; it verdigrises on neglected grease-contact, and gives a brassy odor to the hands in warm weather.

It is in the handle of the coffee-mill that desert-craft shows itself. There are more travel "wrinkles" learnable in the tropics than in the Arctic. Arctic-craft is still an unknown problem. Your Arab takes that detachable handle and uses it as makeshift nut crackers, or as a temporary pincers or nippers or wrench, or as a hammer for small purposes. The same handle

forms a substantial daily diet. It can be eaten either cold or warmed up, the last method largely increasing its tastiness. Coarse oat-bread is somewhat aperient.

Scotch fisherfolk, anglers, gunners, guardians of the moors and heaths, gamekeepers, and so forth, find the oat-bread sausage a superb standby. Of all breads, oat-bread is the most warming—far superior to barley-bread (another well-known cereal bread of Northern parallels)—hence its advantage for camping in the wintry months. It has this great advantage over the oat-bread hardtack—it can be carried loose in the pocket, is always cleanly to handle, and is non-staining. The ordinary sausage skin or casing is employed just as for pork sausages, which they closely resemble. The filling machine stuffs the coarse oat-flour, with some fat seasoning, into the lengthy casing at a rapid rate. They are then sectioned off, by twisting, like ordinary sausages, and steamed perfectly in big batches. Various Caledonia bakeries in Manhattan make them for the numerous hard-working Andys in our midst. Here are also turned out barrels full of the oat-bread flat disks, which the tripper to Paris, Scotland and Ireland will come across, especially in the latter two countries. They are also called bannocks, walis, and so forth. The walis or bannock cannot, however, be recommended for its keeping qualities for camping parties, as it acquires a semi-acrid or rancid taste, besides being quite brittle. It is the natural oil-content of the oat grain which, on oxidizing, gives this bitterish taste. The thrifty Scotch gamekeeper camping on the lonely moors who finds his oat-disk supply developing "the bitter-sweet," uses it up gradually by chucking a few now and then into the perennially simmering soup-pot. This enriches the soup, and every suggestion of rancidity is dispelled by and in "the steamy vapors." The rancidest of butter they also economically use up for soup enriching—the acidity disappearing in the steady boil. Soup, like charity, covereth a multitude of sins—and mysteries! It is well that the camper, to whom the narrowing food supply is often a problem, should know how to utilize valuable foods which he might otherwise be disposed to throw away, due to a developed bad taste therein.

Fortunately, the oat-bread sausage does not rancify, due to its protection from air-spoiling by the well-nigh impervious casing. This skin is also eaten—same as we eat that of meat sausages. If kept week after week for months, this oat-bread becomes hard as a board almost, yet is always edible, even in its cold state. Of course, then, fair teeth are necessary, as with sailor's hardtack.

ITALIAN BALL BUTTER.

The essential thing in camp life is to take along things that have many uses. Italian military officers, guides, mountaineers, tourists, motoring parties, picnickers, and the like, recognize this when they carry the ball butter, which is found in the Italian butter and cheese trades. This is a pure, unsalted butter, put up in ball form, in an envelop of pure hard cheese. The butter may thus be preserved sweet for years. It is totally different, and bears no comparison whatsoever, to the stuff called ghee butter, which the much-traveled reader may have come across in the Ganges region, and overland to the Indus, Euphrates-Tigris,

and Bosphorus—made by melting and boiling pure fresh butter (the sin of the thing!), thus completely driving off its virgin fresh taste, so that on cooling it resolves into a semi-granular mass like overboiled mutton or beef fat will do, and is retailed in Oriental commerce with an almost ever-present partly rancid taste. I had enough of it in the Ganges delta years ago. However, it comes in handy sometimes as boot or cart grease!

Every part of the ball butter is edible—both butter and its protecting envelop of pure cheese. It is cleanly to handle, can be carried loose in the pocket, although, of course, a paper covering of any sort is better to prevent—especially in warm weather—possible staining from the cheese envelop, as this cheese contains its natural cream fat intact. There is no bulk of any metal container to carry around, as with our own preserved salt butter.

In emergency—for an extempore night light in a mountain shack or tent—the Italian camper sticks one of the longish wax vestas (diminutive candle-matches) into an open ball, and, if required, it will burn all night or more. Stick in two or three of these little match candles, and a small tin bowl of water (enough for one's coffee) can be brought to a heat sufficient for the beverage in a score or so of minutes. Rather long to wait, but it's better than nothing, at a shift. If doing other trifling chores meantime, the waiting seems to be an entirely negligible factor. I have seen this done a score of years ago on the Italian Riviera; and noticed how, so soon as the water showed the first sign of heating up by a slight steam arising, the requisite ground coffee was dropped atop the water. This spread at once over its entire surface, kept the heat of the water in, and thus hastened what invariably proved to be a cup of coffee of superb relish. If the vessel is kept covered by a sheet of glass, mica, card, piece of board, or anything handy for the purpose, it is surprising what a little factor like a couple of extemporized night lights can do in heating up the water.

When empty, the ball butter cheese-covering can be used as a makeshift cup, and if dried, it becomes horn-like, and will stand boiling-hot coffee or tea, and only slightly soften with the heat. Drained and dried after every such use, it will last for months; and the thrifty Italian camp cook will eventually consign it to the soup-pot, where prolonged boiling gradually emulsifies it into enriching the evening sopa.

CASING PLUM DUFF (SICILIA).

Another exhibit (not illustrated) is

the peculiar rich plum pudding—the "plum duff" of the camper of Southern Europe. It is put up in hog bladders, and looks like common black pudding. Cut it with a knife, however, and you will see it studded with luscious raisins. The white spots here and there are not suet, but pine nuts—the little and expensive piñoles. The cereal flour used is rye; and the very dark color of all is due to the use of, not water in the making, but one of the pure and almost black Italian wines.

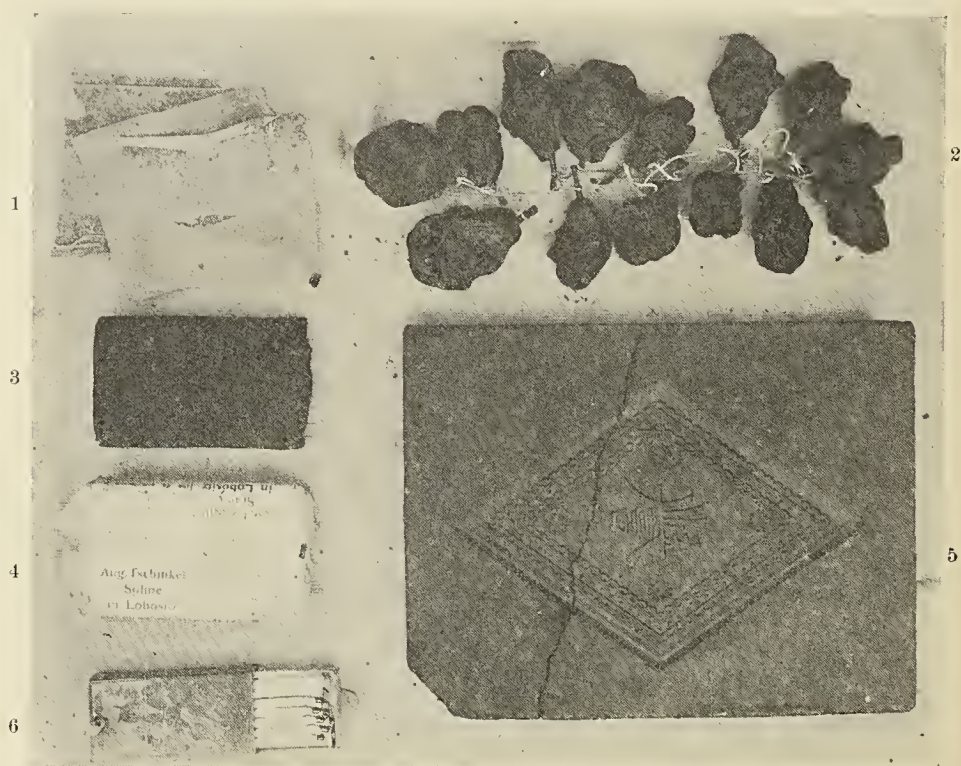
This plum duff can be kept for months. When empty, the container can be used as tobacco-pouch, or as a makeshift pint cup.

BREAD FROM MACARONI.

Good fresh bread is made from macaroni by Italian forest and mountain tourists. This substance is ground wheat reduced to a paste, then dried, so it can be used in camp for making a splendid soup or dish, or for bread. Soaked for an hour or less in warm water, it resolves into paste, which is more or less firm according to the water added; the leaven is a bit of the "sour" left over expressly for a couple of days, if no compressed yeast is available. Baking powder is rejected, because of its disagreeable "dry" taste. This macaroni dough is usually prepared over night, and hung in a warm place in a seamless rawhide thin split-leather bag to "rise." Hot rolls with the coffee in the morning are a certainty. What camper will say nay to hot rolls on a chilly morning?

The macaroni sticks are often useful about camp, as you can extemporize one as a blow-pipe for rousing a sluggard fire, or, if having no cup handy, for imbibing water from a stream when thirsty, which is far better than the undignified going down on all fours, with its back-racking strain.

Flour for bread-making is too much of a mess to carry along. It is always soiling; gets air-spoiled; whereas, macaroni is a form of preserved flour. Besides, on a pinch, you can carry a handful of macaroni bits in your pocket, and slowly let them moisten in the mouth to a paste, when they thus become a



1. Sun-baked Bread Sheeting (Palestine). 2. Smoked Pears (Germania). 3. Fig Coffee, unwrapped (Austria). 4. Fig Coffee, wrapped. 5. Brick tea (Russia). 6. Candle Matches (Italy).

sustaining food. Italian soldiers do this at maneuvers.

* * * * *

Campers are fond, especially in their city or suburban dens, of accumulating souvenirs of their journeyings. These mostly relate to arms, trophies of the chase, angling, etc. But I never knew one to harbor a collection of these curious keepable-for-years tent-life foodstuffs of the nations—of the greatest interest to one's friends, but whose belief is often sorely taxed on being told that a stone-like plaque is a high grade of compressed tea, or that a piece of blackish "mineral" can be developed into a juicy salmon-steak. So on through the lot, it is a collection of food mysteries. My own den collection of these useful foods is fairly elaborate, yet represents only a portion of the sum total. Any reader interested, who desires to, is welcome to look them over; and could himself form a collection by getting around among the foreign importers of any of our big cities.

I have thus told about some of the outdoor-life food conveniences of other races, yet have only touched on a tithe of them—just "scratched the surface," so to write. However, a representative selection has been made, enough to give an idea that the subject is a big one, and that "we Americans don't know everything." Many conveniences met with abroad are not imported by foreign merchants into this country; for on repeated inquiry I have failed to get many articles required for illustration, as the biltong of the Afrikander; the dried banana-bread of tropical America; the compressed raisin-bread of Central Asia; the barley hardtack of North Europe; the whole-leaf, stone-like green tea slabs or plaques of Nippon, and many others.

If it is found that these outdoor-life concentrated or condensed foods of the nations arouse the readers' interest, the subject may be taken up again later; also, briefly, various of the unknown camping-out conveniences, articles and "wrinkles" of tent-lifers of other climes.

New Publications.

HARPER'S GUIDE TO WILD FLOWERS, by Mrs. Caroline A. Creevey. Harper & Brothers, New York. Price, \$1.75 net.

Mrs. Creevey, the author of "Recreations in Botany" and "Flowers of Field, Hill and Swamp," has now given us a book in which much space is devoted to flower identification by means of color. They are also considered in relation to their habitats and according to season. The volume is based on the new classification adopted in the seventh edition of Gray's Manual, published in 1908, and embodies the decisions of the Vienna Congress of 1905. A chapter on Vines and Shrubs is also included. It is adapted for use as a field book. Features of the illustrations are eight colored plates.

THE MYSTERY OF GOLF, by Arnold Haultain. The Macmillan Co., New York. 249 pages, 50 cents net.

This book is in its second edition, and for the very good reason that it tells the story of the game of golf interestingly and comprehensively to the player and the non-player. It is decidedly well written and a thorough treatise.

From Eastern City to Western Forest

Chapter IV.—Our Small Neighbors

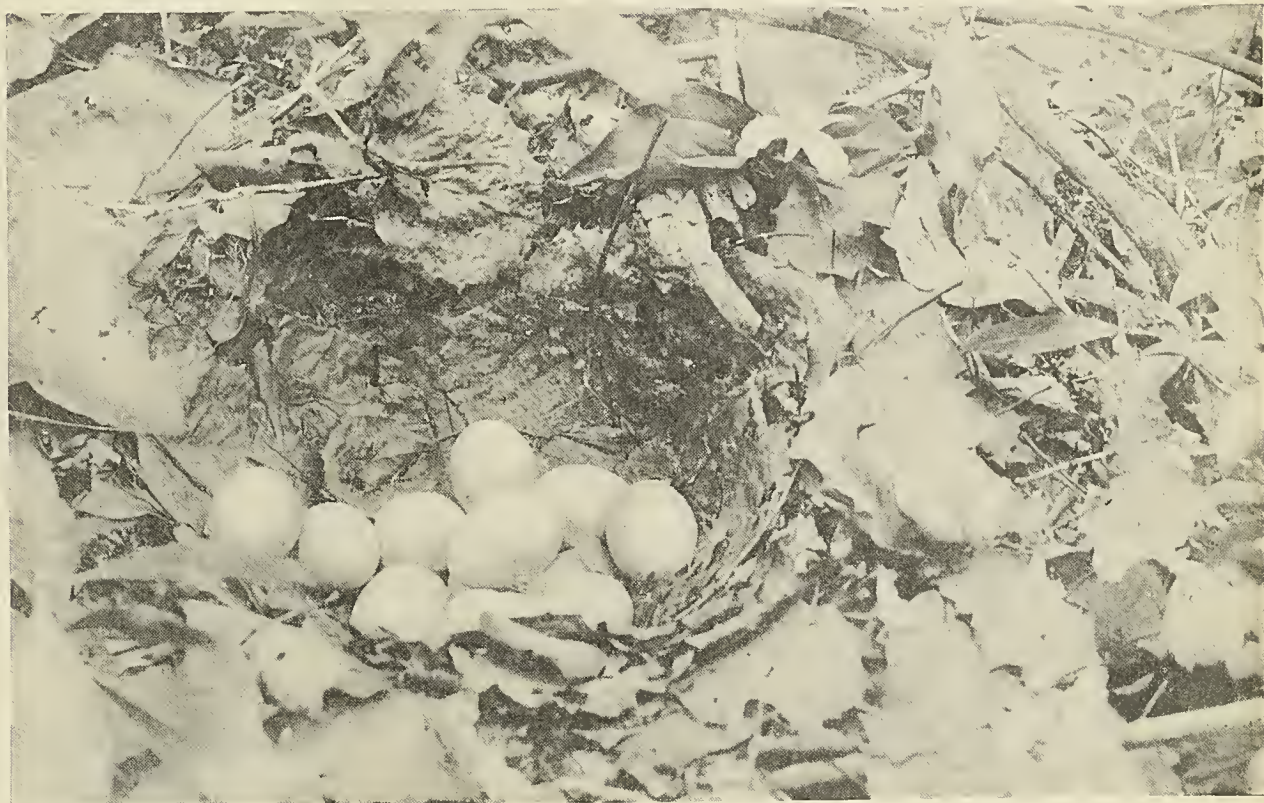
By ERION

PREVIOUS chapters have told of leaving the crowded city, of finding a distant home among wooded hills, of the autumnal uprush of salmon to their spawning beds, of chance human visitors to our ranch, and so forth. This chapter has to do with visitors of another sort.

We came to the Pacific wilderness in pursuit of life, liberty and happiness, just as the ancestors entered the Atlantic wilderness from Europe two or three hundred years ago. And like those ancestors of ours and yours we brought necessity with us; necessity, that blessing which prevents men from dawdling their lives away. Being busy every day and all day with what are called

that is, by fearing them. Before the cabin was finished they used to come into our bed rooms at night, and it was like having spooks about us. But they never did harm.

One night during a skunk raid or period of visitation the little visitor was plainly seen by lamp light. The hour was near midnight. It moved about the floor like a black shadow, but presently withdrew. An hour later there was a commotion in the poultry house, and I was there in a few minutes with gun and lantern, prepared for action. Half a dozen hens had been pushed off the roost and were on the floor, but not one was hurt. As each hen had dropped



WE FOUND NEST OF PARTRIDGE EGGS.

practical duties, we have little or no time for scouring the woods, either for study or adventure, but there is abundant time and ample opportunity for observing many small neighbors—the creatures that live in field and wood—for these things do not have to be hunted. They come voluntarily, exploring everything, and taking most careful note of what they see, hear, feel and smell. The larger animals are quick to learn the danger lines, established by humanity; lines which are never crossed. The smaller animals, being less discriminating, perish in great numbers.

The destruction of encroaching animals ought to be tempered with mercy and guided by knowledge. Some killing is necessary, but it should be humane. And, curiously enough, as human intelligence increases, the slaughter of animals becomes less and less imperative. To spare the life of a skunk, for instance, is to rid one's premises of scores or hundreds of mice, for the skunk is a mouser.

I began wrong with the skunks at the ranch;

she had squalled out in fright, and had thus given the alarm. The skunk was in a nest when I arrived, looking for eggs or for mice. No damage had been done, but I nevertheless killed the intruder and made a bad mess of it. Some six of the animals were shot or trapped before that year's visitation came to an end.

Then came the deer mice, or maybe the deer mice were there first, and the skunks in pursuit of them. At any rate, the mice were legion, and I had weeks and months of work in getting rid of them; work that the skunks would have performed for me had they been let alone.

It is now clear to me that skunk slaughter is not only unnecessary, but actually a mistake. My dwelling house and poultry houses have long since been made practically vermin proof, and we have never yet lost a fowl or chick by either skunk or weasel. More than that, I have been at close quarters with skunks a number of times by day and by night, and they have never acted on the offensive. Their horrid odor is strictly

defensive, and so far as I have noticed, is never emitted except when the animals are in extreme pain or fright, or when dying. Sudden acute alarm causes the offensive excretion, but otherwise the animal is harmless. Twice I have been able to estimate the distance to which the fluid can be projected, and in neither case was that distance as much as two feet; not much over twelve inches.

There is only too good reason to connect the presence of intolerable numbers of mice and voles with the absence of skunks; mice in the house and barn and voles in the fields. The word vole is a name applying to any one of the several species of short-tailed field mice. Voles become exceedingly troublesome sometimes in meadows, orchards, vegetable gardens, flower beds, etc., and even in the root cellar and the apple bin. They spend the winter in brush piles or along fence rows or under any sort of litter that will afford protection.

White-bellied deer mice, with large eyes and ears, are quite as much at home under a roof as the common mice of pantry and garret. It is interesting to note their peculiar ways. They are more provident than the semi-domestic mice, retaining the habit of filling granaries with food. It is surprising, for instance, to find one's shoe converted into a storage place for wheat; maybe a cupful of grain in the toe of the shoe when you attempt to draw it on in the morning. You are sure there are no mouse holes anywhere about the room, and equally sure that no wheat is in storage anywhere in the house, yet there is the wheat in the shoe—or emptied on the carpet of the room by yourself.

But you left your window open for air, did you not? And there is wheat in the feed box at the poultry house, is there not? That explains it. Even if the wheat was carefully covered the previous night, or the previous week, the deer mice at some time found it. If they did not bring it direct from the poultry house, they brought it from some granary of their own that had been filled at some previous date. Before night you forget the incident. Next morning there is wheat in your shoe again.

Deer mice are easily caught in traps, but not so the voles. The short-tailed field mouse (myriad as to numbers) is the worst of all American thieves and destroyers; an obnoxious pest the world over; hard to entice and impossible of extermination. Poison will effect a partial cure, but prevention is better. Skunks, weasels, hawks and owls are cheap and effective workers. The cost of the poisoned grain, plus the cost of labor, is just that much in addition to the heavy loss already inflicted by the voles. Nature's police force, if undisturbed, will hold the rabble in check.

Only one hawk has been killed at the ranch in four years. Surely that is a good record, especially in view of the fact that hawks are constantly passing over the valley, and undoubtedly make their nests near us. It is evident, however, that they are not yet preying much upon poultry in this new country.

Our poultry yard, as originally made, was triangular in shape. I one day noticed the fowls all huddled together in one corner; not making much noise (though there had been an outcry), but showing signs of great fright. In the most distant angle of the yard a large hawk was perched upon the side of a full grown pullet

that was still alive, but which had ceased to struggle. The bird of prey was tearing morsels of flesh from the side of the fowl, and was evidently very hungry; so hungry that the meal was continued until ended by means of a shotgun. The fowls in that yard never entirely recovered from their fright and were always alarmed at sight of a gun.

The killing of this one intruder was either a lesson to the other hawks, or else (as seems more likely) the situation of the yards was not to the liking of the birds, inasmuch as escape from a deep and narrow valley would always be difficult. At any rate, no more large hawks ever troubled our poultry. It is to be noted that some hen yards are much more open to attacks by hawks than others.

We are sure that arrivals do not forage very far from their chosen homes, also that a new arrival is much more easily captured than an old resident. It is evident that changes of home are sometimes made. It is the rule of the ranch, therefore, that quick and persistent warfare shall be waged against those new arrivals which are not welcome. The application of this rule has kept the premises absolutely free (most of the time) from such things as house rats and muskrats. Two or three of each come now and then, but are at once destroyed. The same is true of minks.

The most fearless and impudent intruder that ever came on the place was a young mink that once put in an appearance in broad daylight. The animal walked boldly into the poultry yard while the housewife was feeding her flock. A fowl was seized and killed, regardless of human protest. The woman's sole offensive weapon was a tin pan, which compelled the self-centered little hunter to make a temporary retreat, but a shotgun had to be used to get rid of the animal permanently. In a previous chapter I spoke of keeping firearms for defensive uses. This is an illustration. Traveling animals and birds know nothing of local dead lines and have to be dealt with accordingly.

It is pretty well established that water courses are highways for birds and animals as well as for fishes. A fine mink was seen passing down our stream one day, and I was at once sure of two things: that it was a stranger in the neighborhood, and that it had a fine pelt. A local resident would not easily be overtaken in daylight, there being countless hiding places along the bank, but a traveler would hold to the water's edge and proceed steadily down stream. I took note of the animal's speed, and went to a downstream point to await its arrival. The mink was there on the minute and was shot. The fur was excellent. But since our fowls are so well protected against vermin, there is less reason than formerly for killing minks.

With weasels the case is different, and although we have never suffered loss by them, we have been attacked; that is, our fowls have been attacked, but fortunately escaped. There happened to be a rifle at hand. Our greatest loss caused by a weasel was the destruction of a family of young snow birds close to the cabin door; a mishap much regretted by all of us at the time. The weasel was seen, but it escaped.

A neighbor's chicken coop was visited one night or early morning by a weasel and a lot of dead birds left on the ground to tell the story. The circumstances indicated that the trespassing animal was a stranger; an adventurer without a home, and pretty sure to be found wandering near the scene of its raid. Fearing for my own fowls, I made diligent and repeated search; not spending many minutes at a time, but going to the place every few hours the next day. Toward evening I found the weasel in motion and killed it.

The hare of my present locality, though of a different species, resembles the cottontail of the East in its general deportment, and is equally good in point of table quality. It is not destructive to crops in its prevailing limited numbers, and the only excuse for taking its life is for food purposes.

In a trap set for a hare, near an apple tree,



AND THEY FOUGHT FOR SUPREMACY.

a raccoon was recently caught; the first and only one thus far seen. The animals are common enough, as indicated by their tracks in snow and mud, but they are extremely shy. So far as our experience goes, they are entirely harmless. The hind foot of the one that was killed was about four inches in track-making length, and as soft and smooth as velvet. Such a track in the sand by a brook looks not unlike the imprint made by the foot of a human infant.

This 'coon was strong enough to break the stick to which the trap was chained, and to make off with the trap and chain, but as there was a little snow on the ground, it was easy to follow and discover the poor animal. It seemed a pity to point a rifle toward that alert, intelligent face, with its bright eyes, but there was no help for it. Neither hide nor flesh was allowed to go to waste. It was before the arrival of the salmon before the raccoons had begun their annual work as scavengers.

Chipmunks have to be trapped or shot, as they pay no heed to warnings. They are inordinate feeders, and quick to take every advantage, and each individual seems to have friends without number. Give them quarter and they take full possession of one's barn. Tolerate them in the garden, and they eat half of every berry crop. They take no hints; the death of one does not deter another. It is different with the squirrels which seem to have better reasoning powers.



THE TOP RAIL.

CLAIMING that their profits from cattle raising have dwindled to practically nothing, Frank Young and Eric Johnson, cattle raisers at Minatare, Neb., have decided to fatten fish instead of steers for the market, and have asked the State fish hatchery for a supply of minnows with which to start their fish ranch. A unique feature of the experiment is that instead of establishing fish ponds, the farmers will utilize the big irrigation ditches of the district in which to raise their fish. These ditches are filled with water from the Laramie Mountains, pure, clear, snow water—just the kind for mountain trout and other game fish to thrive at their best.

"It's a whole lot less expensive to raise fish than cattle," says Young. "There's always a demand in this Western country for fresh fish, and instead of shipping our product to a distant market, we can ship to the surrounding towns and to the mountain cities. Worms and things of that kind will be utilized for food, and that beats feeding 60-cent corn to a steer."

* * *

A HOME run hit made in a ball game at Plainfield, Ill., was found to have killed a rabbit. When the outfielder located the sphere, he found the dead bunny, it having been struck on the head by the ball while lying in the grass, writes a correspondent. This is not the first death due to the altitudinous spheroid.

GRIZZLY KING.



Tournament Anglers' Club of New York

NEW YORK CITY, May 28.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Inclosed herewith find scores and results of the annual tournament of the Anglers' Club. The tournament this year was held under the new rules adopted by the club, and we believe that they were generally well accepted by casters. The new rules were adopted primarily to make tournament casting approximate stream conditions.

JASON G. LAMISON, President.

The seventh annual fly- and bait-casting tournament of the Anglers' Club of New York was held at the Big Lake, Central Park, New York city, on May 20 to May 25, 1912.

OPEN TOURNAMENT.

Unless otherwise specified, rules of the National Association to apply. The committee reserves the right to reject or refuse any entry in any event, and to examine and pass upon the tackle of every contestant. Entries may be made at any time up to the hour set for any event. Entrance fee \$1 for each event. In any event there must not be less than two competitors, or it will be declared no contest. Flies to be furnished by the committee. Hooks must be removed from all lures. No one allowed on the platform during any event except the referee and contestant.

The tournament committee of the Anglers' Club of New York consisted of G. M. L. La Branche, Harry Friedman, E. E. Spencer, E. F. Todd, A. B. Hubbell, W. C. Metcalfe and Walter McGuckin, Chairman.

LIST OF EVENTS AND WINNERS.

MAY 20.

EVENT NO. 1.—BAIT ACCURACY. FIRST COMPETITION.

Winner to receive a silver medal and 15 points. Second, a bronze medal and 13 points. Third, 11 points. Fourth, 9 points. Fifth, 7 points. Sixth, 5 points. Seventh, 3 points. Eighth, 1 point.

Five casts at each target, 50, 65 and 80 feet from platform. No restrictions as to rod. Reel must be free running. Line must stand test of eight pounds. One preliminary cast allowed. Any style of casting and any form of fresh water artificial lure suitable for fishing may be used. The contestant receiving the smallest number of demerits to be the winner. In the event of two or more contestants having received the same number of demerits, they shall make five more casts at the first target to determine their positions.

	Demerits		Pr. Cent.
H. Friedman	18	15 14-47	96 13-15
E. F. Todd	4	22 21-47	96 13-15
G. M. L. La Branche	11	7 56-74	95 1-15
C. H. Higby	21	21 42-84	94 6-15
Warren Miller	51	155 74-280	81 5-15

Cast off of tie for first, at 50 feet:
H. Friedman..... 14 E. F. Todd..... 19

EVENT NO. 2.—DISTANCE BAIT HANDICAP.

Winner to receive a cup. Silver medal for second; bronze medal for third.

Handicap to be computed on the basis of allowance of one-half of the difference between contestants' best previous half-ounce average records and on a basis of 125 feet for contestants without records. Any form of fresh water artificial lure suitable for fishing may be used, but weight must not exceed three-quarter ounce. Restrictions as to rod, reel and line same as in Event No. 1. Best average of five casts to win.

	Average.	Handicap.	Score.
H. Friedman	110.0	3.3	113.3
C. H. Higby	110.6	...	110.6
E. F. Todd	93.4	3.1	101.5
H. Elliott	51.4	45.4	96.8
J. G. Lamison	81.8	14.9	96.7
King Smith	48.4	45.9	94.3
J. E. Tevendale	73.9	14.9	88.8
J. G. Fulton	60.8	14.9	75.7

MAY 21.

EVENT NO. 3.—FLY ACCURACY. FIRST COMPETITION.

Winner to receive a silver medal and 15 points. Second, bronze medal and 13 points. Third, 11 points. Fourth, 9 points. Fifth, 7 points. Sixth, 5 points. Seventh, 3 points. Eighth, 1 point.

Five casts at each target, 30, 35 and 40 feet from platform. No restrictions as to rod, reel or line. Leader must be at least six feet in length and reel must be in place on rod. The preliminary casts at first target to be made at will, and when contestant calls "Ready," the next fifteen consecutive casts to count to score. Line may be extended in air at any time, but after preliminary casts have been made every time the fly strikes the water, it counts as a cast. Penalties: If fly is retrieved from water before judges signal permission, one demerit. If fly touches water at back of caster, five demerits; if lost, ten demerits; when lost fly is replaced contestant may extend his line to the first target at will and when he says "Ready" the next cast to count from where he left off. The contestant receiving the smallest number of demerits to be the winner. In the event of two or more contestants having received the same number of demerits, they shall make five more casts at the first target to determine their positions.

	Demerits		Pr. Cent.
R. J. Held	2	8 4-14	99 1-15
W. McGuckin	4	6 12-22	98 8-15
G. R. Jenkins	6	6 10-22	98 8-15
A. B. Hubbell	8	8 9-25	98 5-15
C. H. Higby	8	8 35-51	95 9-15

Cast-off tie for second at 30 feet:
W. McGuckin..... 2 G. R. Jenkins..... 7

EVENT NO. 4.—DISTANCE FLY HANDICAP. FIRST COMPETITION. FOUR-OUNCE RODS.

Winner to receive a silver medal and 15 points. Second, bronze medal and 13 points. Third, 11 points. Fourth, 9 points. Fifth, 7 points. Sixth, 5 points. Seventh, 3 points. Eighth, 1 point.

Handicap to be computed on the basis of allowance of one-half of the difference between contestants' best previous four-ounce records and on a basis of seventy feet for contestants without records. Reel must be in place on rod. No stripping of line from reel allowed before casting. Each contestant allowed eight minutes. No time allowance. Cast not to count if fly

or line touches water at back of caster. In case of tie, five minutes' additional casting allowed to determine positions.

	Distance.	Handicap.	Score.
A. R. Hanners.....	81	13	94
W. C. Metcalfe.....	79	10	89
A. B. Hubbell.....	81	5	86
C. H. Higby.....	71	13 6	84 6
H. Friedman.....	80	4 3½	84 3½
J. G. Lamison.....	73	11	84
W. McGuckin.....	78	5	83
G. M. L. La Branche.....	82 6	0	82 6
W. Willich.....	70 6	10 6	81
R. J. Held.....	75	3 9	78 9
E. F. Todd.....	65	11	76
J. D. Smith.....	70	w	

MAY 22.

EVENT NO. 5.—BAIT ACCURACY. SECOND COMPETITION.

Prizes and rules same as in event No. 1.

	Demerits	Pr. Cent.
G. M. L. La Branche.....	7 11 24-42	97 3-15
C. W. Zaring.....	21 10 14-45	97
H. Friedman.....	8 9 29-46	96 14-15
E. F. Todd.....	27 33 10-70	95 5-15
Warren Miller.....	15 33 28-76	94 14-15
C. H. Higby.....	24 20 58-102	93 3-15

EVENT NO. 6.—DISTANCE BAIT.

Winner to receive a cup. Silver medal for second; bronze medal for third.

Any form of fresh water artificial lure suit-



A. R. HANNERS.



G. R. JENKINS.

able for fishing may be used, but weight must not exceed three-quarter ounce. Casts to be made by contestant while sitting in a boat at side of platform. Restrictions as to rod, reel and line same as in event No. 1. Best average of five casts to win.

	Average.
H. Friedman.....	135 125 120 133 77 118
G. M. L. La Branche..	108 113 115 108 110 110.8
C. H. Higby.....	45 126 124 120 98 102.6
C. W. Zaring.....	100 112 89 118 58 95.4
E. F. Todd.....	87 76 98 90 89 88
Warren Miller.....	103 112 98 40 70 74.6

MAY 23.

EVENT NO. 7.—FLY ACCURACY. SECOND COMPETITION.

Prizes and rules same as in event No. 3.

	Demerits	Pr. Cent.
G. R. Jenkins.....	0 3 2-5	99 10-15
R. J. Held.....	4 5 8-17	98 13-15
W. McGuckin.....	1 7 16-24	98 6-15
A. B. Hubbell.....	9 6 14-29	98 1-15
W. Willich.....	7 21 16-44	97 1-15
C. H. Higby.....	11 13 30-54	96 6-15

EVENT NO. 8.—DISTANCE FLY HANDICAP. SECOND COMPETITION. FIVE-OUNCE RODS.

Prizes, rules and handicap same as in event No. 4. Handicap on basis of seventy-five feet for contestants without records. In case of a tie five minutes' additional casting allowed to determine positions.

	Distance.	Handicap.	Score.
H. W. Hawes.....	92	0	92
W. McGuckin.....	85	5 3	90 3
A. B. Hubbell.....	82 6	7 6	90
H. Friedman.....	82	6 8½	88 8½
P. D. Frazer.....	81	6 3	87 3
A. R. Hanners.....	78	8	86
W. Willich.....	72 6	13	85 6
G. M. L. La Branche.....	83	2 6	85 6
C. H. Higby.....	73	10	83
W. C. Metcalfe.....	76	6	82
R. J. Held.....	76	5	81
J. G. Lamison.....	67	12	79

MAY 24.

EVENT NO. 9.—BAIT ACCURACY. FINAL COMPETITION.

Prizes and rules same as in event No. 1. The contestant receiving the largest number of points in the three events, Nos. 1, 5 and 9, to receive a silver cup. In the event of two or more contestants having received the same number of points in the three events, five more casts to be made at first target to determine their positions.

	Demerits	Pr. Cent.
H. Friedman.....	5 7 11-23	98 7-15
C. W. Zaring.....	4 11 18-33	37 12-15
G. M. L. La Branche.....	8 11 19-38	97 7-15
John Doughty.....	11 25 19-55	96 5-15
E. F. Todd.....	15 13 30-58	96 2-15
C. H. Higby.....	11 18 50-79	94 11-15
W. McGuckin.....	37 29 104-170	88 10-15

ber of points in the three events, Nos. 4, 8 and 11, to receive a silver cup. In the event of two or more contestants having received the same number of points in the three events, five minutes' additional casting with five-ounce rod to determine their positions.

	Distance.	Handicap.	Score.
H. W. Hawes.....	107	0	107
A. R. Hanners.....	87	16 0½	103 0½
H. Friedman.....	87	13 0½	100 0½
A. B. Hubbell.....	83	15 3½	98 3½
W. C. Metcalfe.....	84	14 0½	98 0½
P. D. Frazer.....	94	1 7	95 7

Points for cup:
A. R. Hanners..... 33 H. W. Hawes..... 30
A. B. Hubbell..... 31

EVENT NO. 12.—SURF-CASTING.

Cups for first, second and third. Highest average of five casts to win. Silver medal for longest individual cast. Length of rod not to exceed ten feet. No restrictions as to make or weight of rod or reel. Throw-off reels permitted. Linen line to be used limited to nine threads. All casts to be made with three-ounce weight to be furnished by the committee. One preliminary cast allowed. In case of line parting on cast, the cast shall be counted but not

Points for cup:
H. Friedman..... 41 E. F. Todd..... 29
G. M. L. La Branche. 37

EVENT NO. 10.—FLY ACCURACY. FINAL COMPETITION.

Prizes and rules same as in event No. 3. The contestant receiving the largest number of points in the three events, Nos. 3, 7 and 10, to receive a silver cup. In the event of two or more contestants having received the same number of points in the three events, five more casts to be made at first target to determine their positions.

	Demerits	Pr. Cent.
G. R. Jenkins.....	2 5 3-10	99 5-15
John Doughty.....	8 8 7-23	98 7-15
R. J. Held.....	2 16 7-25	98 5-15
C. H. Higby.....	6 3 17-26	98 4-15
A. B. Hubbell.....	5 14 8-27	98 3-15
W. McGuckin.....	4 12 14-30	98

Points for cup:
G. R. Jenkins..... 41 W. McGuckin..... 29
R. J. Held..... 39

MAY 25.

EVENT NO. 11.—DISTANCE FLY HANDICAP. FINAL COMPETITION.

Rod to be single-handed and not to exceed eleven and one-half feet in length. Weight unrestricted. Prizes, rules and handicap same as in event No. 4. Handicap to be computed on a basis of eighty feet for contestants without records. The contestants receiving the largest num-

scored. No trace or re-enforcement of line allowed.

	Average.
C. Simon.....	237 213 221 195 216 216.4
John Clapperton.....	200 202 217 218 125 192.4
W. Muller.....	168 150 182 200 202 180.4
E. E. Spencer.....	155 140 150 220 195 172
G. M. L. La Branche..	205 150 155 155 165 165
R. H. Corson.....	245 50 145 130 230 160
F. C. Wilcox.....	176 100 185 187 150 159.6
H. Friedman.....	163 95 145 175 166 148.8
W. C. Metcalfe.....	145 103 125 145 150 133.6

MAY 25.

EVENT NO. 13.—DRY-FLY ACCURACY.

Cups for first, second and third. Rod, reel and line unrestricted. Leader must be at least six feet in length and reel must be in place on rod. Five casts at each target, 27½, 35 and 42½ feet from platform. A fly cast lightly within the target and floating to be perfect. One demerit to be scored for each foot or fraction thereof from target to point where fly falls. Each time fly strikes the water in front cast is to count. Not less than three false casts in the air to be made between each scoring cast. When fly is resting on the water beyond first target after a cast has been made, it must not be retrieved until judges signal permission, and it must be then slowly stripped in along the surface of the water until it reaches the first target, when it may be retrieved. Retrieve must be

made with minimum disturbance of surface of water. Fly to fall by its own weight without a splash under penalty of one demerit. If fly fails to float, five demerits penalty. If fly strikes the water at back of caster, three demerits penalty, and five demerits if fly is lost, and contestant after replacing fly must extend his line in the air to where he left off. In case of a tie, five more casts to be made at first target to determine position. The sum total of demerits divided by fifteen and deducted from 100 shall constitute the percentage. The highest percentage to win.

	Demerits			Pr. Cent.
S. N. Wagner	5	13	8-26	98 4-15
G. R. Jenkins	7	6	11+5-29	98 1-15
John Doughty	6	3	20+2-31	97 14-15
A. R. Hanners	9	9	17-35	97 10-15
W. C. Metcalfe	11	13	7+10-41	97 4-15
A. B. Hubbell	13	15	10+5-43	97 2-15
C. H. Higby	7	12	20+9-48	96 12-15
P. D. Frazer	10	12	13+25-60	96

EVENT NO. 14.—SALMON FLY-CASTING HANDICAP.

Cups for first, second and third. Rod not to exceed fifteen feet in length. Weight unrestricted. Reel must be in place on rod. Rules and handicap same as in event No. 4. Handicap

*Naylor	99.0	Pierson	99.0
Bauer	97.1	Asper	98.4
*Maloney	95.0	Griffiths	93.9
*Peet	97.3	*Cooley	98.9
Stanley	99.0	Humphreys	99.2
*Smouse	96.1	Kernaghan	98.4
Hartstall	95.0	*Adams	98.8
*Johnson	98.2	McFarlin	96.5
Nicholson	99.4	De Garmo	99.0
*Burke	97.2	Hornstein	97.1
Amman	99.0	Linder	99.3
*McCarthy	96.5		

Winners of prizes in this event: First, Beatty; second, Nicholson; third, Linder; fourth, Humphreys; fifth, Ball; sixth, Stanley.

Guest trophies, for visitors only: First, Beatty; second, Naylor; third, Cooley; fourth, Adams; fifth T. Nordholm; sixth, C. Nordholm.

Adept trophy: Humphreys.

*Guests.

Half-ounce accuracy bait:

*Perce	97.6	Heston	97.9
*Bellows	98.0	*T. Nordholm	98.5
*Beatty	99.6	*Faber	85.3
*Campbell	95.0	Wehle	92.4
Ball	99.0	Jamison	98.0
*Hinterleitner	98.8	De Garmo	98.6
Tice	97.5	Linder	99.2
*Grey	97.4	Asper	99.0
*Naylor	98.6	*Cooley	97.7
*Maloney	96.1	Humphreys	98.1
*Peet	98.9	Kernaghan	98.2
Stanley	98.7	*Adams	98.8
*Smouse	92.1	McFarlin	98.4
Hartstall	82.4	Pierson	99.6
*Johnson	97.9	Hornstein	94.3

Fishing Lines.

A TOTAL of 100,000,000 wall-eyed pike and 4,000,000 brook trout will be distributed throughout the lakes and streams of Minnesota this year. The last of the trout are just leaving the hatcheries, and crews of men are in the great North woods gathering pike spawn to be hurried to the hatching tanks. Within sixty days the distribution will be completed and a record established of 396,573,709 small fish or "fry," as commonly called, liberated in free waters within seven years by the United States Fish Commission. This record is probably unequaled.

Henry Hanley, a farmer of Limestone township, in Mason county, Ill., has been guarding his cornfield with a shotgun during the past week. The recent high water flooded his land and hundreds of good-sized fish from the Illinois River were stranded when the water receded. Nearby residents have been seining the fish from the low places and carrying them off. His crop of corn being ruined by the high



H. FRIEDMAN.



S. N. WAGNER.

to be computed on a basis of ninety feet for contestants without records.

	Distance.	Handicap.	Score.
A. B. Hubbell	110	22 9	132 9
A. R. Hanners	112	19 3	131 3
C. H. Higby	103	22 9	125 9
H. W. Hawes	125	0	125
E. E. Spencer	99	22 9	121 9
H. Friedman	106	15 3	121 3
W. H. Zabriskie	96	22 9	118 9
John Doughty	95	22 9	117 9
G. M. L. La Branche	104	8 9	112 9
P. D. Frazer	105	6 9	111 9
W. C. Metcalfe	98	11 9	109 9
J. H. Seymour	70	22 9	92 9

Illinois Casting Club.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 27.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The annual invitation tournament of the Illinois Casting Club, postponed from May 12, was held yesterday, under conditions which were almost ideal. The scores, which follow, show the remarkable accuracy of the winners of the various events. The scores of Mr. Beatty and Mr. Pierson are a record for inter-club contests.

Quarter-ounce accuracy bait:

*Perce	98.0	Tournier	98.0
*Beatty	99.6	*Eldred	97.8
*Campbell	94.7	*C Nordholm	98.7
*Bellows	97.6	Whitby	98.6
Ball	99.1	*Kleinfeldt	96.1
*Hinterleitner	98.1	Heston	98.8
Tice	98.2	*T. Nordholm	98.8
*Grey	96.2	*Faber	88.4
Place	97.7	Wehle	96.0
Clifford	97.4	Jamison	98.1

Nicholson	99.2	Cook	98.7
*Burke	98.7	*J. Nordholm	96.4
Amman	98.4	*Kuhn	79.9
*McCarthy	99.4	Swisher	99.0
*C. Nordholm	97.6	McCandless	95.2
Whitby	99.2	*Kleinfeldt	98.4
Gates	98.3	Hemminghouse	96.8
*Smith	97.9	Moffett	97.2

Winners of prizes in this event: First, Beatty; second, Pierson; third, McCarthy; fourth, Linder; fifth, Whitby; sixth, Nicholson.

For visitors only: First, Beatty; second, McCarthy; third, Peet; fourth, Hinterleitner; fifth, Adams; sixth, Burke.

Adept trophy: McCarthy.

Accuracy fly:

*Perce	98 7-15	Heston	98
*Campbell	99 8-15	Whitby	99 13-15
*Beatty	98 12-15	Pierson	99 7-15
*Bellows	99 7-15	Linder	98 2-15
*Hinterleitner	98 10-15	*Brotherton	98 9-15
De Garmo	99 5-15	Place	99 2-15
*Peet	99	Amman	98 11-15
Jamison	99 1-15	*Smith	97 2-15
Stanley	99 9-15	*McCarthy	99 5-15
Ball	99 13-15		

Winners in this event: First, Stanley; second, Campbell; third, Bellows; fourth, Pierson; fifth, McCarthy; sixth, De Garmo.

Trophies for visitors only: First, Campbell; second, Bellows; third, McCarthy; fourth, Peet; fifth, Beatty; sixth, Hinterleitner.

Adept trophy, Stanley.

*Guests.

A. F. SWISHER, Sec'y.

water, Hanley proposes to sell the fish and get his returns in that direction.

THE Springfield Bait-Casting Club, which recently asked permission to practice the art of fly-casting in the reservoir lake, owned by the city, has been granted additional privileges. City commissioners agreed to permit the club to cast in the lake at any time.

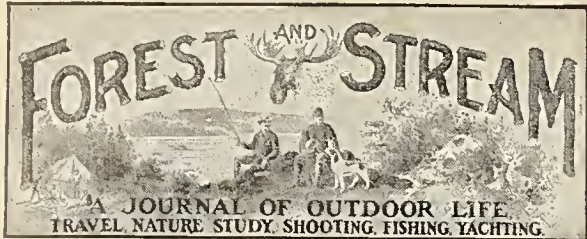
Sheriff Reid, of Lec county, Ill., has launched a campaign against illegal fishermen. He and his aides are now patrolling the Rock River, seizing and destroying all seines which are not authorized by law. The sheriff proposes to drag the river at intervals all summer and destroy every net which does not comply with the statute.

A. LURE.

Change in Bass Season for Long Island.

UNDER the new forest, fish and game law, signed April 15, by Governor Dix, the opening of the bass season on Long Island was changed from May 30 to June 16. It now conforms to the open season for bass in other parts of New York State.

All the fish laws of the United States and Canada, revised to date and now in force, are given in the Game Laws in Brief. See adv.



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ADVERTISEMENTS: Display and classified, 20 cts. per agate line (\$2.80 per inch). There are 14 agate lines to the inch. Covers and special positions extra. Five, ten and twenty per cent. discount for 13, 26 and 52 insertions, respectively, within one year. Forms close Monday in advance of publication date.

THE OBJECT OF THIS JOURNAL

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

—FOREST AND STREAM, Aug. 14, 1873.

THE LAST STEP.

THE bills designed to afford Federal protection to migratory game and insectivorous birds, introduced by Senator McLean and Congressman Weeks, have been reported favorably by the committee and are now in order of passage.

With regard to the necessity of this legislation, naturalists and sportsmen are of one mind. With the enormous increase of the number of gunners and the steady decrease of woodcock, wildfowl and the other migratory species, alternating with periods of temporary increase in certain localities, but general and marked as applied to a period of years in a large extent of country, it is apparent that unless such action is soon taken, the death knell of this kind of game has been sounded.

In 1857 the Legislature of Ohio refused to furnish requested protection to the wild pigeon and passed a resolution, which read in part as follows: "The passenger pigeon needs no protection. Wonderfully prolific, having the vast forest of the north as its breeding grounds, traveling hundreds of miles in search of food, it is here to-day and elsewhere to-morrow, and no ordinary destruction can lessen them or be missed from the myriads that are yearly produced." Comment on this resolution is unnecessary except to point attention to the fact that this should not be the attitude of the lawmakers of to-day. It will not be if the sportsmen exert themselves and show our representatives that the protection is required.

Clubs and individual sportsmen should urge upon their Senators and Congressmen the necessity of passing the McLean and Weeks bills. Personal letters will let them know that you feel the necessity of passing this great conservation measure. Now is the time for action. Do not wait till, as in the case of the passenger pigeon, it is too late.

VOLUME ONE—NUMBER ONE.

MAY 28 marked the fiftieth anniversary of the departure of the Twenty-second Regiment of New York for the front. The occasion fittingly was commemorated with a banquet at which only twenty, all that remains of the regiment, were present. Our interest in the regiment is personal as well as patriotic, for among the twenty sixty-oners was R. T. Greene, of Boston, who terms himself Volume One, Number One, because he bought a copy of the first issue of FOREST AND STREAM and has been a continuous subscriber ever since that day—Aug. 14, 1873. In these many years, fishing, shooting and reading FOREST AND STREAM have been Mr. Greene's three principal recreations. He can tie a fly with the most expert, one of his own flies, Ethel Greene—named for his daughter—being sold by Boston tackle dealers.

Mr. Greene and his daughter spend every summer in the Maine woods fishing, and few more successful anglers are to be found whipping the streams and flicking the fly on the lakes than Volume One, Number One and his charming daughter.

DR. RAINSFORD GOES HUNTING.

DR. WILLIAM S. RAINSFORD, who for many years has been a mighty hunter, in a religious and a big-game sense, has relinquished the ministry to become a layman. In early fall, Dr. Rainsford will take an expedition to East Africa to secure specimens of black rhinoceros for the American Museum of Natural History. The museum is anxious to get a black specimen, as a mounted mate for the white rhinoceros killed by Theodore Roosevelt last year. Dr. Rainsford has supplied many wonderful specimens to the museum, including implements of war used by the East African natives, as well as natural history exhibits. Dr. Rainsford has been one of the most conscientious men in the service of the church, and his understanding of, and popular ty with, young men has done much toward bringing young America into the fold of Christian religion. He has grown white-haired in the service, and has earned a rest from active duty.

CALIFORNIA BIG TREES.

THE Forest Service is raising several acres of big tree seedlings on the Tahoe National Forest in California at a more northerly point than any natural big tree grove. While the giant sequoias are found in the forests of the Sierras at various points throughout a total range of some 250 miles in the northern two-thirds of this range, there is practically no natural reproduction. It has consequently been a question whether the species would not practically disappear from this region when the present mature trees die.

The most northern existing grove of big trees is on the Tahoe forest, but about thirty-four miles southeast of the site selected for planting. This site is on a moist flat not far from Nevada City, and is about 2,700 feet above sea level. The first seeding was done in the fall of 1910, with very successful results, and last fall an additional area was seeded.

The method used in planting the seed was that known to foresters as "the seed spot method." Spots about six feet apart each way were prepared by pulverizing the earth with a

garden hoe. Seeds were then dropped on these spots and lightly pressed in the soil with the foot. The flourishing condition of the young seedlings gives good reason to expect a future growth of big trees at this point. With protection of forests from fire there seems to be no reason why the big trees should disappear, even though scientists regard them as survivals from a past age, botanically speaking.

MIXING OCEANS' FISH FAUNA.

ONE novel effect of the completion of the Panama canal will be the intermixing of the fish fauna of the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the isthmus, according to the fish experts of the United States Bureau of Fisheries who have completed a survey of the isthmian waters. S. F. Hildebrand, of the Bureau of Fisheries, and Dr. S. E. Meek, of the Field Museum of Natural History of Chicago, have just returned from the Canal Zone after completing a collection of the fishes indigenous to Zone waters for the Smithsonian Institution. All of the fishes of the Canal Zone, including the fresh water varieties of the inland streams and lakes, are represented in the collection. A second survey will be made in from five to ten years to verify the prognostication of a complete intermixing of species of the two coasts after the canal is opened.

GAME LAWS IN LOUISIANA.

It is almost certain that the present Legislature in session in Baton Rouge, La., will amend, in many important particulars, the present game and fish laws and abolish the game warden system. Governor Hall, in his inauguration speech a few days ago, advocated the conservation of the natural food supply and a Statewide system which will not centralize too much power in the chief executive or any commission and impose unnecessary or costly burdens upon the people. Governor Hall is opposed to the abolition of all laws on the subject of conservation of every character, and a wise law should be enacted on the subject.

BAIT AD LIB.

MYRIADS of grasshoppers and mosquito hawks visited New Orleans one day last week just before a big rainfall, and many fishermen made efforts to secure some of the insects for baiting purposes. Several fishermen explained that the insects were driven to the city by the high waters some miles above the city. It is declared by many that they never saw as many grasshoppers and mosquito hawks before, and the numbers are estimated in the hundreds of thousands. They attracted much attention. Many of the insects landed on the sides of buildings and remained for some hours.

UNLAWFUL CATCH FOR CONVICTS.

THE fish and game commissoin in California recently removed all the confiscated fish and game, the result of raids made several months ago, from cold storage houses in San Francisco and shipped it to San Quentin prison, where it was prepared for the convicts there. The lot included 100 pounds of striped bass, 90 pounds of catfish, 100 pounds of salmon, 100 pounds of trout, 7 dozen quail, 5 dozen robins, 2 sides of venison, 80 pounds of elk meat and 60 pounds of sole.



YACHTING



Ticks from the Ship's Clock.

Harry Brindle, of the San Francisco Y. C., formerly the owner of the yacht Neva, has purchased the Irene and now has this craft in commission.

Now that the Universal Rule for the measurement of yachts on San Francisco Bay has been generally adopted by the clubs there, there is quite a rush being made by yacht owners to have their crafts officially measured. About twelve of the boats of the Corinthian Y. C. have been measured, and the rest will be placed in the hands of the official measurer before any prominent races come off.

The Biloxi, La., Y. C., at a meeting during the week, decided to hold their annual regatta July 15. It was also decided to make improvements to the club house which was opened on June 1. One of the novel features in the regatta this year will be a schooner race. The Biloxi Club has taken on new life, and it is expected the regatta will be the most successful of recent years.

The 65-footers, 31-raters and other yachts will start in the annual regatta of the Manhasset Bay Y. C. to-day.

C. M. Camp has won three races and twice defeated Cyric, winner of the Lipton cup last season, in his new boat, M. and F. II.

An item of importance to motor boat owners is that they must carry two copies of the regulations and two copies of the pilot rules. These may be obtained from the Steamboat Inspector's office in the Custom House. The laws will be strictly enforced this year.

Very comfortable repairs have been made to the club house of the Lake Champlain Y. C. at Burlington, Vt., since the fire last July. The club is now in full commission and all visiting yachtsmen are invited to make this port. The annual regatta will be held Tuesday, Aug. 6, the program of which is now being arranged by the regatta committee. Good prizes will be offered and the races will be open to all comers.

Knickerbocker Y. C.

FIFTY starters took part in the Knickerbocker Y. C.'s annual regatta on Long Island Sound on June 1. J. P. Morgan's Jr.'s Phryne won her first victory of the season in that class, while W. Butler Duncan, Jr.'s new class S schooner, Vandalia, won from two others of her class.

Piute, of the Knickerbocker special class, won from the Bonnie Kate, although she started twenty-two minutes late. Other winners were Lewanna, More Joy, Mlle. Boss, Cliphora, Alert, Red Wing, Amanita IV., Ada, Little Dipper, Hornet, Tautog and Go Go.

The closest race of the day was between the two handicap class, second division sloops, Red Wing and Amada, which covered a ten-mile course. The former won by one second on corrected time.

The fifty starters were divided among seventeen classes, and the Regatta Committee, consisting of Messrs. O. H. Chellborg, Harry Stephenson, Louis Sands and J. O. Sinkinson, had no difficulty in getting all of them away without a hitch.

The starting and finishing line was between the committee boat and the black and red buoy to the northward and eastward of Execution Light and the warning signal was given at 1:50 P. M., and the preparatory signal at 1:55.

Shortly before the signal was given for class Q the American Y. C. raceabouts and the

Manhasset Bay class, at 2:30, two of the small schooners, Alicia and Moira, which had been towed out from Manhasset Bay, arrived, and with Vandalia, this new class got away.

W. Butler Duncan, Jr., jockeyed Vandalia into the best position and went over in the lead of Moira and Alicia and held the lead all the way to the finish.

George A. Corry's Star class boat, Little Dipper, and George W. Kear's class R Arizona, not having classmates, agreed to sail a match race, Little Dipper adding another to her long string of victories.

On the second leg of their respective courses the boats had a broad reach of it, the larger ones making for the Week's Point buoy and the remainder for the Scotch caps buoy, with the wind holding true from the west-southwest.

Then came the windward work, in which the earlier boats to finish, the N. Y. Y. C. thirties, made well in along the Long Island shore and were able to lay their courses for the finish line, but the strong ebb tide, combined with the constantly diminishing breeze, caused later ones to make several legs before they completed their day's work. The summary:

Sloops—N. Y. Y. C. 30-foot Class—Start, 2:10—10 Miles.		
	Finish.	Elapsed.
Rowdy, H. S. Duell.....	3 56 55	1 46 55
Okee, J. A. Mahlstedt.....	4 02 00	1 52 00
Nepsie, J. De Forrest.....	3 58 37	1 48 37
Iuanita, S. C. Hunter.....	4 01 01	1 51 01
Phryne, J. P. Morgan, Jr.....	3 56 07	1 46 07
Carlita, G. B. Kulenkampff.....	4 02 10	1 52 10
Alera, J. W. and E. P. Alker.....	4 00 38	1 50 38
Caprice, R. N. Ellis.....	3 59 34	1 49 34

Sloops—K. Y. C. Class—Start, 2:20—10 Miles.		
	Finish.	Elapsed.
Bonnie Kate, A. Linder.....	4 34 40	2 14 40
Piute, W. Beam.....	4 33 48	2 13 48

Larchmont Interclub Class—Start, 2:25—10 Miles.		
	Finish.	Elapsed.
Lewanna, Spence Bros.....	4 28 53	2 03 53
Festina, A. B. Alley.....	4 31 19	2 03 19
Wild Thyme, A. H. Morris.....	4 33 15	2 08 15
Bella, G. I. Runk.....	5 53 32	2 28 32

Bayside Bird Class—Start, 2:25—10 Miles.		
	Finish.	Elapsed.
Skylark, J. Dayton.....	4 48 11	2 23 11
Dodo, A. C. Andrews.....	4 42 57	2 17 57
Leon, A. W. Knapp.....	4 48 28	2 23 28
Curlew, C. L. Willard.....	4 39 57	2 14 57

Schooners—S. S. Class—Start, 2:30—10 Miles.		
	Finish.	Elapsed.
Vandalia, W. B. Duncan, Jr.....	4 31 14	2 01 14
Alicia, W. M. Baldwin.....	4 36 03	2 06 03
Moira, C. Cowl.....	4 32 55	3 02 55

Sloops—Class Q—Start, 2:30—10 Miles.		
	Finish.	Elapsed.
Essex, J. L. Mitchell.....	4 27 37	1 57 37
More Joy, P. V. Giffin.....	4 23 54	1 53 54

Sloops—Manhasset Bay Class—Start, 2:30—10 Miles.		
	Finish.	Elapsed.
Seylla, E. A. Sierek.....	4 51 03	2 21 03
Mlle. Boss, W. C. Lindermann.....	4 49 32	2 19 32

American Y. C. Raceabouts—Start, 2:30—10 Miles.		
	Finish.	Elapsed.
Maryola, A. F. Bradley.....	4 35 02	2 05 02
Cliphora, C. D. Mallory.....	4 33 42	2 03 42

Handicap Class—First Div.—Start, 2:35—10 Miles.		
	Finish.	Elapsed.
Veda, Schults et al.....	4 37 30	2 02 30
Alert, R. B. Budd.....	4 24 35	1 49 35

Handicap Class—Second Div.—Start, 2:35—10 Miles.		
	Finish.	Elapsed.
Sally IX., A. E. Black.....	4 30 30	1 55 30
Amada, B. R. Stoddard.....	4 20 09	1 54 09

Handicap Class—Third Div.—Start, 2:35—10 Miles.		
	Finish.	Elapsed.
Red Wing, Loewy and Grace.....	4 33 42	1 58 42
Mist, H. T. Hornidge.....	4 41 13	2 06 13

Handicap Class—Fourth Div.—Start, 2:35—10 Miles.		
	Finish.	Elapsed.
Corrected times: Red Wing, 1.54.08; Amada, 1.54.09; Sally IX., 1.55.30; Mist, 2.00.31.		

Handicap Class—Third Div.—Start, 2:40—10 Miles.		
	Finish.	Elapsed.
Amanita IV., A. E. Fountain.....	4 45 39	2 05 39
Chinook, Hazen Morse.....	4 46 44	2 06 44

Handicap Class—Fourth Div.—Start, 2:40—10 Miles.		
	Finish.	Elapsed.
Corrected times: Amanita IV., 2.01.15; Chinook, 2.05.29.		

Handicap Class—Fifth Div.—Start, 2:40—10 Miles.		
	Finish.	Elapsed.
Robin Hood, G. C. Malloy.....	5 02 30	2 22 30
Dolly, T. Price.....	4 53 40	2 13 40

Handicap Class—Sixth Div.—Start, 2:40—10 Miles.		
	Finish.	Elapsed.
Ada, L. Price.....	4 51 03	2 11 03
Kanaka, W. J. McHugh.....	5 01 40	2 21 40

Handicap Class—Seventh Div.—Start, 2:40—10 Miles.		
	Finish.	Elapsed.
Corrected times: Ada, 2.06.28; Dolly, 2.09.44; Sybilla, 2.16.29; Kanaka, 2.17.44; Robin Hood, 2.18.34.		

Siar and R. Special Class—Start, 2:45—6 Miles.		
	Finish.	Elapsed.
Little Dipper, G. A. Corry.....	4 54 22	2 09 22
Arizona, G. W. Kear.....	4 58 07	2 13 07

Manhasset Bug Class—Start, 2:00—6 Miles.		
	Finish.	Elapsed.
Hornet, G. Paxton.....	5 23 01	2 33 01
Skeeter, J. S. Maher.....	Withdraw.	

New Rochelle One Design—Start, 2:50—6 Miles.		
	Finish.	Elapsed.
Nereid, G. Fuller.....	5 17 20	2 27 20

American Y. C. Dories—Start, 2:50—6 Miles.		
	Finish.	Elapsed.
Rockey, J. Rockwell.....	Not timed.	
Wampus, R. Bermingham.....	Not timed.	
Tautog, G. G. Fry.....	5 48 30	2 58 30

Faraway, S. B. Fry.....	Not timed.	
Madeline II., R. P. Coutard.....	5 53 30	3 03 30
Port Washington One-Design Class—Start, 2:50—6 Miles.		
Go Go, B. A. MacKinnon.....	5 01 12	2 11 12
Trix, R. B. Holts.....	5 08 47	2 18 47
Cow Baby, Dusinberre et al.....	5 15 43	2 25 43
Peggy, G. B. Shiras.....	5 07 32	2 17 32

Bensonhurst Y. C. Regatta.

In a good breeze from the west by south the Corinthians, of the Bensonhurst Y. C., held the opening regatta of their season on Gravesend Bay on June 1. The feature was in the Q division, made up of Grayjacket, Alice Soya and Suelew. The boats got away on port tack for a beat to buoy No. 11, the first mark.

Grayjacket was the first at the weather mark, followed by Alice. The two boats kept abeam, and in the run to Fort Hamilton, Grayjacket was the first to turn. A reach to Bensonhurst and then another windward leg home.

The times at the end of the first round: Grayjacket, 4:14:44; Alice, 4:15:50; Suelew, 4:19:14, and Soya, 4:23:48. No change during the second round, Grayjacket winning by 1m. and 14. The summary:

Sloops—Class Q—Start, 3:00—Course, 12 Nautical Miles.		
	Finish.	Elapsed.
Gray Jacket, F. C. Noble.....	5 23 28	2 23 28
Alice, G. Davis.....	5 24 42	2 24 42
Suelew, E. F. Luckenbach.....	5 29 54	2 29 54
Soya, G. Davis.....	5 36 12	2 36 12

Handicap Class—First Div.—Start, 3:05—12 Miles.		
	Finish.	Elapsed.
Joy, Le Sauvage & Geer.....	5 44 31	2 39 31
La Cubana, J. H. Ives.....	5 56 14	2 51 14

Handicap Class—Second Div.—Start, 3:05—6 Miles.		
	Finish.	Elapsed.
Careless, R. Rummell.....	4 40 21	1 35 21
Gunda, W. H. Hall.....	4 44 42	1 39 42

Sloops—Class S—Start, 3:10—6 Miles.		
	Finish.	Elapsed.
M. and F. II., C. M. Camp.....	4 49 34	1 39 34
Cyric, Dr. C. L. Atkinson.....	4 52 15	1 42 15

Sloops—Class X—Start, 3:15—8 Miles.		
	Finish.	Elapsed.
Pike, R. W. Rummell.....	5 16 26	2 01 26
Mouse, R. Dingmar.....	5 18 55	2 03 55

Slow Poke, F. L. Durland.....	Withdraw.	
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National Y. C. Regatta.

THE annual regatta of the National Y. C. sailed on Decoration Day on Gravesend Bay was spoiled by bad weather. Only eight boats crossed the starting line. The committee, Peter Bentley, Daniel Toffy and H. D. Scribner, Secretary of the Yacht Racing Association of Gravesend Bay, had to change several of the courses, owing to the weather.

Class Q was stopped at the end of the first round, and at that time Suelew was leading Joy by 1m. 59s. The little boats rode out the blow, and in the X class, R. E. Dingman's Mouse, sailed by R. B. Moore, was the winner by 2m. over Skylark, which belongs to M. Howard. Gunda had a sailover in the handicap class. The summary:

Sloops, Class Q—Start 12:30—Course, 6.3 Miles.		
	Finish.	Elapsed.
Suelew, E. F. Luckenback.....	1 32 51	1 02 51
Joy, Le Sauvage and Geer.....	1 34 50	1 04 50

Handicap Class, Second Division—Start, 12:15.		
	Finish.	Elapsed.
Gunda, W. H. Hall.....	2 45 30	2 30 30

Sloops, Class S—Start, 12:20—Course, 12 Miles.		
	Finish.	Elapsed.
M. and F. II., C. M. Camp.....	Did not finish.	

Sloop, Class X—Course, 12 Miles—Start, 12:25.		
	Finish.	Elapsed.
Mouse, R. E. Dingman.....	1 56 24	1 31 24
Skylark, M. Howard.....	1 56 24	1 33 24

Slow Poke, F. L. Durland.....	1 59 00	1 34 00
Suffragette, Platt and Tiemann.....	2 02 05	1 37 05

Lloyd's Regatta.

THE annual "unique" of the Lloyd's Harbor Y. C., which was a race from New Rochelle to Lloyd's Harbor, starting at midnight, was won this year by the schooner yacht Zurah, owned by Henry Doscher. This ship, although the largest of the fleet, made considerable time allowances to the other entrants. In mid-Sound a motor boat, without running lights, ran into Lady M., but caused only delay and a little damage. The summary:

	Finish.	Corrected.
Zurah, Henry Doscher.....	3 41 00	3 41 00
Surprise II., M. S. Kattenhorn.....	4 39 00	3 43 45
Robin Hood, George Malloy.....	4 31 50	3 49 51
Ramallah, E. H. Tucker.....	4 18 30	3 54 11
Maddeeha, H. H. Moulton.....	4 48 50	4 00 13
Surprise I., R. Salles.....	5 18 45	4 03 37
Hussar, A. P. Bennett.....	4 14 30	4 14 30
Lady M., E. C. Myrick.....	4 58 00	4 33 41

Eastern Y. C.

THE first race of the Eastern Y. C. one-design 17-footers was sailed from Neponset to Marblehead. Nine of the twenty-three boats made the trip in a fair sailing breeze.

That eight of the nine swung over the finish line within 10 minutes of each other in a race of 20 miles shows how evenly built they were and how evenly skilled are the crack Corinthian skippers of the Eastern Y. C.

The winning boat was Constance, owned by C. L. Dane, finishing one minute ahead of Atlanta, owned by Robert E. Stone, donor of the special cup for which the boats were racing. J. L. Saltonstall's Daddy B., E. H. Pentecost's Dick, H. M. Sears' Daffydil, C. H. W. Foster's Lolita, J. S. Lawrence's Squaw and George Atkinson's Viva finished in the order named. J. J. Storrow's Jay Jay came in nine minutes later.

It was a beautiful start in Dorchester Bay, Daddy B., Constance, Lolita, Dick and Viva going over at the whistle with so little difference it could hardly be noticed. E. H. Pentecost's Dick had the weather, however, almost shaving red spar buoy. From the start to Deer Island was close.

All the way to Tinker's Island the boats hung closely together. No. 13 slowly losing on the bunch. When nearing Tinker's Island the fleet split up, Constance, Atlanta, Daddy B. and Dick electing to take a chance by going inside. They increased their slight lead on the other boats by so doing.

The northwest wind made it possible to sail the entire race, with the exception of the last quarter mile—coming into Marblehead Harbor—without a tack.

So great was the interest of yachtsmen at large in the 17-footers that special classes for them have been arranged by the Corinthian and Boston yacht clubs, as well as the Eastern Y. C. The summary, times unofficial:

	Elapsed.
Constance, C. L. Dane.....	2 53 00
Atlanta, R. E. Stone.....	2 54 00
Daddy B., J. L. Saltonstall.....	2 54 20
Dick, E. H. Pentecost.....	2 57 58
Daffydil, H. M. Sears.....	3 01 05
Lolita, C. H. W. Foster.....	3 01 50
Squaw, J. S. Lawrence.....	3 01 50
Viva, George Atkinson, Jr.....	3 02 35
Jay Jay, J. J. Storrow.....	3 10 20

Atlantic Regatta.

ONCE more one of the freak boats built for speed, with no regard for safety, a cockle shell built of the flimsiest material, has come to grief through running into a shingle or some other obstruction during a race. This time it was the Baby Reliance, built by the Reliance Boat Company, and owned and steered by Commodore J. Stewart Blackton, of Atlantic Y. C. The accident occurred during the Decoration Day regatta of the Atlantic Y. C. at Sea Gate. The event was the class in which were entered A. E. Smith's Bug, Baby Reliance and Mrs. J. Stewart Blackton's Vita Junior. Owing to misunderstandings, fog and other unforeseen circumstances, only Vita and Baby Reliance were on hand at the start. Commodore lost his bearings in the fog, got off his course, and after striking the obstruction, his boat went to the bottom in mid-channel, leaving the Commodore and his sailing partner, Wallace Van Nostrand, floundering in the water. They were provided, however, with cork jackets, and after floating about for ten or fifteen minutes, were picked up by a Coney Island boat. Baby Reliance was a 20-foot hydroplane driven by a 120-horsepower motor. She is alleged to have made 45 miles an hour, but this is more or less estimated time, as she has not been tried over a measured course, nor in competition. Vita Junior turned turtle, but it seems that through some oversight an air-tight compartment must have been left in her, after the delicate operation of building was completed, as she floated bottom up and was towed to the club house. Fortunately, Mrs. Blackton was wise enough to stay on shore and let the representatives of the Reliance Boat Company take their chances of a swim to shore. The remainder of the regatta was hodgepodge, as Tiny Tad lost her pro-

pellor, and the other two entrants turned the wrong mark, so there was no race. The club went into commission at noon without accident, signal being given from Commodore Blackton's flagship Paula.

White Bear Y. C.

AFTER being out of the racing game for two years, Stuart Markoe's Butterfly sprung a surprise at the annual Memorial Day races of the White Bear Y. C., St. Paul, Minn., by winning over all the "B" boats, both old and new, by 1m. and 35s.

All the "B" class boats started at 3:20 and all crossed the starting line within a second of each other. Oriole had the windward position and Gunon easily took the lead, but was unable to keep it long, being handicapped by having to use a small jib. Yaconia, sailed by Maurice Taylor, broke her jib just after the start and the delay in fixing it probably lost the race for him.

Butterfly passed Oriole half way to center and kept the lead. Oriole stayed second. Clarkson's Blue Hen held the third position throughout the race.

There being no other "A" class boat on hand, Harold Spink's new boat, Handy Andy II, had to go it alone. Spink started five minutes after the "B" class boats and gained one minute and 40 seconds on the other boats. The summary follows:

Class A.	
Handy Andy II, Harold Spink.....	1 16 00
Class B.	
Butterfly, Stuart Markoe.....	1 17 45
Oriole, Stuart Lemon.....	1 19 20
Blue Hen, Worrell Clarkson, Jr.....	1 21 00
Yaconia, Marris Taylor.....	1 24 40

Course No. 5—Home to center, to Wildwood, to center, to home, to center, to Clark avenue, to center, to finish. Trophy, pennant. Winning crew—Stuart Markoe, Joe Goodwillie, Roger Tawney, William Markoe and Robert Gall.

Seawanhaka-Corinthian Y. C.

FOUR of the one-design 15-footers of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Y. C. sailed the first race of the first series of the season off Center Island on June 1. The contest was decided in a west breeze. S. L. Landon's Imp was the winner. The summary:

Sloops—Class S—Inside Course—Start, 3:10.		
Imp, S. L. Landon.....	4 45 45	1 35 45
Iris, E. Tuckerman.....	4 46 15	1 36 15
Hen, G. Nichols.....	4 46 50	1 36 50
Thelema, C. Mackenzie.....	4 50 20	1 40 20

Indian Harbor Y. C.

FOUR of the new 41-foot schooners of the Long Island Sound sailed their first race under the auspices of the Indian Harbor Y. C. on Decoration Day. Vandalia, owned by W. Butler Duncan, Jr., won from Clarkson Cowl's Moira. Medora, a new M boat, which belongs to H. G. S. Noble, also was under sail. Having no class competitor, the craft sailed in the wake of the K boats and did well against the larger craft. It also was the first appearance this year of the big sloops.

South Shore Y. C.

THREE races were decided at Freeport on Decoration Day. In the open boat class the winner was Don Mackay's All Wool. The cabin class was taken by Wesley Miller's Old Fashion. In the race for speed boats, several of the craft broke down. The event was taken by Marie II, which belongs to W. Smith, of Babylon.

New York-Albany Record.

ON Decoration Day a letter from Mayor Gaynor, of New York city, was delivered to Acting Governor Thomas F. Conway, at Albany, by a motor boat in the best time ever made between New York and Albany, a dis-

tance of 140 miles, the time being 8 hours and 28 minutes. This was in the speed contest given under the auspices of the New York Motor Boat Club. L. C. Tienken's Question took the message, while Commodore Seldon's Merlin accompanied her.

New Orleans Regatta.

THE interest in the sixty-third regatta, held under the auspices of the Southern Y. C. on Lake Pontchartrain at West End, New Orleans, during the week, was not very enthusiastic. The entries were not so numerous as during the past few years. There were very few new sailing craft entered, and many of the old boats were not in the best of condition. The public at large has apparently become apathetic toward regattas here, and it seems almost impossible to arouse a very great deal of enthusiasm. The people, as a rule, seem to prefer autoing and land sports to aquatic diversions. There was a time not very long ago when the announcement of a regatta at West End excited the greatest interest and pleasure and thousands went out to witness the contests; but that day seems to have passed not to return soon. The public does not express much interest even in motor craft, although they are more popular than sailing boats here. Many who in times past took part in regattas are now giving their spare moments to automobiling or to fishing or land games or diversions.

Bensonhurst Y. C.

THE Bensonhurst Y. C.'s program for the season follows:

July 4, annual regatta, classes M and under; Aug. 24, championship races of Gravesend Bay, classes M and under; June 19, cruise to Southwest Spit and return; June 30, cruise to Sandy Hook; July 21, Bensonhurst to Larchmont cruise for Gravesend Bay knockabouts; Aug. 11, cruise around Ambrose and Scotland lightships; Aug. 25 and Sept. 8, special cruises.

The Regatta Committee is: H. D. Scribner, Chairman; W. V. Collins, R. W. Rummell, Jr., F. P. Currier and W. T. Davis.

Yachting in California.

THE pronounced success of the annual race from San Francisco to Santa Cruz has led the yachtsmen of Southern California to consider the proposition of holding a race each year from Long Beach to the northern pleasure ground. It is believed that arrangements can be made for a race this year and plans are also being discussed for a race home to be participated in by some of the San Francisco yachts. The Southern California yacht clubs are to hold a meeting at Santa Cruz from July 22 to July 27, this being the week during which the annual race from San Francisco is held, and the northern and southern yachtsmen will be brought in close contact.

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Manhasset Bay Y. C.

THE annual regatta of the Manhasset Bay Y. C. will be sailed on Saturday, June 8, for all regular classes of schooners, sloops, one-design and handicap classes.

STARTING AND FINISHING LINE.

The race will be started off the red and black buoy to the northward and eastward of Execution Light.

The starting and finishing line will be between a white flag on the committee steamer and a stake boat flying the club burgee, starting from west to east, finishing from east to west.

STARTING SIGNALS.

The starting signals will be called by gun or whistle.

Will Sail Course No. 1: 12:00 P. M.—Warning; a square white flag. 12:05 P. M.—Preparatory; blue peter. 12:10 P. M.—Schooners; all regular classes; one red ball. 12:15 P. M.—Class K; one white ball. 12:20 P. M.—Classes L, M and N; one blue ball.

Will Sail Course No. 2: 12:25 P. M.—Class P; two red balls. 12:30 P. M.—N. Y. Y. C. thirties; two white balls. 12:35 P. M.—Buzzard's Bay, one-design class; two blue balls. 12:40 P. M.—Long Island Sound one-design schooners; one white and one red ball.

Will Sail Course No. 3: 12:45 P. M.—American Y. C. raceabouts; first and second divisions, handicap classes; one white and one blue ball. 12:50 P. M.—Larchmont Interclub class; one blue and one red ball. 12:55 P. M.—Third and fourth division, handicap class; one red, one white and one blue ball. 1:00 P. M.—Classes Q, R and S; one red ball under white flag. 1:05 P. M.—Manhasset Bay twenties, Jewel S class; one white ball under white flag. 1:10 P. M.—Bayside bird class, Manhasset raceabouts and New Rochelle one-design classes; one blue ball under white flag.

Will Sail Course No. 4: 1:15 P. M.—Manhasset bug and star one-design class; one red and one white ball under white flag. 1:20 P. M.—American dories, Stamford Y. C., Bayside Y. C. and Port Washington Y. C. one-design classes; one blue and one white ball under white flag.

Each starting signal will be class preparatory signal for the next class to start.

Postponement of the start of the race, if necessary, will be for fifteen minutes, or a multiple thereof, and will be signalled by code flag "G".

If it should be necessary to sail course in opposite direction, it will be signalled by code flag "B". Marks will then be turned to port.

Should a yacht cross the starting line before her starting signal is given, she will be hailed and must return, giving way to other yachts crossing the line at the proper time.

Race off for the day will be signalled by code flag "H".

All yachts in regular classes must file measurement certificates.

This does not apply to one-design, restricted or handicap classes.

No protest of any kind will be considered unless made in writing and given to Race Committee prior to noon of June 10.

Special prizes have been presented by flag officers and members. If two or more yachts start in a class a first prize will be awarded. If four or more, a second prize, and six or more, a third prize will be awarded. No sailover prizes will be given.

The rules of the Yacht Racing Association of Long Island Sound will govern, except where otherwise specified.

Entries must be received by the chairman of the Race Committee at 29 Broadway, New York, before 4 P. M. June 7.

No special classes will be arranged on the day of the race. If owners of two or more yachts not provided for wish to arrange a special match, arrangements must be made at least twenty-four hours prior to the start. No sub-divisions of one-design classes will be made.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Racing number with class letter or class

distinction mark directly above them must be displayed on both sides of the mainsail. They must be painted in dark color of clear-cut block type on rectangular pieces of canvas and securely attached to the sail, so that the bottom of the number will be on horizontal line with throat of sail and midway between luff and leach, and parallel to waterline. The size of the numbers, letters or distinction mark shall be not less than 15 inches each in height for yachts of 30 feet and under waterline, and not less than 18 inches each in height for yachts over 30 feet waterline. Time may not be taken if this rule is not complied with.

The Race Committee consists of James W. Alker, Chairman; William Gardner and A. W. Nilsson.

Waterways League.

PRESIDENT GEORGE J. VESTNER, of the Waterway League of Greater New York and Long Island, has sent a letter to the clubs in the league telling of its work and what it wishes to do. He says the league now has 1,670 active members in 194 clubs and hopes that before the year ends that the members will be far in the thousands and the influence of the league increased, and wishes to unite boatmen in the greatest of all leagues of loyal and public-spirited men; to purify and improve our waters for public health and common good, and to compel a just consideration of the needs of boatmen. In addition to our efforts this winter to stop pollution and collect drift, to connect the bays of New York and Long Island, an opportunity should be offered to our vast army of boatmen to become more proficient in navigation. In my judgment our members would welcome a move in that direction.

The Waterway League objects are: Inland waterways connecting bays and rivers with New York Harbor and Long Island Sound; lighted buoys for all navigable waterways; closer relationship of boat, yacht and sporting clubs; purification of waterways and protection of water food; stocking and protecting fishing grounds; widening, deepening and clearing channels; removing grass, rocks and sandbars; securing just laws beneficial to those who use the waterways for health, pleasure or profit; supporting and encouraging water sports and racing; securing stations for communications and supplies at reasonable rates; securing a cosmopolitan winter club house with meeting halls, model rooms, bowling alleys and gymnasium; protecting members through admiralty board; taking care of their grievances, righting their wrongs and fighting for their rights. Members will have the right to fly the league flag—emblem of good fellowship, signal for help in times of distress, sign of safe moorings in welcome harbors.

Canoeing

Drips from the Paddle.

Tippy Canoe Club, with its new \$12,000 club house at Glen Over, on the Allegheny River, went into commission on May 29. On the 30th an interesting program of races was given.

The Toronto Canoe Club, having won the Shea shield, emblematic of the war canoe championship of Toronto, three years in succession, the shield has become their property outright.

F. H. Gooch, father of the well-known Toronto Canoe Club paddler of that name, has donated a shield to replace the Shea trophy. The Gooch trophy will be competed for at the spring regatta of the Toronto Canoe Club on June 22.

The Maryland Canoe Club has under construction a modern canoe club house on the south side of the Patapsco River, near Brooklyn. The new home of the club will be equipped with mechanical devices for handling

canoes. The club was incorporated in 1911 and has done much to encourage canoeing in local waters. Its weekly canoeing parties up the river every Saturday afternoon are popular. The officers of the club are: W. T. Haydon, President; Elmer C. Smith, Vice-President, and E. G. Hooper, Secretary, and Treasurer.

Washington I. C. A.

THE tenth annual regatta of the Washington Intercity Canoe Association May 30 at Sycamore Island, on the broad water course, was marked in every respect with pronounced success. Performances of R. Rutherford, of the Washington Canoe Club, and Charles H. Wagner, of the Potomacs, were commendable, but the canoe club star may claim the honors of the afternoon by three single victories and a win with his boatmate, Crane. In the double events Mrs. Charles H. Wagner and H. Rivero won from W. Crane and Miss Hardell. The summaries:

Novice, Singles—Won by P. D. Gibson, Tech-Analostan; second K. Hansen, Y. M. C. A.

Tail-End Race—Won by Thurston Johnston, Washington C. C.; second, C. D. Davidson, Washington C. C.

Association Championship, Singles—Won by C. H. Wagner, Potomac B. C.; second, F. H. Heidenreich, Washington C. C.

Novice, Doubles—Won by E. P. Ansley and R. B. Miller, Washington C. C.; second, G. Law and K. Hansen, Y. M. C. A.

Association Championship, Doubles—Won by W. R. Crane and R. Rutherford, Washington C. C.; second, W. R. Rogers and R. Garrett, Washington C. C.

Mixed Doubles—Won by Mrs. C. H. Wagner and H. Rivero, Potomac B. C.; second, W. R. Crane and Miss M. Hardell, Washington C. C.

Club Fours—Won by Potomac B. C. (Vandergrift, Wagner, McDonald and Chamberlin); second, Tech-Analostan.

Upset Race—Won by R. Rutherford, Washington C. C.; second, K. Hansen, Y. M. C. A.

Expert Singles—Won by R. Rutherford, Washington C. C.; second, F. H. Heidenreich, Washington C. C.

Cruisers Race—Won by H. Rivero and H. T. Chamberlain, Potomac B. C.; second, G. Law and K. Hansen, Y. M. C. A.

Expert Race, Doubles—Won by W. R. Garrett and F. H. Heidenreich, Washington C. C.

Tilting Contest—Won by R. Rutherford and W. R. Crane, Washington C. C.; second, C. H. Wagner, and H. T. Chamberlin, Potomac B. C.

A. C. A. Cruise on Ramapo River.

ON May 11 and 12, forty-five members of the American Canoe Association cruised down the Ramapo River from Suffern, N. Y., to Mountain View, N. Y.. Many rapids and dams were encountered, the water was running quite swiftly. There were numerous spills, and in general, the cruise was very exciting. The party stopped at the Norton House at Pompton for dinner, and at the rapids below the dam, many a good canoeist met his fate. The cruise then continued to Mountain View, N. J., which was reached in a heavy rain storm. A luncheon was served here, after which the cruisers disbanded.

A. D. BERNING.

A. C. A. Membership.

NEW MEMBERS PROPOSED.

Atlantic Division—Raymond C. Odell, 23 Hooker avenue, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., by H. Jorgensen; Dr. Edmund Y. Hill, 445 West End avenue, New York city, by Louis Reichert.

Eastern Division—Charles H. Shippee, Jr., 206 Smith street, Providence, R. I., by A. W. Hazard.

NEW MEMBERS ELECTED.

Atlantic Division—6426, Chas. V. Beaver, 288 East 164th street, New York city; 6427, John S. Hallam, 302 West 173d street, New York city.

Western Division—6428, Dr. Wm. M. Thompson, 32 North State street, Chicago, Ill.



TRAP SHOOTING



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

Fixtures.

Sept. 12-13.—Cincinnati (O.) G. C. Arthur Gambell, Supt.
REGISTERED TOURNAMENTS.
 June 8.—Conde (S. D.) G. C. A. E. McMillan, Sec'y.
 June 8.—Utica, N. Y.—Genesee G. C. E. J. Loughlin, Sec'y.
 June 8.—Beaver Dam, Wis.—Recreation G. C. L. H. Zimmerman, Sec'y.
 June 8-9.—Brainerd, Minn.—Riverside G. C. H. L. Paine, Sec'y.
 June 10.—Ft. Wayne (Ind.) G. C. W. H. Scherer, Sec'y.
 June 11-13.—Syracuse, N. Y.—New York State tournament, under the auspices of the New York State Sportsmen's Association. L. H. Schortemeier, Sec'y. Treas., 201 Pearl street, New York.
 June 11.—Washington, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania Trapshooters' League tournament, under the auspices of the Washington G. C. C. W. Peterson, Sec'y.
 June 11-13.—Sioux City, Ia.—Soo Gun Club. W. F. Duncan, Sec'y.
 June 12.—Brodhead (Wis.) G. C. J. B. Pierce, Sec'y.
 June 12.—Coffeyville, Kans.—Forest Park G. C. Frank L. Ruthrauff, Sec'y.
 June 12-13.—Pine Bluff (Ark.) G. C. E. J. Voss, Sec'y.
 June 13-14.—Indianapolis (Ind.) G. C. J. C. Dixon, Sec'y.
 June 15.—Allentown, Pa.—Lehigh Valley S. A. Allen Heil, Sec'y.

DRIVERS AND TWISTERS.

F. H. Wallace, Manager of the Cleveland Gun Club, announces a tournament of that club on July 4.

Another of those popular up-State tournaments will be held by Canandaigua Sportsman's Club, on June 28. This will be the ninth year. The club officers are: A. Sterling, President; C. A. Soule, Vice-President; W. J. Kibbe, Secretary-Treasurer.

The creepings of progress and improvement at last have reached even the gun club. Down from the New Haven Gun Club comes a score sheet made out on the typewriter. For this much thanks. We offer our congratulation to Secretary W. F. Alcolm, and to other secretaries may I say—Go thou and do likewise.

The Dominion of Canada Trapshooting Association tournament will be held Aug. 20-23. New grounds are being sought. J. H. Kenyon, W. R. Davies and R. B. Hutcheson have been selected to represent the Dominion at Olympic games. Walter Ewing, the present holder of the championship, will not defend his title this year.

The sixth annual spring target tournament of the Hercules Gun Club, Temple, Berks county, Pa., will be held on June 14, 1912, at Temple, Pa. Open to all amateurs. This shoot promises to be some shoot for money, fun or prizes. It begins at noon and ends—well, later. Full particulars from A. K. Ludwig, Secretary, 936 North Front street, Reading, Pa.

The Tri-State individual and team championship tournament will be held at Vicksburg, July 3 and 4. As the amateur shooters of Mississippi, Louisiana and Tennessee are about equal in efficiency, it is expected that this shoot will be the best attended in this section for 1912. It is seldom that \$200 actual cash is offered for one day's competition. July 3 will be preliminary prize day.
 W. G. BEECROFT.

Analostan Gun Club.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 2.—The Analostan Gun Club held one of its most successful shoots this season on Decoration Day. The sum of eighty-four dollars was set aside as prizes. This was distributed as follows: Ten dollars to the high gun; five dollars each to the next five; four dollars each to the next five; three dollars to the next five; two dollars each to the next five, and one dollar each to all those who participated and did not get into the money division. The contests were open to members only. An event at doubles was also held for several merchandise prizes. Twenty-six men were on the firing line and 3,200 targets were trapped during the afternoon. The wind was very high and the only professional present, J. A. Anderson, of the U. M. C.-Remington Co., who was high professional, stated that in all his experience he had never shot at such hard

targets. The scores were low, but good under the conditions. C. B. Wise signaled his first visit to the grounds this season by winning first. He was far-seeing enough to bring out his heavy gun and used a good, stiff load and scored 90 out of his 100. Dr. B. L. Taylor and Phil Steubener were the runners-up with 88. Dr. A. B. Stine landed in third place with 85. There were five 20-bird events and the results were as follows: Wise 90, Dr. Taylor and Steubener 88, Stine 85, Brown, Hogan, Barber and Monroe 83, Wagner and Anderson 82, Ford 81, Ferguson 78, Wilson 77, Parsons, Harrison, M. Taylor and Farnham 76, Bray 75, Huseman 73, Bohnke and Luttrell 69, Perkins 67, Peck 61, Ta bott 54, Green 52, Emmons 47.

In the doubles, 12 pairs, Phil. Steubener led with 20, Wagner 19, Barber 18, Brown 17, M. Taylor and Anderson 16, Bray, Ferguson, Hogan Luttrell, Ford and Huseman 15, Monroe, Dr. Taylor and Perkins 14, Talbott and Stine 12, Parsons and Harrison 11, and Wilson 9.

After the good attendance at the Decoration Day shoot it was not expected that many would turn out for the regular shoot of the Analostan Club on Saturday, June 1. However, that being the day for the monthly spoon shoot, eighteen men responded to the call. The afternoon was perfect for shooting. Some good scores were made, notably that of Robert T. Bray, who scored 21 out of 12 pairs. Following are the scores:

	Shot at.	Broke	Spoon Contest.	Doubles 12 Pairs.
Ford	100	88	42	20
Peck	100	85	45	..
Perkins	100	78	33	..
Huseman	100	76	36	19
Stine	100	75	38	..
Green	100	71	..	..
Bray	100	69	33	21
Parsons	100	68	38	14
Emmons	85	36	26	..
Wagner	80	63	42	..
Barber	80	51	31	18
Luttrell	80	51	31	16
Bohnke	75	59	38	..
Barnes	65	56	41	..
Wilson	65	46	36	..
Monroe	65	42	34	16
Miles Taylor	50	47	47	19
Brown	50	44	44	..

Wagner and Ford tied for the spoon in Class B. In the shoot-off, Ford won with a straight of 15. Wilson and Huseman tied for the "C" spoon. Huseman won the shoot-off. Luttrell and Barber tied for the "D" spoon, and the former won in the shoot-off.

MILES TAYLOR, Sec'y.

Adel Gun Club.

ADEL, Ia., May 15.—There was a goodly attendance of rock breakers here during our two-day tournament yesterday and to-day. Patter White was winner with 283 out of 300. S. A. Huntley made one less for second, while Billy Hoon could break only 273, enough for third money. Chas. F. Clarke is the club's new secretary. The scores:

	First Day.		Second Day.	
	Shot at.	Broke.	Shot at.	Broke.
F Campbell	150	128	150	114
C Freel	150	122	150	118
W S Hoon	150	143	150	130
Patter White	150	147	150	141
S A Huntley	150	144	150	143
R R Patty	150	128	..	..
C I Keefer	150	124	150	121
E E Reynolds	150	114	150	113
Fremont Huston	150	127	150	125
C Macy	150	112	150	126
C F Clarke	150	129	150	123
John Lee	150	121	150	120
E W Dingwell	150	74	150	94
L Morsh	150	104	150	112
Ray Mills	150	107	150	126
John W. Burnham	150	141	150	121
Joe Kunce	150	132	..	..
Cooper Hedrick	150	121	150	121
L Stubbs	..	..	150	106
R E Hyland	..	..	75	50
C L Hyland	..	..	75	48

Professionals:
 L H Fitzsimmons 150 129 150 122
 I N Price 150 128 150 139
 John W Garrett 150 129 150 141
 W T Garrett 150 117 150 136
 Geo Kreger 150 138 150 143
 H W Vietmeyer 150 108 150 107

The following shot for targets only:

J Sutton	150	87	..	..
D C McCown	150	105	..	..
Theo Perry	150	112	..	..
Wm Sears	150	108	..	..
E E Butler	150	114	..	..
Wm Moyer	150	103	..	..
C F Stewart	150	85	..	..
C F Frush	105	59	..	..
W W Buckman	105	91	..	..
Dr Thornton	75	45	..	..
H C Mills	30	12	..	..
Cliff Cowman	30	24	..	..
W Van Meter	45	33	120	72
C L Hyland	..	..	75	35

Nebraska State Sportsmen's Association.

OMAHA, Neb., May 20.—Sixty-four gunners spent three days at our tournament just ended, and all were made happy. High gun was twins—Sam Huntley, of Sioux City, Ia., and E. W. Varner, of Adams, Neb., shooting remarkably well, finishing with 429 out of 540. Varner took State championship with 49 out of 50, and a gold watch. Ed. O'Brien was high professional with 431.

	1st Day.	2d Day.	3d Day.
Bert Dixon	123	126	137
C A Thorpe	121	126	135
H Rebhausen	135	142	141
O Porter	130	131	139
D Skoog	107	..	..
C Freel	133	130	131
W D Townsend	137	139	140
H Magnusson	109	116	113
E W Varner	137	147	145
C Capstick	113	116	128
W McNamea	110	108	104
M Thompson	124	144	132
Chas Holtzworth	128	126	139
F Caldwell	136	140	139
Jos Kantzky	131	142	138
P White	136	144	142
G A Schroeder	132	140	137
W Waddington	122	134	137
E Sasse	122	141	135
Dan Bray	141	139	138
C B Eaton	125	140	137
Thos Hufford	117	133	124
McKinnic	104	119	118
C G Gellatly	134	138	142
Wagner	119	121	141
F Miller	120	136	126
D O Whitney	122	139	129
F T Lovering	126	129	134
F Danekos	78	..	..
J Gausman	77	..	..
M R Smith	..	118	132
G Keating	..	127	..
Wm Ridley	139	131	142
M F Hosler	..	49	..
K Neville	73	102	122
Watkins	120	127	128
Winkowitch	81	78	114
A McDonnell	126	123	138
C D Linderman	134	132	142
J Seavey	127	137	126
Chas Gammon	139	137	136
H W Fair	119	131	127
J G Van Cott	116	132	134
W A Brown	125	142	134
W Amorgost	122	116	135
Sam Huntley	137	146	146
W S Hoon	136	139	148
Jay Graham	140	139	144
D Morrell	..	130	133
C Goucher	..	129	93
C Christensen	..	..	117
H W Turner	..	..	133
C Ellis	..	..	138
J E Boyle	..	..	129
Muldoon	..	..	130

Professionals:	1st Day.	2d Day.	3d Day.
J S Day	138	139	140
G L Carter	141	137	148
D D Gross	135	132	138
T A Marshall	124	136	139
Ed O'Brien	142	142	147
F Bills	137	145	144
Geo Maxwell	139	135	141
J W Garrett	137	141	146

Du Pont Gun Club.

WILMINGTON, Del., June 1.—The third of the series of shoots for the F. L. Connable cup was held to-day. It was won by H. P. Carlon. After Mr. Carlon had broken 2 out of 25 targets, this score was tied by Isaac Turner. Both men shot from the 25yds. mark. In the shoot-off, Carlon won, scoring 20 out of 25 targets against 19 for his opponent.

There were thirty-nine marksmen before the traps to-day. A tie that occurred several weeks ago for the Class D challenge cup between S. J. Newman and J. B. Grier was decided. Newman, one of the oldest members of the club won with 23 out of 25. Grier, the youngest member, broke 19 out of the same number. Grier was more fortunate in the shoot for the Coleman du Pont spoon, winning this event with a score of 19.

Alden B. Richardson, of Dover, who won the open State championship and the amateur State championship at the State Sportsmen's tournament last week, made 95 out of 100, a portion of these targets being broken from the 22yds. mark.

J. H. Dinnick made 25 straight from the 21yds. mark. Dr. A. Patterson also had a clean score of 25. H. P. Carlon broke 47 out of 50 from the 20yds. mark.

The scores were:
 W. M. Hammond 22, Eugene du Pont 20, Clyde Leedom 18, J. W. Mathews 19, W. A. Joslyn 21, A. J. Curley 16, J. A. Macmullen 19, A. B. Richardson 22, W. A. Casey 16, T. W. Mathewson 20, L. H. Hoopes, Jr., 13, L. L. Jarrell 15, W. Tomlinson 21, S. J. Newman 16, F. P. Ewing 21, H. W. Bush 19; J. H. Minnick 22, S. G. Davis 12, H. Dure 5, J. B. Grier 19, W. B. Smith, Jr., 19, H. M. Anderson 22, A. F. Hickman 19, E. H. Anderson 5, H. T. Reed 10, Dr. E. O. Bullock 7, H. England 12, Wood 15, I. Turner 23, Z. H. Lofland 18.
 C. R. Kenworthy 9, E. E. du Pont 21, Dr. H. Betts 16, Dr. A. Patterson 21, S. Tuchten 21, W. G. Wood 16, H. P. Carlon 23, J. T. Roberson 18, F. L. Litten 19, R. S. Pistol scores: D. Appleby 93, 85, 84, 83; L. C. S. Dorsey, 83, 84, 83; W. E. Steen, 49, 57, 34.
 Rifle scores: J. Birch, 223, 232, 204; W. Wood, 191, 204.

Galion Gun Club.

GALION, O., May 22.—Forty-six amateurs and four professionals made the biggest tournament thus far held here. Scores were not particularly good; neither was the weather. Geo. Volk won with 128 out of 135, A. B. Jones was next with 123, and third place was a tie between G. A. Barton and C. E. Doolittle on 122. The scores:

Shot at.		Brk.		Shot at.		Brk.	
Geo Volk	135	128		H D Smart	135	109	
A B Jones	135	123		J L Porterfield	135	107	
G A Barton	135	122		H Fiedner	135	106	
C E Doolittle	135	122		B Bartholomew	135	105	
U E Campbell	135	121		H C Rockwell	135	104	
H H Freese	135	121		W H Archer	135	104	
H Hopkins	135	119		F A Swisher	135	101	
J A Penn	135	118		C J Mowery	135	100	
H F Everett	135	118		J E Diesem	135	99	
E S Rodgers	135	117		C H Wagner	135	98	
L Burton	135	116		H H Smith	135	98	
Geo Rettig	135	115		Philip Keller	135	93	
C E Maxwell	135	115		C C Manderville	135	92	
C W McKenzie	135	114		N Barr	135	91	
A Ritzler	135	114		W P Rauch	135	83	
C D Manahan	135	113		H B Gaudert	120	88	
A W Douglas	135	112		K P Johnson	90	76	
Wm Webster	135	111		C O Crothers	90	69	
H Hirth	135	112		H L Crowell	90	51	
G F Round	135	111		A Leggett	30	21	
J A Flick	135	111		C H Addy	30	21	
A G Stoltz	135	110		J M Sinclair	30	10	
C M Beer	135	109		Frank Graham	15	12	
Professionals:							
L J Squier	135	117		T G Barstow	135	103	
S L Dibble	135	117		C A Young	60	52	

Cincinnati Gun Club.

THE Cincinnati Gun Club will hereafter be an active factor in the sport in Southern Ohio. Under the management of Superintendent Arthur Gambell, it will soon recover its position as one of the leading trapshooting clubs of the country. Its large membership has remained loyal through all its vicissitudes since it left St. Bernard, and many of the old members will rally to its support.

The house-warming shoot on May 30 was an auspicious omen of good things to come. Twenty-seven shooters took part, with one hundred visitors, among them many ladies, witnessed the shooting. It was like a page from the past history of the club, to see Messrs. R. Davies, Schatzman, Horace Bonser (the boy wonder), J. Schreck and "Eph" Randall on the

firm line with Len Shepard refereeing and scoring, Arthur Gambell hustling squads, and one of Mrs. Gambell's famous chicken dinners served at noon. And the best of it is that Gambell promises, and he will make good, that this is only the beginning of a revival of the old good times.

The weather cleared soon after noon and remained pleasant. W. Henderson got first on a score of 97. High amateurs were Medico and H. Bonser, 94 each. The latter shot for the first time on the club's grounds at St. Bernard, several years ago, and went into the 90 per cent class at the start. He has not shot at the traps before to-day for four years, but came back in fine shape. Coburn was second with 93, and T. J. Donald third with 92. Practice events were shot in the morning.

The winners in Class A were Bonser and Medico; Class B, Smith and Ertel; Class C, Dameron and Schreck; Class D, Hill and McArdle. Class A took in scores of 89 or better; Class B, 85 to 88 per cent; Class C, 83 to 84 per cent.; Class D, all below 84 per cent.

Squier and Randall shot a team race against Medico and Hammerschmidt. The latter team won with 184 to 172.

The grounds will be open for shooting on every day, the regular club events being held on Saturday and Sunday of each week. The scores:

Medico	100	94	Henderson	100	97
Hammerschmidt	100	90	Bonser	100	94
Schreck	100	83	Frohliger	100	80
Coburn	100	93	J B Towler	100	56
Hill	100	71	T J Donald	100	92
McArdle	100	71	T E Donald	100	85
Smith	100	88	J B C	100	69
Schatzman	65	34	Ertel	100	86
Dameron	100	84	Welch	100	90
Davies	100	83	Crisco	30	28
Squier	100	87	H R Irwin	100	85
Johnson	100	86	McCrary	50	44
Lawrence	101	77	Gillespie	50	33
Randall	100	85			

Practice events:

T J Donald	21	21	Henderson	24	..
T E Donald	21	..	Smith	23	23
Towler	19	..	Hill	22	20
Hammerschmidt	22	24	Johnson	21	23
Lawrence	20	21	Hill	22	20
Coburn	23	21	Irwin	23	..
Medico	20	..	Dameron	23	..

THE FOREST AND STREAM may be obtained from any newsdealer on order. Ask your dealer to supply you regularly.

Jersey City Gun Club.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., May 25.—We had a very good turnout at the Jersey City Gun Club to-day, as the day was an ideal one for the trapshooter—a good clear air and no wind. Lee and North tied for high honors for the day with an average of 90 per cent. Shannon was next in line with 89 per cent., and Martin was third with 88 per cent. Dr. Groll and Shannon were fighting it out all afternoon, and Shannon did him up at the 16yds. game, but in the 20yds. event, Doc. got the jump on him and won out by a good margin.

We are going to shoot all through the month of June and hope to have a good crowd out each Saturday. The club is an easy one to reach, only thirty minutes from down town in New York. The scores:

Events:	1	2	3	4	5	6
Targets:	25	25	25	25	25	25
Johnson	13	13	14	14	20	15
Martin	20	23	24	24	20	..
Lee	23	22	21	23	24	..
Dr Groll	19	19	23	19	18	..
Harvey	23	22	18	16	..	..
McLemore	25	22	16	16	..	..
Huggins	14	15	13	15	..	..
Hall	23	22	20	23	21	..
C R Babson	19	18	16	16	21	..
W A Babson	17	18	..	..	..	..
Shannon	23	24	18	24	22	23
North	22	22	23	22	24	..
Dixon	21	18	21	..	..	..
Limp	18	19	21	21	..	..

Birmingham Gun Club.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 27.—The following scores were made at the Birmingham Gun Club. The first 50 targets count on the Du Pont badge added bird handicap. Ed Cornwall and R. S. Kennon tied with their handicaps for the badge. In the scores on 100 for the day, John Warren was high with 96, with John Lambeth in second place.

We are very proud of Gentry Hillman's good shooting at the Southern Handicap. The scores:

Shot at.		Brk.		Shot at.		Brk.	
John Warren	100	96		Mrs Garl	100	77	
John Lambeth	100	91		L M Norwood	100	76	
Gentry Hillman	100	90		Victor Prowell	100	76	
Arch Henderson	100	89		G Hillman	100	72	
John Fletcher	100	88		R L Kennon	75	55	
H Hamilton	100	87		O L Garl	50	42	
J C Broyles	100	83		J Yeatman	25	20	
Edd Cornwall	100	83		R R Skinner	100	82	
R H Baugh	100	79		L L Sellman	100	80	



STEEL LINED SHELLS

== Win at ==

NEBRASKA AND DELAWARE

Nebraska State Championship

Won by Ed. Varner, of Adams, Nebraska, scoring 49 ex 50, with *Remington-UMC* Nitro Club Steel Lined Shells.

Delaware State Shoot

High Professional Average

1st. H. H. Stevens, 292 ex 300, shooting a *Remington-UMC* Pump Gun and Arrow Steel Lined Shells.

2d. L. S. German, 290 ex 300, shooting *Remington-UMC* Arrow Steel Lined Shells.

These are the steel lined shells whose speed plus pattern has earned them the title of the Handicap Winners of the U. S. A.

Remington-UMC — the perfect shooting combination.

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

The Delaware State Championship.

First Day.

The first annual tournament of the Delaware State Sportsmen's Association was held May 29 and 30, at Wilmington, under the auspices of Du Pont Gun Club.

Some great shooting was done in both sections of the program, the ten regular events each at 15 targets, producing a fine race for first honors on the 150 targets shot at by each man.

German broke 147 out of 150, while Minnick's score was 146. W. S. Colfax, Jr., another local crack, was right on Minnick's heels with 145.

H. W. Kahler, of Philadelphia, tied for fourth with two professionals, H. H. Stevens and Neaf Apgar, all three scoring one less than Colfax.

The scores of the ten regular events follow:

Table listing scores for the first day of the Delaware State Championship, including names like T. H. Keller, Sr., F. Coleman, H. W. Kahler, etc., and their scores in various events.

Second Day.

On the 150 targets in the regular program, H. H. Stevens easily led the field, running his first 139 straight, and losing only two out of 150.

The last 100 targets on the program constituted the race for the open championship of the State of Delaware, and in this event Richardson won with 96 out of 100.

The Delaware State championship at targets, open to all residents of the State, won by A. B. Richardson, with 96 out of 100.

The Delaware amateur State championship, open only to amateurs who are residents of the State. Won by A. B. Richardson, with 285 out of 300.

The Millard Davis loving cup. Won by Allen Heil, who broke 68 straight, the cup being donated to the amateur who made the longest run of the tournament.

Table showing targets and broken targets for the second day of the Delaware State Championship, including names like T. H. Keller, Jr., F. Coleman, etc.

Main table of scores for the Delaware State Championship, listing names and their scores in various events.

Northern Kentucky Gun Club.

There were only a few shooters at the weekly shoot on June 1, most of the members having had their fill of shooting at the Cincinnati grounds on Decoration Day.

Small table listing scores for the Northern Kentucky Gun Club, including names like Dameron, Walker, Simmons, etc.

Cincinnati has landed the match for the E. C. cup, between C. A. Young, of Springfield, O., and H. D. Freeman, of Atlanta, Ga. This will be shot on the afternoon of July 4.

There was a good bunch at the grounds on May 19. The weather could hardly have been better and some good scores were made.

summer is over. Voige has not shot since last fall; that's why he missed so many. Shooting at doubles after the regular events were over.

The second in the series of monthly tournaments will be held on May 26. This is shot under the N. C. R. system, 100 targets in four events at 15 and two at 20 targets each.

Scores follow: Holaday (100) 96, Dameron (100) 84, Day (100) 96, Ertel (65) 50, Richey (50) 28, Jones (80) 64, J. B. C. (100) 76, Walker (50) 40, Myers (60) 39, Ludwig (65) 56, Voige (50) 30, Gould (50) 37.

Hudson Gun Club.

Jersey City, N. J., June 2.—At the fifth contest for the Frank Hall trophy, held on the Hudson Gun Club grounds to-day, there was an attendance of only thirty shooters.

The day was warm, which had to do with the slim entry for the cup. The next contest takes place at Newton, N. J., on June 22. There were 5,500 targets trapped, and only one straight score of 25 was recorded.

Table showing scores made in practice for the Hudson Gun Club, including names like Engle, Wynne, Putney, etc., and their scores.

Table showing scores for the Hail trophy, 100 targets, including names like Wynne, Culver, O'Brien, etc., and their scores.

T. H. KELLEY, Sec'y.

Chesapeake City Gun Club.

At the regular blue rock shoot of the Chesapeake City Gun Club, June 1, some fairly good scores were made. In the Du Pont trophy event, eight gunners tied for spoons.

Table showing scores for the Chesapeake City Gun Club, including names like W. Stevens, W. A. Brown, N. Bouchelle, etc., and their scores.

Mt. Kisco Gun Club.

Mount Kisco, N. Y., June 3.—The first of a series of shoots at the Mount Kisco Gun Club was held on May 30. Eleven members and three visitors faced the traps.

Table showing scores for the Mt. Kisco Gun Club, including names like F. H. Miller, *C. Zarr, *Wm. Huff, etc., and their scores.

The Superior Shooting of the **WINCHESTER** Repeating Shotgun

WON THE SOUTHERN HANDICAP

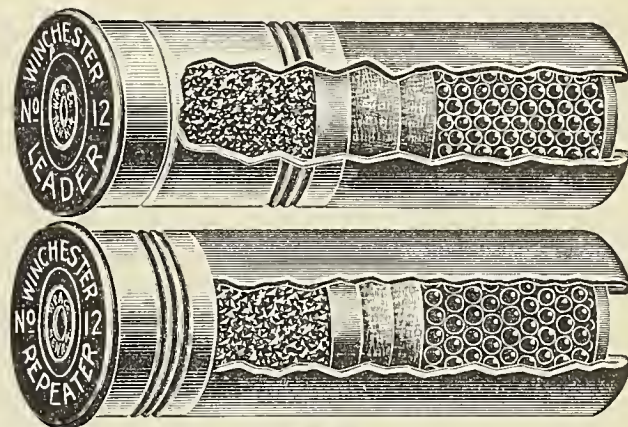
VASSAR CATE, of Brunswick, Ga., won the first Interstate Handicap for 1912, with a score of 93 x 100 from the 19-yard mark, using a Winchester Repeating Shotgun.

HIGH AMATEUR AVERAGE: Won by H. B. Pottinger, of Charleston, Mo., with a score of 382 x 400, shooting a Winchester Repeating Shotgun and Winchester Loaded Shells.

HIGH PROFESSIONAL AVERAGE: Won by H. D. Freeman, who scored 394 x 400, with a Winchester Repeating Shotgun.

HIGH AVERAGE FOR ALL TARGETS: Won by Fred Gilbert, who broke 565 out of a total of 600 targets, shooting Winchester Loaded Shells. John R. Taylor, Second High with 561, and W. R. Crosby, Third, with 559. Both shot Winchester Loaded Shells, and Mr. Taylor also shot a Winchester Repeating Shotgun.

The above statement of winnings shows that Winchester goods were high in all events of the shoot, which demonstrates their superiority over all other makes competing.



FOR WINS, SHOOT ONLY RED W GOODS



New Haven Gun Club.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 25.—The best shoot ever held by the New Haven Gun Club was that of to-day. We had sixty-nine trappers out and great enthusiasm. The best in Connecticut vied for cash and merchandise, the latter events offering ninety possibilities. L. C. Wilson shot well and ran away with first "root of all evil" on a score of 144 out of 150. L. H. Bradley cracked 138 for second lucre, which he had to divide with Chamberlain and Hall. Dimmock, Yale's crack student of ballistics, made 136. Among the professionals, H. H. Stevens made the big killing, getting the gold goods offered by the club to premier professional gun man. The program consisted of 150 targets per man. The scores:

G W Derrick	85	W B Judd	93
H Kimmerly	106	T H Smith	91
H B North	128	E R Lewis	113
W W Gale	128	E G Southey	134
L L North	118	W H Lyon	125
J F Moran	101	R A Lewis	123
G G Jenne	94	C A Fox	115
G Ortseifer	121	C Sherwood	132
Lewis Bradley	84	J Williams	133
Melvin Hepburn	135	L C Wilson	144
W W Rice	132	R Cate	134
C C Smith	129	C Van Stone	133
F W Smith	117	P V Sunderland	123
E H Gary	117	B Crane	127
R T Bishop	104	S A Fanton	110
T McFetridge	133	C Hull	120
W R Newsome	126	L Ferris	122
L H Bradley	138	H Billings	121
E W Mumford	122	P W Seery	88
C B Maloney	126	E Dunham	104
W T Clarke	117	A L Chamberlain	133
C B Prest	115	C A Templeton	103
L H Goddard	132	Ed Hart	129
W L Roe, Jr.	127	W J McElligott	119
Geo Alling, Jr.	114	C Hall	138
P F Burns	134	C Probst	122
J B Robertson	136	J Draher	123

Wm Burns	131	A H Metcalf	120
J A Jenkins	99	J O Nutter	94
A M Arnold	123	W N Carrington	86
H E Burgin	127	W F Alcorn	125
C B Cutler	126	J E Dimmock	136
C Osborn	118	W A Gregory	137
H F Sherman	115	W G Olmsted	130
Ed Kelley	133	E H Bailey	107
G Graham	57	C A Holmes	127
C K Bailey	110	B H Scott	130
R H Bennett	104	N W Hubinger, Jr.	98
H M Judd	124	W E Day	107
Professionals:			
O R Dickey	125	A E Sibley	137
G Chapin	140	E M Funk	131
F M Fay	121	H H Stevens	146

Registered Tournaments.

THE tournaments registered with the Interstate Association during the week ending June 1, follow:

July 4.—Roanoke (Va.) G. C. H. I. Wilkenson, Sec'y.

Aug. 3.—Pikeral Lake, S. D.—Sisseton G. C. Maurice Schindler, Sec'y.

Aug. 15.—Rio (Wis.) G. C. Bert Thompson, Sec'y.

Aug. 20-23.—Montreal, Canada.—Dominion of Canada T. S. A. T. Claude Cooke, Sec'y.

Aug. 21.—La Crosse G. C. J. V. Winter, Sec'y.

Aug. 27.—Canonsburg (Pa.) G. C. A. S. Anthony, Sec'y.

Aug. 27.—Mechanicsburg (O.) G. C. F. J. Coburn, Sec'y.

Aug. 28-29.—Fulda (Minn.) G. C. H. W. Converse, Sec'y.

Aug. 29.—Celina (O.) G. C. Geo. Kistler, Sec'y.

Aug. 29-30.—Sedalia (Mo.) G. C. John McGrath, Sec'y.

Sept. 2-5.—Bay City, Mich.—Michigan State tournament, under the auspices of the Bay City G. C. C. A. Galbraith, Mgr.

Sept. 2-3.—Paducah (Ky.) Target Club. C. E. Pursell, Sec'y.

Sept. 19.—Springfield (O.) G. C. Harry C. Downey, Sec'y.

Sept. 26-27.—Capron (Ill.) G. C. Alex. Vance, Sec'y.

Oct. 3.—Elkton (Md.) G. C. H. L. Worthington, Mgr. ELMER E. SHANER, Sec'y-Treas.

Delta Gun Club.

DELTA, Colo.—Scores of tournament May 23 and 25. The conditions for shooting during the tournament were perfect and good scores were made, as will be seen from the sheets.

There were eight shooters here from over the mountains, and Mr. Moritz, from Denver, seemed to be adapted to our conditions, for he made excellent scores.

The Denver Post trophy was won by R. A. King, of Delta, Mr. Moritz and Mr. Burt being second and only one bird behind. The trophy was won with a score of 96 out of 100.

"Bill" Bowman won high professional average for the regular program. George Burt won high general average for professionals. King won high average for the amateurs and Mr. Moritz was second, being one bird lower than King. The program consisted of 150 targets each day. The scores:

	1st	2d		1st	2d
	Day.	Day.		Day.	Day.
R A King	147	141	E G Palmer	123	120
Burt Moritz	144	143	G C Crabill	120	123
A Sarcander	138	142	C Alderson	111	128
W J Walker	125	138	W Thomas	121	117
J H McDuffee	122	130	J Bainard	121	109
J Teeslink	131	130	J B Killian	103	100
C Emory	124	122	J N Powell	134	...

Professionals:
Wm Bowman .. 142 144
T S Daily

Post trophy, 100 targets, handicap from 16 to 20yds.:
Fred King

Professionals:
Geo Burt, 20..... 95
Harry Keefe, 20..... 94

\$1000 FOR \$10

The Greatest Shooting Event in 1912

THE GRAND AMERICAN HANDICAP

Will be held at Springfield, Ill., June 18-21, under the auspices of the Illinois Gun Club, and will be **OPEN ONLY TO AMATEURS**

The Interstate Association guarantees to the winner **ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS IN GOLD**, and a Trophy of the value of One Hundred Dollars

The entrance fee is only \$10 **YOU CAN WIN \$1000** Entries close June 8
Make your entry now **EVERYBODY'S DOIN' IT**

Write for program **Elmer E. Shaner, Sec'y-Treas., 219 Coltart Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.**

Boston A. A.

RIVERSIDE, May 30.—The morning shoot at 100 targets, 50 over the McCrea traps and 50 over the Sargent traps, resulted in C. B. Tucker winning the Sargent event with 50 and L. H. Davis the McCrea event after a shoot-off.

In the afternoon shoot, same conditions as in the morning, L. H. Davis won the Sargent event with 50 and W. C. Brooks the McCrea event after a shoot-off.

J. E. Lynch won the Barbey trophy with a score of 495 out of 500, and C. B. Tucker was second with 492.

L. H. Davis won the Knights trophy with a score of 300 out of 300.

C. P. Blinn won the J. B. Hunter trophy, with a score of 1164 out of 1200; second, R. A. Faye, 1160; third, M. Ballou, 1146; J. L. Snow, 1146.

The championship shoot was at 200 targets, and resulted in T. C. Adams winning with a score of 192; E. F. Gleason, second, 190; R. A. Faye, third, 184.

Take-home trophy, McCrea traps, morning shoot:

H.		T.		H.		T.	
J H North	10	53	E F Gleason	0	47		
G L Munroe	8	52	C P Blinn	5½	46½		
L H Davis	5½	51½	J L Snow	1	46		
G L Osborn	5½	51½	W B Farmer	3½	45½		
*E Staples	0	49	C C Clapp	2½	44½		
C B Tucker	2½	48½	W C Brooks	4	44		
M Ballou	2½	48½	R A Faye	0	44		
S A Ellis	2½	48½	H W Knights	4	42		
T C Adams	0	48	C P Keeler	6½	36½		
J E Lynch	3	47					

Shoot-off:

L H Davis	2¾	25¾	J H North	5	22
G L Osborn	2¾	24¾	G L Munroe	4	20

L. H. Davis was the winner of the take-home trophy. Weather conditions: Cloudy, no wind.

Take-home trophy, Sargent traps, morning shoot:

H.		T.		H.		T.	
C B Tucker	2½	50½	J L Snow	1	46		
L H Davis	5½	49½	M Ballou	2½	45½		
C P Blinn	5½	49½	W B Farmer	3½	45½		
S A Ellis	2½	49½	C P Keeler	6½	45½		
T C Adams	0	49	C C Clapp	2½	44½		
G L Munroe	8	49	W C Brooks	4	43		
E F Gleason	0	48	H W Knights	4	43		
J E Lynch	3	48	J H North	10	42		
R A Faye	0	47	G L Osborn	5½	41½		
*E Staples	0	47					

C. B. Tucker was the winner of the take-home trophy.

Take-home trophy, McCrea traps, afternoon shoot:

H.		T.		H.		T.	
T C Adams	0	50	J L Snow	1	47		
W C Brooks	0	50	*E A Staples	0	47		
G L Osborn	1	50	M Ballou	2½	46½		
L H Davis	5½	49½	C P Blinn	5½	46½		
W B Farmer	3½	49½	H W Knights	4	45		
R A Faye	0	49	C B Tucker	2½	45½		
E F Gleason	0	48	C P Keeler	6½	43½		
S A Ellis	2½	48½	J E Lynch	3	43		
J H North	10	48	C L Monroe	8	41		

Shoot-off, 25 targets:

T C Adams	0	19	G L Osborn	2¾	23¾
W C Brooks	2	24			

W. C. Brooks was the winner of the take-home trophy. Weather conditions were excellent.

Take-home trophy, Sargent traps, afternoon shoot:

H.		T.		H.		T.	
L H Davis	4	50	J H North	10	47		
C B Tucker	2½	48½	C P Blinn	5½	46½		
G L Osborn	5½	48½	S A Ellis	2½	46½		
M Ballou	2½	48½	W C Brooks	4	46		
C P Keeler	6½	47½	T C Adams	0	45		
J L Snow	1	47	R A Faye	0	44		
E F Gleason	0	47	J E Lynch	3	44		
*E F Staples	0	47	W B Farmer	3½	40½		
G L Munroe	8	47					

L. H. Davis was the winner of the take-home trophy. *Guest. C. B. TUCKER, Capt.

Sportsmen's Association of the Northwest.

WALLA WALLA, Wash., May 24.—Four days of excellent clay-bird sport ended here to-day. The tournament was won by Peter O'Brien with 572 out of 600. C. L. Parson was second with 557.

May 21. May 22. May 23. May 24.

F A Dryden	132	143	138	142
S A Fulton	130	124	132	136
Peter O'Brien	140	139	145	148
C W McKean	127	126	131	138
Platt Morrow	124	131	136	140
E J Chingren	135	138	131	124
W G Fleet	124	126	125	138
G Egbars	135	129	134	132
B R Short	112	122	125	...
A W Woodard	116	133	128	137
E Farmin	132	132	133	146
A W Bishop	139	137	137	139
D Reid	136	139	131	128
H McElroy	130	129	137	128
C Fleming	124	133	133	137
B M Frances	136	133	121	131
M Smith	135	128	131	137
W W Caldwell	134	136	134	143
J G Smith	125	125	117	117
Wagner	127	123	120	112
F O Joy	113	107	120	125
C L Parsons	131	141	142	143
Spencer	100	114	131	...
Seavey	132	126	140	143
Cooper	130	114	125	140
McCormack	139	135	133	135
Knight	100	132	129	118
Baker	93	113	...	...
Kramer	...	25	...	...
Green	...	...	129	126

Professionals:

L R Barclay	140	146	143	145
C B Randlett	126	137	129	128
T B Barkley	139	146	141	147
H E Poston	131	138	145	145
Fred Berger	140	134	140	138
L H Reed	145	145	144	147
P J Holohan	136	142	138	141
Guy Holohan	133	136	138	138
A W Woodworth	130	126	135	139
H H Veach	125	...	...	124

Cleveland Gun Club.

CLEVELAND, O., May 26.—The regular weekly club contest of the Cleveland Gun Club was held on Saturday afternoon, May 25, at Shooting Park, Mayfield road, was fairly attended. The weather conditions were of the best for the game and some good scores were put up. Brother Rogers and Doolittle were the banner team, each breaking 96 out of 100 in the first two events, and in the two Du Pont fob contests, Doolittle broke 50 straight, and Rogers 49 out of 50, and some thought they both had an off day.

The May trophy contest that was brought to an end showed that Mr. Dibble was the winner of first prize for the month, having 15 points, and Mr. A. B. Jones was second with 14 points.

The Du Pont fob shoot, which has been going the round for the last two months, April and May, was also ended to-day, and the fob was awarded to C. E. Doolittle, who broke 122 out of 125, taking his best five scores out of seven shoots of 25 targets each. Dr. Brown kept Charlie moving all of the time, and at the close of the contest the doctor was only one bird to the bad. The scores:

Event No. 1, monthly trophy, 50 targets, 16yds.:			
Rogers	49	Stevens	42
Doolittle	47	Williams	42
Archer	47	Hopkins	40
Brown	46	Genner	40
Judd	46	Freeman	38
Rockwell	45	Thorp	37
Dibble	45	Gould	37
Stapp	43	Brainard	34
Wallace	43	Mould	25

Event No. 2, annual trophy, 50 targets, 16yds.:			
Doolittle	49	Wallace	44
Brown	48	Freeman	43
Williams	48	Stapp	43
Rogers	47	Brainard	41
Genner	45	Stevens	41
Westcott	45	Mould	36
Judd	44	Hopkins	34
Rockwell	44	Thorp	34

Event No. 3, fob contest, 25 targets, 16yds.:			
Doolittle	25	Stapp	22
Williams	25	Genner	22
Rogers	24	Judd	21
Westcott	23	Hopkins	21
Archer	23	Brainard	20
Brown	23	Stevens	18
Freeman	22	Mould	17

Event No. 4, fob contest, 25 targets, 16yds.:			
Rogers	25	Stevens	20
Doolittle	25	Archer	20
Brown	24	Stapp	19
Genner	24	Hopkins	19
Brainard	22	Mould	19
Freeman	21	Williams	16
Judd	20		

THE Decoration Day tournament of the Cleveland Gun Club, held Thursday, May 30, at the shooting park of the above-named club, was a success. The weather could not have been better and the scores of

some of the shooters were gilt-edge. Shooters came from everywhere, and forty-four took part in all events, thirty-seven shooting through the program of the Squier money-back system and twenty-one in the special.

The trade was represented by Pop Heikes, J. R. Taylor, R. S. Pringle and W. R. Chamberlain. Mr. Chamberlain took his friends into camp and dished the good things out to them to the tune of 218 out of 225, shooting in all events of the program, which gave him high gun for the day over all, and winning the Stevens high gun trophy, which was open to all. The next good man of the bunch was Wm. Webster, who walked away with high gun amateur trophy with the fine score of 216 out of 225. Webster always wins on the Cleveland grounds just like a baby drinking milk, and puts the other boys to sleep. The winners of the special events were Dr. D. Parker, C. E. Doolittle and R. W. Ewalt in the first special. Second special: D. A. Wilcox, A. B. Jones, C. E. Doolittle. Third special: R. E. Rogers, D. A. Wilcox and G. E. Burns.

Miss Alice Kosht, of Norwalk, O., was on hand to show what a lady can do with a gun, and she put up a score of 129 out of 150, which put some of the men to the tall timber.

The Waynesburg Gun Club was on hand with a good bunch of shooters, and may they come again. Scores: Regular program, 150 targets per man:

*W R Chamberlain..... 147	E S Rogers..... 129
W Webster 145	F Gruber 128
R W Ewalt 142	J P Troxler 127
J Deist 142	F W Judd 127
A E Brown 142	J H Mear 125
*R O Heikes..... 143	F Rownds 124
*J R Taylor..... 143	H C Rockwell..... 122
F C Koch..... 139	J Richards 122
C D Monahan..... 138	F Farber 122
C D Henline..... 139	H D Smart..... 121
G E Burns 138	F H Zinn..... 121
W H Archer..... 138	F D Telling... .. 119
A B Jones..... 138	M D Stepp..... 119
A Ledgett 137	J G Brown..... 117
C E Doolittle 136	G P Freeman..... 107
*R S Pringle..... 133	Ed Wiedner 107
Geo Janson 130	B Hill 105
J Rummell 130	W E Beckley 103
J D Parker..... 130	F Herbster 101
Thos Cathan 130	J G Wadsworth..... 100
Miss A Kosht..... 129	

*Professionals.

Three specials, at 25 targets each, were also shot, with results as follows, all shooting through, except Monahan, who shot at 50 targets, and Parker, Henline, Ewalt, Deist, A. F. Brown and Koch, who shot at 25:

Wilcox 72	Burns 66
Chamberlain 71	Douglas 65
Taylor 70	Zinn 61
Rogers 70	Monahan 41
Sadler 70	Parker 25
Webster 71	Henline 25
Pringle 63	Ewalt 22
Doolittle 68	A F Brown..... 20
Freeman 67	Deist 20
Smart 61	Koch 19
Jones 66	

F. H. WALLACE, Mgr.

Watertown Gun Club.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., May 30.—Young had a hard pull getting away with high gun here to-day, his score of 145 being one too high for Dodd and professional Stannard.

Young 145	Gawer 129
Angvech 113	Van Etta 113
*Robbins 132	Hassenger 90
J Raup 136	Cebell 106
Hoyer 134	Richard 129
*Stannard 144	Huebbe 94
*Siefken 136	Zimmerman 140
Krumming 95	Helfing 126
Doelle 119	Piepenhagen 121
Seidel 134	Meunier 107
Darby 132	Pietsch 120
A Keel 125	*Patterson 129
Shumway 141	Shendall 131
Dreyfus 141	Gruehn 129
Kimball 132	Brown 113
Pollard 141	Halverson 138
Sawyer 123	Glover 129
McNamara 85	Stobe 127
Pike 116	A Keel 125
Snyder 124	Leiter 107
Hevey 126	Dr Mackus 132
Dodd 144	Nelson 81
Jones 127	Pike 128
Hill 99	Wallace 31

*Professionals.

Robin Hood Gun Club.

RAIN spoiled the attendance of the regular holiday shoot for the fifth leg on the 1912 cup. Six gunners were on the job and did some good shooting for the cup. All six were red hot after the fifth leg, which was won by Conelley.

Cup, 100 birds: Connelley 86, Curry 85, Beyersdorf 84, Cleveland 78, Reirson 76, Bowley 75.

Du Pont job: Beyersdorf 21, Bush 21, Connelley 20, Reirson 20, Curry 19. Shoot-off, 10 birds: Bush 8, Beyersdorf 7.

Gun case, 25 birds: Bush 23, Rowley 23, Cleveland 21, Conelley 22. Shoot-off, 25 birds: Bush 21, Rowley 19. GEO. CONELLEY, Sec'y.

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TRIUMPHS and TROPHIES

Won By Shooters Of



SMOKELESS POWDERS

At The First Annual Tournament

— OF THE —

Delaware State Sportsmen's Association

The notable scores made by winners at the traps of the Du Pont Gun Club, Wilmington, Del., May 29-30, prove that skillful marksmanship and reliability of powder make a victorious combination for trapshooters at all tournaments.

Delaware State Championship Won By

A. B. Richardson, Dover, Del., 285 x 300, - with "Schultze"
And Mr. Richardson also won the Delaware Open State Championship, 96 x 100, - - - - - with "Schultze"

High Averages For Entire Tournament Made By

H. H. Stevens, Roselle Park, N. J., 292 x 300, with "Schultze"
L. S. German, Aberdeen, Md., 290 x 300 - with "Du Pont"

Longest Run Of The Tournament Made By

H. H. Stevens, Roselle Park, N. J., 147 straight, with "Schultze"

Longest Amateur Run Made By

Allen Heil, Allentown, Pa., 68 straight, with "Du Pont" which secured for him the "Davis" silver punch bowl, and Mr. Heil also made 12 straight during the two days, thereby winning the "Capelle" Trophy awarded to the contestant making the greatest number of perfect scores.

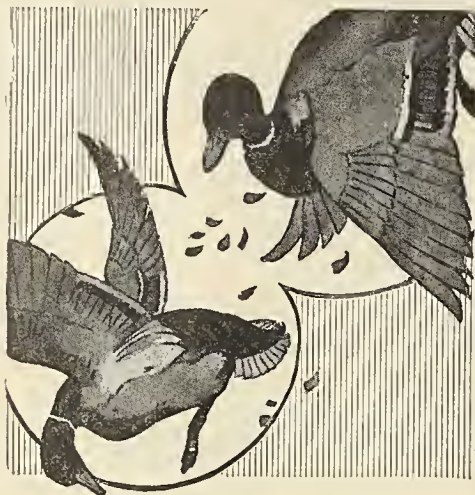
Why Not Shoot Du Pont Loads and Join the Winners?

Supplement to Game Laws in Brief

SO many and important changes have been made in fish and game laws in a number of States, during the past winter, that we have found it necessary to issue an eight page supplement of these changes. Paste these eight pages in the back of your copy of GAME LAWS IN BRIEF and you will have complete and correct laws to June 1st, 1912, governing fishing and shooting in every part of the United States and Canada.

Ten Cents is the price of this addenda. Mailed to any address upon receipt of price.

FOREST AND STREAM PUBLISHING COMPANY
127 Franklin Street
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YOU know mallards—wisest and wariest of all ducks—Solomons of the air. You can't knock down mallards with a paddle nor can you get them with a gun that plasters its shots all over the face of creation.

A mallard shot is generally a long shot, and long shots require a hard-shooting, close-shooting gun.

That's why the long-headed man who goes to a mallard country takes a Lefever. When he swings it on a towering pair of mallards he does not question the result. He knows it—

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20 Gauge. Price \$28.00

Trap at Indian Lake, O.

INDIAN LAKE, O., May 28.—Al Hill was high man at the shoot held here to-day. Fisher was second and Downey third. Of course, the weather man had to be bad, as usual, so the scores were very low. After shooting some practice and some doubles, the program was started. Only half of the program was shot, on account of the weather.

After the shoot, all went fishing, and some nice fish were caught. All went straight at the dinner table. Shobe says don't bother me. Just busy. The fishing has been fine with the black coming in. In June there will be some fine strings caught. Don't forget to bring your gun along, for you can shoot targets, too. Everything for sport at this place. Come again. Scores:

Shot at.	Brk.	Shot at.	Brk.
Shobe	100 74	Duckham	100 78
Winkler	100 78	Wagner	100 71
Downey	100 81	Holden	100 70
Hill	100 87	Miller	100 69
Guy	100 73	Stephenson	50 35
Bay	100 72	Crothers	50 30
Coburn	100 79	Shellenberger	50 35
Brown	100 75	Hoover	30 16
Fisher	100 83		

LON FISHER, Mgr.

Indianapolis Gun Club.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 25.—To-day was marked by the return of Parry to his best form, from which he had been separated for a time. His total of about 95 per cent. was ornamented by a run of 50. Dixon shot into second place with a percentage of 90. The scores:

Shot at.	Brk.	Shot at.	Brk.
Parry	160 151	Nesbit	120 94
Hymer	160 119	Foland	120 86
Dixon	120 108	Neighbors	80 43
Lewis	120 105	Arnold	60 51
Britton	120 100		

R. R.

Buffalo Audubon Club.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 30.—Our Decoration Day tournament was well attended, and while no great scores were made, the affair was a real success. F. S. Wright won first place with 142 out of 150, being four up on R. Day Hilliker, who beat out E. E. Hilliker by 3.

Reg. No. 11	Reg. No. 11
H Messinger ... 100 18	C L Frantz ... 127 22
Dr Burke ... 107 13	J G S Day ... 115 23
J Ebbetts ... 108 21	C J Dalley ... 125 20
F A Leonard ... 71 ..	R Day ... 138 20
H B Blackman ... 105 20	C Lambert ... 134 21
H T Walls ... 119 20	Dr Jerauld ... 119 21
B V Covert ... 133 19	S Hopkins ... 115 19
W H Smith ... 121 18	W Lawson ... 116 24
C G Rogers ... 121 23	J Broderick ... 112 16
W F Hopper ... 132 20	E F Conners ... 99 14
W Ely ... 126 18	R S Van Nette ... 115 22
W H Joslin ... 126 17	T O Glenn ... 125 21
J Jennings ... 133 20	F C Scott ... 113 19
C A Ward ... 107 20	W P Imhoff ... 113 18
F S Wright ... 142 21	T F Conneely ... 128 22
E G Wacher ... 104 17	A W Eygabat ... 112 ..
E E Hilliker ... 135 23	J D Green ... 124 21
F D Kelsey ... 132 19	J W Bedeaux ... 99 ..
G Immell ... 110 23	H McCutcheon ... 122 22
G B Geb ... 101 22	F M Foote ... 84 ..
E F Hammond ... 126 21	G D Pickets ... 77 ..
C E Glead ... 100 18	T E Costello ... 91 ..
A E Conley ... 114 17	J Reed (60 tgts) ... 50 22

Professionals:
J M Hawkins ... 139 .. Ed Cox ... 115 ..
Sim Glover ... 145 .. G Hassam ... 117 ..

The following scores were made at the regular semi-monthly shoot, Saturday, June 1.

Targets:	20	20	20	20	20
Kelsey	19	16	19	16	16
Gambert	17	18	15	16	16
Ebberts	15	16	17	18	14
Rogers	17	18	14	18	16
W H Smith	13	15	18	16	13
Wacker	18	16	14	17	14
E Smith	16	13	13	16	14
Ward	15	16	15	15	17
Cairns	11	12	10	11	14
Ranpich	14	13	15	15	13
Burke	16	18	..	14	16

W. C. WOOTTON, Sec'y.

Royersford Gun Club.

ROYERSFORD, Pa., June 1.—A big field of amateur and professional shooters from this city, surrounding towns and Philadelphia participated in the annual registered shoot of the Royersford Gun Club here to-day. Al Heil led with 144 out of 150, beating B. F. Platt by a bird. Three gunners shared third place. Fred Coleman, Schlicher and Minker, each getting 141.

J. Mowell Hawkins and H. H. Stevens led the professionals with 144. Scores:

*Hawkins	144	Weinert	125
Buckwalter	134	Dr Buckwalter	113
Freed	120	Johnson	112
Ziegler	129	Minker	141
Beideman	130	Smith	118
Christman	128	Lessig	107
Grater	116	Hanley	100
Ennis	106	Schwoyer	101
Zingst	118	Bertolette	125
Mardin	117	Witmyer	78
Chandler	99	H C Wilmyer	114
Armstrong	113	Eschbach	85
Morris	133	Clegg	110
Leford	137	Newcomb	138
Platt	143	Harvey	117
*Welles	135	Renner	131
Heil	144	Gothard (60 targets)	44
Coleman	141	Clark	111
Fisher	134	Griffith	138
Schlicher	141	Hall	130
*Stevens	144	Mace (30 tgts)	27
*Apgar	133	Miller (45 tgts)	25
*Pratt	115	Krouse (15 tgts)	6

*Professionals.

Waterloo Gun Club.

WATERLOO, Ia., May 24.—There was a big representation of shooters at our two-day registered tournament. If these scores are wrong or not carried out, it is the fault of the secretary in sending illegible carbons. W. Ridley was top gun with 286 out of 300 for the two days. The program consisted of 150 targets each day. The scores:

1st Day.	2d Day.	1st Day.	2d Day.
F Campbell	145 133	J W Dobbins	117 120
W Ridley	146 140	Otto Radloff	139 124
W S Hoon	135 132	J W Ford	133 118
Potter White	143 133	C Wise	138 132
S A Huntley	147 141	R C Mason	126 129
Joe Kantzky	131 143	J V Corson	110 111
J Maland	133 132	Ray Cowin	98 116
F M Hamblin	124 134	H G Northey	113 116
F M Shoves	128 130	F C Kelly	108 111
N Webber	132 129	C Hummel	141 136
N Muncy	133 135	T L Haven	109 112
A H Croeving	132 127	C R Munson	107 102
F N Calloway	131 134	Ed Short	134 139
J F Libby	107 100	F M Mead	118 117

Professionals:
L Fitzsimmons ... 131 116
I N Price ... 130 124
G Maxwell ... 144 145
J W Garrett ... 143 145
Geo Kreger ... 146 149
H W Vietmeyer ... 102 118



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W.M. F. NYE
New Bedford, Mass.

Roanoke Gun Club.

ROANOKE, W. Va., June 2.—Some good scores were made at the traps of the Roanoke Gun Club on Saturday afternoon, when thirty-two contestants were on the firing line, including S. P. Goodloe, the popular trade representative. The weekly medals were won as follows: Scratch—First, E. C. Watson; second, tie between Jamison and Bloxton.

Class A—First, E. W. Poindexter; second, H. F. Wilkinson.

Class B—First A. H. H. Boyd; second, R. G. Dalby.

Class C.—First, H. Holland; second, R. E. Lightner.

The scores:

Broke.	%	Broke.	%		
Watson	49	98	Bringman	40	80
Wilkinson	47	94	Lightner	40	80
E W Poindexter	47	94	*Goodloe (100) ..	77	77
Jones	46	92	J B Cumbie	38	76
Jamison	45	90	Robinson	38	76
Bloxton	45	90	Boyd	37	74
Battle	44	88	Hunt	37	74
Scholl	44	88	Dyer	35	70
Price	44	88	Dalby	33	66
Shepherd	44	88	D W Richards ..	31	62
L G Richards	42	84	Howard	29	58
Holland	41	82	G C Cumbie	28	56
J W Poindexter	41	82	Schenck	26	52
Elliott	40	80	Berkeley	24	48
Atkinson	41	82	Inge	24	48
C C Richards	40	80	Ferguson	24	48

*Professionals. H. F. WILKINSON, Sec'y.

Fairmont Gun Club.

FAIRMONT, W. Va., May 31.—Two shoots during the past week brought forth few shooters. Many out of town and some shot out. The scores were fairly good. We expect to arrange a team race of ten men with our friends at Brownsville, probably not until after the G. A. H. We hope to send one or two to the Springfield shoot. Scores:

May 30:

Shot at.	Broke	Shot at.	Broke		
E H Taylor	100	95	W H Bailey	75	64
J F Phillips	100	88	G M Lilley	75	59

June 1:

Wiedebusch, 20.	150	142	J Phillips, 16.	100	81
E H Taylor, 20.	150	140	H Heckman, 16.	100	74
T H Funk, 20.	150	131	G Lilley, 16.	100	70

Fairmont Gun Club shoots every Saturday in the year. ED. H. TAYLOR.

Port Huron Gun Club.

PORT HURON, Mich., June 1.—The members of the Port Huron Gun Club indulged in a most successful shoot yesterday, at which time several members of the Sarnia Gun Club were their guests. Their scores are as follows:

Emery	17	18	21	Steele	11	12	10
Soutar	16	15	16	Tippets	18	20	18
Unger	14	17	11	Ed Runnels	18	20	22
H E Runnels	15	19	18	Hubert	18	20	..
Wright	16	11	15	Roach	11	16	..
Clark	18	12	11	Maines	21	19	..
Viner	16	14	14	Palmer	21	23	..
Donohue	21	22	17	Harrington	21	..	..

Messrs. Vince, Clark, Steele, Donohue and Tippets are members of the Sarnia Gun Club. Wm. Palmer was the winner in the first contest for the sterling silver fob donated by the Du Pont Powder Co.

Greensboro Gun Club.

GREENSBORO, N. C., May 30.—The results of our two-day registered tournament follow:

1st Day.	2d Day.	1st Day.	2d Day.		
C W Wheeler	128	134	O L Gurl	117	131
E V Otts	137	123	J O Sirmon	132	135
W T Laslie	144	141	R R Skinner	123	138
J A Blunt	117	139	J K Warren	134	138
A Lawson	137	134	P Byrne	69	87
E C Single	110	79	W Merriwether ..	105	..
S V Woodfin	105	104	J Broadnax	109	..
W W Cocke	126	131	D M Smith	30	..
G McMurdo	132	139	H Hardenbergh ..	122	..
C W Dunlap	126	133	R Muekle	84	..
J G Turner	108	10.	J H Hogue .....	..	90

Professionals:

H D Freeman	14?	145	E A Holt	133	134
C E Goodrich	135	141	L M Norwood ..	121	132
E R Holt	140	141	O McDade	120	135

Canandaigua Sportsmen's Club.

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y., May 31.—Morg. Stoddard and Dr. Eiseline "cleaned up" at the shoot of the Canandaigua Sportsmen's Club to-day. Dr. Eiseline successfully defended his championship title against W. Townsend Curtice. Scores follow:

Stoddard	5	45	Van Wormer	0	12
Eiseline	15	44	Barringer	0	10
Curtice	9	44	Brink	0	7
Mason	4	42	Humphrey	0	9
Kibbe	5	28	Cayward	0	12
Baxter	0	34	Cook	0	3
Boyce	0	15			

(Trap Notes continued on page 742.)

Professionals Barred

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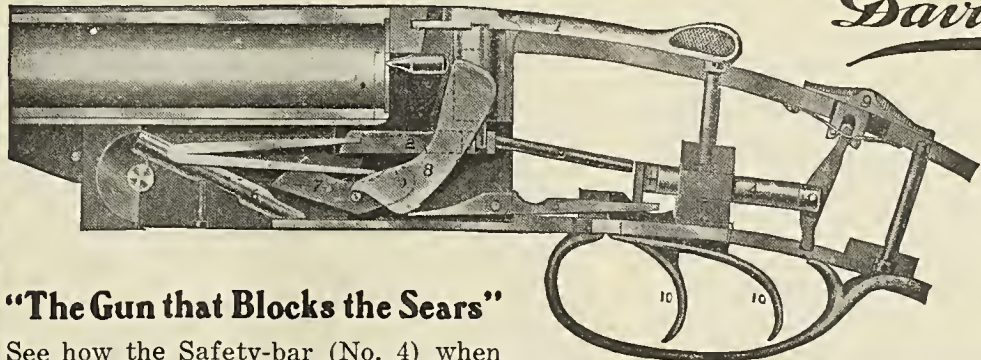
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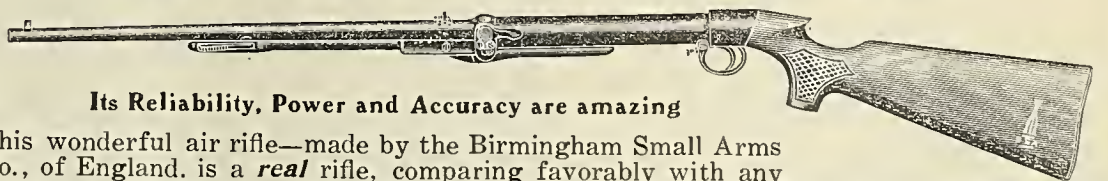
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KENNEL



Long Island Kennel Club Show.

HEAVY showers lessened the attendance at the eleventh annual dog show of the Long Island Kennel Club at Brighton Beach race track on Decoration Day. Many of the dogs that had been entered were not exhibited, but the 500 that were led to the rings kept the judges busy from 10 o'clock in the morning until nearly 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

When the judging was resumed after luncheon the rain ceased to fall and those who had been crowded into places of shelter circulated among the improvised kennels and tried to get a line on what the judges were going to do about it. The general impression appeared to be that the judges were to have a hard day of it because of the fine display of well bred canines of every size, shape, color and variety. Among the dog fanciers who cast their trained eyes along the line were Raymond Belmont,



WHITE PRINCESS.

who had a number of entries; Charles D. Bernheimer, George Greer, W. S. Burnee, Jr., Mrs. C. M. Hamilton, Harry T. Peters, Mrs. Josephine Reuter, Winthrop Rutherford, Mrs. M. Thorpe and J. G. Sherman.

There were more than a hundred bull dogs of various classes entered. Hewlett King Orry, owned by Mrs. C. M. Hamilton, took away the first prize for the dogs, and her Champion Florence Blunder also took the first prize for the bitches. Raymond Belmont also was a consistent winner. He took two firsts and two reserves in this class with his Champion Windholme's Governor, Belray Finder II., Belray Spangle and Belray Kitty.

The Pomeranians were there in great numbers. Vi Sin, of Alderbourne, that distinguished Pekingese spaniel, given a luncheon May 14 at Hotel Vanderbilt, took first prize in his class. The Shetland sheep dogs, only recently accepted as a breed in this country, drew much attention, J. G. Sherman's Jack McEwen winning.

Those who took charge of the task of seeing that the prizes went to the right places were Amzi Dodd, Rudolph Vohl, Harry T. Peters, Henry D. Whitfield, Dr. H. C. Goubeaud, A. Clinton Wilmerding, H. P. J. Earnshaw, Mrs. M. Thorpe, J. Sargeant Price, Jr., Thomas Holden, F. J. Brown, Edmund Evans,

A. McC. Halley, W. H. Sawyer, B. S. Smith, Albert Francke, Mrs. M. E. Harby and Miss Mary Henderson.

The committee which had charge of the arrangements for the show was composed of Charles D. Bernheimer, Chairman; Dr. J. E.



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The paradise of the fisherman and hunter to-day is found in the Muskoka and Parry Sound districts of Canada. The Muskoka Lakes are famed all over the continent for their wonderful beauty and the surrounding district is no less famous for its fish and game. Camp locations are now being sold in blocks up to 160 acres. Complete title to land with all privileges, frontage on lake, abounding in fish, beautifully wooded, with plenty of deer and small game. No vacation so full of health and full of pleasure as this. Write for prices to-day.

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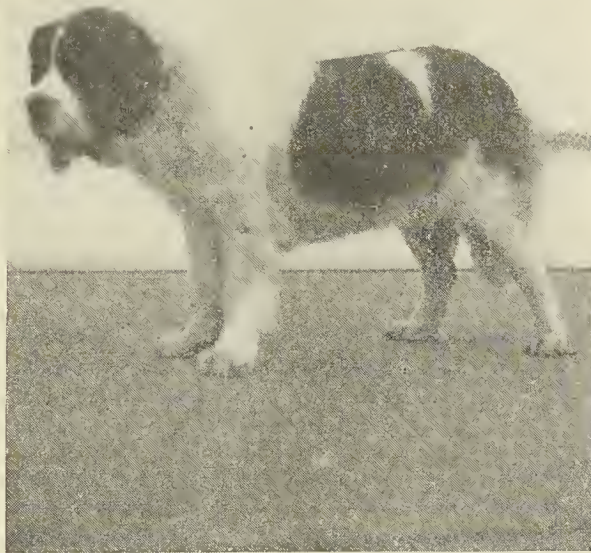
Positively prevents attacks of Mosquitoes, Horse Flies and Deer Flies. For sale by your dealer, or send 25 cents in stamps for trial package.
JACKSON CHEMICAL CO., Jackson, Mich.

Irish Terrier Club of America.

WITH seventy-seven dogs and 146 entries the second specialty show of the Irish Terrier Club of America, at the Morris County Golf Club June 1 proved one of the most interesting given in this country. Dogs were on view from Boston, Chicago, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Pittsburgh and Seattle.

J. R. Thorndike's Thorncroft Marksman was given the award as best dog in the show. The dogs were judged by Dr. Pency Jarrett, of Philadelphia. The committee in charge of the show included John G. Bates, of this town, Chairman, and Singleton Van Schaick, J. R. Thorndike, L. Losing Brooks, George S. Thomas, M. N. Buckner and William P. Wolcott. The winners' classes were as follows:

Dogs—First, J. R. Thorndike's Thorncroft



QUEEN OF PEARLS.

Marksman; France G. Porter's Abbey Playboy, reserve.

Bitches—First, Frances G. Porter's Abbey Redfly; John G. Bates' Blarney Buttercup, reserve.

Brace—First, John G. Bates' Blarney Buttercup and Blarney Belinda; Frances G. Porter's brace, reserve.

Teams—First, John G. Bates' Blarney Buttercup, Belinda, Blarney Bandit and Blarney Belle; Mr. Bates' No. 2, reserve.

Veterans, Six Years Old and Over—First, John G. Bates' Blarney Redeemer; Mrs. Singleton Van Schaick's Pat, reserve.

Veteran Bitches, Six Years and Over—First, John G. Bates' Blarney Bessie; H. P. Martin's Edgecomb Party, reserve.

Stud Dog—First, John G. Bates' Blarney Redeemer; William P. Wolcott's Thorncroft Sportsman, reserve.

Brood Bitch—First, John G. Bates' Blarney McChree.

FEEDING WILD TURKEYS.

A SPLENDID flock of wild turkeys is being kept from starvation along the public road between this city and the White Deer Valley by several sportsmen from this city who make regular trips on alternating days with food. The distance is six miles, but the satisfaction they get out of the work repays for the trouble. The food is placed in the road along the ridge upon which the turkeys stay. The other night the big birds came into the road where a sleighing party was passing that way, showing no fear, but rather expecting the noisy merrymakers to show them some attention in the way of food. Many persons throughout this section have turned their attention this year to feeding turkeys, quail and pheasants.—Williamsport (Pa.) Correspondence, North American.

Resorts for Sportsmen.

Montana.

AN IDEAL OUTING PLACE

On the main road to Yellowstone, where you can build up a run down constitution while you fish, ride horseback, climb mountains, or just loaf. A tent, a cabin or a house. Rates, \$12.00 a week. KARST'S COLD SPRING RESORT, Salesville, Montana

Maryland.

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On Atlantic Coast
Kent Island Narrows - - Md.

There are reasons, ask why. Best accommodations. Easy of access. :: :: :: Booklet, etc.

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Over 40 lakes, accommodations for 80 guests. Bass and Muscallonge fishing at the door. Write for 28 page booklet. :: Bus meets all trains at

PINE CONE CAMP

Dorset, Hubbard County - - - Minn.

CAMP RECREATION

In the great Mantrap valley in Lake Park Region, Northern Minnesota. Best of all kinds of fishing, especially Muskallonge and Bass. Beautiful lakes among the pines. Delightful river trips to our outside camps. Log cabins. Central dining room. Booklet.

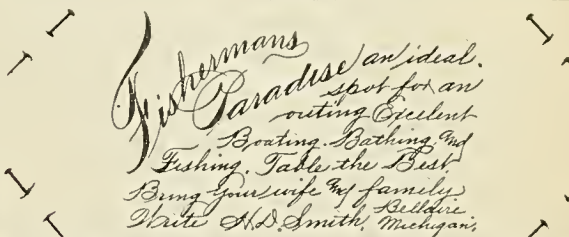
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On beautiful Man Trap Lake, Hubbard Co., Minnesota. 200 miles northwest of St. Paul. Comfortable cottages, good home cooking, guides and boats. Charges reasonable. Best Muskallonge fishing in Minnesota at the door. Bass in plenty in nearby lakes. Pike Camps in connection. Partridges in season. Deer plenty in season. For particulars address

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The only real fishing waters of Northern Michigan where you can get net results. Abundance of black bass, as well as pike, muscalonge and all kinds of small fish. Good board. Good camp sites. Daily mail, etc. For full particulars and reservations address W. C. GREEN, THE MAPLES, R. 2, Bellaire, Antrim County, Michigan.

Wisconsin.

"KOILA"

12 miles east of Chetek on Potato Lake. The finest view in this part of the state. 120 feet above the lake. The fishing is great for Bass and Muskies and Pike. Chain Lake only 3/4 mile by trail, has Muskies and Bass; and Pine Lake, 1/4 mile, has Bass and Lake Trout and Pickerel. Lots of shade, spring water, and the best of food. Large rooms. Boats on all lakes. Minimum rates by the week, 2 persons to a room, \$12 each; 1 person to the room, \$15. Roads fine. No charge for ice or boats to guests. Limited to 20 guests. 6 trout streams within 10 miles.
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Resorts for Sportsmen.

Maine.

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HUNTING, FISHING, RECREATION

A Big Country is here opened up for Sportsmen just half way down the "West Branch" Canoe Trip; 40 miles by steamer from Greenville to Northeast Carry; twenty miles to Chesuncook by canoe, twenty miles more to camps by motor boat or canoe.

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Cool, clean, comfortable. Avoid heat, dust, and discomforts. Spend your vacation here. :: Booklet.

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Finest and most home-like outing in Maine. Best of fishing. Three lakes (27 miles), 15 outlying ponds. 80 miles of river trip. Booklet.

LONG POND DAM TROUT

and salmon pool. You've heard of it. The best fishing in Maine, and the earliest fly-fishing. Bath, hot and cold water. All conveniences.

Conservative Investment.

We offer for conservative investment a high grade industrial Preferred stock to net 6% in an old established company commanding large market for its specialty at home and abroad.

Under the most able management. Preceded by no prior lien of any kind. Net earnings equal to more than four times the Preferred Share dividend.

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Circular and full particulars on request.

TURNER, TUCKER & CO.

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Frontier Rod and Gun Club.

PERFECT scores were numerous. Mr. Hassen, of Boston, was high with 95 per cent, followed by Smith, of the Audubon, with 91 per cent.

Table with columns for Events, Targets, and names of participants with their scores. Includes names like J. Eberhardt, Cranston, Sahlen, Wakefield, Hassen, W. O. Hewitt, C. Eberhardt, C. McKenna, Lawson, Broderick, W. J. McKenna, Thompkins, Dauscher, Eichberg, Dewald, Faber, Shultz, Ebberts, Pappich, Smith, G. McKenna, Keller, Schlender, Carter.

Event No. 1, cup race. A Class won by Dewald, 23; B Class, C. McKenna, 19; C Class, Eberhardt, 19.

Dead Shot Averages.

SHOOTERS who have won "Dead Shot" high average trophies at registered tournaments from May 1 up to the present time. This record gives the names of the shooters, the location and dates of the tournaments, as well as the scores made, also the number of points which are credited to them toward the diamond watch fob which is to be given at the end of the year to the shooters having the largest number of points:

Table listing shooters, locations, and scores. Includes names like Chas. Sherwood, W. J. Fletcher, S. A. Huntley, F. W. Ridley, J. P. Wright, M. A. Nashold, J. V. Winter, H. W. Kahler, Jos. Raup, J. S. Young, L. C. Wilson, Frank Brand, W. M. Dillion.

Deer Lodge Gun Club.

DEER LODGE, Mont., May 26.—A few of the more enthusiastic members of the Deer Lodge Gun Club were out in the rain this morning for practice.

Several new members have come into the club, which guarantees a lively time this summer. The scores:

Table with columns for Events, Targets, and names of participants with their scores. Includes names like Tippet, H. Bielenberg, Baker, Coy.

Event No. 4 was at ten pairs.

J. N. TALBOTT, Sec'y.

Monroe County F. & G. P. Ass'n.

ALBIA, Ia., May 28.—With 140 out of 150, Frank Brand took the wad here to-day, seconded by B. F. Zaring and N. Muncy with 138.

Table with columns for names and scores. Includes names like H. O. Ralee, M. D. Pabst, T. B. Perry, Jr., F. A. Wilkinson, B. F. Zaring, N. Muncy, A. H. Goering, Frank Brand, A. Gillespie, W. S. Cook, John Maland, J. C. Graham, Harry Smith, R. T. Alford, G. S. Chord, G. M. Frogge, N. W. Glass, A. B. Roderick, R. L. Dove, John Dove, W. M. Dillon.

Professionals:

Table with columns for names and scores. Includes names like L. H. Fitzsimmons, W. T. Garrett, Fred C. Whitney, I. N. Price.

For Sale.

GAME BIRDS

Hungarian Partridges, Quail, Ring-neck Pheasants, Wild Turkeys, Capercaillie, Black Game, Wild Ducks, Decoys. Beautiful Swans, Fancy Pheasants, Peafowl, Cranes, Storks, Ornamental Ducks and Geese.

"Everything in the bird line from a Canary to an Ostrich."

I am the oldest established and largest exclusive dealer in land and water birds in America, and have on hand the most extensive stock in the United States.

G. D. TILLEY, Naturalist

Box "F" Darien, Conn.

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For the Celebrated Hungarian and English Partridges and Pheasants

Capercaillies, Black Game, Wild Turkeys, Quails, Rabbits, Deer, etc., for stocking purposes.

Fancy Pheasants, Peafowl, Swans, Cranes, Storks

Ornamental Geese and Ducks, Foxes, Squirrels, Ferrets, etc., and all kinds of birds and animals.

Send four cents for descriptive circular.

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RAINBOW TROUT

are well adapted to Eastern waters. Try stocking with some of the nice yearlings or fry from our hatchery, and you will be pleased with the results.

PLYMOUTH ROCK TROUT COMPANY, Colburn C. Wood, Supt., Plymouth, Mass.

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Correspondence invited. Send for Circulars. Address HENRY W. BEEMAN - - New Preston, Conn.

BROOK TROUT of all ages for stocking brooks and lakes. Brook trout eggs in any quantity. Warranted delivered anywhere in fine condition. Correspondence solicited. THE PLYMOUTH ROCK TROUT CO., Plymouth, Mass.

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500 partridge eggs, \$25 per 100. Ring-neck eggs, \$14.50 per 100. Wild mallard duck eggs, \$20 per 100.

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CONSULTING FISHCULTURIST.—Founder and late Managing Director of Welham Park Hatcheries, England, advises on all matters connected with fishculture. Donald Walker, Drumlin Trout Hatchery, Barneveld, N. Y.

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"Open to Amateurs Only."

COLUMBUS, Ga., May 14.—While down here attending the Southern Handicap, I find that the new move of the Interstate Association in favor of the amateurs, namely, the barring of professionals from taking part in the division of purse of the Grand American Handicap seems to be but little known. It has occurred to me, therefore, that if you could devote some small portion of your valuable space in your next issue or so, toward the further enlightenment of the amateur trapshooters of this country on the above subject, it would be of great mutual advantage, and would be appreciated accordingly.

As has already been stated in your columns, the Grand American Handicap, the premier shooting event of the year, is no longer "open to all." It is "open to amateurs only," professionals shooting along "for targets only," handicapped just the same as ever, but competing against each other for a valuable trophy offered for that purpose by the Interstate Association.

This action of the association, and the fact that it has also guaranteed that the winner of the Grand American Handicap will receive \$1,000 in gold, in addition to a diamond trophy worth at least \$100, ought to insure there being a record-breaking entry list at Springfield, Ill., June 20 next. Entries close June 8, and programs will be ready for distribution May 15.

ELMER E. SHANER, Sec'y-Treas.

Sikeston Gun Club.

SIKESTON, Mo., May 31.—Out of 50 clay pigeons the following score was made to-day: Dan McCoy 44, Walter Brookings 40, W. H. Tanner 39, Clem Marshall 38, J. E. Dover 36, C. H. Yanson 35.

Gun and Ammunition Chat.

Neaf Apgar, the genial and popular expert shot, representing the Peters Cartridge Company in its eastern territory, also widely known as the president of the famous Westy Hogans, is doing some of the best shooting of his career this year, of course shooting the now widely known "steel where steel belongs" shells. As an example of his work, on May 15, at Mt. Holly, N. J., he won high general average, 145 out of 150; May 16, at Scranton, Pa., he won high general average, 144 out of 150; May 17, at Pottsville, Pa., he won high professional, 136 out of 150; May 18, Phillipsburg, N. J., he won second professional, 142 out of 150. This shooting is of a very high order and can be attested by others in attendance at the tournaments referred to, as the conditions were anything but conducive of high scores.

W. R. Chamberlain, shooting Peters factory loaded target shells, with "steel where steel belongs," won second general average at Logansport, Ind., May 15-16, with a score of 276 out of 300.

The famous E. C. cup, which has been contested for from time to time since the year 1896, and which is emblematic of the inanimate target championship of the world, was placed in open competition by the Fairmont (W. Va.) Gun Club at the West Virginia State tournament on May 14, and was won by C. A. Young with a score of 184 out of 200, the highest that has ever been made in these matches. Mr. Young thus wins the inanimate target championship of the world and by a score which will probably stand as a record for some little time. He used Peters factory loaded shells with "steel where steel belongs," the famous red "P" ammunition that is creating a sensation among trap and field shooters. In addition to the winning of the cup, Mr. Young won high professional average, 288 out of 300; high general average on all the program events, 409 out of 425, and had long runs of 111 and 90.

Peters "steel where steel belongs" shells cleaned up the entire field of amateurs and professionals at the Illinois State shoot at Peoria, May 15-17. Bart Lewis, of Auburn, Ill., shooting the red "P" target shell, broke 440 out of 450, an average of practically 98 per cent. He led all the amateurs and professionals present, amounting to nearly 100, and his shooting was a fine exhibition, not only of marksmanship, but of ammunition quality; Mr. Lewis also won the trophy for the longest run of the tournament, 129 straight.

At Houston, Texas, May 14-15, the Texas championship event, which was open to all Texas amateurs and professionals, was won by Mr. H. A. Murrelle with a score of 100 straight, shooting Peters factory loaded Premier shells. Mr. Murrelle and Mr. H. J. Borden tied for high professional average, 410 out of 440, including 100 targets from 22yds., and Mr. Murrelle made the long run of the shoot, 144 straight. Mr. Borden also shot Peters Premier loads.

At the Southern Handicap tournament, Mr. Woolfolk Henderson, shooting Peters "steel where steel belongs" shells, won fourth general average, 387 out of 400, with long runs of 135 and 120. Mr. J. S. Day had a long run of 108, also with Peters shells.

At Nevada, Ia., May 17, Mr. Wm. Hoon, of Jewel Junction, Ia., won second amateur average with Peters shells, 143 out of 150.

Forest and Stream, New York City:

Dear Sirs—Please publish once in your paper the enclosed ad.

The ad. you published recently brought more replies than both the other papers together in which I advertised.

Please send me a copy of your paper, as I have never seen one. Yours truly,

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By *George Bird Grinnell*

A most complete work, dealing with every phase of the sport of duck shooting, thus forming a complete treatise on American ducks, geese and swans. It gives details of the natural history, habitat, and characteristics of every American species.

Part I contains descriptions with plates of each species.

Part II tells of every method of swan, goose and duck shooting practiced in North America—east and west, on Atlantic and Pacific and in the interior—and gives thrilling accounts of the splendid sport.

Part III deals with the art of duck shooting, including guns and loading, the Chesapeake Bay retrieving dog, decoys, blinds and boats, and finally discusses the causes of the decrease of wildfowl and tells what may be done to increase their numbers.

It is most fully illustrated with 58 portraits of North American swans, geese and ducks, by Edwin Sheppard, with 8 full page plates, and with numerous vignettes in the text by Wilmot Townsend.

Cloth, heavy laid paper, 58 illustrations, eight full-page plates, 627 pages. Postpaid, \$3.50.

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ARE YOU A GUNNER?

Do you love to follow your good dog over the fields in search of quail or chickens, or to struggle through swamp or along thick grown hillside, expecting to hear the roar of the ruffed grouse or the twitter of the fall woodcock? If so, you should have this new book.

AMERICAN GAME BIRD SHOOTING

By *GEORGE BIRD GRINNELL*

(New—Just Published)

This companion volume to "American Duck Shooting" treats of the upland game which American sportsmen shoot over dogs—woodcock, snipe, all the quail, grouse and turkeys.

The first part of the volume is devoted to a description of the various species and their habits—the way in which they live their lives.

The second part of the book is devoted to upland shooting and treats of the methods by which all the upland birds are pursued and taken. The chapter "Aids to Shooting" describes the clothing, guns, and loads and dogs that the gunner may profitably use; while the last section of the book treats of the shooting of the future and the efforts to rear our native quail and grouse in domestication.

The volume is illustrated by colored plates of ruffed grouse and quail, and 48 full page portraits of different game birds and hunting scenes, with a number of cuts in the text.

Cloth. About 575 pages. Price \$3.50, net. Postage 25 cents.

This book is of inestimable value. It contains the genuine hunter-naturalist facts given in the most entertaining and interesting style.

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HOW THE FORESTS FED THE PIONEERS.

Mrs. EMMELIN HEISKELL, a niece of Dr. Johnston Lykins, the first Mayor of Kansas City, who has spent the winter in Kansas City and who went there in 1852, said that it was a mistaken idea that the pioneers of the West were entitled to any sympathy. According to a correspondent of the Star of that city, they had an abundance of nature's food supply and kind neighbors and were content and happy.

"Actually we would not have suffered nor felt greatly inconvenienced in earliest times if we could not have had a dust of flour or a pound of store sugar," says this correspondent.

"In our list of indigenous food were walnuts in superabundance, a few butternuts, hazelnuts in plenty, hickory nuts—the mammoth variety and the plump little shellbarks—to say nothing of chinquapin and other acorns. These last were abundant and nourishing enough to fatten our hogs until the hardening of the flesh necessary before 'killing time,' when some corn was given them. Wagon loads of all these native nuts were to be had for the mere gathering.

"Wild fruits were quite as plentiful as the nuts. Almost anywhere, but more especially along the edge of the timber around prairies, the wild goose plums, yellow and red, large, juicy and sweet, we gathered by bushels. No 'dinky' little baskets were carried to bring them home. Tubs were taken in wagons and carriages and quickly filled.

"Housewives had barrels in cellars filled with plums, rainwater poured in to fill the interstices, and they made pies from the supply throughout the winter. By the following fall the water remaining in the barrel was the finest kind of vinegar. You remember what Thomas Benton said in his report of his visit to Kansas City and vicinity about 1853:

"In driving over the flower bedecked prairies the horses' hoofs were crimson—dyed with the juice of wild strawberries, which almost covered the surface of the ground beneath the varied blossoms alone."

"Blackberries were in such profusion that half were not gathered by us or the birds, and the same can be said of wild gooseberries. Raspberries were not so abundant but plentiful in some localities. A few service berries, black and red haws, sweet and succulent—not the dry, tasteless variety we find here now. Groves and clumps of wild crabapple trees, whose pretty pink blossoms filled the air with sweet odors for rods around, furnished an excellent fruit for making jelly. Slough grapes—the sweet, almost seedless fruit—whose vines festooned every bush and tree in the island off the coast bottoms and along the Kaw and Missouri River lowlands were used fresh and preserved in syrup for pies—and powerful good ones they made.

"The 'winter grapes,' so abundant, so sour before frost, it was said the pigs squealed in merely passing beneath the vines, yet so fine after being slightly frozen, were not only mighty good for food, but considered a specific for chills and fever, so prevalent in newly opened sections. What was called the summer grape (why, I know not, for neither was it good until after frost) was a most delicious variety, almost as large as Concord, and a lot superior. These grew in abundance hereabouts, especially on higher land. Occasionally we would find trailing along a rail fence, vines of the fox grape, the fruit nearly as large as partridge eggs, somewhat pleasant to eat, but as we had such an abundance of better, we rarely robbed the foxes of their favorite food.

"Persimmons enough and more for possums and people we had here. If eaten at the proper stage persimmons are as delicious as any prepared conserve. Mushrooms were abundant in rich timbered land and along the bluff sides. And pawpaws—Missouri bananas, they are sometimes sacrilegiously called—this juicy, sweet scented, abundant fruit of the forests, could be eaten all day by their admirers without producing a sensation of surfeit, so digestible and wholesome are they. But, like per-

simmons, these must be eaten at the proper stage of ripeness.

"Then meat! What didn't we have in abundance, and the choicest? Buffalo to begin with, because it was our biggest game. We hung hindquarters of young buffalo in the cool smokehouse or other protected places—we scorned the other portions—and cut from them while they lasted the sweetest, juiciest steaks and roasts. We also prepared or bought a goodly supply of 'jerked' (dried) buffalo meat, which we shavers carried in our lunch baskets to school and in pockets, and a group of youngsters in 'playtime' and surreptitiously in study hours gnawing away on the delicious handy edible accessory resembled the gum-chewing friends of later years.

"Deer, though not often seen in our immediate neighborhood, were numerous nearby and the finest venison hams could be bought for five cents a pound; sometimes less. Wild turkeys trotted in the timber and we had about all we cared for of this superior fowl. Wild ducks, geese and prairie chickens were almost as numerous as blackbirds. We only used the young, tender squirrels and rabbits, as the ample supply permitted picking and choosing. 'Possum and sweet tater,' prime and cooked to a turn, could be had any time during the winter.

"And groundhog—why, even this varmint is edible, but a little goes a long way. Quail—not partridge—we called, and still call, that perfection of game birds. It seemed almost blasphemy to designate this *piece de resistance* by so suggestive an epithet as quail—were so numerous that we actually tired of them at times. I remember when one could buy all he wanted for twenty-five cents a dozen.

"Our turbid old Missouri River furnished oodles of fish—the best in the world we then thought. An old-time lady said when salmon, lake trout and other varieties were brought to her: 'I wouldn't give a good steak from a young hen catfish for all these pale, sickly looking things brought from the lakes and elsewhere.'

"There was a grove of sugar maples about (now) Cleveland avenue and Ninth street to Twelfth street and eastward on the Daniel Stone plantation. From these Judge Carey's family procured sufficient syrup and sugar for family use. There were other sugar trees scattered about this section, but did not pay for sapping. The common hickory tree contains saccharine sap—not so sweet as the sugar maple, but abundant and deliciously flavored. When the big logs of this wood were burning in our wide fire-places we children gathered in spoons the sweet sap which oozed from the cut ends of the logs.

"The Rev. J. T. Peery, a grand and honored old-timer, whose home was at (now) St. John avenue and Spruce street, one evening laid a huge green hickory log on the broad stone hearth to dry out for the morning fire. When he arose and went to place the log on the bed of live coals he found beneath each end a little cake of sugar. The heat had started the flow of sap, and the same influence caused evaporation and left the pure sugar on the stone. The good preacher told this himself, so we know it is gospel truth."

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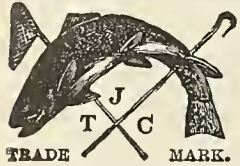
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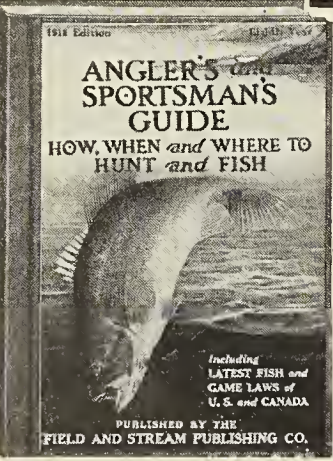
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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1912.

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127 Franklin St., New York.

The Lure of the Allegash

By ETHEL DORR MELLOR

Photographs by B. F. Mellor.

TO those whose idea of a summer vacation is a few weeks spent on the piazza of some fashionable hotel, the Allegash has no message, for it boasts no hotels at all, and its only piazzas are those which nature has carpeted with green moss and pine needles, and roofed with the branches of the tall trees of the forest along its banks. Nor will the Allegash River canoe trip of over 200 miles along the lakes, streams and rivers of Northern Maine appeal to those strenuous souls who wish to rough it and are looking for the kind of vacation trip which hardens, toughens and brings out those heroic qualities of fortitude and endurance, engendered by the discomforts and hardships supposed to be necessary accompaniments of camp life; unless, indeed, they choose to undertake it without guides, in which case it will have difficulties in generous measure, with enough of the spice of adventure and even danger thrown in to satisfy the most venturesome spirit, for there are rapids and stretches of white water along the way which were sufficiently exciting to us even with the skilled boatmanship of our experienced guides between us and disaster.

But, if you wish to reach the haven of "the blessed freedom of all outdoors" on "flowery beds of ease" made up of the comfort and luxury of living, with which these Maine guides surrounded us; if you wish to drink in the delights of the wilderness in full measure, with the smallest possible portion of the dregs of discomfort at the bottom of the cup; if the lure of the forest, in its native wildness appeals to you, then you will find, as we did, infinite joy in the swift-gliding motion of this mode of travel; in the living in canoes by day and in tents at night; in the delicious fragrance of the fir balsam beds and their springy softness when properly made, and you, too, will become a willing captive to the charm of this sweet wayward wandering through the unbroken wilderness, carrying our tents and provisions with us, our motto, "Wherever night finds us there is our home."

Of the many hardship we had been warned, by our pessimistic friends to expect, we encountered none but what may be cheerfully endured by anyone who loves nature and life in the open.

One of the bugbears was to be the bough beds filled with hard, woody ends coming into unpleasant contact with various protesting parts of our anatomy, but the guides about Kineo are the best in the State, which is saying much, and

know how to make a bough bed, cutting the fir tips all of uniform length, and sticking the hard end of each one into the ground in close even rows overlapping each other like the shingles on a roof, the soft, spring ends uppermost.

Another discomfort was to be the weather, but although it rained during some part of the twenty-four hours nearly every day, we were surprised and not a little gratified to find that properly equipped with oilskin slickers and soft felt hats which shed the rain, we could travel on a wet day with comfort, and in the serene consciousness of having **nothing** on that would spoil, could abandon ourselves to the joys of a rainy day like real water ducks.

And then the delight of coming into camp after a rainy day journey and watching the marvelous skill with which our guides set to work to turn what ought in all reason to be discomfort, into comfort! It was miraculous how quickly they cut tent poles and pegs, collected boughs for our beds, made an impromptu table and benches for our out-of-door dining room, with an open fly tent overhead if stormy, got a big camp-fire going, and in wet weather even built a fire before the door of each sleeping tent, and all done with such quickness and skill that before we realized what was taking place, our row of picturesque white tents was up under the tall fir trees, our beds, with a little birch bark table at the head, made, and the appetizing meal which they always "get a-goin'" the moment the fire is built, was on the table.

And such cooks as these guides of ours were! There may be poor ones among the two or three hundred around Kineo, but none such fell to our lot. Such delicious flaky biscuit, such bannock, such Johnny-cake and "flapjacks" were never seen, and once, when we camped in the same place on Lake Churchill several days, for our two anglers and their guides to

make a side trip to Lake Pleasant for some special fishing, we had old-fashioned yellow-eyed beans baked over night in the ground in a hole previously prepared by keeping a fire going all day heating stones which were placed with the hot coals all around the pot of beans, which was covered with more hot stones, then with earth, and left to bake slowly all night in true lumberman fashion, to come out in the morning a delectable dish beyond the power of achievement by the most famous French chef.

Then, too, we had bean "swagin," a kind of bean chowder which makes a most appetizing supper dish, and all the trout we could eat throughout the trip. When we tired of it fried, they made it into chowder, an ignoble fate for such a royal fish as those handsome speckled mountain trout. They fried fresh doughnuts for us, and even made pies from evaporated apples, which by some magic they made to taste as if fresh from a Maine orchard, and we always had plenty of bacon, ham, butter and fresh eggs, though no fresh meat, as it was close season for game, and our guides were strict in their observance of the game laws.

You will wonder how we could, traveling through a region devoid of markets, and even of habitations, have such variety, when everything had to be carried with us in canoes, not only our tents, blankets, extra changes of



SENSIBLE WOODS COSTUMES.



STARTING ON WEST BRANCH.

clothing and ponchos, but all provisions and cooking utensils, including two Dutch ovens. These made of tin are placed in front of the camp-fire and bake by reflected heat. Our little flotilla, however, had beside its six-passenger canoes with a guide, one passenger and a fair share of baggage in each boat, a seventh canoe for extra baggage, and the guide who managed that, a strong, sturdy fellow, we called the 'baggage man.'

We must have been a picturesque sight, our seven graceful canoes gliding along lake, stream and river, sometimes abreast, sometimes in single file and sometimes each one following its own sweet will.

"And so we followed the waterways of Northern Maine in our canoes all the way from Moosehead Lake to Fort Kent on the Canadian line, every foot of this journey of over 200 miles by water, with the exception of two 'carries' less than five miles in all where the lakes and streams do not connect."

The skill of our guides inspired in us such confidence that even the mad rushes through the "quick water" of the rapids, which sometimes dashed water and spray into our canoes and all over ourselves, were only an exhilarating form of intoxication to us, for they had proved their skill and judgment over and over again. Shall we, who witnessed it, ever forget that breathless moment when, "snubbing" his canoe in the angry rapids, just above the dangerous Allegash Falls, Black Hawk's paddle snapped in two near a treacherous rock, and how, with rare presence of mind he, without a moment's hesitation, flung the useless paddle aside and sprang to his "setting pole" in time to gain control of his canoe and keep it from drifting into the current heading toward the brink of the falls? And so competent had they shown themselves, so thoroughly at home with pole or paddle in hand, that we were confident that any one of the seven would have met such an emergency with equal presence of mind. They had taken us out of a pocket formed by a floating log as we were passing through a jam in the river, and in a strong current had guided our canoes safely around and through narrow passages in a jam of logs, when to strike would mean a crushed canoe.

I shall never forget one exciting rush through

the only danger in overturning is a good wetting, for the brook is not deep enough to endanger your life, but each time the rush of the current sends your canoe straight for a big rock in midstream, you thrill with excitement lest you strike it, and each time your guide swings the bow around just in time to avert disaster and heads directly for a still more dangerous, because hidden, rock, you thrill with admiration for the keen eye, quick hand, and almost unerring judgment which sees ahead the only channel in the shallow stream deep enough to take your boat through without scraping the bottom. Sometimes you do strike bottom, and sometimes, in very shallow water you feel the ribs bend and strain under you as the frail shell of a boat is forced over the pebbles at the bottom of the stream, making you feel, as you sit low in the bottom of the canoe, what a thin partition separates you from a watery bed, but giving you a delightful intimate sense of being a part of it all: and over and through it all is the enchantment of all the sweet swells of the woods, and that delicious, rippling music of the water running merrily over the moss-covered stones, to which is added at intervals the sweet note of some wood bird, perhaps a swamp robin, a "pee-be-dee" or a hermit thrush.

You feel intensely thankful that you are alive and privileged to be in the midst of such beautiful things. It is well for us that we first learned confidence in the skill of our guides on the smaller streams, for later, on the Allegash River we found rapids exciting enough to satisfy any but the most reckless craving for adventure. Here is no rippling, singing music of a mountain brook, but a broad, steep pathway of turbulent, boiling water, which hurries along with such force that to be swept on to one of the many wicked looking rocks in its pathway would mean not only an upset, but a broken canoe. Our guides said the water in the Allegash was much higher than is usual at that time of the year, but that was so much the better for us. We found it wildly exhilarating even to the point of intoxication; first a smooth downhill pathway with a glimpse ahead of white water, which, as we neared it, was seen to be a rushing, swirling mass of foam, so set with big, ugly rocks that we wondered how so frail a craft as our

an open race-way at the head of the Caucungomac, in a dash of foam and spray and with a delicious catch of the breath, as the canoe made the first downward plunge, covering me with spray, and filling the sleeves of my slicker with water to the elbow, and my soul with a reckless longing to go back and try it all over again. And, oh! the joy of canoeing down the tumbling, bubbling waters of these musical little mountain brooks of the Maine woods! There is nothing in the world like it. You know that

canoe could ever live through it, but the quickness and dexterity of our boatmen in making the many sharp turns necessary to avoid these dangers carried us safely through, and we knew that when we came to rapids where it was unsafe to take a risk, they would make us get out and walk along the bank, while they took the boats through alone, as at Chase's Carry, where "the stones is jest as thick as they ken be planted." It is impossible to describe the sensation that comes to you as you reach the head of one of the many steep pitches on this stream, which vary in length from eighty rods to nearly two miles of rushing, boiling, white water, and look down on the broad downhill sweep of the pathway ahead, so steep that you wonder what prevents the water from rushing down even faster than it does. At one place, near "The Devil's Elbow," a sudden turn of the river makes it look as if we were certain to strike head on the steep side of the wooded cliff straight ahead. I am sure that ten years hence I can shut my eyes and see it all again as vividly as now. "Lest we forget" was not one of our watchwords on this journey, for how can we ever forget these things?

Our beloved Allegash bore us relentlessly on into the larger, broader St. John's River, which has a much greater volume of water, flowing now in smooth stretches, and then in dangerous looking rapids which we approached with a quickened breath and a tightening of our grip on the canoe rail. Though larger, deeper and stronger than in the Allegash, the rapids in this river, formidable as they seem, are really no more dangerous, as there are fewer hidden rocks to threaten disaster.

How we resented the signs of civilization as they appeared on the river banks in occasional farm buildings and cultivated fields, for we loved our swift-flowing, turbulent Allegash with its wooded banks of spruce and fir, and this is truly "the country of the pointed firs."

When the little toy village of St. Francis came in view on the Canadian side of the St. John's River, we knew that our "little journey to nature" was nearly finished, and we tried to stifle our longing to set back the calendar, consoling ourselves with the thought that the memory of all these dear, delightful things would always remain with us.

How can we ever forget our first sight of a moose, after several unsuccessful "moose hunts," or the excitement of wakening in the night to hear the peculiar breathy whistle of a deer just outside our tent door, or the night we were wakened just at midnight to see, through the open tent door, our friendly moon just setting over the edge of the lake, or the evening a frightened rabbit bounded by close to our tents, or the dainty little does who ventured into our camp on Round Pond so close to us that we could plainly see the beautiful markings about her eyes and ears?

We came so intimately in contact with the life of the woods, the downy-headed ducks swimming with their broods of little ones, the wood-birds, the loons, and the beaver villages; and one day we visited Gull Island, a tiny rock of an island on Churchill Lake, dotted with the nests of the fresh water gulls, and shall we ever forget the soft feel of the tiny baby gulls and the beat of their hearts against our hands as we held the pretty little balls of spotted gray down

for a moment and let them go to hide their heads again in the crevices of the rocks like little ostriches?

We realized how imminent was our return to the common, prosaic things of civilization, and how surely we should miss these tall, straight firs of the Maine forest. I love them every one, and the graceful deer, whom we have come to look upon as familiar friends. A forest without them will always seem to us now unoccupied and lonely. We love the memory of our camps, each one of which we have named "Moose Horn Camp," "Bide-a-Wee," "Camp of the Pointed Firs," "Sunnyside," "Deer Camp," where the pretty little doe passed right before our tent doors; "Marauders' Camp," where we unwittingly disturbed a nest of robins; "Camp of the Twin Sisters," where we first saw the dainty little wild flower of that name; "Camp Ararat," and all the rest. We shall miss the pathway of the moonlight on the water, which we could see at night from our bough beds through the open doors, and the falling asleep to the dancing light of the camp-fire on cold nights, and its comfort when we came in wet from a rainy day of travel. Such warmth and good cheer come only to mortals who, like us, are leading a wandering life in the wilderness, following the woodland waterways of Maine.

Without doubt, the love for camp smoke is an acquired taste, yet we cling to it as we do to the precious fund of woods lore which we acquired in those three short weeks, and in my capacity as keeper of the log, or camp historian, the acquiring of information devolved upon me as an official duty, and "live and learn" was my motto. My thirst for information promptly earned for me the title of the "eternal question" and "the interrogation point," but with such a fund of knowledge to draw from as these experienced Maine guides, how could one forbear to ask questions?

We have learned that to "snub" a canoe is to check or stop it suddenly; we have learned to know the "deer line" which shows plainly along the edge of the woods how far up the deer can reach in their browsing; we have seen an Allegash tow boat, a quaint species of local watercraft, which is in a class entirely by itself, and on the St. John's we saw a "pirogue," a tiny eggshell of a boat about one-quarter the size of a canoe, and the guides say, about four times as dangerous. We have been initiated into the mysteries of baking biscuit in a Dutch oven, an operation which, in our cooking stoves at home, is always conducted behind closed doors, and no child for the first time watching "the wheels go round" in a watch could be more

fascinated than I was to stand there behind the camp-fire and be able to see the white dough gradually rise to the top of the tin, then harden, turn to a delicate brown, then a deeper shade as Walter pronounced them done and drew the oven back from the fire. We learned to understand what was meant when, during the process of baking, the question was asked, "How's she actin', Fred?" and the answer, "Comin' fine," also the exact shade of meaning implied in the question, "How's the fire, braain' up a little?" and after our first few days of rankest greenness, we knew enough to answer "Yes" to the inquiry, "Tea a little too stout fur ye?"

We learned to know that no offense was intended when two of the guides were referred to as "over there swappin' lies," and when we heard the question, "Where's Jim?" and the answer, "Out pickin' feathers," we knew that Jim had gone to gather fir balsam tips for our beds.

We learned to love their homely, idiomatic speech which is far more expressive than the most forcible slang, as this from Richard: "A cigarette 's jest about as near nothin' as a thing ken be 'n yet not be nothin'; I never smoked but one in my life, 'n I've be'n ashamed o' myself ever sence."

[TO BE CONCLUDED.]

The Lures that Catch Elusive Fish

By EMLYN M. GILL

THE subject of dry-fly fishing has become so important in America this spring, and as thus far the most comprehensive article on the subject, other than those that have already appeared in *FOREST AND STREAM*, by Theodore Gordon, is one that was published in *Leslie's Weekly* a few weeks ago, written by Emlyn M. Gill, author of "Practical Dry-Fly Fishing," by permission of the author, and publisher, we take pleasure in reproducing part of the article herewith.

While fishing for fresh water bass, both small-mouth and large-mouth, furnishes an immense amount of sport to anglers in nearly all parts of the country, it is undoubtedly true that fly-fishing for trout has held a place in the affections of its devotees, and also in angling literature, for more than two centuries, that can never be replaced by any other method of angling. The principal pleasure to be derived from its practice is not the heavy creel at the end of the day's sport, but the very attractions of the game itself.

In much fished waters, where the trout are scarce and very shy, the utmost skill is required to present an artificial fly in such a manner that the fish is completely deceived and takes the artificial lure without suspicion that it is not about to enjoy a repast upon one of nature's dainties.

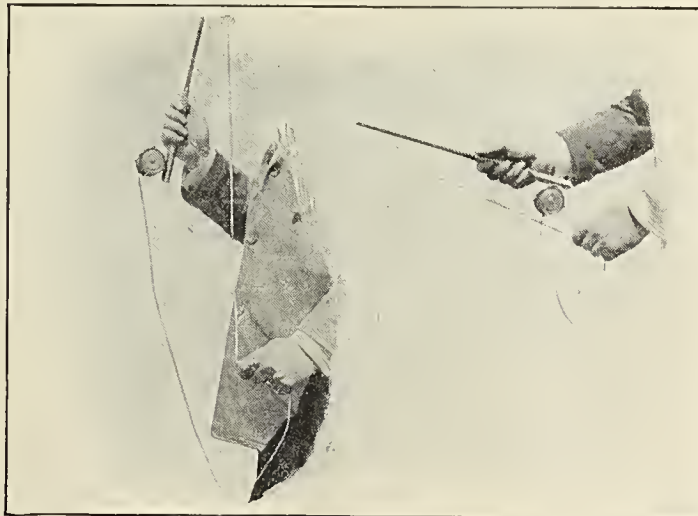
In discussing the various methods commonly used by fly-fishermen, it is necessary to divide trout into two classes—those that are caught in wilderness waters, where they are seldom visited by an angler and therefore are unfamiliar with his lures, and those inhabiting streams

nearer civilization that are constantly fished day after day in season and whose trout become accustomed to the sight of artificial flies of all descriptions. In these streams trout become "educated" and most difficult to deceive. The wilderness trout, unaccustomed to the wiles of sportsmen and in keen competition for food, fall easy victims to almost any pattern of gaudy flies, tied with silks and feathers of brilliant hue and frequently made without intention of imitating either insect or other living creature. Some of the flies most commonly used for this style of fishing are the Parmachenee belle, invented by the late H. P. Wells to imitate the belly-fin of a trout; the silver doctor, a lure with a bright silver body and wings of fancy feathers; the royal coachman, professor, Montreal, red

ibis, grizzly king and others, all without living counterpart in nature.

Nor are these flies, as a rule, presented to the fish in a manner in which they would reach it naturally. A weak, flying insect of any kind would be utterly unable to swim against a heavy current, and yet in this style of angling the lures described are often cast down stream and pulled up stream against the current by a series of jerks, or thrown across stream and forced to swim across the heavy flow of the stream, apparently against great odds. These flies are known as wet flies or sunken flies, for when cast upon the stream they immediately sink beneath the surface. The belief is held by many that wet flies, presented in the manner described, are not taken by the trout for winged insects, but for minnows or other small fish.

About the middle of the last century a Mr. Pulman made a discovery that has revolutionized the methods of fly-fishing on the celebrated chalk streams of Southern England, and which bids fair to have a potent influence upon American angling. He realized that, while trout at times were accustomed to feed below the surface, eating the larvæ or nymphs of aquatic insects, yet frequently their favorite food seemed to be winged insects that had emerged from their larval state, and which, with wings erect, floated on the surface of the stream. So Mr. Pulman advocated the use of a floating fly, to be cast up-stream and allowed to drift down with the current over the feeding fish. And from this



Fly-casting is an art that requires something akin to genius. The left picture shows the proper position of rod and hands at end of back cast; the right shows proper position of rod and hands at end of forward cast.



Imitation flies used in dry-fly fishing, the two top rows showing sizes commonly employed in England and the bottom row larger flies used on American streams. These are exact sizes.

beginning came that great school of English dry-fly fishermen, whose ranks embrace nearly all of the most expert fly-fishermen of England, and who use the dry fly exclusively in their angling for trout.

To the author, who for several years has been a dry-fly enthusiast, this manner of taking these cunning game fish seems the most logical, the most natural and most successful, under many conditions, of all known methods. It truly "holds the glass up to nature" and presents an imitation winged insect to the trout in the only natural way in which it can be presented; in fact, the whole theory of dry-fly fishing is based upon exact imitation of nature. The flies are tied to resemble a natural insect—generally one of the duns of the family of the *Ephemerida*—in size, shape and color. So far is the exact imitation theory carried that counterparts of both the male and female insects are made, the slight differences between them being clearly shown by the skillful fly-tier. As the duns are small, with the exception of the May fly, August dun and one or two others, so are the imitation dry flies minute and tied on very small hooks. They are made of materials that will not absorb water readily, and, to increase their floating capabilities, the angler anoints them with paraffine oil. Not only must these flies be tied in exact imitation of natural insects, but their action upon the water must resemble the action of the living fly. The only motion that one of these insects, among the most frail of nature's creatures, can have upon the surface of a stream is that naturally imparted by the current. So the dry fly must be cast up-stream and allowed to float down wherever the current takes it.

This most fascinating method of fly fishing has been well known in England for sixty years or more and has become almost the sole method of taking trout from many of its celebrated trout streams. Little has been known about it in America, and many anglers, having heard that it was a scientific method invented for use on English chalk streams, rivers of gin-like clearness and with gently flowing currents, have thoughtlessly come to the conclusion that it was not suitable for American streams, in which the currents are frequently strong and turbulent; in fact, it has often been dismissed as merely an English "fad."

But is it not reasonable to suppose that an exact imitation of a fly upon which a trout has been accustomed to feed, floating over it precisely as it has seen all other insects approach it, would be greedily seized by any feeding fish, whether its habitat was in English streams or in American waters? In fact, it is needless to argue this question, for a comparatively few American enthusiasts have used dry-fly methods for years on many streams and have succeeded in taking trout under conditions in which the wet fly would prove to be entirely unavailing. In early spring time, when the water is high, turbulent and often discolored, the user of the wet fly finds his most favorable conditions and gets his big bags of trout. But when the streams have gone down after the spring freshets are over and the water has become low and of crystal clearness, the user of the sunken

fly is often in despair and frequently passes many days on the streams without taking a trout of respectable dimensions. These are the conditions most eagerly welcomed by the dry-fly angler.

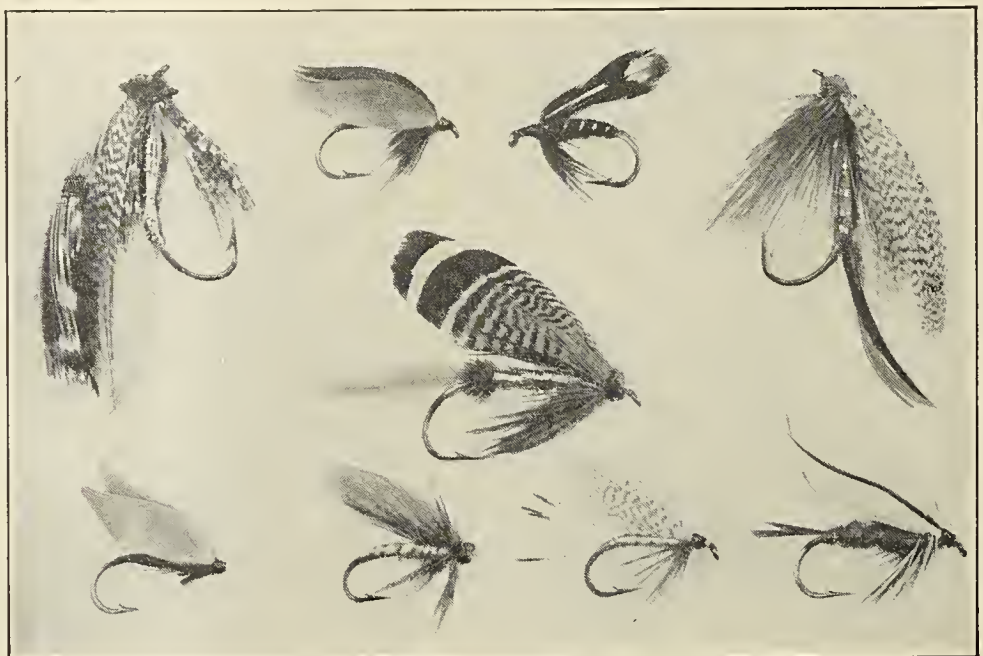
Fishing up-stream, he approaches a trout from behind—for all fish lie with their heads facing the current—and allows his tiny dry fly, tied to a gossamer leader, to fall gently upon the surface of the water. There is no splash or anything else to startle the trout. The lure floats gently down over the fish and is at once taken, if the trout happens to be in a feeding mood. The English dry-fly "purist," as he is known, fishes only the rise; in other words, he remains upon the banks until he sees the rise of a trout on the placid waters of the stream stretched out before him. He then "stalks" the fish. Carefully approaching to within casting distance of the rise, he throws the fly so that it falls gently upon the water on the spot where the rise took place or slightly above it. He then waits until he sees another rise before again wetting his line. But an angler might pass many days upon some of our American streams without seeing a good-sized trout rise to the surface; so American anglers "fish the stream," casting wherever their judgment or angling in-

stincts tell them that there may be a trout worth while taking. The author might relate many instances of success with the floating fly upon American streams, where under the same conditions the wet fly seemed utterly powerless to lure the wily trout.

While, as a matter of fact, a wet-fly fisherman need not go to the expense of buying a new outfit, with the exception of flies and possibly leaders, to practice the art of dry-fly angling, yet I will describe briefly the tackle best suited to this mode of fishing: The rod should have considerable backbone and not be weak or whippy; the line should be of waterproofed silk, heavier than the line ordinarily used in wet-fly fishing, and should be tapered at both ends; ordinarily the leaders should be nine feet long and tapered from a heavy leader at the line end to the finest of undrawn gut at the end to which the eyed hook is attached. But a single fly is used. Up-stream fishing is the method adopted by all dry-fly anglers. The fly, cast up-stream, is allowed to float down with the current, while the angler carefully strips in with his left hand the slack line, being careful, however, not to exert any pull upon the fly. After the fly has drifted down a short distance, it is carefully lifted from the water and another cast is prepared for. Unlike the method of casting with the wet fly, the dry fly is not allowed to touch the water until it has reached the exact spot picked out by the angler, and the line is always lengthened by means of false casts or casts in the air. Between casts also the fly is whipped back and forth in the air a few times to rid it of superfluous moisture; in other words, to dry the fly.

The writer strongly advises all beginners with the dry fly to fish all good water carefully and not to attempt to see how much of the length of the stream he may cover in a day. "There is no surer sign of an unaccomplished dry-fly fisherman than hurrying," says a celebrated expert. If the angler comes to a spot that he feels must be the hiding place of a good fish, he may to advantage float his fly over this one spot many times, and over all good places he should cast the fly at least two or three times.

One of the banes of dry-fly fishing is what anglers have termed the "drag." There is a



Typical American artificial flies—exact sizes used in wet fly-fishing.

well established theory that if a floating fly has any unnatural motion whatever, a trout will not take it; this cunning fish does not like to see even a live insect perform unnatural feats. It will be readily understood that if a fly is cast up and across stream and lights on a slowly moving current near the opposite bank, while the current in the center of the stream is swift, the line, falling in the swifter water, will be carried down stream faster than the fly would naturally move on the sluggish surface. The force of the strong current upon the line would exert an influence upon the motion of the fly, and an inevitable drag would set in. In order to over-

come this, anglers make what is known as the slack-line cast.

Instead of using a barely sufficient length of line to enable the fly to reach the spot where it is supposed to alight, when making the false casts in the air, the fly is allowed to go beyond this spot. Before the end of the forward cast the forward sweep of the rod is retarded or stopped entirely for a moment; the movement of the fly through the air will be checked and a slight backward impulse will follow; then the tip of the rod is dropped, the fly will light gently, and the line, instead of being taut, will fall loosely, in curves or waves, upon the water.

A drag may take place under all conditions where there is a difference in the strength of the current where the fly lights and where the line falls, and the one way of overcoming its disastrous results is this loose line cast.

The varieties of imitation flies are many, but nearly all are imitations of the duns. For American streams I can confidently recommend the whirling dun or Wickham's fancy, and for late afternoon fishing the pale evening dun. Other favorites are the olive dun, iron-blue dun, jenny spinner, willow fly, soldier palmer and white miller, while the old favorite coachman, tied dry, often proves a killing lure.

Canoeing on the Delaware

By HENRY B. FORT

THERE are times when a man can sit down and calmly think of camping trips and cruises he has made, of the many amusing and instructive features in connection therewith, and also of the enforced idleness during the winter months from the pursuit of these enjoyments which are near and dear to the heart of every canoeist. Such a time has caught me, and I will endeavor to make my thoughts intelligible.

Winter is the time dreaded by the true canoeist. November finds us of the fraternity of campers and canoeists almost ready to call it quits, and substitute therefor the companionship of fellow enthusiasts around the open-grate fire of the club room, where yarns of all kinds (true and otherwise) fill the place with "hot air" which bids fair to rival the heat from the aforesaid grate; where we talk over trips that have been taken, of the pretty "spills" that have occurred on long cruises, particularly from the Gap down the Delaware where rapids and dams and falls are abundant; of the friendly but fierce contests in regattas; of who was the best cook in camp and who was the biggest eater; and of the coming season's promises in the possibility of a change in cruising waters by shipping your duffle to some distant railroad station and there embarking on a cruise in an entirely new section of the country with still greater beauty of environments than those near at home. So that, between talks of the past and hopes of the future we manage to exist during the winter months, until that dear old time—spring time—comes around again, when we get together and brush off the accumulation of dust, old paint and varnish. Then the smell of new paint and varnish permeates the air, already filled with joyous exclamations of anticipation as to the coming season's promises, and we are ready to start all over again.

People of this section of New Jersey have awakened to the fact that canoeing and camping, once participated in, always are looked-forward-to pleasures. One does not have any idea of the many intensely interesting and pleasurable trips that can be taken, even in this non-mountainous section, unless he has been there with the boys. On July 6, 1898, the Lakanoo Boat Club was organized at Burlington, N. J. Previous to that date, canoeing was an almost unknown pastime in this immediate vicinity. Since that time one cannot

look upon the Delaware without seeing a canoe gliding silently along, its occupant giving no thought to anything commonplace, but rather to Mother Nature, and possibly to the fair one with him, if he be so fortunate. Saturdays and Sundays, particularly, one cannot go a hundred feet along the river without stumbling over camps, so numerous are the many beautiful spots suitable for these temporary dwelling places of those who would be near to nature's heart. The Rancocas, Assiscunk and Neshamony creeks afford as many beautiful watery paths along which hour upon hour can be whiled away, unconscious of the fleeting time, until a realization of it is forced upon you by the setting of the sun, or the going down of the moon. Week-end trips are very popular, and the coming of Saturday is looked forward to with restless anticipation by the fellows who are employed during the week. Saturday afternoon finds them packing up tents, cots, blankets, pots, pans and good things to eat; then, running their canoe down to the water's edge, throw their duffle in, jump in after it, and away they go, to return Sunday evening or Monday morning.

One naturally turns to the important question of how he can reduce to a minimum the weight and bulk of his camping equipment, when it is necessary to carry his all and everything in a sixteen or seventeen-foot canoe. If we consult catalogues of camp outfitters we find something new in every edition, but the question is just what to get that will fill the bill perfectly in every way. If enjoying a permanent camp, one may indulge in luxuries such as folding cots, tables, chairs, wall tent and plenty of cooking utensils. When cruising with as light a kit as possible, it is an entirely different matter. During the thirteen years of my canoeing experiences I have reduced the bulk and weight of my cruising outfit to about one-half of what it originally was, and I think there still is room for improvement. I have started on cruises with my good wife when I would stow away in that canoe everything that I could think of, and would only have about three inches freeboard amidships after we were aboard.

Members of clubs located along the Delaware, between Trenton and Philadelphia, are most fortunate in having, within easy reach, many small



LAKANOO CLUB HOUSE EN FETE.

Photograph by Stephen C. Singleton, Jr.

streams emptying into that river upon whose waters many an enjoyable cruise can be taken, and on whose shores good camping places can be found. The Delaware River itself presents attractive cruises between different points, but I will not dwell upon its many good features, as much is already known of them among canoeists of both the Delaware and Hudson rivers. However, I might briefly outline a trip down the river, starting at Park Island, which would allow a visit to be made to each club house along the line. Park Island, situated in the middle of the Delaware some two or three miles above Trenton, is the home of the Park Island Canoeing Association, who claim they have the finest spot in the United States. Having been there on numerous occasions I am inclined to the same opinion. The summer houses of the Trenton and Mohawk Canoe Clubs are located at Trenton.

Across the river, at Morrisville, we find the Chipewewa Canoe Club, a comparatively new organization, the membership of which is composed exclusively of canoeists. A visitation to any of these clubs will be well worth the while, and they will make you feel at home in their own inimitable way.

A paddle of six miles after we leave Trenton brings us to the Yapewi Aquatic Club at Bordentown. If you tarry here you will be treated most hospitably and will regret leaving the "Yaps." Five miles further down the river we stop at the Mohican Boat Club, at Florence, an organization of young canoeists who are fast coming to the front as enthusiasts. They are always glad to entertain men who are older in the game and who can give them a few good points. After paddling another five miles we arrive at the Lakanoo Boat Club, at Burlington.

The latch string is always hanging out within reach of every cruiser, and you will be accorded a warm welcome there. From Burlington to the next club of particular mention is a distance of twelve miles, but "the further you go the better is the going" is a true saying in this instance, and it is with this thought that we paddle the twelve miles cheerfully to the Red Dragon Canoe Club at Wissinoming. Here we find a manifestation of the true spirit of a canoeist in the hand shake and salutation, "Glad to see you." We have now taken a cruise of some thirty miles and at all times have been within almost hailing distance of the homes of the Delaware River canoeists. We have mingled with the members of the different clubs located along this beautiful river, and at the same time had some good paddling, and what better cruise could a man desire of its kind?

From Eastern City to Western Forest

Chapter V.—Two Deer Stories

By ERION

PREVIOUS chapters have explained why my hunting is all done at home; why I am compelled to wait for animals, birds and fishes to come my way. It is not a bad method of hunting, though it occasionally results in a mix-up of things tame and things wild.

Our family cow is a fawn-colored Jersey, with deer-like eyes and ears. She finds pasture sometimes in the lower meadow. When I bought her she was a woods runner and a log jumper, but being of a gentle disposition she soon accepted the tether and learned to be contented under restraint.

One day she was tied near the lower edge of the meadow, just back of a huge log and close to the forest. The grass there was abundant, and she was well satisfied, but she nevertheless looked expectantly over the log as I approached her at milking time. Her head was up and her ears well forward, and she received the word that she anticipated. As the nights were cool, she was taken to her usual indoors bed, and I then went about other chores.

It happened that another errand a little later took me again to the lower meadow. Darkness was approaching, but all things were as yet visible in clear and distinct outline.

Routine work soon becomes mechanical; we do things from habit that are done every day. We even do them without thought.

It did not surprise me at all to see the cow standing behind the log, with head up and ears well forward. But it surprised me that she had been forgotten; surprised me into a sudden halting. Then the mental fog lifted, and I knew what had happened.

Without moving I gave the "come" signal to the household, and the cabin folks responded quickly. Wife and daughter were soon at my side. The "cow" did not stir and presently we saw that she had a fawn with her. Her distance from us, as afterward determined, was fifty paces, and she held her place while the

younger member of our party approached to within thirty paces. Then the "cow" and fawn trotted off into the woods, rattling the gravel as they crossed the stream, and clearing a great fallen log on the opposite bank. The beauty of this animal and her trustfulness made us forget for the moment that she had been a great trespasser and destroyer of our garden crops; that she had been eating nearly everything, from beets and carrots to strawberry plants and young raspberry bushes. It is a reasonable presumption that this doe had long lived near us and had often looked upon human beings.

Another deer story had a different ending and had to do with a big knife. My latter day weapon of defense, when alone in the primeval forest, is a pocket knife with a blade two and one-quarter inches long; the same knife with which I used to sharpen lead pencils in that eastern city of yesterday. But before knowledge had come, before fear of bears and cougars and cats had wholly faded away, I once bought a fine, strong knife of the pocket-breaking sort. (It has since been lying in a drawer for years.)

The new knife was of high repute, with heavy blade and keen edge. And the very day it reached me I was whetting it and oiling the stiff spring and telling a visitor about its merits. My neighbor spent the evening with me and then started home. It was a night of blackness; an exceedingly gloomy night, so far as weather was concerned.

For some reason I did not at once go to bed, but sat by the stove, still clicking and working with the stiff spring of the new knife; a proceeding not to my wife's fancy, for women always dislike the click of a sharp pocket knife.

Presently there was a rifle shot and then a cry; the despairing wail (it was not a howl) of a large animal in great pain. Then a voice came out of the darkness: "Come quick, and bring a knife!" Then a lantern sent a flash in our direction, followed by darkness. Then once

more came that awful wail or bellow of pain, fright and anguish. It was a most despairing, heart-rending, frightful sound.

Of course response was instantly made to the human call for help, and I was with my neighbor in a few moments. He was leaning and half lying on a prostrate deer; the man helpless by reason of some strange furniture on his back, and the deer paralyzed by a rifle ball in the spine.

Doing as bidden, I plunged the blade of the new knife into the animal's throat and felt warm blood flow in streams over my hands; at first in great regular pulsations; then more faintly; then not at all. It was not pleasant work; not hunting and not sport, but it was doing service to a neighbor.

Turning backward in thought toward that event, it is still a marvel that my neighbor was not badly hurt by the hoofs of that wounded deer, for the animal had no small amount of life and energy even when I arrived upon the scene.

It seems that the young man had been annoyed a good deal by trespassing deer, which came at night and devoured his vegetables. The animals came close to his cabin and made sport of the dog sent out to drive them away. Finally somebody told him that if he would fasten a lamp on his hat or above his head, he could get near enough to the intruders to shoot and kill them.

On the way home from his evening with me he had heard deer among his apple trees, whereupon he had somehow lashed a pole to his back, suspended a lantern over his head, taken his rifle and fired a shot. The lantern bobbed around for a few moments after the rifle had been discharged, but when an effort was made to hold the struggling animal, the light was extinguished.

There was something ludicrous in the situation, for the man could neither hold on nor let go; he was crippled in the back, somewhat

like the deer. He could not reach his knife; in fact, could do nothing but call for help.

There had recently been an argument in our neighborhood as to the voices of deer; whether or not they had voices. One disputant said deer never made any sounds whatever; another contended that both deer and their fawns had characteristic vocal calls. But nobody said a word about the death wail, or whether such a wail or vocalized snort is common or uncommon. By day or by night a sound of this sort is not to be forgotten. I am not opposed to hunting, and like to quote certain lines or phrases referring to the chase, but when it came to killing and butchering a helpless deer, the matter somehow seemed different and less attractive.

But I am very clearly of the opinion that the common law does and that the statute law should in every case and in all cases warrant a landowner in protecting his crops against trespassing. Also that it is clearly the duty of landowners to destroy all trespassing animals.

I have good reason to think that the trespassers in my own neighborhood and elsewhere are few in numbers. The killing of one deer or two deer will usually end the trouble. The doe heretofore mentioned (possibly visited now and then by a buck) apparently caused all the damage which my garden suffered during a term of three years. When she was shot by some hunters near my place the damage ceased entirely. Others will doubtless come to take her

place, but as the garden is now protected by a high picket fence, I do not fear them. Indeed, there are deer signs within a short distance of the garden this year, but not a track has been made in the lower meadow since the death of that famous old trespasser that once imposed herself upon me as a cow.

It seems to me that it is time for some new and wiser legislation, all over the country, in regard to both game and fish. Heretofore the laws have been framed to suit the views of hunters and fishermen, rather than the views of farmers and the consuming public; farmers who grow crops and working people in the towns who need food.

The States are not so jealous of each other as formerly and a good law of one is likely to be copied by others. We can have much better hunting and fishing for the asking. We need more legislation of an affirmative character; laws that will encourage the production of game, as well as affording protection to the natural supply; laws making the State liable for damages caused by State-protected deer or birds; laws that will put game animals, birds and fishes on the stalls of the public markets; laws that will attract rather than repel visitors from other States; laws that will avert the dangers to human life resulting from congested seasons of hunting; laws that will give everybody some sort of interest in everybody's property—if the State's game can be called property—in a word sane

wholesome laws; safe hunting and fishing, with better bags and creels.

CHAPTER VI.

FINANCE AND FEAR.

Would-be dwellers in the open air (and there are thousands of such people in the towns) are ever confronted by two important considerations when the matter of a country home is under discussion. These considerations, which amount to obstacles, are money and isolation, or finance and fear. Poverty and loneliness are almost equally to be dreaded, and neither can be ignored in the making of plans for the home of one's self or family.

There are people who go from town to country to spend their money. They rightly expect the land to yield them many luxuries and pleasures, but they do not demand profits. People of this class get a great deal of happiness out of life, but their way of living is not the one which folks of limited means should adopt.

The matter of how to safely exchange a salary-producing city occupation for a profit-earning country occupation is one involving the personal equation, differing with each individual. The general statement will stand, however, that a family in the country can live comfortably (and with many things besides necessities) on a much smaller amount of actual cash than in the city; possibly on half as much, or even less.



THE ORIGINAL OWNERS.

The true plan, as outlined to me by an old and successful man long ago, long before I had ceased to think as a child, is for an inexperienced person to hire himself out for a year or two, regardless of the rural wage. This amounts to going to school. It is getting experience at minimum cost.

Heretofore this course has been followed mainly by foreigners; not much by Americans. Results are visible on every hand. Former laborers or tenants now own land.

But a change seems to be at hand, and it is not now uncommon to see good American families moving into such localities as certain of the fruit-producing districts of the West, where every grown or half grown person may find suitable employment at immediate wages.

Taking the country as a whole, the movement of population is still toward the cities, but the counter current, even if smaller, is becoming more and more significant. Upon that counter current—the return to the soil—rests no small part of the hope of the nation.

The matter of rural loneliness, so often mentioned by city visitors to field and forest, cannot be altogether ignored, though of less moment than in by-gone times. Recent improvements in the way of both communication and transportation are doing away with this drawback or objection to life in the country.

As to lonesomeness, in the sense of depression or apprehension caused by solitude, there need be small concern felt. It is a ghost or spook with no reality beyond a name and an abiding place. It is often caused by poor newspapers or sensational books. It can be cured by calling in wholesome visitors—human or literary. Lonesomeness is a sort of habit, and a bad one. It is mental or moral dyspepsia.

Fear is somewhat more reasonable in its nature, whether grounded or groundless, because it leads to caution. Having been a timid person myself when a city worker (why not confess it?), I used to read out-of-doors articles with an eye always open for personal testimony concerning the safety or danger of places remote from centers of human population; especially the wilderness where wild animals exist. It was not hard to find such testimony, and it was a pleasure to observe its cheering and assuring nature. There seems to be a decreasing tendency toward romance and sensation and an increasing tendency toward accuracy of statement. In the past there have perhaps been too many persons going into the wilds for fame as well as for game. Such observers would not be likely to underrate their hardships nor the ferocity of their real or imaginary foes. But when science entered the forests and the waste places, a different report was made. Science, which is both humble and truthful, brings stories of tranquility, peace and safety; not that there shall be no more fear and no further caution, but the simple message that the wild creatures seldom or never attack man; in most places absolutely avoiding him.

The writings of one fearless man (who never attacks and is never attacked) showed me even while I was of the city that the waste places of the whole world are comparatively safe, so far as evil beasts are concerned; safer, indeed, in a statistical sense than are the cities and towns in respect to human injuries.

Once death or injury came close to me in the

forest, but it was not in the form of a beast or a serpent. It was a falling tree trunk. It fell between two of us who were not a man's length apart. It came without warning, so far as my ears were concerned. But the old woodsman who was my comrade, heard, saw and acted on the instant. His signal gave me time to move back a little. He was himself pinned down, as his foot caught in some twigs.

After the dull crash of the heavy, half-rotten mass I peered over the log. "No, I'm not hurt," said a cheery voice, "but please get the cant hook and ease the weight off my leg." He was on his feet in a few minutes, entirely uninjured. He had been saved by a slight depression or hollow in the ground.

"Do you know," he said, "that it was lucky this leg and not the other one was caught? The other one always breaks." And with that he left me, laughing as he went. But I got hold of his right hand and shook it before he went away. A brave man, surely; just like others of his occupation. Bravery calls for judgment as well as for sacrifice.

Another tree-fall may be mentioned. An enormous cedar, several centuries old, but long dead, went down with a roar one mid-April day. My notebook entry says: "Early afternoon; clear; no wind. Daughter had just passed along the trail." Indeed, the girl had passed that way only a few seconds (scarcely minutes) before the crash. She suffered no harm.

The reason for mentioning falling trees is to direct attention to real forest dangers and to divert attention from imaginary dangers from animals. Danger to life and limb is not to be wholly escaped anywhere in the world, but in a statistical sense the wilderness is safer than the town. Falling signs, bricks and scaffolds inflict more human injuries than falling boughs or trunks.

For years I have carefully inquired about the behavior of wild animals in these forests, and have listened to the telling of a number of cougar tales. But in no instance has the cougar begun the attack. A scientific party on a mountain side some time ago had occasion to send a man back over the trail. He met a cougar, which sprang to one side and disappeared. The animal had been on the trail for miles. The object of the pursuit was shown when the previous camp was reached. The cougar was after table scraps. Snow prints told the story, told where the animal had found food near the cook's tent.

The paragraphs of this chapter are meant to partially answer questions that are constantly and repeatedly asked. Safety of purse and safety of person are even in the minds of people who wish to exchange city homes for country homes. Many letters reach my out-of-the-way cabin in the course of a year, and not a few persons use the two trails that enter the valley. But this location is not widely different from other places. Things are pretty much the same in all parts of the country. Nor is any rural location without a special charm of its own, something not easy to duplicate.

The essential part of the rural picture is not the geography of the spot, nor the fertility of the soil, nor the purity of the water; it is the heart that dwells there.

In the year 1768 White, of Selborne, wrote: "All nature is so full that that district produces

the greatest variety which is the most examined." White's words apply to the things of to-day. That rural home is best where things are "most examined."

[THE END.]



THE TOP RAIL.

Of course these are not true, but the writer says they are funny; are they?

* * *

The voracity of fishes is very great. A remarkable demonstration of this fact was made before the London Zoological Society by Dr. Houston in 1847 when he exhibited there the skeleton of an angler (*Lophius piscatorius*) two and a half feet long. Inside its stomach was the skeleton of a codfish (*Gadus morhua*) two feet long, within whose stomach again was contained the skeletons of two whiting (*Gadus merlangus*) of the ordinary size, while inside the respective stomachs of each of these fish lay numerous half-digested bones of little fishes, which were, however, too small and too comminuted for it to be possible to identify the species to which they belonged.

* * *

A more recent example of the voracity of fishes was cited not long ago by a Tribune correspondent who set forth that about a year ago last October, Prof. Adam Bigsel, of Harvard, went to Cuttyhunk to fish for bass. While he was engaged in making a cast from the rocks there, he chanced to observe a mallard duck (*Anas boschas*) with its brood, swimming about. Suddenly as he looked, a large bass (*Micropterus salmoides*) jumped up, grabbed and quickly swallowed one of the ducklings. Shortly afterward this fish was taken by the professor, after an exciting play that would have interested good old Izaak Walton. He took the captured fish home with him and placed it in a large tank for observation and study. About six weeks later he discovered a duck swimming about on the surface water of the tank. The bass had evidently coughed up, the duck having so increased in size by feeding on the fish's roe that it was impossible for her to keep it down any longer.

The mallard fattened up very quickly, and being kept under close observation, the professor soon saw it in the very act of disgorging a lot of bass fry that had developed from the roe eaten by the duck during its remarkable imprisonment.

The president of the New York Fish and Game Association has been able to purchase of Prof. Bigsel the tank with its contents and it has been placed on view, as Exhibit A, at the Sportsman's Club, where it is naturally attracting much attention on the part of members and those fortunate enough to obtain cards of admission.

GRIZZLY KING.



SEA AND RIVER FISHING

Fishing Lines.

THE Milneberg, La., Improvement Association, which is composed of many fishermen, held a meeting during the week and petitioned the Legislature for an amendment to the fishing laws. They advocate an open fish season the year round.

TWITCHELL CREEK, town of Webb, N. Y., one of the finest trout streams in upper New York State, is again posted to remain so until 1917—a continuous embargo of ten years.

AT the initial tournament of the year, given this week by the Danville Rod and Gun Club, Danville, Ill., Ross Kiningham won the diamond medal presented to the club by Col. J. W. Veach, of Rossville. The club voted to purchase the grounds previously rented. The artificial lake will be enlarged and the grounds beautified in many ways. Monthly tournaments will be given during the coming summer.

A CONSIGNMENT of 400,000 pike and perch from the State fish hatcheries were placed in Richmond creek near Orangeville this week. It will require three years for these fry to attain their full growth. A. LURE.

New Orleans Fishing.

THE fishing season has been delayed in nearly every section of Louisiana, especially salt water fishing, on account of the frequent storms and protracted rainy spell. It is perhaps no exaggeration to say that fewer pleasure-loving fishermen have enjoyed the sport at the resorts near New Orleans this spring than in many years. The excessive high water and the floods in Northeast Louisiana have militated very greatly against fresh water fishing. Even the market fishermen have found it difficult to bring fish to New Orleans, and as a consequence the finny tribe has brought higher prices than usual.

Several parties who ventured at the Rigolets, Chef Menteur, Lake Catherine, Waveland and North Shore brought back some fair catches of reds, speckled trout, sheepshead, bass, flounders, green trout and other species. Shrimp for bait have been scarce and the water rough and often muddy and most too fresh in places for much success. Various clubs near the Lake Borgne, Lake Catherine and Mississippi Sound are preparing for many visitors.

ELBERT HUBBARD, the man who made the Philistines famous, besides boosting the price of real estate in East Aurora, has compiled a series of twenty of the world's greatest men. It is arranged as an essay, published in book form by the Roycrofters. In this he refers to Joseph Dixon, the graphite manufacturer, as a man whose work has "profoundly influenced civilization, yet strangely enough, a man of whom the world at large knows little." Copies of the book may be had without charge, upon request to Joseph Dixon Crucible Company, Jersey City, N. J.

Trout in Northern Wyoming.

BY N. H. HILTON.

TROUT fishing with the fly in Northern Wyoming will be a little later than usual this year, on account of the high water, as there is about four feet of snow in the Big Horn Mountains at this date (June 1, 1912). I think it will be about the middle of June before we can start the finny fight.

There sure will be some great fly-fishing on the Little Horn this summer, as all indications point to a plentiful supply of trout. The fish have wintered well in the beaver dams about two miles below Walsh. In January I happened to be near the dams and was surprised to see so large a number of fish. The water was not over two feet deep and clear as crystal.

The high water has just started, but a week ago I caught a fine mess with a royal-coachman



A BIG HORN CORNER.

fly in about twenty minutes. It is no trick to get seventy-five to a hundred trout in the Little Horn in a day, and they will all average eleven to twelve inches. They sure are some fighters.

The river can be waded at any point, and is easily fished. We use four- to six-ounce rods about nine or ten feet long; and for flies, my book contains, after much experience, the royal-coachman, professor, white-miller, cow-dung, gray-hackle, queen-of-the-waters and the stone fly, and I have them all made with a No. 3 sneck hook.

My record last year for speed was seven trout in nine minutes with a royal-coachman fly. The trout were all over twelve inches

In the morning we generally take saddle horses and ride up the creek a way, send the horses back with a man, and fish down to the lodge. This fishing down is a departure from angling rules, I know, but it does not diminish our catch any. No one in the West walks a foot if they can ride. There are twelve good miles of fishing in the Little Horn River, and there are four other streams, full of trout, within easy riding distance. All of these streams are just naturally full of fish and perfectly good trout holes.

There is no closed season for trout in Wyoming, which shows that we have plenty.

Stocking Illinois Streams.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., June 8.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The Illinois fish commissioners are now engaged in distributing fry among the rivers and lakes of the State, and millions of young fish have been secured by the various fishing clubs of central Illinois. The Wilmington Hunting and Fishing Protective Association received 1,000,000 wall-eyed pike this week, and these were placed at various points in the Kankakee River. The Frankfort Fishing Club received a shipment of a half million wall-eyed pike which were deposited in Hickory Creek near New Lenox. The recently organized Dixon Fishing Club has made requisition for a consignment of black bass. Applications were sent to the Government and State hatcheries, and when a supply is received, will be deposited in the Rock River. Many other streams will be given a supply of small fish during the coming season.

E. E. PIERSON.

Canadian Fishing Licenses.

CANADIAN fishing licenses issued to United States fishermen during the fishing season of 1911:

Mr. Parkins and family, Travelers' Association, Nos. 754, 755 and 756; fee, \$5 each.

Mr. Tallman, Ogdensburg, No. 817; fee, \$10.

J. N. Jarvis, New York, No. 757; fee, \$5.

Kimball C. Atwood, New York, No. 758; fee, \$5.

David T. Abercrombie, New York, No. 759; fee, \$5.

Mr. Atwood, Jr., No. 811; fee, \$10.

W. A. Whiting, New London, Conn., No. 761; fee, \$5.

L. Schalob, 375 Broadway, New York. No. 762; fee, \$5.

H. F. Nuzam, New York, No. 763; fee, \$5.

J. H. Morecrip, Columbia University, N. Y., No. 812; fee, \$10.

H. W. Webb, Columbia University, N. Y., No. 813; fee, \$10.

Wm. Pollion, New York City, No. 764; fee, \$5.

Thos. T. Seelye, No. 765; fee, \$5.

Franklin Carter, New Haven, Conn., No. 814; fee, \$10.

Ralph Bombard, Vermontville, N. Y., No. 815; fee, \$10.

The Elgin Anglers' Club.

ELGIN, Ill., May 27.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The Elgin Anglers' Club held its initial fishing party on Sunday, May 19, at Buffalo Park, nine miles west of Elgin, on Fox River. President Elliott and forty members participated in the outing. Messrs. Newton, Saunders and Kadow carried off the fishing honors, catching several pickerel and black bass. Dr. C. T. Dahlin outclassed all the members at the dinner which was prepared and served in the open, consisting of broiled steak, fried black bass and pickerel, bacon, eggs, etc., which was ably prepared by brothers Retan, Bordeau and Hawthorne. President Elliott, Bordeau, Torrey and Solomon made the trip in canoes, the rest of the party going by automobiles. This was one of the first of a series of fishing parties the Elgin Anglers' Club have planned for the coming season with the regular semi-monthly casting events at the club's lagoon in Wing Park.

R. F. KADOW, Sec'y and Treas.

Asbury Park Fishing Club.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., May 27.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* In the course of some comments, which FOREST AND STREAM appended to a plea of the writer's in favor of the use of three and four-ounce leads in surf-casting tournaments made in your columns in the early part of the winter, the question was asked whether the Asbury Park Fishing Club would adopt the V-shaped court, provided the other clubs would take up the three and four-ounce leads, which have always been used by the Asbury Park Fishing Club.

The suggestion was valuable. It pointed to common ground where fair comparisons between the records of the various clubs could be made provided concessions be made to reach that ground. It is noted with pleasure that the Anglers' Club of New York used the three-ounce lead in their recent contest, a bold step in the right direction. The Asbury Park Club have always maintained that the two and one-half-ounce lead as a single standard was inadequate in that it was too light for use as a general fishing weight, and they have stood firmly for the three and four-ounce leads. But in the hope of leading other clubs to the light, your suggestion was taken under serious consideration, and the fruits thereof are to be seen in No. 4 of the following list of events to be cast at the annual tournament of the club at the corner of Eighth and Park avenues, Asbury Park, on Saturday, Aug. 3.

Event No. 1.—Club members only, three-ounce lead, 30-foot lane.

Event No. 2.—Club members only, four-ounce lead, 30-foot lane.

Event No. 3.—Club members only, accuracy.

Event No. 4.—Open to all, V-shaped court.

Event No. 5.—Open to all, longest individual cast. No lane or court restrictions.

For the benefit of prospective visiting contestants it may be stated that the casting will commence about 8:30 A. M., continuing throughout the day. The contestant may cast at any time he chooses, simply announcing the number of the event in which he wishes the score counted. The lanes and court are laid out on a grass-covered plot. An attractive list of prizes is offered in the two open events, the idea being to induce some of our friends and neighbors to come along and beat us so that we may preserve our modesty and humility. The full program will be sent as soon as printed. SWITCH REEL.

Fishing in California.

BY GOLDEN GATE.

SOME splendid sport is now being enjoyed by anglers in fish and game district number three, which embraces most of the Sierra Mountain district in Northern California, the season having opened there on May 1. The streams are all extremely low for this season of the year, and even at this early date fly-fishing in some sections is being successfully carried on. Usually most of the fishing done during the months of May and June is on the smaller streams, but ever since the opening of the season good sport has been had this year on such large streams as the Klamath River and North Middle Feather Rivers. On the latter stream some exceptionally fine catches of large fish have been made. While fishing near Cromberg recently J. W. Knight, of

Quincy, landed a six-pound rainbow, the largest taken in those waters in several seasons. In the small streams around Cromberg limit catches are made without difficulty.

In the Lake Tahoe district the season opened June 1; that is, on the California side of the lake. Large fish are sometimes secured here, and for these the regulation lake rig is a short heavy rod and heavy reel with a copper cable for a line. Brass spoons with baited hook or a spinner forms the ordinary lure. Efforts are being made to secure uniform fishing laws along the boundary line between California and Nevada, and these would be of special advantage in Lake Tahoe through which the line runs.

One of the largest sturgeon that has been landed in this State in several seasons was taken by Rich Dietz, a salmon fisherman, in his nets near Corning, recently. The fish measured ten feet three inches in length and weighed 712½ pounds.

A phenomenal run of quinnat salmon was experienced on Monterey Bay on May 12, and during the day anglers caught between 650 and 700 fish, ranging in size from three to twelve pounds. The run continued for about a week. C. J. Sadlier, of Reno, Nev., and W. D. Burlingame and R. B. Murdoch, of San Francisco, landed the best boat, having fifty-eight fish to their credit. These were all taken with rod and line, the torpedo sinker equipment being used. Many used only handlines. Old-time anglers state that such a run of salmon at this time of the year is a very rare occurrence.

The fish distributing car of the California Fish and Game Commission is now out of the repair shop and is in use again. A trip will be made soon with a large quantity of fry into the Feather River country over the lines of the Western Pacific railroad. This section was visited by thousands of anglers last year, and many streams will be stocked this season for the first time.

W. C. Whiting, of San Francisco, will doubtless be less confiding in the future when he chances to meet strangers while on a fishing trip, especially under circumstances similar to those in which he recently found himself. While whipping Austin Creek, near Cazadero, recently he met Deputy Henry Lencioni and confided, not knowing to whom he was speaking, that he was having splendid luck, having landed ninety-one trout. The deputy promptly placed him under arrest and took him before Judge Trosper at Cazadero, where Whiting explained that some of the fish belonged to a friend. However, as that constituted an offense, the fish were seized and the angler was released on his own recognizance.

The report of the California Fish and Game Commission for the month of April indicates that violations of the law are being closely followed up. During this month there were forty-seven arrests made for violations of the fishing laws, forty of these being in the San Francisco district. Fourteen arrests were made for breaking the game laws and nine for fishing and hunting without licenses. During the month a number of cases were tried in the courts and fifty convictions were secured with but two acquittals and nine dismissals. Fines aggregating \$1,301 were imposed as well as jail sentences, aggregating twenty-one days. The seizures for the month included 246 crabs, 189½ pounds of

striped bass, ten pounds of catfish and 3,500 pounds of miscellaneous, the latter from the Los Angeles district. There were also thirteen set nets and forty-one deer hides confiscated. During the month forty-eight mountain lion skins were brought in, and the bounty claimed, Del Norte county sending in the greatest number. The financial report for the month shows that during this time the disbursements amounted to \$17,619.01.

Opening Day in Ye Olden Time.

BY THEODORE GORDON.

YEARS ago the opening of the trout season was looked forward to most eagerly by men who spent the first day or two in the Big Spring in Pennsylvania. There was usually quite a gathering of anglers from all parts of the country. The law was well observed and for a few days the trout were easy. They soon acquired a little education on that slow-flowing water. I had a very good time on the occasion of my last visit many years ago, although the weather was far from balmy. The rains descended during part of the night and we feared that it would be no good in the morning. However, we had a jolly evening in the travelers' room of the hotel. Everyone smoked and told fish stories. There were two beautiful sportsmen from New York. Such nice velvet suits we had never seen before, and they were good looking chaps, too. After listening to the fish stories of large trout and full baskets for an hour or two, they got interested and, going upstairs brought down their rods and tackle. Putting the rods together, attaching the reels, running the lines through the rings and lastly putting in the leaders with their flies in each, they hung up the rods on the nails prepared for them and went to bed.

At a late hour we all followed suit, but after he had gone to bed, those prepared rods and flies began to trouble Jim M. He always was a devil, and remembering that he had a small pair of pincers in his kit he stole downstairs and proceeded to improve the flies by breaking off the barbs of each hook. The morning dawned cold and raw and by the time we had breakfast it was snowing. However, we all started up stream in a body and were encouraged when we saw good fish rising in the first dam below the road. Wading in only ten or twenty yards apart, we began casting our flies and soon everyone was busy. The trout rose freely and everybody was killing trout, except the two dead game sports from New York. They had as many rises as the other anglers, but strange to say could not land a fish. The trout played about for a few seconds and then got away. Occasionally one would be brought almost to the net.

At last one of the New York men had occasion to look his flies over. He was a fine looking gentle-appearing man, yet his language was horrible. He was really profane when he inquired in vociferous tones who had been meddling with his cast and flies. However, it was a great day and all the anglers got trout. One boy caught three strings and sold them for five dollars apiece.

P. S.—The total catch that day, April 1, for native and visiting anglers was 3,800 trout, and for years it ran over 3,000 for the first day of the season. Of course the number of fishermen was very large.


 NATURAL HISTORY

Botany and Nature Study at Milburn

By W. G. BOWDOIN



NOT A BRIDGE OF SIZE.

AN enthusiastic party assembled at Milburn, N. J., under the leadership of Miss Gertrude S. Burlingham, Ph.D., of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, to study botany and other subjects more or less related. The locality is historic, the battle of Springfield having been not far from the hunting ground.

Skirting the local paper mill where all sorts and conditions of wrapping paper are manufactured, the party came upon the deer paddock of the Essex County Park preserve. Nearby there was a wealth of wild flowers and many birds. One of the first observations was a blackberry bush which had been attacked by a rust that had covered its foliage with yellow coloration. The color was exceedingly pleasant, but the plant's leaves were curling together in a manner that suggested death and destruction. Nearby some blue-eyed grass was befittingly growing, since blue is complementary to yellow. This grass belongs to the iris family. It is sometimes called blue star. As on most of the other excursions the common cinquefoil was found more or less abundantly. Some English plantain was blooming not far away. In Shakespeare's time the plantain leaf was used as a plaster for broken shins, and its cooling application seems to be instinctively known to all schoolboys. The old herbals were full of cures credited to this plant. So frequently does it spring up in the track of the colonist that the Indians called it "Englishman's foot."

Passing by a sturdy oak, some poison ivy

was seen growing luxuriantly upon this tree intermingled with woodbine, making a curious combination of the harmless and the toxic. The woodbine has five leaflets, however, while the poison ivy has but three. The ivy was in flower; the woodbine will flower later. The woodbine is the plant from which the Greeks and Romans got some of their ornamental inspiration.

A sassafras tree in the making could have traced its ancestry back as far as the Tertiary if it had cared to undertake the fascination of "family trees."

Some young mulleins grew by the wayside. These impart a natural glow to complexions. In Germany this plant is sometimes cherished under the name of "American velvet plant" and given a place in the house with the dignity of a pot.

In descending the precipitous sides of a dingle, a member of the madder family was met with, in the person of a sweet-scented bedstraw. The blooms were exceedingly small, but the plant has, when dried, a pleasant fragrance. Some of the late spring beauties were found. The flower is upright, but the buds and seeds

both depend. The jewel weed, or touch-me-not, was in bloom. Specimens found on this trip were of considerable size. This plant throws its seeds to some distance when the pod bursts. The osmundas were common and luxuriant. The Christmas fern was another find. So also was the sensitive fern. But the most delightful of all the ferns was the maiden hair. These were fairly numerous.

The Milburn woods are somewhat damp and swampy. Little streamlets flow here and there, and many ponds are nearby. Much aquatic vegetation grows along banks and in the water. Dragon flies could be seen darting in search and pursuit of their prey. A curious habit on the part of dragon flies is that various species feed in certain well-defined air stratum. Among the swampy plants observed were the arrowhead, horsetails in large numbers, skunk cabbage, now well advanced, and many of the grasses and sedges.

Passage through the woods was hampered by the cat briers. This served as an extra stimulation, however, when the party came upon a carrion flower, beautiful in spite of the carrion-like odor.

The party came upon a magnificent spider's web. Did you ever notice one of these geometrical triumphs on the part of a spider? This masterly engineering work in web construction is overlooked by most of us because it is so common.

Near the spider's web was growing some

basswoods. All the leaves on them were full of galls. Some of these were growing above and some below the leaf surfaces. The appearance was curious in the extreme. Another gall-bearing shrub observed was a hobble bush or moosewood. The galls on it differed entirely from those on the basswoods. The oak galls were still another variety to which attention was drawn by actual observation.

Some fungi, in which the leader was especially interested, was found growing on charred wood left by campers. These proved to be mycena. The color differed in the several specimens, one being a brilliant red, but they all went into the vasculum for laboratory examination and study. The lifting power of mushrooms is exceedingly great and is capable of displacing large boulders. In one case a cement sidewalk was penetrated by growing mushrooms. In Russia it was stated by one of those on this trip to be a custom to gather mushrooms indiscriminately, good and bad, harmless and toxic, and all of the gatherings are then soaked in vinegar after which they are drained and then eaten without danger. Some little caution may safely be exercised in following the Russian example, however.

Other flowers that were gathered on this expedition were the false Solomon's seal, the true Solomon's seal, bread and butter, the meadow rue, live-for-ever, yellow-eyed grass, rattlesnake plantain, one of the orchids, everlasting, cancer root, one of the broom rapes, dogwood in flower, partridge berry, princess pine, spotted wintergreen, very similar to that found by the leader some time ago in North Carolina; jack-in-the-pulpit, nearly two feet in height; deerberry, goat's beard, not yet in flower; wild rhododendrons, wild geraniums, Canada violets, pinks and early buttercups.

While the botanists were making these rich finds, the bird lovers had not been idle, but working with field and opera glasses they had seen and identified the warbler, red-eyed vireo, red-winged blackbird, thrush, woodpecker, whose attacks had scarred one of the cherry trees seen; redstart, catbird, black-billed cuckoo, ovenbird, the ground robin and indigo bird.

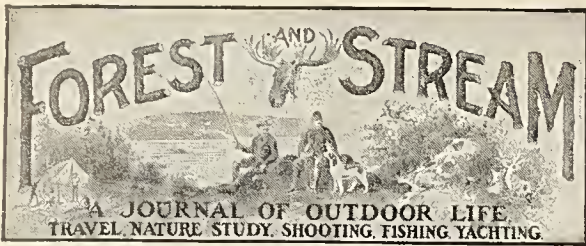
New Publications.

LLOYD'S REGISTER OF YACHTS, by Lloyds, No. 7 Fenchurch street, London, England. Price, £1 1s.

The 1912 Lloyd's Register of Yachts has just been issued. It is the same handsome volume as its predecessors, but contains a number of valuable addenda, classified with the usual Lloyd's accuracy. Its information includes particulars and distinguishing flags of yachts and motor boats, alphabetical list of owners with their addresses, flags of the principal yacht and boat clubs, with the names of the officers, etc. It is a volume of 1,054 pages, or twenty-four more than the volume for 1911. It seems improbable that any yacht or boat owner would want to be without a copy of this work.

LOGGING AND LUMBERING, by C. A. Schenck. L. C. Wittich, Germany.

This is intended as a manual for forest schools, the author being Director of Biltmore School. Undoubtedly, for this purpose it is unsurpassed. It is, however, a volume whose contents should be read by everybody interested in conservation of forests.



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ADVERTISEMENTS: Display and classified, 20 cts. per agate line (\$2.80 per inch). There are 14 agate lines to the inch. Covers and special positions extra. Five, ten and twenty per cent. discount for 13, 26 and 52 insertions, respectively, within one year. Forms close Monday in advance of publication date.

THE OBJECT OF THIS JOURNAL

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

—FOREST AND STREAM, Aug. 14, 1873.

"OLD CLOTHES."

HAVE the days of old clothes gone by? If so, the fun of summer living has passed away for all time. Time was, when we went to the woods our old togs were as essential as rod or gun. Now many sportsmen's resorts compel good clothes in the dining room and on the piazzas. Hotel proprietors, who know only formality and never have experienced the pleasure of baggy trousers, have an idea that the patrons demand style. A ballot from the guests would show that only suffragettes and wall flower resorters want "glad rags" on the premises.

Much has been done to ruin resort business by the Café de l'Opera suggestion. We all are willing to show our respect to the ladies, and those that come with them, by "dressing for dinner," but the man who goes to a resort where fishing is good, goes first for the fishing, next for the food and bed, and last for any "hit" he may make among feminine boarders.

The hotel wise enough to advertise "old clothes may be worn here" will be popularized by real outdoor men and women.

RAKING THE SEA.

WHEN the Scotchman curls upon the ice, the "curling iron" is preceded by brooms to sweep away minute obstructions.

When the ponies race, the dirt track is raked to take up pebbles and to give the horses a foothold, and so, in the course of racing events it becomes necessary to skim the seas with a fine mesh net to get up loose flotsam and jetsam that the shells, now put over the course in motor boat events, shall be protected from disaster.

The time was when the racer was prepared for the elements. Now it seems that the sea must be prepared for the racer. In order to "keep down the weight," racing power boats to-day are built of such heftless material that, like a silk hat brushed the wrong way, they fre-

quently must be sent back for repairs before they are fit for further usefulness.

In the recent Atlantic Y. C. regatta, Commodore Blackton's skeleton-built boat ran into an obstruction, possibly only an orange crate, and was at the bottom of eight fathoms of water in a trice. Since that sinking, the Atlantic Y. C. has decided to abandon racing in the lower bay, because it is too dangerous.

Long Island provides a speedway for motor car races. It seems likely now that Long Island Sound may be called upon to provide a tideless, flotsamless, jetsamless course for water flyers.

It is too bad Central Park lakes are too small for speed boat races; the surroundings would be ideal.

PIQUE KILLS AGRICULTURE BILL.

HON. WELDON B. HEYBURN, U. S. Senator from Idaho, was so incensed at what he termed "arbitrary and inquisitorial methods," pursued by representatives of the United States Forestry Service, that he poured vituperation on the heads of these representatives in such depth as to cause the drowning of the agricultural appropriation bill in Congress, thereby floating it back to "conference for revision," which is a polite way of saying "sweet dreams."

The vote was 36 to 27, opposition coming from Western Senators who objected to "the present policy of administering the forest service and wholesale withdrawals of public lands for forest purposes." Maybe a "particular friend, of a particular friend" of a Senator couldn't get any greater mineral prospecting or timber cutting privileges than an ordinary citizen of the United States of America was allowed.

FISHING FOR FISH OR FUN AND FISH.

As an example of the difference in human dispositions we cite two cases:

Out in Toledo, Ohio, Lacey Y. Williams, a manufacturer and a man of influence and wealth, after thinking over the hooking situation, decided that so many small fish, taken on the barbed hook, died after being returned to water, there should be something done to save the under-length fish caught. He invented a barbless hook which, when pulled into a fish too small for the creel, could be taken out without injury to the little fellow. At his own expense he had made hooks suitable for all game fish, and has put these hooks on the market at a nominal sum.

Directly underneath his advertisement, in a current sporting magazine, we find the advertisement of a concern in Iowa, offering three "marvel hooks" and a box of "fish lure." The alleged theory is that this "lure" will call the fish, while a patent hook, that "blocks the sears" when struck, shoots a rat trap hook into the back of the head of the fish so that he cannot get away. The idea is that all you need is the hooks, and "lure," and without any ability as a fisherman you can land any fish. Of course no real fisherman would fall for such an un-sportsmanlike proposition.

On the other hand the only man who would try to beat the law on the length of fish taken would be most apt to use this "rat trap."

The Forest, Fish and Game Commission of every State in the Union should bar this "novelty," making it a misdemeanor to use anything in the way of a trap hook.

BREEDING OF CAPTIVE BLACK BEARS.

SEVEN or eight years ago FOREST AND STREAM published a brief account of the breeding of American black bears at Silver Lake Park, near Akron, Ohio. Shortly before that A. B. Baker, now assistant superintendent of the National Zoological Park, had also published an account of the breeding of these bears during a period of twelve years. Mr. Baker has recently announced in the Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections further notes on the breeding of the American black bear in captivity.

The data concerning the breeding of these Silver Lake bears extend over a period of twenty-one years. They bred when three and a half years old, producing their first cubs seven months later, on Jan. 23, 1892. The bear had young very regularly thereafter, missing only five times in eighteen years, with a total of thirty-four or possibly thirty-five cubs.

Two other young females bred up to January, 1912, ten litters of twenty-two cubs, and five litters of twelve cubs, respectively. This gives a total of sixty-eight or sixty-nine cubs in twenty-one years.

An important feature of the bears' quarters is the retiring den, used in hibernation, where the young are born. The coupling season is the last ten days of June, and the first week in July.

In autumn the bears become very fat. At the approach of cold weather large quantities of dry leaves are thrown into the pit, and these the bears carry into the den.

As a rule they come out from hibernation early in March. When they emerge they are still fat and do not appear to be hungry, and it is not until three or four days, or even a week later, that they begin to eat with the usual appetite.

In considering the litters of cubs born by these three females from 1892 to 1912, it appears that there were three litters of one cub each, twelve litters of two cubs, eleven litters of three cubs and two litters of four cubs.

No cubs have been lost except through accident, and the death of a twenty-months-old bear was the only one by disease.

The food supply of these bears approximates that which the animals get in their wild state. These are miscellaneous scraps or refuse, food from the hotels and picnic tables; green food, such as dandelion tops, clover, green corn, watermelons and berries for the summer; for the fall, acorns, dried sweet corn and wind-fall apples. No meat is fed except a little that has been cooked.

The surplus bears are usually sold at eight or ten months old to animal dealers, at \$25 or \$30. The highest prices obtained were \$75 for a grown bear, and \$50 each for two cubs. A few were sold at two years old for meat at \$25 or \$30, the skin and head being reserved. There is a standing offer of \$25 each for future cubs.

The present value of the black fur is about \$25 for No. 1 large Northern skins, and 20 to 40 per cent. less for those from Middle and Southern regions. For ladies' wear, prime silky skins of cubs and yearlings are worth up to \$15.

Both bears of the original pair, now twenty-four years old, are still in excellent health, though the male does not become as fat in autumn as he did when younger, and the female has had no cubs for the last three years.



Ticks from the Ship's Clock.

ON June 8, at 5 o'clock P. M., the Larchmont Y. C. went into commission. In the evening a dinner was given to Commodore Richards.

Clinton Mackenzie's Thelma beat G. Nichols' Hen in the Seawanhaka Corinthian race to-day on inside course. Only these two boats were entered.

The three-masted schooner yacht Karina, navigated by her owner, former Commodore Robert E. Tod, which sailed from Ambrose Channel Lightship at 10:42 A. M., on May 17, dropped anchor in Cowes roadstead, opposite Southampton, England, at 6:24, on June 2, after a pleasant passage from port to port of fifteen days, nineteen hours, twenty-four minutes. On the first day her run was 302 miles.

At a meeting of the members of the St. John's Y. C. the following officers were elected for the season: Commodore, W. F. Thayer; Vice-Commodore, A. N. Hebert; Executive Committee, G. R. Futvoye, D. Imerie, F. Camaraire, L. E. Church, W. J. Menhennick; Hop Committee, J. Lane, F. Rollo, W. J. Menhennick; Captain, Dave Imerie; Secretary, L. E. Church.

L. E. Church was also elected secretary of the Eastern Division of the Canadian Canoe Association who are holding the divisional meet on the course of the St. John's Y. C., on July 20.

Commodore Thompson, of the Chicago Y. C., who for several weeks has been in Europe in the interest of the coming pageant, has cabled Vice-Commodore Quail here that he has obtained the entries expected from Great Britain and France.

Restless, the Tams, Lemoine & Crane speed boat, of which so much was expected and so little realized last year, will be entered in the international races this year. Her engines, which caused so much trouble last year, have been overhauled and put into condition.

With the resumption of motor boating on the rivers of Illinois, complaints are being filed concerning the absence of lights at night. The laws are strict governing this point, and officers of the Government have commenced a patrol system, and all who have failed to display lights at night will be given a heavy fine.

Commodore Blackton's toy ship, Baby Reliance, has been dredged from the bottom of Lower Bay, and after a wash up and a yard or two of patches, will be ready for whatever else may be next on her schedule.

Manhasset Bay Y. C.

LACK of wind put a quietus on the Manhasset Bay Y. C.'s regatta last Saturday. The start was made off Execution Light with the yachts barely under steeerage way. Sloops in P class got away first at 12:25, led by Corinthian. On the starboard tack Joyant was second away and passed Corinthian to windward. Cara Mia tacked immediately.

Nine of the New York Y. C.'s 30-footers started next in the following order: Caprice, Rowdy, Carlita, Alera, Juanita, Phryne, Dahinda, Nepsi and Ibis. These and the P class boats sailed a 1 3/4 mile course, rounding marks off Oak Neck and Parsonage Point. The smaller classes sailed nine and six mile courses respectively.

Four of the new small schooners made a pretty start, Vandalia leading in the weather berth, Daffodil, Rival and Helen following. Sixteen sloops of the handicap class started and fourteen finished.

Corinthian crossed the line and defeated Joyant by 2m. 7s. Caprice won in the "thirties" by 36s. from Nepsi, and schooner Daffodil by 1m. 17s. from Rival. The winners in the other classes were Sue, Redwing, Festina, Kanaka, Scylla, Curlew, Little Dipper, La Rochelle, Tautog, Okee and Go Go.

The committee boat was Lady Jane, owned by Commodore J. F. O'Rourke. The summary:

Sloops, Class P—Start, 12:25—Course, 15 1/4 Miles.	Finish.	Elapsed.
Corinthian, H. C. Smith.....	6 12 28	5 47 28
Cara Mia, W. Wainwright	6 23 03	5 58 03
Joyant, W. H. Childs	6 14 25	5 49 35
New York Y. C. 30-foot Class—Start, 12:30—Course, 15 1/4 Miles.	Finish.	Elapsed.
Caprice, R. N. Ellis	6 11 54	5 41 54
Alera, J. W. and E. P. Alker.....	6 13 36	5 43 36
Carlita, G. B. Kulenkampf	6 17 32	5 47 32
Juanita, S. C. Hunter	6 24 19	5 54 19
Rowdy, H. S. Duell	6 27 49	5 57 49
Phryne, J. P. Morgan, Jr.....	6 16 59	5 46 59
Dahinda, G. E. Roosevelt	6 15 48	5 45 48
Nepsi, J. De Forest	6 13 18	5 43 18
Ibis, W. H. Busk	6 24 51	5 34 51
Schooners, S S Class—Start, 12:40—Course, 15 1/4 Miles.	Finish.	Elapsed.
Daffodil, D. H. Morris	6 40 49	6 00 49
Vandalia, W. B. Duncan, Jr.	6 42 55	6 02 55
Rival, W. H. Judson	6 42 06	6 02 06
Helen II., E. Randolph.....	6 42 50	6 02 50
Handicap Class—1st Div.—Start, 12:45—Course, 9 Miles.	Finish.	Elapsed.
More Joy, P. X. Griffin.....	Not timed.	
Dutchess, C. Ratsey	6 16 55	5 31 55
Veda II., A. Schultz	6 21 15	5 36 15
Alert, R. B. Budd	6 03 39	5 18 39
Dorinda, L. H. Dyer.....	6 23 09	5 38 09
Sue, Fred Ewing	6 16 43	5 31 43
Corrected times: Sue, 5.18.36; Dutchess, 5.17.34; Alert, 5.18.39; Veda, 5.20.08.		
Handicap Class, 2d Div.—Start, 12:45—Course, 9 Miles.	Finish.	Elapsed.
Mist, H. T. Hornidge	6 52 00	6 07 00
Red Wing, T. R. Grace	6 20 44	5 35 44
Amada, B. R. Stoddard	6 14 21	5 29 21
Sally IX., A. E. Black	6 18 36	5 33 36
Corrected times: Red Wing, 5.22.24; Amanda, 5.29.21; Sally IX., 5.31.57; Mist, 5.17.14.		
Larchmont Interclub Class—Start, 12:50—Course, 9 Miles.	Finish.	Elapsed.
Le Cygne, D. Carll	Not timed.	
Bella, G. S. Runk, Jr.....	6 21 54	5 36 54
Festina, A. B. Alley	6 17 48	5 27 48
Lewanna, L. Spence	6 21 49	5 31 49
Handicap Class, 3d Div.—Start, 12:55—Course, 9 Miles.	Finish.	Elapsed.
Amanita IV., G. E. Fountain.....	6 17 55	5 22 55
Chinook, H. Morse	6 16 27	5 21 27
Natoma, W. F. Clark	6 12 58	5 17 58
Corrected times: Natoma, 5.00.29; Amanita, 5.14.58; Chinook, 5.18.16.		
Handicap Class, 4th Div.—Start, 12:50—Course, 9 Miles.	Finish.	Elapsed.
Kanaka, W. H. McHugh	6 34 07	5 39 07
Ada, L. Price	6 44 58	5 49 58
Robin Hood, George C. Molloy... Did not finish.		
Corrected times: Kanaka, 5.39.07; Ada, 5.39.07.		
Manhasset Bay Y. C. One-Design Class—Start, 1:05—Course, 9 Miles.	Finish.	Elapsed.
Mlle. Boss, W. E. Lindeman.....	6 33 48	5 28 48
Seylla, E. A. Sierck	6 32 39	5 27 39
Bayside Bird Class—Start, 1:10—Course, 9 Miles.	Finish.	Elapsed.
Curlew, C. L. Willard	6 29 30	5 19 30
Dodo, A. C. Andrews	6 29 59	5 19 59
Teaser, A. Nesbit	Did not finish.	
Loon, A. W. Knapp	6 30 18	5 20 18
Star Class—Start, 1:15—Course, 6 Miles.	Finish.	Elapsed.
Snake, F. S. Richards	5 22 51	4 17 51
Little Dipper, G. A. Corry	4 51 40	3 26 40
Mixed Class—Start, 1:20—Course, 6 Miles.	Finish.	Elapsed.
Miramar, R. I. Kohns	5 38 42	4 18 32
La Rochelle, R. H. Waldorf.....	5 02 59	3 42 59
Mayfly, R. A. Mahlstedt	5 04 50	3 44 50
American Y. C. Dories—Start, 1:20—Course, 6 Miles.	Finish.	Elapsed.
Madeleine II., R. P. Coutard	6 34 59	5 14 59
Wampus, R. S. Hard.....	6 40 14	5 20 14
Tautog, G. G. Fry	6 22 17	5 02 17
Special Class—Start, 1:45—Course, 6 Miles.	Finish.	Elapsed.
Maryola, A. F. Bradley.....	6 20 22	4 35 22
Okee, J. A. Mahlstedt	6 14 14	4 20 14
Port Washington One-Design Class—Start, 3:05—Course, 6 Miles.	Finish.	Elapsed.
Cow Baby, E. W. Dusenberry.....	6 14 14	3 09 14
Trix, R. B. Hultz	6 15 26	3 10 26
Go Go, B. A. McKinnon	6 06 30	3 01 30

Southern Y. C.

IN the regatta of the Southern Y. C., of New Orleans, La., the opening of the season, which was on May 25, the following were the winners: Cabin sloop class, Cadillac; yawl-rigged cabin sloops, Alga; knockabout cabin sloops, Sinner; open sloop racing machine, Seawanhaka; open sloop dories, St. John; catboats, Gwawise. In the handicap race between Agnes and Schemer, Agnes won. The regatta was held on Lake

Pontchartrain at West End in the presence of several hundred people.

The greatest interest was centered in Seawanhaka, Stranger and Senorita, each boat having many admirers and backers, but the Seawanhaka retained the championship and won easily. No records were broken and the breeze prevailing was moderate, at times amounting to almost a dead calm.

Indian Harbor Y. C.

THE seventh annual race of the Indian Harbor Y. C. from Greenwich to New London will be sailed on June 19. The race is for all classes, including auxiliaries of over 25 feet rating, enrolled in recognized committee on or before June 18.

Entries should be made to the regatta and members of the club in each class, and there will be a second prize where there are four starters.

The yachts are to sail in cruising trim, except that clubtopsails may be carried. The warning signal will be made at 8 o'clock and yachts will be timed as they cross the line.

The course will be from the starting line, between a stake boat, anchored one-half mile south of Great Captain Island light, and a white flag on the committee boat to the finish line, which will be between the foremast of the Bartlett Reef light vessel and a white flag on the committee boat. Distance seventy-two nautical miles. Yachts crossing the finish line after dark shall burn the night signal of the clubs from which they are entered, and shall hail the committee boat, giving their name and racing number. Should the committee boat be absent from the finish line, yachts will take their own finish time, when Bartlett Reef Light vessel bears north, one-half west and New London light bears between northeast one-quarter north, and northeast three-eighths north, and shall hail the light vessel. The race will be sailed under the racing rules of the club, which are identical with those of the Yacht Racing Association of Long Island Sound. The race will be sailed without time limit.

The committee is E. Burton Hart, Chairman, Greenwich, Conn.; Henry C. Pelton, Abbott P. Brush.

Marblehead Corinthian Y. C.

THE regatta committee of the Corinthian Y. C., of Marblehead, has announced the condition of its annual ocean race over the Cape Cod course on June 22.

Class A, Handicap—Sloops and yawls over 30 feet waterline: First prize, trophy presented by the club; second prize, \$15; third prize, \$10; fourth prize, \$5.

Class B, Handicap—Sloops and yawls over 21 feet and not over 30 feet waterline: First prize, trophy presented by ex-Rear Commodore Harold S. Wheelock; second prize, \$15; third prize, \$10; fourth prize, \$5.

Schooner Class, Time Allowance—Schooner yachts at their regular ratings: First prize, trophy presented by the club; second prize, \$15; third prize, \$10; fourth prize, \$5.

No second prize will be awarded in any class unless three or more yachts start; no third prize unless five or more start; no fourth prize unless eight or more start.

The course will be as follows: From starting line off club house, leaving Cape Ann whistling buoy on starboard, Wood End bell buoy 1A on starboard, to finish line off club house. Distance, ninety-five miles. The start and finish line will be between flag buoys anchored off club house. At night white lights will be displayed on the buoys. The committee will have a tug at Cape Ann whistling buoy and at Wood End bell buoy, and each yacht must hail the tug when rounding and give name.

Entries, which should be made in writing to the chairman of the regatta committee at the club house before 8 P. M. Friday, June 21, must give the name of the yacht, ownership, rig and measurement as required for her class. Handicaps for classes A and B will be adjusted by the regatta committee and posted at the club house the evening before the race.

Edgewood Y. C.

A FRESH southwest wind and clear skies made racing conditions almost ideal for the opening regatta of the Edgewood Y. C.

Walter P. Wood's Dorothy took her third straight victory.

Haffenreffer's speed boat, Meteor, attracted considerable attention. This boat went over the 13½ nautical miles through the heavy swell below Conimicut and back over the tops of the waves in 49m. 32s.

E. L. Arnold, the only member of the Edgewood regatta committee, who put in an appearance, had his troubles keeping things going according to schedule. He found that neither Wanderer VI. nor Hugi had been officially measured for the season, and that there were one or two others who had neglected this formality. They were not disqualified, however, as no protest was made, and he was inclined to be lenient in view of the extremely bad weather, which has caused delay in putting boats into commission. It was announced though that the rule will be rigidly enforced at next Saturday's regatta at the Rhode Island Y. C. The summary:

Class P—Start 2:45.		
Momo, W. E. Butler	2 56 04	2 56 04
Class Q—Start, 2:48.		
Molly, Oscar Howes	2 49 30	2 47 21
Paloma, W. E. Darling	2 53 23	2 53 23
Rambler, Buffington	2 58 25	2 58 25
Nimbus III., Frank Weaver	3 06 00	3 03 00
Class E—Start, 2:56.		
Gilt Edge, W. E. Simmons	2 45 23	2 45 14
Bother, Frank Sweet	2 50 10	2 48 35
Netor, A. C. Arnold	3 03 00	3 01 17
Trouble, A. G. Benson	3 13 30	3 12 15
Venture, G. U. Meyer	Did not finish.	
Omeme, F. J. Holt	Did not finish.	
Class X—Start, 2:59.		
Scud	2 48 30	...
Scout, Barlow	Did not finish.	
Class Z—Start, 3:02.		
Rube, Peckham	2 02 50	2 02 50
Little Mother, Smedley Bros.	Did not finish.	
Puzzle, Frank Killian	Did not finish.	
Class I—Start, 3:07.		
Dorothy, W. D. Wood	4 48 00	1 41 00
Wanderer VI., D. W. & H. J. Flint ..	4 49 10	1 42 10
Hugi, Arthur P. Brayton	4 50 53	1 43 13
Bonito, Frank Ames	4 59 30	1 52 30
Motor Boats—Start, 3:10.		
Meteor, Haffenreffer	0 49 32	Corrected.
Netol, Hammond	0 54 11	...
Helen, Lehmann	Did not finish.	

Meteor only boat measured; does not count for championship.

Atlantic Y. C.

HENDON CHUBB'S class Q Spider won the first race to score in the Gravesend Bay championship. Six boats started and had a splendid race in a wholesail breeze.

The course gave the boats a run, with spinners to starboard, from the starting line off Sea Gate to a mark off Bensonhurst. Here booms were jibed and a long reach on the port tack followed to Fort Hamilton. Suelew had the better of the start and was leading when the boats went on the wind at Fort Hamilton for a stiff beat down the channel to Ambrose Channel Buoy No. 24.

Suelew and Spider had a splendid beat to the weather mark. Midway down the channel Suelew fouled Spider, and Captain Luckenbach withdrew his craft. The withdrawal of Suelew left Spider at the head of the division and she led at every other mark. The summary:

Sloops, Class Q—Start, 3:00—Course, 12.5 Miles.		
Spider, Hendon Chubb	5 21 23	2 21 23
Grayjacket, F. C. Noble	5 21 29	2 22 29
Alice, G. Davis	5 24 03	2 24 03
Florence, R. A. Brown	5 25 12	2 25 12
Soya, W. A. Barstow	5 30 07	2 30 07
Suelew, E. F. Luckenbach	Disqualified.	
Handicap Class, 1st Div.—Start, 3:05—Course, 12 Miles.		
Joy, Le Sauvage and Geer	5 30 50	2 25 50
Cubana, J. H. Ives	5 36 48	2 31 48
Clare, W. C. Van Clief	5 53 12	2 48 12
Corrected times: Cubana, Joy, 2:17.05; Clare, 2:37.50.		
Handicap Class, 2d Div.—Start, 3:05—Course, 12 Miles.		
Careless, R. Rummell	5 24 22	2 19 22
Gunda, H. W. Hall	5 34 05	2 29 05
Corrected time: Careless, 2:19.22; Gunda, 2:22.49.		

Sloops, Class X—Start, 3:15—Course, 8 Miles.		
Mouse, R. B. Moore	4 59 35	1 44 55
Suffragette, Platt and Tiemann	5 05 45	1 05 45
Skylark, M. A. Howard	5 07 27	1 52 27
Merry Widow, Bailey et al.	5 07 34	1 52 34
Slow Poke, F. L. Durland	5 14 15	1 59 15

Sloops, Class S—Start, 3:10—Course, 12 Miles.		
Cyric, Dr. C. L. Atkinson	5 31 14	2 21 14
M. and F. II., C. M. Camp	5 32 22	2 22 22

Cambridge Y. C. Regatta.

MILES H. WOOLFORD, secretary of the regatta committee of the Cambridge, Md., Y. C., announces its annual regatta on June 27 to July 2.

June 28—Races of all classes, power and sail, from Baltimore to Cambridge.

June 28 and 29—Races of 20-foot, 26-foot and free-for-all classes of motor boats at Cambridge. The special trophies for these events will be Commodore Alfred I. duPont Atlantic Coast championship cups, one for each class.

Other events on these days will be a free-for-all speed boat race for lady pilots, for the Mrs. Alfred I. duPont ladies' championship cup.

Race for working schooners for Chesapeake Bay championship.

Races for all classes of sail and power craft for suitable trophies.

Whaleboat race among crews from the United States Naval Academy, the United States revenue cutter service and the Maryland Naval Brigade.

July 2—Long distance race from Cambridge to Baltimore, seventy-eight miles, open to all speed boats, for a special cup offered by Phillips Lee Goldsborough, Governor of Maryland.

Regatta at Baltimore, July 4, under the auspices of the Chesapeake Bay Yacht Racing Association. This will be an open event.

Yachts Change Hands.

A BOSTON yacht agency has sold the 25-foot waterline sloop Novice, owned by Hjalmar Lundberg, of Boston, to Cyrus K. Small, ex-commandore of the Mosquito Fleet Y. C., and a prominent member of the Boston Y. C.

The 26-foot waterline cruising yawl Olwyn, owned by Commodore Cyrus K. Small, of Boston, to A. D. Seymour, Jr., of the New Rochelle Y. C.

The catboat Mildred, owned by Walter H. Nichols, of Quincy, Mass., to T. Esmond Peck, of Montreal, Canada.

The 21-foot waterline knockabout Kanaka, owned by Augustus Poole, of Beverly, Mass., to E. E. Tilden, of the Boston Y. C.

The 18-foot waterline knockabout Shrimp, owned by George S. Smith, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, to Dr. Farrar Cobb, of Boston, Mass.

Three-Hull one-design class 15-foot waterline knockabouts—Vera, owned by W. G. Torrey; Mink, owned by Edward Foley; Fanchon, owned by Walter P. Keyes; all of Boston, Mass., to members of the Havana Y. C. of Havana, Cuba.

The same agency has chartered the 35-foot waterline cruising yacht Varande, owned by Rev. Frederic W. Perkins, of Lynn, Mass., to Charles R. Joy and Arthur P. Hawes, of the Boston Y. C.

Stamford Y. C.

THE one-designers of the Stamford Y. C. continued to-day their races for the Point trophy. Killie won. The summary:

One-Design Class, Stamford Y. C.—Start, 3:15—Course 6½ Miles.		
Killie, Bartholomew Jacobs	5 06 06	1 51 03
Fiddler, E. Y. Weber	5 09 08	1 51 08
Curlew, G. G. Dominick	5 16 10	2 01 10
Dart, S. Gillespie	5 19 18	2 04 18
Kelpie, C. D. Lockwood	5 20 43	2 05 43
Kittewake, H. C. Fleitmann	5 21 42	2 05 42
Snapper, Edward Corning	5 22 45	2 07 45

Motor Boating

Columbia Y. C.

TWENTY-NINE boats started at the Columbia Y. C.'s opening motor boat regatta last Saturday in which Bunk III., Gunfire, Jr., Tiny Tad, Kitsix and Question were winners in their classes.

Conditions were as nearly perfect for the participants in the races and the spectators as could be. The Race Committee, consisting of James R. Torrance, John McKinlay Wight, Charles F. Muller and Frederic N. Collins, handled all events successfully.

The high speed boats were divided into two classes, one for displacement craft and one for hydroplanes, both of which were sent over a 30-mile trip to Ardsley and return, while the semi-speed boats went three times over a five mile triangular course and the slower open boats and cruisers made two rounds of the triangle.

The preparatory signal was set at ten minutes past 2 o'clock and six of the open boats went over the line with Gray Hare in the lead.

Gunfire, Jr., Vita and Edith II. started at half-past two, with Gunfire, Jr., having the better of Vita and Edith II., well in the rear, while at twenty-five minutes to three the two hydroplanes, Tiny Tad and Skid started.

In the cruiser class eleven boats, well bunched, made for the line at 2:55, and after they had all gone, Kitsix rounded the mark boat.

Six of the semi-speed boats, with Rookie in the lead, were the last to get under way.

First of the boats to return was Skid, with R. P. Breese and H. G. Chapman as crew. As Skid came racing down the river, planing beautifully, it was thought she had broken the record, but later she was disqualified for turning the wrong mark, giving the race to H. Z. Pratt's Tiny Tad, which made the thirty miles in 1h. 30m. 27½s. elapsed time.

Sisput was disqualified for passing the wrong side of the stake boat off the starting line, and Mrs. Paula H. Blackton's little Vita, which was well inside of her handicap time, was stopped within a few feet of the finish line to avoid running into a passing boat, and before her motor could be started she drifted over the finish line and was disqualified, while Gunfire, Jr., whose motors were running as smoothly as clock work, crossed the finish line at 3:45:51½ and won.

Among the yachts at anchor off the club were Idylease III., Natchez II., Watawaga, Paula II., Cynthia III., Ethel May, Amrita, Achelous and Peter Pan, Sr., all power craft. The summary:

Open Motor Boats. Less than 14 Miles—Start, 2:15—Course, 10 Miles.		
	Finish.	Elapsed.
Bunk III., Clement Firth	3 19 05	1 04 05
Merlein, W. S. Selden	3 12 35	0 57 35
Elise, T. Kirk	3 12 55	0 57 55

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Acciba, A. C. Basset	3 25 35	1 10 35
Lady Betty, G. N. Moran.....	3 26 19	1 11 19
Gray Hare, A. Haas	Did not finish.	
Corrected times: Bink III., 0.40.28; Merlin, 0.49.22; Elsie, 0.50.11; Acciba, 1.02.51; Lady Betty, 1.06.58.		
Speed Boats (Displacement)—Start, 2:30—Course, 30 Miles.		
Gunfire, Jr., W. J. Brainard	3 45 51½	1 15 51½
Edith II., A. E. Smith.....	3 50 15½	1 20 15½
Vita, Paula H. Blackton	Disqualified.	
Corrected times: Gunfire, Jr., 1.15.32½; Edith, II., 1.19.14½.		
Speed Boats (Hydroplanes)—Start, 2:35—Course, 30 Miles.		
Tiny Tad, H. Z. Pratt	4 05 27½	1 30 27½
Skid, S. S. Breese	Disqualified.	
Corrected times: Tiny Tad, 1.30.27½.		
Cabin Cruisers—Start, 2:55—Course, 10 Miles.		
Kitsix, F. H. Gheen	3 49 22	0 54 22
Caroline, M. F. Dennis.....	3 58 18	1 03 18
Spindrift, C. R. Butler	4 03 22	1 08 22
Fabian, W. Thomas	3 55 47	1 00 47
Peter Pan, Sr., J. Simpson	3 41 16	0 46 16
Vixen, R. L. Raynor	3 58 36	1 03 36
Thistle, J. H. Wallace	4 01 05	1 06 05
Senorita, J. M. Rutherford	3 55 36	1 00 36
Victoria, S. Mordwetz	4 15 35	1 20 35
Squaw, P. Duffy	3 50 15	0 55 15
Respice, V. C. Peterson	4 12 51	1 57 51
Yo Ho, A. E. Brion.....	4 12 50	1 57 50
Corrected times: Kitsix, 0.38.25; Caroline, 0.39.31; Spindrift, 0.39.50; Fabian, 0.42.53; Peter Pan, Sr., 0.43.43; Vixen, 0.45.25; Thistle, 0.45.56; Senorita, 0.48.00; Victoria, 0.50.01; Squaw, 0.55.15; Respice, 1.23.00; Yo Ho, 1.31.20.		
Semi-High Speed Boats—Start, 3:15—Course, 15 Miles.		
Question, Tienken & Briggs, Jr.....	4 20 24	1 05 24
Veltex, T. S. Young	4 16 51	1 01 52
Prodigy, J. B. Miller	4 08 33	0 53 33
Rookie, C. S. Baeder	4 28 54	1 13 54
Esolanie II., J. H. Flagler.....	Did not finish.	
Sispud, J. B. Cousin	Disqualified.	
Corrected times: Question, 0.39.26; Veltex, 0.43.09; Prodigy, 0.44.05; Rookie, 0.58.21.		

Nassau County Y. A.

THE Nassau County Yacht Association, made up of Long Beach Motor Y. C., Keystone Y. C., of Woodmere; Nassau Y. C., of Rockville Center, and Hempstead Bay Y. C., of Freeport, will try an honor system of handicapping, because of the chaotic condition of the American Power Boat Association rules. No handicaps based on ratings are to be used by the Nassau yachtsmen, but the boats will be raced on the basis of maximum speed. The owners will make statements of the best time made over a measured mile course and the boats will accordingly be classified.

A boat which exceeds the maximum speed as certified to by its owner more than 5 per cent. will be disqualified. It is expected that this system will work out well. Without time allowance the first boat home in each class will be the winner.

The first race under these conditions will take place on the Long Beach Channel on July 4, at the second annual regatta of the association. Entries are being received by Capt. I. I. Dal Molin, of Rockville Center, secretary of the association. Similar rules will be used for the regatta of the Long Beach Motor Y. C. for the Long Beach challenge cup, now held by W. A. Moffitt's Willow Brook, of the Bay Shore Y. C.

Cape May Race Rules Issued.

PETER BENTLEY, Harvey B. Griffin and Daniel Toffey, of the regatta committee of the National Y. C., have issued conditions to govern the annual race for motor boats of the club over the Cape May course. If eight or more start there will be two classes—60 to 80 feet and 40 to 60 feet. If there are less than eight starters, there will be one class, 40 to 80 feet. All yachts entered must be approved by the regatta committee before being allowed to start. They must carry gasoline in tanks or can, provided the cans are securely fastened. There must be water and stores on board sufficient for five days.

English Entry at Chicago.

ONE HUNDRED horsepower hydroplane Baby VI., owned by Mawdleley Brooke, of London, has been officially entered in the championship events which are to be held in connection with the naval pageant of the Associated Yacht and Power Boat Clubs of America, at Chicago. The craft will sail under colors of the Motor Boat Club of England in all the championship races.

Block Island Race.

THE New York Athletic Club's fifth annual power boat race to Block Island for the Day cup will start on June 22, and a special class has been established to be known as the Viking class, limited to bona fide cruising boats, not exceeding 40 feet over-all, with rating not exceeding ten times the square root of the load waterline, as defined by the A. P. B. A. rules of 1909.

Entries close on June 18. Entrance fee \$5. The crews must be composed of amateurs only, all of whom shall be members of bona fide yacht clubs.

Each boat finishing the race within three hours of the actual time of the winner in this class will be presented with the Viking trophy, a fac simile of the Viking ship recently discovered near Christiania, Norway, and each boat owner and member of the crew will be admitted as a charter member of the Order of Vikings, to be organized at Block Island at the finish of the race.

The course is from Whortleberry Island to West Harbor of Block Island, disregarding buoys, a distance of one hundred miles, and the start will be at ten minutes of 5 P. M.

The Block Island race was won in 1908 by Erovel, S. Cochrane; in 1909 by Martha, P. Kossek; in 1910 by Elmo II., F. D. Giles, and in 1911 by Ruth II.

Canoeing

Eastern Division A. C. A.

OWING to the fact that it is impossible to make a satisfactory arrangement with a capable caterer, the Campsite Committee with the advice of commodore and purser have decided to run as a strictly camping meet the annual on June 15, 16, 17 at Lakeville, Mass. It will be necessary, therefore, for the fellows to do their own catering. King Philip's Tavern, a first class automobile house, is located on the trolley line about five miles from camp. There is also another road house, The Birches, somewhat nearer. Over at Lakeside Park is a small refreshment stand where sandwiches, ice cream and coffee can be obtained. At Sisson's Grove, about six miles from camp, also on the trolley line, but toward New Bedford, on Sundays a clambake is run. At Harrington's store all kinds of groceries, together with eggs, butter and canned milk can be obtained. It is difficult to obtain fresh milk near the camp, although eggs can be obtained from the farmers within half to three-quarters of a mile of the camp.

The Dedham Boat Club propose to give the canoeists Saturday night a Dutch supper—lots of frankfurters, sauerkraut, rolls, doughnuts, cheese, and Pete Cormerais says, "beer and lots of it, and good beer."

Let us make this a regular camping meet, and certain members of the Campsite Committee and the commodore will be very glad to coach the amateur cooks, although they will not do the cooking.

The committee advises clubs shipping canoes to send them over the road, provided they have enough for a load, but independent men are advised to consult with clubs in their vicinity who may possibly be able to take along an extra boat or two.

The Transportation Committee has made arrangements for carrying canoes and duffle from Myrick's and Harrington's store.

B. L. GOODWIN, Chairman.

A. C. A. Membership.

NEW MEMBERS PROPOSED.

Atlantic Division.—John A. Mott, 19 East Thirty-fourth street, Bayonne, N. J., by R. H. Nash.

Eastern Division.—Arthur Boyle Cady, 85 Homer street, Providence, R. I., by William A. Heath; Gordon L. Burrows, 68 Chestnut street,

Waltham, Mass.; Peter N. Graverson, 814 Main street, Waltham, Mass.; William N. Stone, 342 Crescent street, Waltham, Mass.; Fred J. Thompson, 144 Cherry street, West Newton, Mass.; George D. Brackett, Fiske avenue Waltham, Mass.; Edward Hines, 58 Myrtle street, Waltham, Mass.; Harry S. Blatchford 20 Woerd avenue, Waltham, Mass.; Wilfred W. Demara's, 25½ Ash street, Waltham, Mass., and Franklin J. Burke, 99½ Crescent street, Waltham, Mass., all by Fred Brodbeck; Clarence B. Phetteplace, 153 Narragansett avenue, Providence, R. I., by A. W. Hazard, Jr.; S. G. Greenleaf, 344 Center street, Jamaica Plain, Mass., by Wm. G. Schmidt.

GUINEA PIGS AS LAWN MOWERS.

AN agricultural writer for an English newspaper in a recent article says:

"A curious, but successful experiment is being made on a number of private lawns in Kent, and is about to be tried by a golf club in the neighborhood of Greenhithe. The idea is the novel one of substituting the guinea pig for the mowing machine and the weed killer.

"Around the lawn is arranged a low wire barrier, and into the inclosure are turned a number of guinea pigs; or better, a passage is made from their hutch to the lawn. The animals at once attack all the worst weeds—the plantains first, then the dandelions and daisies. These broad-leaved plants, which no mowing machine will touch, are killed by the persistent cutting of the guinea pigs' teeth. When they have finished the weeds, which are broad-leaved and succulent, they proceed to the grass. In a short time the lawn looks as if it had been cut by the closest machine. The persistent cutting of the leaves kills the weeds, which can stand almost any other treatment, but does no harm to the grass.

"One lawn, formerly a mass of weeds, has been made to grow nothing but the finer grasses. Another is still under process of treatment. The half of it in which the guinea pigs were first set to work has been cut quite even and very close. For golfing it is as fast again as it was under the administration of the mowing machine, and not a weed is visible. Other half, where the animals have just been turned loose, is a mass of dandelions.

"In this neighborhood it has been found that the guinea pigs do not suffer at all by being left to work in winter as well as in summer. Indeed they are healthier than under the usual treatment of those who keep them as pets. An astonishing demand for the animals has grown up in the neighborhood, and if the inland golf clubs, which have great difficulties with plantains, take to the new method, the guinea-pig population is likely to go up in the ratio that the natural fecundity of the animal suggests."

SUCCESS WITH FISH.

I KNEW a man who managed once a fine aquarium, And asked for hints on his success, and so he gave me some.

"I keep my shad in shadow, and my sunfish in the sun; My trigger-fish most carefully I fix upon a gun. The bass in baskets you will find, and carp in carpets rolled.

And jellyfish preserved in jars will never, never mold. I keep the skate on ice, of course; my perch on perches perch.

And when the day is fine, I send the angel-fish to church.

I file away my filefish, so I know just where they are; My swordfish in a scabbard lies, and thus escapes a mar. My sea-horse and my barnacle are always in the stable, And signs like these I keep in sight as well as I am able:

"Please do not stir the sturgeon up, and do not poke the pike;

And kindly do not maim the limpet by a careless strike. Pray, do not whale the gentle whale, nor rock the reekfish small,

And do not fly the flying-fish; it would not do at all. Please do not muss the mussels up, nor saw the sawfish slim;

And do not smoke the pipefish—it would make an end of him.

Please do not light my lamprey. These are just the hints you wish.

Because I follow them myself, I have success with fish."

—Youth's Companion.



TRAP SHOOTING



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

Fixtures.

- Sept. 12-13.—Cincinnati (O.) G. C. Arthur Gambell, Supt.
- REGISTERED TOURNAMENTS.**
- June 15.—Allentown, Pa.—Lehigh Valley S. A. Allen Heil, Sec'y.
- June 17-19.—Salida, Colo.—Colorado, New Mexico and Wyoming State tournament, under the auspices of the Salida G. C. W. G. Myers, Sec'y.
- June 18-19.—Barre, Vt.—Vermont State tournament, under the auspices of Barre G. C. D. M. Barclay, Pres.
- June 18-19.—Boise, Idaho.—Idaho State tournament, under the auspices of the Boise G. C. W. C. Tatro, Pres.
- June 18-21.—Springfield, Ill.—The Interstate Association's thirteenth Grand American Handicap tournament, on the grounds of the Illinois Gun Club; \$1,500 added money. The winner of first place in the G. A. H. guaranteed \$1,000 in cash and a trophy. Elmer E. Shaner, Sec'y-Treas., Pittsburgh, Pa.
- June 19-20.—Idabel (Okla.) G. C. F. C. Butler, Sec'y.
- June 22.—Long Hill, Conn.—Western Connecticut T. S. L. tournament, under the auspices of the Hillside G. C. Homer F. Sherman, Sec'y.
- June 22.—Newmanstown (Pa.) G. C. F. S. Rader, Sec'y.
- June 23-24.—St. Louis, Mo.—Blue Wing G. C. H. F. Grundman, Sec'y.
- June 25-28.—Eugene, Ore.—Pacific Indians. F. C. Riehl, Sec'y.

DRIVERS AND TWISTERS.

Freehold (N. J.) Gun Club will hold its first annual registered tournament, June 26 and 27, at Freehold, N. J. E. I. Vanderveer and Frank Muldoon, are the managers; Maltby W. Conover, cashier.

The New Jersey State Rifle Association Gun Club shoots at Sea Girt, N. J., on July 17 and 18, for the Sea Girt championship, for amateurs only. Valuable trophies will be given. Write for program to H. G. Aspell, Secretary, Sea Girt, N. J.

An all-day shoot will be held by the Jersey City Gun Club on June 19. Shooting will commence at 10:30 sharp. Money will be divided by the Rose system, 5, 3, 2, 1. For information write, R. Young, Secretary, 383 Fairmount avenue, Jersey City.

F. C. Butler, Secretary, Idabel Gun Club, says: "The Idabel Gun Club, of Idabel, McCurtain county, Oklahoma, in the heart of the great game country of Oklahoma, will hold a two-day tournament on June 19 and 20; \$400 added money. We extend a cordial invitation to the sportsmen at large to take part therein."

Elmer E. Shaner, Secretary-Treasurer, Interstate Association, writes: "For the benefit of gun clubs applying for or holding registered tournaments, please announce in the Trap department of FOREST AND STREAM that, on account of the Grand American Handicap tournament, the office of the secretary-treasurer of the Interstate Association will be closed from June 15 to June 22, inclusive."

J. T. Skelly, manager sporting powder division, writes: "You will be interested to note that in practice shooting at Haines Landing, on June 2, our mutual friend C. W. Billings, shooting Olympic style—that is, gun below armpit, use of two barrels—broke 98 out of 100, a mighty good score, and shows up well for the success of the United States team. I am sure a notice of Mr. Billings' good shooting will be pleasant reading for all interested in the success of the Olympic team."

A. B. Brickner, Secretary, Newton, N. J., says: "The Frank Hall cup championship will be held at Newton Gun Club grounds, June 22. Shoot starts at 2 P. M. sharp. The Newton Gun Club wants to show Mr. Frank Hall that they appreciate his good sportsmanship in donating this cup to the trapshooters of New Jersey, and desire, above everything, to make this the banner event of the series. We would like to see every trapshooter in New Jersey that day. Shooting commences on arrival of 10:20 A. M. train."

W. G. BEECROFT.

Ohio State Shoot.

THE twenty-sixth annual tournament of the Ohio State Trapshooters' League was held under the auspices of the N. C. R. Gun Club at Dayton, O., on June 4 to 7, the regular program beginning on the 5th. The weather during the entire shoot was perfect, and every minute of the time was enjoyed by the visitors. Over 60,000 targets were thrown, and every arrangement for the comfort or convenience of the visitors which Secretary MacCandless could think of, was carried out.

The office was in charge of L. J. Squier, cashier. W. R. Chamberlain (Roundy), of Columbus, was compiler of scores, being assisted in these duties by R. Davies and Bert Call; the former a prominent figure in Cincinnati shooting circles a few years ago and recently elected secretary of that club.

Trap No. 1.—Referee, G. M. Wilson; scorers, H. D. Kenny and H. Schaefer; puller, W. Finfrock; trapper, L. P. Stengel.

Trap No. 2.—Referee, L. R. Brewer; scorers, H. Cairn and A. Cooper; puller, C. Charles; Trapper, T. Larke.

Trap No. 3.—Referee, Frank Oswald; Scorers, C. G. Wells and J. Mann; puller, R. McCabe; trapper, D. C. Davidson. Substitute or relief man, T. Welch.

The troubles of the shooters who were after the "just right" were attended to by Messrs. Roy Updike and Clyde Beaver, and they kept everyone in good humor. Ross Mombeck was assistant to Secretary MacCandless. The whole policy of the club in arranging for this tournament seems to have been to see how much could be done for its prospective guests. The shooters appreciate the efforts of the club's officials and the welcome received.

The attendance was good throughout the week, there being an average of over one hundred shooters each day. The value of the money-back system as an inducement to keep shooters in to the end was again demonstrated.

Practice Day, June 4.

There was a large attendance at the grounds on Tuesday, June 4, 72 shooters taking advantage of the opportunity for a little practice before starting in the regular program. This may be set down as a record practice day entrance for any tournament, barring the Grand American Handicap. The program was at 100 targets—four events at 15 and two at 20 targets each—with the usual entrance and an optional \$1 sweep.

The weather was fine, the only drawback, from a shooter's point of view, being a brisk west wind, which swept across the traps and made rather difficult targets. Everything worked smoothly during the afternoon, the hundred-odd spectators being treated to an exhibition of good shooting by several of the contestants. Rolla O. Heikes, being in his home town, was obliged to uphold the honor of the Gem City, which he did by making high score of the day, 96. For a while it looked like he might divide high place honors with Frank Foltz, an amateur from McClure, as they were tied at the end of the fifth event on 78 out of 80, but in the last round Foltz struck a snag and finished with 95. R. W. Clancy, of Chicago, finished in second place among the professionals, on 94, tying with F. M. Edwards, of Columbus, and George Volk, of Toledo, who secured a similar place in the amateur ranks. Two professionals—C. A. Young and L. German—tied on 93, with two amateurs—H. Hirth and C. Coburn. It required two events for Wagner to get in trim; he lost nearly twice as many targets in the first two events as in the last four events. C. E. Doolittle, one of the Cleveland contingent, did not make so good a showing as on his home grounds. F. M. King fell down in the first event, but recovered himself for the balance of the program. G. H. Hassam, of the Boston Palefaces, was altogether out of form to-day. The two Donalds from Felicity shot pretty nearly up to their average, doing better toward the last. J. A. Penn could not recover from the effects of his bad luck in the first event. Geo. Volk, of Toledo, used four or five different guns in the six events, but it made no difference, he broke them just the same. Lester German did not strike his gait by several targets. W. Henderson went out with a straight. The genial Tom Marshall kept his place in the 90 per cent. class. R. R. Dickey, president of the League, was followed by bad luck, and dropped below his average. J. R. Taylor shot an even gait, but it was not the fast clip we look for from him. Horace Heikes has been out of the shooting game so long that he couldn't get back to-day. Roundy Chamberlain got scratched in the fifth event, but he was figuring the money in the office and couldn't leave. His score was not up to his mark. Secretary MacCandless managed to find time from his duties to get into a couple of events. He loves the game and has put much time and work into the preparations for this tournament, and was feeling too good over its success to be able to get down to business on the firing line. The program was finished soon after 5 o'clock, and a pleasant afternoon brought to a close. Scores:

L Anderson	83	*W Henderson	92
A H Caplinger	81	F M Edwards	94
H Humston	74	*T A Marshall	90
H D Smart	73	F Foltz	90
Geo Laskey	82	C O Carothers	67
C E Doolittle	88	M H Johnson	81
F W King	86	H D Duckham	83
M D Stepp	84	A W Kirby	83
E R Rogers	85	C H Wagner	77
*G H Hassam	75	C E Zint	83
H Hirth	93	*R O Heikes	96
F C Koch	86	J M Markham	84

C Coburn	93	R R Dickey	78
J E Cain	88	W F Bippus	91
*R W Clancy	94	Ed Brune	72
C E Winkler	80	F Voruig	74
H C Downey	89	H J Hopkins	63
A B Shobe	86	V A Hubler	85
W I Spangler	89	C J Nass	81
*C A Young	93	*J R Taylor	91
T J Donald	89	Geo Kistler	87
T E Donald	86	H Kelly	32
J A Penn	78	W W Coffman	83
H C Rockwell	75	B Wing	91
P N Denison	31	N F Roberts	78
C E Maxwell	83	A B Brainard	89
G C Maxwell	80	*W R Chamberlain	73
W Bricker	86	C A Sheets	84
M Hootman	76	C B Wertz	68
*R S Pringle	84	R Whitney	72
P G McCarthy	77	Mombeck	39
J Schmidutz	84	D G	12
A Madison	92	E M Stout	39
F W Markman	74	L Grubb	83
Geo Volk	94	H W Heikes	35
*L S German	93	W F MacCandless	20

First Day.

Wednesday, the first day of the tournament, proved an ideal day for outdoor sport, the only drawback being a strong west wind. An even one hundred men were entered on the shoots, ninety-seven of them fighting it out to the finish. The opening event was the N. C. R. special at 25 targets, giving the new-comers a chance to get a line on conditions before getting into the main fight, and at the same time to cop a little easy money, if they were good enough. Three contestants tied for first place on 25 straight—C. A. Young, a professional; B. Wing, F. Foltz and George Volk, amateurs. The last two named are old-time partners, and have won more than one two-man team match. The shooting was a little late in starting, and the program was not finished until well along toward evening. The last event was the two-man team race for the Review trophy, at 25 targets per man. The Springfield team No. 2 (Hill and Shobe) went out with a total of 49, but it was decided that they were not eligible, under the following section of the rules: "Members of teams must be bona fide members of the clubs they represent, and reside in the same county that the club is located in; except that shooters residing in adjoining counties may contest if they are not members of any regularly organized gun club."

This left the contest a tie between Frank Foltz and Geo. Laskey, and the Hickville No. 2 team—C. E. Maxwell and G. C. Maxwell—the score being 48. When the event was finished it was too late to decide the tie, and it was postponed until the next day. In spite of the wind some very good scores were recorded, J. R. Taylor leading the bunch with 197; L. German and W. Henderson were second high professionals with 145, and R. W. Clancy came next with 144. C. Coburn was high amateur with 146, which gave him second high made on this day. J. A. Markham and J. A. Smith divided third amateur average on 143. Squad No. 3—Hirth, Koch, Coburn, Cain and Clancy—made the day's record; they missed only 2 targets in the first event. Coburn made the long run, 109, and later went out in high place. John Taylor had a run of 81. Scores follow:

Reg. NCR.		Reg. NCR.	
T J Donald	137	F Varuig	115
T E Donald	130	H C Rockwell	117
M H Johnson	119	H D Duckham	140
J A Penn	128	C H Wagner	120
H D Smart	132	*R S Pringle	143
C E Winkler	137	W R Randall	138
H C Downey	134	B Wing	138
A B Shobe	140	W W Coffman	130
J L Ernst	130	F C Deal	134
*C A Young	140	L Anderson	117
H Hirth	138	A H Caplinger	117
F C Koch	136	N Humston	117
C Coburn	146	A C Blair	127
J E Cain	134	V A Hubler	131
*R W Clancy	144	S Everett	106
*L German	145	J E Ritchie	113
*W Henderson	145	G Laskey	137
*T A Marshall	139	C B Wertz	104
F M Edwards	137	W Weinman	129
F Foltz	137	C J Nass	103
P G McCarthy	119	J Brandenburg	128
J Schmidutz	121	Wm Webster	135
A Madison	130	J H Smith	108
F W Markman	130	J S Neff	119
Geo Volk	135	B S Cooper	133
H L Roberts	133	H Van Gilder	140
A B Jones	136	H M Altick	112
G Kistler	130	Lon Fisher	141
*J R Taylor	147	H J Hopkins	133
C E Zint	127	W Shattuck	121
C A Doolittle	135	G W Dameron	125
*G H Hassam	127	J G Francis	130
M D Stepp	133	H R Irwin	137
E S Rogers	137	C P Jamison	126
F W King	128	T H Parry	129
C E Maxwell	142	J A Fleck	124
G C Maxwell	134	A I Brown	134
W B Bricker	136	G E Burns	137
M Hootman	131	M J Welsh	122
R Whitney	112	A W Kirby	129
H L Mombeck	128	E Werts	122
C A Sheets	129	G H Hessler	136
L Grubb	125	A J Ritzler	131
W I Spangler	133	A W Fisk	140
E M Stout	111	H L Hildinger	131
*R O Heikes	141	J A Smith	143
J M Markham	143	Alf Hill	137
R R Dickey	110	H E Smith	138
W F Bippus	134	*W Chamberlain	80
C T Stevens	134	A E Marshall	100
Dennison	118	Hayes	21
Ed Brune	115		

TEAM RACE FOR REVIEW TROPHY.

The scores made for the Review trophy, a two-man team contest, 25 targets per man, follow:

Dublin G. C.	Toledo No. 1.
B Wing 22	McCarthy 22
C Coffman 23-45	Schmidutz 23-45
Dayton G. C.	Toledo No. 2.
I Brandenburg 21	F Madison 22
Whitney 14-35	G Volk 23-45
Galion G. C.	Custer.
H Hirth 24	F Foltz 25
H D Smart 22-46	Laskey 23-48
N. C. R. Gun Club.	N. C. R. Gun Club No. 3.
R R Dickey 19	Hubler 18
Bippus 22-41	Mombeck 22-40
N. C. R. Gun Club No. 2.	N. C. R. Gun Club No. 4.
Markham 22	Neff 18
J E Cain 24-46	Everett 19-37
Columbus G. C. No. 1.	Cleveland No. 2.
H E Smith 20	Jones 21
F M Edwards 25-45	Brown 21-42
Circleville G. C.	Zanesville G. C.
W I Spangler 15	Stevens 21
E F Stout 15-30	Roberts 22-43
Springfield No. 2.	Cincinnati G. C.
Hill 24	H Hessler 22
Shobe 25-49	M Johnson 20-42
Cleveland No. 1.	Kenton.
G Burns 23	Wagner 22
C Doolittle 23-46	Duckham 21-43
Thornville G. C.	Columbus No. 2.
B Cooper 24	Fisher 24
L Grubb 21-45	Webster 22-46
N. C. R. Gun Club No. 3.	Lima G. C.
Sheets 21	Ritzler 20
J A Penn 20-41	Fisk 23-43
Hicksville No. 1.	Cleveland No. 3.
C E Maxwell 24	J A Flick 22
G C Maxwell 24-48	F King 21-43
Hicksville No. 2.	Cleveland No. 4.
Bricker 23	Stapp 23
Hootman 23-46	Rogers 20-43
Springfield No. 1.	
C E Winkler 23	H C Downey 22-45

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the League was held on the evening of June 5, in the N. C. R. Industrial Hall. W. F. Bippus, vice-president of the club, presided, and after calling the meeting to order, he stated that he had been deputized by the Mayor to extend a welcome to the city of Dayton, and to express his regret that he was unable to be present to welcome the shooters himself. The visitors were also assured of the pleasure of the N. C. R. Company at having them as guests. Mr. Bippus said that the company believed in outdoor sports, and would welcome any suggestions to make the shoot better and more pleasant to the shooters, and would carry them out, if possible, before the tournament was over. In many written suggestions, which were handed

to the chairman, there was not an adverse criticism of the arrangements for the shoot or the way it was being handled. Some of them were of a humorous character and created much amusement. Mr. Bippus then called upon several of the visitors for remarks. Mr. T. A. Marshall started the "talk fest," and as usual was most entertaining. Among other things, he said that this was not one of the best, but the best State tournament he had attended this year, a sentiment that was heartily applauded. He had nothing but praise for the manner in which the shoot was handled.

Among the other speakers were Messrs. R. O. Heikes, F. E. Pond, H. L. Mombeck, president of the club, and W. F. MacCandless, secretary, who is largely responsible for the success of the tournament.

The business meeting was then begun with President R. R. Dickey in the chair. He thanked the officers of the gun club, as well as the officers of the N. C. R. Company for their efforts to make the annual tournament a success. The reading of the minutes of the last meeting was dispensed with, and the roll call of clubs was the first order of business. There were twenty names read, and ten were represented at the meeting. Then the place for the next meeting was selected. The Ideal Gun Club, of Circleville, and the Columbus Gun Club made offers for the tournament. Mr. Smart moved that the nominations be closed, as no other club seemed inclined to bid, and balloting proceeded. The first ballot was a tie, and the second resulted in favor of the Circleville Club.

The following officers were unanimously elected: W. I. Spangler, President; E. M. Stout, Vice-President; J. S. Ritt, Secretary-Treasurer, all of Circleville. Directors: Dr. F. M. Edwards and J. H. Smith, of Columbus; H. D. Smart, Galion; E. S. Rogers, Cleveland; Dr. Wm. Shattuck, Coal Grove.

The resolutions against the use of any money collected for gun or hunting licenses for any purpose except the protection and propagation of game and fish, which has been accepted by a number of State leagues of trapshooters, was introduced by Dr. Edwards. Its purpose, and the reason for it, was explained by Mr. Marshall, and the motion to accept was carried. The League also voted to become a member of the National Association for the Protection and Propagation of Game and Fish.

Mr. Bippus moved that the money in the treasurer's hands be turned over to the Circleville Gun Club, and that it be used as added money for next year's tournament. Mr. Spangler moved an amendment that it be used to purchase trophies for the next shoot. The amendment was accepted, and the motion carried. Mr. Smart offered a resolution, signed by 91 of the 102 shooters present, that the next G. A. H. be held at Dayton. It is needless to say that the resolution was adopted unanimously. Mr. E. S. Rogers moved that a vote of thanks be tendered to the N. C. R. Gun Club, and to the

N. C. R. officers, for the courtesies which had been shown the visitors. The motion was carried. Mr. W. R. Chamberlain asked permission to donate a trophy for the next annual tournament, the conditions governing the contest to be announced later. His generous offer was accepted. A motion to adjourn was carried.

Second Day.

The second day was partly cloudy and cool, the mercury standing below 80 nearly all day. The wind still prevailed and was howling in the shooters' faces, bothering them considerably. The targets also continued to make upward flights, and the close of the day found many of the shooters just a little lower than on the first day. There were 107 shooters during the day, and 103 of them shot through the program. Squad No. 4 (German, Henderson, Marshall, Edwards and Foltz) started out with a record in the first event, Foltz being the only member so unfortunate as to drop a target, the score was 74 out of 75. The special events for the day were the Heikes special at 25 targets, entrance \$1, divided 40, 30, 20 and 10 per cent., \$25 added by the club. The five-man team match for the Shooting and Fishing trophy, at 25 targets per man, same entrance and division. It was decided not to start the day with one of the specials, but that they should both be shot after the regular events. The first squad was in place early, and right on the stroke of 9 the first call of "pull" was heard. At 4 o'clock the regular events were finished and the specials started; but it was after 6 when the last squad sheet was brought to the office. There were a few who did not show up after the first day, but their places were more than filled.

The five-man team race started with eight teams entered, the Columbus team (Fisher, Webster, H. Smith, F. M. Edwards and J. H. Smith) coming out with 7 to the good over Cleveland. Cincinnati had a team entered, but none of the members shot up to their mark, and she was one of the "also rans," a position which she seldom finished in in the old days. Fisher and Cain were the only two to go straight in this event.

The tie for the Review trophy was then decided, being taken by Foltz's team.

Johnnie Taylor started accumulate a few broken targets, and after missing the ninth one he shot at, he bagged them all until the first one in the eighth event, securing a long run of 96. George Kistler, J. M. Markham, Lon Fisher and Rolla Heikes went straight in the Heikes special. W. Webster was high amateur for the day with 144; Markham and Fisher close seconds with 143, and Mombeck coming next with 142. John Taylor finished first among the professionals with 146, German and R. O. Heikes following with 144 and 142 respectively. On the two days at 300 targets, J. M. Markham had one target the best of Coburn with 286 to 285; Lon Fisher was next with 284, followed by W. Webster with 189, John Taylor had 293, and L. German 289.



AUTOLOADING SHOTGUN and ARROW AND NITRO CLUB STEEL LINED SHELLS WIN AGAIN

Utah State Championship, won by Moroni Skeen, scoring 429 ex 450 with a *Remington-UMC* Autoloading Shotgun and Nitro Club Steel Lined Shells.

3d. A. P. Bigelow, scoring 427 ex 450 with Arrow Steel Lined Shells.

Idaho-Utah High Average Medal, won by A. P. Bigelow, scoring 552 ex 580 with Arrow Steel Lined Shells.

Idaho Falls Medal, won by Moroni Skeen, scoring 100 straight with a *Remington-UMC* Autoloading Shotgun and Nitro Club Steel Lined Shells.

Browning Medal, won by D. Holohan (19 yards) with 50 straight, shooting Arrow Steel Lined Shells.

At Greensboro, Ala. W. T. Laslie wins First Amateur High Average at Greensboro Gun Club's shoot, scoring 144 ex 150 with Nitro Club Steel Lined Shells.

SHOOT TO WIN Shoot *Remington-UMC* Arrow and Nitro Club Steel Lined Shot Shells for speed plus pattern in any make of shotgun.

Remington-UMC — the perfect shooting combination.

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

MacCandless was on the job all right. The boys left him there when they went home at night, and no one was able to get out to the grounds ahead of him. He never sleeps during a State shoot, and if the G. A. H. comes to Dayton, he'll forget what it seems like to take a nap. Tom Marshall was the happiest man on the grounds to-day; he wouldn't say what it was, but went around from one group to another whistling like a mockingbird; the secret will out some day. It is a proverb here that "everything good comes to Dayton." Seems like they can even get good weather by boosting for it. Messrs. MacCandless and Bippus really got busy about the G. A. H. for Dayton; the only thing for the authorities to do is to follow the example of Col. Scott's coon, and come down. Scores:

Table with columns for Heikes (Reg. Spl.) and scores. Includes names like T J Donald, T E Donald, M H Johnson, etc.

ing off winnings, taking entries from the late comers, advising a shooter when his squad will finish the last event, how much it paid in the third event, etc., as though he were a thousand miles from nowhere. The regular events were finished about 2 o'clock, and the championship event at 50 targets was begun as soon as one of the traps was clear, being finished at 5. There were 111 shooters at the grounds taking part in one or more events, 98 shooting through the program.

The championship race was a close one. F. W. King, of Columbus, won on a straight score, tying with John Taylor, who was, of course, not eligible. High amateur for the day was B. Cooper with 143. H. E. Smith came second with 142, and Lon Fisher fell into fourth place on 140. German was high professional with 142, tying with second high amateur; Henderson landed in next place on 141; Taylor and Heikes 140 each.

Lon Fisher won the gun cabinet for high score in the three specials at 150 targets, missing but 6 targets altogether. The Anderton trophy for high professional on the three days' program, 450 targets, went to J. R. Taylor, who scored 433. German came next with 431, R. O. Heikes 423, W. Henderson 422. The amateurs finished in the following order: Lon Fisher first with 424, W. Webster, C. Coburn and H. E. Smith 417 each; F. M. Edwards 416, J. M. Markham 414. T. E. Donald did nice work all through the week, and put up a score of 410.

At the close of the program the shooters assembled in front of the house and Mr. Bippus presented the various trophies to the winners, performing this pleasant duty very acceptably, and not forgetting to put in a word for the 1913 G. A. H. John Taylor, high professional, in replying to the presentation of the Anderton trophy, said that he hoped to attend the G. A. H. here next year, a sentiment which evoked the applause of all present.

The money-back purse amounted to \$1,030.45. This was made up of \$300 added by the Interstate Association; \$456.75 from the targets thrown at 1 cent each, and \$1 extra entrance; \$274. The total losses were \$502.85, leaving a surplus for the high average moneys, of \$527.60, a nice little bit to divide up.

During the week 63,665 targets were trapped without hitch of any kind. The tournament was the largest given this year, with the exception of the Southern Handicap, and it was surely the most enjoyable one which has been given this year or any other year, at least that is what many of the visiting shooters said. It did not take long to figure up the moneys after the last sheets were entered, and soon after 6 o'clock, all hands were on their way to the city. Scores in regular program:

Table with columns for names and scores. Includes names like T J Donald, T E Donald, M H Johnson, etc.

Table with columns for names and scores. Includes names like T J Donald, T E Donald, M H Johnson, etc.

Table with columns for names and scores. Includes names like *T A Marshall, F M Edwards, F Foltz, etc.

*Professionals.

GENERAL AVERAGES.

Table with columns for names and scores. Includes names like T J Donald, T E Donald, M H Johnson, etc.

Table with columns for names and scores. Includes names like J R Taylor, R O Heikes, C A Young, etc.

Bunker Hill Gun Club.

BUNKER HILL, Ill., June 1.—Five amateurs made 140 or better here to-day, Bart Lewis being top with 146 out of 150; C. E. Orr getting second with 143, trailed by A. C. Connor with one less, Fred. Gilbert was high professional with 146, trimming Spencer by one cracker.

In special events of two 15s and one 20, Orr and Baggerman broke straight, score 50, while Gilbert missed one in his second 15. Seven rock-breakers smashed 48 or better. Scores:

Table with columns for names and scores. Includes names like B Lewis, C E Orr, A C Connor, etc.

Table with columns for names and scores. Includes names like Spencer, Gilbert, Mermod, Clark, etc.

The scores in the special events, 50 targets, were: C. E. Orr 50, Baggerman 50, Gilbert 49, Cadwallader 48, Lewis 48, Fahrenkrog 48, Pettingill 48, Mermod 47, Killam 47, Spencer 45, Brandt 45, Warren 44, Hamlin 44, Kestner 44, Connor 44, Grovo 43, Winanas 42.

Marion Gun Club.

MARION, Ia., June 8.—Below you will find scores of our last shoot, June 6, another windy day, and the birds hard to find. Each man shot at 50; O'Brien 42, Curtiss 41, Hollingsworth 38, C. Booth 37, Ives 37, A. Maxwell 37, Gordon 36, I. Cutler 36, Byerly 36, Pierce 36, Schwartz 35, Mathews 34, Cook 34, Pingrey 31, Booth 25, G. Maxwell 17, Bishop 12. A. C. MAXWELL, Sec'y.

Five-man team shoot, 25 targets per man, for Shooting and Fishing trophy:

Table with columns for names and scores. Includes names like Fisher, Webster, H Smith, etc.

Third Day.

Friday, "get-away day," the last day of the most successful and enjoyable tournament in the history of the League, and that is a statement which the shooters present will endorse without exception. Early in the morning, say about 4, not a cloud was visible, but when the shooters arose, refreshed and ready for the day's sport, scarcely a patch of blue sky was to be seen, and those who had rain coats and umbrellas were considered lucky, but nothing came of it. "Dayton luck" prevailed, the threatened shower disappeared, the clouds broke away, and we had one of the most comfortable days of the week. The first squad was hustled up, the gong rang a trifle earlier than on other days, and a few minutes before 9 the first shot was fired. There were several new men present, having come to enter in the Ohio State championship race. The usual bustle of a tournament last day prevailed, and every one was on edge. "Roundy" even got a "rise" out of Davies, and that's going some in the kidding line. If a charge of dynamite was to go off in the building it is possible that Luther might take notice, but he is so used to the confusion of breaking up day at a tournament that he proceeds with the work of straightening the accounts, pay-

Maine State Shoot.

HAINES LANDING, Me., June 6.—The Maine State shoot came to an end this afternoon. The high average man was L. W. Colquitt, of East Orange, N. J., with a total of 550 out of 600. B. M. Higginson, the amateur champion, and R. L. Spotts tied for second with 548 each. Colquitt not only carried off high gun honors, but won the Rangeley Lakes championship with 96. F. A. Hodgeman, of New York, won the Rangeley Lakes preliminary with 95. R. L. Spotts won the State championship with a total of 89, and was also high gun the first day. B. M. Higginson was high gun on the fifth and sixth. Colquitt on the fourth.

The five-man State championship team race was won by the Portland Gun Club team No. 1; Mooselucmaguntic Gun Club second. Team scores:

Portland G. C.	Mooselucmaguntic G. C.
E A Randall..... 86	R L Spotts..... 87
C S Randall..... 86	W D Hinds..... 83
W N Taylor..... 74	D F McMahon.... 83
E E Sinnett..... 82	G A Hobart 84
S B Adams..... 88-416	H L Welch 75-412

The intercity team race was very close, and was won by New York; Portland being second. Scores:

N. Y. City No. 1.	Portland.
L W Colquitt..... 96	E A Randall..... 92
J H Vanderveer.... 91	C S Randall..... 94
R L Spotts..... 91	S B Adams..... 91
F A Hodgeman.... 88	W N Taylor..... 88
B M Higginson.... 87-453	E E Sinnett..... 86-451

N. Y. City No. 3 was third, 436; N. Y. City No. 2 was fourth, 428; Portland No. 2 fifth, 410.

The guides event was won by Dana Blodgett, of Rangeley, with Ben Gile, also Rangeley, second.

The professional high average medal went to W. B. Darton.

Next year the State shoot will be held under the auspices of the Portland Gun Club. This year's winners were: C. S. Randall won his third leg and possession of the Glen House cup. In the fishing contest, W. N. Boylston, of Boston, won the silver cup and fly-rod, landing a 5 1/4 lb. salmon, trolling; A. W. Church, of New York, won the prize for the largest fish taken, casting; his best being a 2 1/4 lb. salmon. A. E. Ranney had hard luck landing a 6 lb. brook trout on a 2 1/4 oz. rod two days before the fishing contest started. Scores follow, 150 targets constituting the program of each day:

	1st Day.	2d Day.	3d Day.	4th Day.
C W Billings.....	130	132	130	132
A E Ranney.....	126	122	116	134
A W Church.....	121	130	131	122
B M Higginson.....	137	133	136	141
D F McMahon.....	129	131	125	132
H M Brigham.....	133	130	126	129
E W Godwin.....	117	126	110	101
R L Spotts.....	140	135	135	137
J H Vanderveer.....	136	135	129	125
L W Colquitt.....	136	142	134	137
G A Hobart.....	128	108	126	125
R J Held.....	132	131	131	129
W D Hinds.....	129	130	122	120
C P Blinn.....	120	111	102	114
W F Clarke.....	108	121	110	130
E A Randall.....	137	139	129	131
C S Randall.....	140	139	130	129
A L Dow.....	131	124	110	121
W N Taylor.....	126	134	113	115
W P Hunt.....	122	122	107	111
W C Newton.....	133	120	126	124
R N Burns.....	116	117	111	125
E E Sinnett.....	137	129	124	110
C L Webster.....	111	112	112	105
C Bellocchio.....	119	105	106	104
W N Boylston.....	124	123	110	117
G A Blanchard.....	124	121	114	111
T R Varick.....	115	100	100	93
C Langerquist.....	112	108	106	106
D Bradley.....	126	130	132	135
B Welch.....	120	111	115	122
D Blodgett.....	125	117	105	121
W B Short.....	136	130	132	117
F A Hodgeman.....	140	132	128	140
S Adams.....	139	133	132	126
A W Read.....	131	110	118	108
H P Hannaford.....	108	98	102	96
E F Gleason.....	129	134	129	118
I P Sousa.....	121	126	101	105
F A Hayden.....	116	111	101	118
H Gilman.....	101	94	87	82
J E Barbour.....	58	114	...	...
J L Griggs.....	130	(30) 22	...	...
Ben Gile.....	126	...	...	...
Dr L Culver.....	...	125	129	125
J E Wilcox.....	...	108	...	...

	1st Day.	2d Day.	3d Day.	4th Day.
O R Dickey.....	132	131	122	125
G M Wheeler.....	121	119	121	119
J S Fanning.....	138	130	123	118
P E Osborne.....	126	120	119	122
W G Hill.....	132	131	130	123
H Keller.....	119	107	100	102
F M Fay.....	121	115	130	119
W B Darton.....	132	129	128	138
C L Fay.....	...	114	...	...

Roanoke Gun Club.

THIRTY-ONE shooters took advantage of the good weather to visit the traps of the Roanoke Gun Club on Saturday afternoon, June 10, and some good scores were made. The shooting of the new members is showing an improvement each week, which we trust will continue. The club had as its guest C. O. Le Compte, a trade representative, who is en route to the Grand American Handicap. The weekly medals were won as follows:

Scratch.—First M. S. Battle; second, tie, Atkinson and L. G. Richards.

WINCHESTER

Repeating Shotguns and Shotgun Shells cop the High Scores at Big State Shoots :: :: :: ::

The unexcelled shooting qualities of Winchester Guns and Loaded Shells are always evident at trap shooting contests, and particularly where there is a large entry. Recent State shoots have brought out this fact more prominently than ever.

IDAHO-UTAH STATE SHOOT

INDIVIDUAL CHAMPIONSHIP: Won by D. Holohan with a Winchester Gun.

GENERAL AVERAGE FOR INTERSTATE PROGRAM: Won by L. A. Cummings with a Winchester Gun and "Leader" Loaded Shells, score 432 x 450. Mr. Cummings also won the General Average for all 16 yard targets, score 559 x 580; also General Average for all targets shot at, score 665 x 695.

HIGH AMATEUR AVERAGE FOR ALL 16 YARD SINGLE TARGETS: Won by Fred Dryden with "Leader" Loaded Shells, score 554 x 580. Dr. J. F. Sharp, shooting a Winchester Gun and Loaded "Leader" Shells, won High Amateur Average for all targets shot at, score 660 x 695. The longest Amateur Run of the tournament was made by Fred Dryden with "Leader" Loaded Shells, score 168.

MISSOURI STATE TOURNAMENT

GRAND MISSOURI HANDICAP: Score 94 x 100, won by Clayborne B. Eaton, Fayetteville, Mo., from 20 yards, shooting "Leader" Loaded Shells.

HIGH GENERAL AVERAGE: W. R. Crosby won High General Average for all registered targets, scoring 445 x 450 with Winchester "Leader" Loaded Shells.

NEBRASKA STATE SHOOT

HIGH GENERAL AVERAGE: Ed O'Brien, shooting a Winchester Repeating Shotgun, made High General Average for the three days, scoring 431 x 450 targets.

Shoot the Red **W** Combination at the Grand American

Class A.—First, tie, Wilkinson and J. B. Cumbie; second, W. S. Jones.

Class B.—First, J. B. MacFerrin; second, R. G. Dalby.

Class C.—First, R. E. Lightner; second, W. C. Bringman. The scores:

	Per Broke.	Per Cent.		Per Broke.	Per Cent.
*Le Compte.....	120	96	Hooper.....	39	78
Battle.....	47	94	Dalby.....	38	76
Atkinson.....	45	90	Howard.....	38	76
L G Richards....	45	90	Hunt.....	36	72
Watson.....	44	88	Fisher.....	34	68
Jones.....	44	88	Dyer.....	34	68
Wilkinson.....	43	86	Boyd.....	33	66
Bloxton.....	43	86	D W Richards..	32	64
Scholl.....	43	86	Holland.....	32	64
MacFerrin.....	42	84	G C Cumbie....	32	64
J B Cumbie.....	42	84	Elliott.....	28	56
Bringman.....	41	82	Dold.....	27	54
C C Richards....	41	82	Inge.....	27	54
Price.....	41	82	Berkeley.....	24	48
Shepherd.....	40	80	Ferguson.....	21	42
Lightner.....	40	80			

*Professionals.

H. F. WILKINSON, Sec'y.

Aurelia Gun Club.

AURELIA, Ia., June 7.—The attendance at our tournament, held June 5 and 6 was very small on account of the heavy rainstorm on the first day. Scores:

	1st Day.	2d Day.		1st Day.	2d Day.
F Campbell.....	142	145	H A Walker....	127	...
E Henshaw.....	139	141	W Fairchild...	124	133
Wm Hoon.....	144	146	J Fairchild...	120	120
W A Brown.....	132	135	F R Welch.....	122	129
F Baughman....	120	134	J Hartigan....	129	123
S A Huntley....	148	143	E O Fisher....	124	133
H C Dorton....	128	124	A Sutton.....	136	131
F Kenning.....	123	122	W Hastings...	124	126
H Shearon.....	113	101	Geo Welch....	129	118
Geo Hughes...	140	138	H Lighter....	117	123
F Card.....	120	122	Lemke.....	109	126
C B Roberts....	138	...	Ed Rice.....	138	136
Chas Foot.....	134	133			

	1st Day.	2d Day.		1st Day.	2d Day.
L Fitzsimmons..	132	136	F C Whitney...	109	110
I M Price.....	142	135	F K Eastman...	130	125
W F Garrett....	136	139			

RESULTS TALK!

In a court trial evidence determines the verdict. In trap-shooting the same rule applies. The ammunition that wins the High Averages, Championships, Trophies, etc., and is used by a big proportion of contestants, proves its superiority and wins the case. The list of recent winnings by users of Peters Shells is so extended that it is the most conclusive kind of evidence of the superior shooting quality of

PETERS "steel where steel belongs" FACTORY LOADED SHELLS.

High Average at Southern Handicap	394 ex 400	by H. D. Freeman
High Amateur Average at Southern Handicap (all targets)	557 ex 600	by H. W. Kahler
High Amateur Average on Doubles at Southern Handicap	89 ex 50 pairs	by H. W. Kahler
High Professional Average on Doubles at Southern Handicap	93 ex 50 pairs	by Lester German
The E. C. Challenge Cup	184 ex 200	by C. A. Young
High Average at Fairmont, W. Va., May 15-16	288 ex 300	by C. A. Young
High Average at Lexington, Ky., May 23-24	287 ex 300	by Woolfolk Henderson
High Average at Sunbury, Pa., May 21-24 & Pa. State Championship	434 ex 450	by H. W. Kahler
Pennsylvania State Championship at Doubles	43 ex 25 pairs	by H. W. Kahler
Texas State Championship	72 ex 75	by J. D. Allen
Arkansas State Championship	49 ex 50	by J. W. Alston
High Average at Benton, Ill., May 28-29	294 ex 300	by Bart Lewis
High Average at Walla Walla, Wash., May 21-24	581 ex 600	by L. H. Reid
High Average at Greensboro, Ala., May 29-30	287 ex 300	by H. D. Freeman

Isn't that a great two weeks' record? It can't be beaten or equalled. Why not shoot Peters at the Grand American?

THE PETERS CARTRIDGE COMPANY, CINCINNATI, OHIO

NEW YORK: 98 Chambers St., T. H. Keller, Manager.

SAN FRANCISCO: 608-612 Howard St., J. S. French, Manager.

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

Indianapolis Gun Club.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 1.—Dixon, "still without a trophy" and with but one spoon, started a hot tune to-day by breaking a 20-straight, and another one just to show, perhaps, that it wasn't a fluke. He also made a run of 49, which was beaten only by Edmonson's 64. The latter posted four straights, and every one else had one or two. The scores are good to look at, and are seldom beaten in this neck o' the woods. Smoke, with 96 per cent. broken, beat Edmonson and Parry by a small fraction.

Edmonson	Shot at. Broke	140	134	Smoke	Shot at. Broke	100	96
Parry	140	133	*Hymer	100	93		
Dixon	140	130	Foland	100	79		
Moller	140	126	Britton	100	67		
Crawford	140	118	Taylor	100	69		
Neighbors	125	87	Blissing	100	65		
Alig	120	108	Golden	75	48		

June 8.—These scores were made over the traps to-day:

Edmonson	Shot at. Broke	160	152	Partington	Shot at. Broke	120	104
Parry	160	147	Roberts	100	45		
Moller	160	142	Wilson	80	51		
Dixon	160	141	Alig	60	49		
*Barr	120	112	Tansey	40	16		
Siwel	120	108					

R. R.

Mulberry Grove Gun Club.

MULBERRY GROVE, Ill.—The afternoon of Memorial Day, was pleasantly spent at the traps of this club. A full attendance of all members was expected; however, a few of them failed to put in their appearance. Practice has been frequently indulged in of late, as we are anxious to show Mr. Killam and Mr. Warren (professionals) our ability to hold our own with them when they call on us.

E R Enloe	Shot at. Broke	75	57	Joe Enloe	Shot at. Broke	25	16
D A Causey	25	20	Edgar Ray	25	16		
*F Martin	50	29	Dr Poindexter	25	11		
Ed Hartley	50	27	O T Davis	25	16		
John Ingram	25	18					

*Score made with 16-gauge gun.

June 5.—Almost the entire day was consumed in this the most successful shoot ever held at the grounds of the above-named club. Beginning at 9 A. M., a continuous stream of lead was defiantly hurled after the twisting targets, hostilities ceasing only for lunch. From 1 P. M. until 4:30 P. M. the morning's happenings were again gone through with, ending the day's pleasure in due time for supper. Mr. Killam, who was scheduled to shoot with us, failed to put in his appearance; however, Messrs. Warren, McCurdy and Golden "filled the bill," as their scores show. Mr. Golden shot for the first time since 1903, but his score leaves the impression that he has not, by any means, forgotten "how it's done." One of the noticeable features of the afternoon was a race between Warren, McCurdy and Causey, the former falling below his usual score by breaking only 19, while

the other two got away with a tie, breaking 22 each. Four events were shot, 25 targets each. A few of our shooters were a little off form, while others shot clear "out of their head." Scores:

Events:	1	2	3	4	5
Targets:	25	25	25	25	25
Warren	20	19	23	22	19
McCurdy	19	19	19	23	22
Hartley	19	18	21	20	22
Causey	..	18	..	23	22
Martin	21	..	19	21	..
Golden	17	..	19	16	..
Enloe	16	..	12	14	..
J Ingram	..	..	17	22	..
O T Davis	15	..	15	..	..
Y Ingram	..	..	..	20	..
W E Ellis	..	..	..	20	..
W E Davis	14	..	..	..	..
Dr Poindexter	..	..	13	..	..
Dr E A Glasgow	..	..	11	..	..
I Grothe	..	..	..	9	..

The installation of two expert traps was the result of a few members trying for the first time their luck on

doubles. Of these, Enloe broke 3 out of 4; Martin 9 out of 10, while the correct scores of Warren and Golden were lost; however, they were creditable ones.

F. E. MARTIN.

Wilber Gun Club.

WILBER, Neb., June 6.—E. W. Varner with 140 out of 150, won the tournament honors here to-day. W. D. Townsend was second with 134, third going to A. A. Chubb on 127.

E L Stockman	86	F Dunakas	120
Joe Kotone	107	W D Townsend	134
A A Chubb	127	W T Waidley	124
H F Magnusson	106	Ray Shepherd	111
G Boyer	98	J Gausman	125
E W Varner	140	Ed Gausman	105
J A Oram	124	Wm Tanner (60 tgts)	47

Professionals.

C L Baker	118	G L Carter	125
D D Gross	126		



MT. MORRIS GUN CLUB.

Greensboro Gun Club.

GREENSBORO, Ala., is a small and prosperous town in the southwestern part of Alabama, situated on the Southern Ry. branch. The town is situated in the Black Belt of Alabama, famous for the fertile soil. The Southern University is located here. Greensboro is noted throughout the South for its hospitality. It is the home of Jeff Blunt, one of the most popular shooters throughout the country; also Dr. Lamson, E. V. Otts and Chas. Wheeler, well-known shooters.

The Gun Club of Greensboro is made up of twenty shooters, some being beginners, who will, in time, be good shooters. The tournament was under the management of E. V. Otts and Chas. Wheeler, an assurance that it was a good shoot. The grounds are located at the edge of a grove of trees, and shooting to the east, the glare was rather bright in the morning, but ideal in the afternoon.

A few professionals and local amateurs were out on practice day, May 28. On the arrival of the south bound train on the 29th, were shooters representing clubs from various parts of the country: Cocke and McMurdo, of New Orleans; Chas. Dunlap and several others from Eutaw; Warren Skinner and Garl from Birmingham; Simon and Byrne from Mobile, and several others. Wm. Laslie and several others had arrived the day before.

H. D. Freeman fired the first shot, and the race was on for high honors. There was a race between Freeman and the leading amateur, Wm. Laslie, Laslie winning the first day and Freeman the second, tying on 479 out of 500 for the two days. Jeff Blunt was shooting away below his average, owing to the fact that he was convalescing from a recent spell of illness. Dr. Lamson shot good throughout the tournament, as did also Simon, of Mobile. More shooters were expected to attend this tournament, but for various reasons were unable to reach the grounds. Chas. Dunlap broke his gun early the first day, which made him fall down some and kept him out of the running. E. R. Holt shot well the first day, making a run of 99 straight. C. Otts handled the office and did most excellent work, as each shooter was handed his share at the end of each day's shooting. Scores:

	First Day.		Second Day.		Total.	
	Shot at.	Broke.	Shot at.	Broke.	Shot at.	Broke.
*H. D. Freeman.	250	239	250	240	500	479
Wm. Laslie	250	242	250	237	500	479
*C. E. Goodrich.	250	227	250	234	500	461
Dr. Lawson	250	224	250	229	500	453
*E. R. Holt	250	231	250	221	500	452
Sirmon	250	226	250	224	500	450
E. A. Holt	250	225	250	224	500	449
McMurdo	250	222	250	227	500	449
J. K. Warren	250	226	250	218	500	444
Dr. Cocke	250	216	250	226	500	442
R. R. Skinner	250	211	250	223	500	434
E. V. Otts	250	219	250	210	500	429
O. McDade	250	214	250	218	500	432
Chas. Wheeler	250	209	250	220	500	429
L. M. Norwood	250	196	250	220	500	416
O. L. Garl	250	195	250	217	500	412
Jeff Blunt	250	200	250	223	500	423
C. Dunlap	150	126	250	218	400	344
Wm. Singley	250	185	250	149	500	334
Hardenberg	100	80	250	197	350	277
May	100	79	250	179	350	258
Merriwether	250	169	...	...	...	...
Stickney	100	68	250	168	350	236
Brodex	250	186	...	...	...	...
Woodfin	250	167	...	...	...	...
Byrne	100	69	250	150	350	219

Du Pont Cups.

The conditions governing the competition for the 1912 challenge cups (Classes A, B, C and D), which started June 8, are as follows:

Open only to club members, 25 targets per man; high score in each class first time up, over two traps, wins the cup. At least two contestants in a class must compete in order to make a contest. Winner's name to be engraved on the cup. Only scores made on regular Saturday shoots to count. The only exception being for those shooters who find it impossible to contest on Saturday. Arrangements may be made with the secretary to shoot on Thursday, provided notice is given in writing or by phone before 4:30 P. M. the Wednesday previous. Telephone notice must be confirmed in writing. Contestant by giving such notice of his desire to shoot on Thursday is then ineligible to shoot for the trophy on Saturday. All challenges must be made in writing and handed to the cashier. Challenge matches may be shot on Thursday or Saturday at the option of both parties. Challenge matches to be at 50 targets, the loser to pay for the 100 targets shot at. If holder cannot accept challenge and shoot within two weeks from the date of the challenge, the cup is to go to the challenger, but without his name engraved thereon; he must then defend the cup. Successfully defending the cup will entitle him to have his name engraved on it. If the holder is not challenged within three weeks of the date of his win the cup then goes into open competition. Any contestant successfully defending a cup for three successive challenge matches must turn in the cup for open competition. After each cup has been won by ten different shooters, the final ownership will be decided by the ten winners shooting off at 50 targets per man, distance handicap to govern. The cups, which are on exhibition in Room 466, du Pont Building, are most attractive.

T. E. DOREMUS, Sec'y.

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Winning Gold Trophies With



Smokeless Shotgun Powders

The Long Runs Made by Trapshooters at Registered Tournaments Emphasize the Shooting Qualities of these Powders

LONG RUN TROPHY WINNERS.

Name	Date	Place	Run	Powder
A. L. Ivins, Red Bank, N. J.	Jan. 25-26	Pinehurst, N. C.	114	SCHULTZE
H. D. Freeman, Alanta, Ga.	April 2	Birmingham, Ala.	136	BALLISTITE
F. G. Bills, Chicago, Ill.	April 19	Wichita, Kan.,	159*	DUPONT
W. R. Crosby, O'Fallon, Ill.	April 24-25	Laurel, Miss.	159	DUPONT
E. D. Farmin, Sandpoint, Ida.	May 24	Walla Walla, Wash.	103	DUPONT
Barton Lewis, Auburn, Ill.	May 3	Kankakee, Ill.	120	SCHULTZE
H. C. Kirkwood, Chicago, Ill.	May 9	Riverside, Ill.	128*	BALLISTITE
G. J. McDermott, Waukegan, Ill.	May 9	Riverside, Ill.	136	SCHULTZE
J. R. Graham, Ingleside, Ill.	May 9	Riverside, Ill.	100	DUPONT
G. W. Maxwell, Hastings, Neb.	May 14-15	Columbus, Ga.	147	DUPONT
W. Henderson, Lexington, Ky.	May 13-14	Columbus, Ga.	135	SCHULTZE
M. P. G. Hillman, B'ham, Ala.	May 14-15	Columbus, Ga.	121	SCHULTZE
J. W. Garrett, Col. Sprgs., Col.	May 21	Iowa City, Ia.	148	DUPONT
G. T. Hall, Loami, Ill.	May 15	Peoria, Ill.	118	SCHULTZE
A. C. Connor, Springfield, Ill.	May 17	Peoria, Ill.	111	SCHULTZE
H. B. Pottinger, Charl'st'n, Mo.	May 28	Benton, Ill.	101	BALLISTITE
H. H. Stevens, Rochelle, N. J.	May 29-30	Wilmington, Del.	147	DUPONT
E. F. Forsgard, Waco, Tex.	May 21-22	Waco, Tex.	144	INFALLIBLE
S. M. Forsgard, Waco, Tex.	May 21-22	Waco, Tex.	101	INFALLIBLE
R. A. King, Delta, Colo.	May 23-24	Delta, Colo.	105	BALLISTITE
E. W. Varner, Adams, Neb.	May 29	Omaha, Neb.	121	DUPONT
Allen Heil, Allentown, Pa.	June 1	Royersford, Pa.	105	DUPONT

ADDITIONAL BARS.

Barton Lewis, Auburn, Ill.	June 1	Bunker Hill, Ill.	101	SCHULTZE
Barton Lewis, Auburn, Ill.	May 16-17	Peoria, Ill.	129	SCHULTZE
W. R. Crosby, O'Fallon, Ill.	May 28-29	Benton, Ill.	125	SCHULTZE
L. A. Lehrbas, Pocatello, Ida.	May 30	Salt Lk. City, Utah	103	SCHULTZE
F. A. Dryden, WallaWalla, Wash.	May 30	Salt Lk. City, Utah	168	SCHULTZE
M. Skeen, Ogden, Utah.	May 30	Salt Lk. City, Utah	123	DUPONT

*Unfinished runs.

Join the Winners by Shooting Du Pont Smokeless Powders.

Supplement to Game Laws in Brief

SO many and important changes have been made in fish and game laws in a number of States, during the past winter, that we have found it necessary to issue an eight page supplement of these changes. Paste these eight pages in the back of your copy of GAME LAWS IN BRIEF and you will have complete and correct laws to June 1st, 1912, governing fishing and shooting in every part of the United States and Canada.

Ten Cents is the price of this addenda. Mailed to any address upon receipt of price.

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Worcester Sportsman's Club.

WORCESTER, Mass., June 5.—The club has elected the following officers: President, J. F. Scherer; Vice-President, C. R. Blanchard; Secretary and Treasurer, Jay Clark, Jr.; Executive Committee, Harry L. Snow, Harry H. Wright, Hartley W. Bartlett, Hiram S. Powers and Jay Clark, Jr.

During the season we propose to hold at least two registered tournaments. The first one on June 26 and the second one Sept. 11, or as near those dates as possible. Weekly programs will consist of a regular program of 50 targets at 1c. each. Any member desiring to shoot more than the regular program will have ample opportunity to enter extra events for practice. With our handicap system the beginner has a better chance to win trophies than the more experienced shot.

The annual dues are \$2.00. If you desire to become a member, kindly send \$2 to Jay Clark, Jr., Treasurer.

At the weekly shoot of our club on the above date, the following scores were made:

	Reg. Prgm.		Johnson Total	
	H. B. T.	Cup.	Broke.	
J Powers	18 31 49	...	...	...
Wilson	25 29 50	...	...	...
Delaney	23 26 49	...	...	...
Crompton	7 35 42	21 10	66	
Harrington	22 28 50	...	...	...
Prentice	24 30 50	...	...	...
Walsh	23	...	...	...
Pecot	25 17 42	...	...	...
Allen	20 21 41	...	...	...
Clark	3 41 44	18 15	74	
Emory	7 38 45	17 14	69	
Snow	6 42 48	25 15	82	
Sherer	13 36 49	20 5	61	
H Powers	9 31 40	18 11	60	
Wells	25 29 50	...	...	...
Dodge	15 30 45	17 8	55	
Doten	5 45 50	20 5	70	
Gould	20	...	...	...
Wright	11 31 42	13 11	55	

In shoot-off for du Pont trophy, contestants re-handicapped on actual breakage in regular program of 50:

Harrington	9 1/4	19	28 3/4
Prentice	8 3/4	10	18 3/4
Wells	9 1/4	14	23 1/4
Doten	1 1/4	21	22 1/4

Holland Gun Club.

BATAVIA, N. Y., June 8.—At our regular shoot today Gardiner was high gun with 84 out of 100, winning point on the Du Pont trophy with 23 out of 25 in the last event. Fanning was second, 80 out of 100, shooting a strange gun. "Thirty-nine," Baker and Williams tied for the cut-glass dish on the regular program of 50, with added target handicap. They tied again on the shoot-off in the last event, and then it was a miss-and-out, "Thirty-nine" winning on the fifth target. We were very glad to have as guests to-day Messrs. H. D. Fanning, New York City; Ebberts, Buffalo; Kershner, Rochester; Fisher, Elba. We are revising our mailing lists for our tenth annual tournament, which will be held Aug. 14. If you did not get a program last year please send your name and address for our list. Scores follow:

Targets:	10	15	10	20	20	25
Gardiner	6	14	8	17	16	23
Ebberts	6	8	10	19	15	20
Walls	4	11	9	17	17	20
Fanning	5	13	8	17	16	21
Watson	7	10	7	14	13	19
Thirty-nine	3	15	7	13	14	16
Baker	6	7	4	13	14	18
Brumber	4	6	5	13	15	19
Williams	5	7	5	12	14	15
Feary	7	8	3	9	7	17
Leonard	5	8	6	11	9	7
Childs	3	5	2	12	8	10
Fisher	5	7	6	13	14	..
Owens	3	4	7	4	..	..
Kershner	..	..	6	17	16	..
W Knickerbocker	..	..	..	..	..	13
Mason	3	7	..	..	..	..

CHAS. W. GARDINER, Sec'y.

Hyde Park Gun Club.

THE attendance at the weekly shoot of the club was fair, though several of the regulars had their fill of shooting at the State tournament and stayed at home to rest. Hammerschmidt was high gun, breaking 48 out of the last 50 and going out with 109 out of 125, or 88 per cent., a mark lower than usual for him. Besuden is coming back into the game again, and will do better work after more practice, he broke 44 out of the first 50, but failed to keep up that gait. Eustis was out for the first time this year; his score is not what he puts up when in practice. The next shoot of the club will be held on June 15, when several visitors from other local clubs are expected. Weston is a new man on these grounds, but evidently not new in the game. Barrett only gets out once in a long time; he shot a 74 per cent. gait in the first 50, but fell down in the 25s, probably they were too long for him. Frohlinger did his shooting, as usual, when someone else had got through, so that he could be spared as scorer, etc. Ertel is a frequent visitor across the river, but seldom gets out here; his score was lower than he makes on familiar grounds.

Shot at, Broke		Shot at, Broke	
Hammerschmidt	125 109	Eustis	50 39
Besuden	125 98	Frohlinger	50 39
Weston	125 92	Redus	50 29
Barrett	100 64	Ertel	25 19

Analostan Gun Club.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 9.—The Columbus memorial unveiling here yesterday militated against the attendance at the regular shoot of the Analostan Gun Club. However, fourteen of the faithful were out and had a good time. We had as a visitor Col. G. F. Hamlin, of the Du Pont force, stationed at Philadelphia. All enjoyed meeting this genial gentleman. He maintained his reputation as a shot, and that of his firm by being the high man for the day, scoring 92 out of 100. Let me tell you, it was good shooting, too, for the targets were hard. Lieut. Barber was next with 85, while Perkins and Huseman were next in line with 84 and 83 respectively. Ford was high in the doubles, scoring 21 out of 12 pairs, and would have made a much better showing in his singles, had he not been shooting à la Olympic, and doing other fancy stunts. The scores:

Shot at, Broke		Shot at, Broke	
Green	140 77	Kirk	100 56
Col Hamlin	100 92	Parsons	90 62
Barber	100 85	Ford	75 57
Perkins	100 84	Peck	50 41
Huseman	100 83	Luttrell	50 35
Wagner	100 67	Bray	50 33
Emmons	100 58	Monroe	50 28

The scores at the 12 pairs follow: Col. Hamlin 17, Barber 15, Perkins 18, Huseman 13, Wagner 17, Emmons 7, Kirk 13, Parsons 18, Ford 21, Luttrell 13, Bray 10, Monroe 13.

MILES TAYLOR, Sec'y.

New England—Delaware.

THE next shoot of special importance scheduled at the Du Pont Gun Club will be the 100-bird race on June 29, between a ten-man team representing "all New England," and a ten-man team representing "all Delaware." Teams will be made up of the best shots from the New England States, and from the flower of Delaware's shooting fraternity. The New England team will arrive in town from Boston on the Federal Express, reaching Wilmington Saturday morning 7:10 A. M., and will be entertained at breakfast by the management of the gun club. The morning will be given over to further entertainment for the visitors, showing them the town and in practice shooting. The race itself will start shortly after 1:00 P. M. The visiting team, which is under the management of the well-known Paleface Shooting Association of Boston, will probably be made up from the following amateurs: W. F. Clarke, Frank Hilliard, Dr. Newton, Chas. Blinn, G. L. Proctor, E. Randall, E. C. Griffith, Ray Richardson, C. H. Marden, H. L. Snow, Mayor E. E. Reed, H. H. Knight, Silas B. Adams, Guy Randall, S. W. Winslow, Jr., R. L. Spotts, W. D. Hinds.

The "all Delaware" ten-man team will probably be chosen from the following shooters, whose names regularly appear among the high score winners at the local club: A. B. Richardson, Wm. Foord, W. S. Colfax, E. A. W. Everitt, J. B. McHugh, J. H. Minnick, Eugene du Pont, E. E. du Pont, Ward Hammond, Henry Winchester, W. Edmanson, N. K. Smith, Stanley Tughton, W. A. Joslyn, H. P. Carlon, H. W. Bush, J. T. Roberson, W. G. Wood, L. C. Lyon, Vic. du Pont.

Benton Gun Club.

BENTON, Ill.—A rainy day for the first day cut down the attendance some at our tournament, May 28-29, but at that we had one of the best shoots that has ever been held in southern Illinois, for there was a bunch of jolly good shooters here. There were a number of professionals, who took care of the shooting. Louis Ebbert, a trade representative, was cashier, so there is no question but what his end of the shoot was ably handled. A. Anmann was as jolly as ever:

Out of a program of 300 targets, the following scores were made:

W H Foulk	256	Hamlin	256
Geo Roll	275	Howlett	262
Bart Lewis	294	Dearing	254
J Barto	274	Venable	275
I Galbraith	289	C Fitzgerald	255
R C Rains	274	S Eskew	267
T A Warren	273	E McIntire	255
H B Pottinger	290	J Morris	237
J Bug	279	Byrn (75 tgts)	71

W. H. FOULK, Sec'y.

Registered Tournaments.

THE following tournaments have been registered with the Interstate Association during the week ending June 8, 1912:

- July 5.—Lethbridge, Alberta, Can.—Alberta G. C. W. Stickley, Sec'y.
 - July 22.—Sheridan (Wyo.) G. C. J. H. Bradfield, Sec'y.
 - Aug. 21-22.—Garrison, N. Y.—Garrison-Highland R. and G. C. F. N. Limdebjerg, Sec'y.
 - Aug. 29.—Wheeling, W. Va.—Big Game Rifle, Rod and Gun Club. H. G. Frederichs, Sec'y.
 - Aug. 31.—Menominee Falls (Wis.) G. C. Jas. A. Pike, Sec'y.
 - Sept. 2.—Hammond (Ind.) G. C. J. C. Becker, Sec'y.
 - Sept. 10-11.—Caro (Mich.) S. A. F. W. Bowles, Sec'y.
 - Sept. 26-27.—Baltimore, Md.—West Forest Park G. C. Richard L. Collings, Sec'y.
- ELMER E. SHANER, Sec'y-Treas.

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Factory .22 H. P. cartridges cost \$34.20 net per 1000—too expensive and too powerful for general use. Save your fired shells; reload with this Ideal gas check bullet; you have 1000 excellent cartridges for hunting and target requirements up to 300 yards or more for \$9.34. Making your own gas check bullets, your total cost per 1000 cartridges is only \$6.17.

For short range use 53-grain lead bullet. Cast these bullets and reload your shells; you have 1000 extremely accurate S. R. loads for \$3.37. Free circular gives full details. 160-page Ideal Hand Book tells about reloading all cartridges; mailed for 6c postage.

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Insist upon a silencer equipment when ordering a new rifle.
MAXIM SILENT FIREARMS COMPANY
17 Colts Armory Hartford, Conn.

New Jersey State Sportsmen's Association.

NEWARK, N. J., June 8.—The biggest tournament thus far held by the New Jersey State Sportsmen's Association was shot at Smith Gun Club grounds during past three days. Harry Kahler won high gun honors for the three days; J. H. Schlicher second, and A. B. Richardson third.

The three-man team championship cup was won by F. R. Wickes, Thos. Dukes and E. von Lengerke, representing the Orange Gun Club. Wickes and Von Lengerke, representing the same club, captured the two-man trophy. The individual championship cup was captured by B. M. Shanley, Jr. It was not won without a hard battle. Three men—Dr. W. H. Matthews, B. M. Shanley, Jr., and E. von Lengerke—tied for the cup with 49 breaks each out of the possible 50. In the shoot-off at 25 targets, Shanley broke 23, Von Lengerke 21, and Matthews 20. Scores:

	1st Day.	2d Day.	3d Day.
W Hassinger	126	123	131
A L Ivins	132	142	133
A C Vanderveer.....	122	121	114
F Coleman	146	139	136
V Oliver	122	136	130
B M Shanley, Jr.....	131	126	136
A B Richardson	139	141	136
H Schlicher	134	141	140
C T Day, Jr.....	134	139	141
J E Englert.....	113	139	139
H S Sindle.....	129	139	136
H W Kahler.....	141	145	145
A Heil	126	131	142
Mrs Vogel	120	135	125
W H Mathews	120	140	140
F D Hiline.....	124	138	140
G H Piercy.....	128	137	136
F Muldoon	122	127	122
M W Wynne.....	129	133	141
W Simonson	115	129	...
P von Boeckman	140	130	...
A B Brickner.....	...	...	128
Ed Cahrs .....	...	...	132
H H Shannon .....	...	114	127
J F James .....	...	138	...
H Powers .....	...	...	143
J M Foster .....	...	121	...
John Davis .....	...	128	...
Taylor .....	...	96	...
J Wheaton .....	...	...	101
C W Billings.....	...	...	137
W H Manning.....	...	...	121
L S Page.....	...	...	123
H E Dickerman.....	...	...	138
Dr D L Culver.....	...	...	141
Hoy .....	...	...	93
Professionals:			
J M Hawkins.....	139	141	144
Sim Glover	141	138	144
Neaf Apgar	138	141	139
H H Stevens.....	132	136	141
H S Welles.....	122	139	139
C R Babson.....	...	119	123

Janesville Gun Club.

JANESVILLE, Wis., June 5.—The reputation of the West for interest and attendance was kept up at the meet here to-day, when fifty-nine shooters "toed." The scores ran well up, J. S. Young getting 145 for first, followed by F. J. Dreyfus with one less, and Wm. McVicar with 141. As one sheet of our score was duplicated, may be a bunch of higher guns appear on missing sheet, in which case correction will be made in next issue. There is one thing certain, H. D. Freeman was high professional with 145 out of 150. Scores:

J S Young.....	145	D L Bothell.....	123
O P Goode	110	I Van Etta	91
C W May.....	127	W E Lawyer.....	136
F J Dreyfus.....	144	Chas Snider	124
L Halverson	138	Wm McVicar	141
T Merchant	118	Dr Gibson	124
D Miller	112	H McNamara	112
A Vance	138	R C Inman.....	126
A Bushman	131	T Heimer	122
H Agner	120	W L Paul.....	104
P May	119	H Thometz	123
E P Drake.....	127	L Nelson	105
Geo Hevey.....	132	A A McLaughlin.....	143
W Winch	110	G P Rinham.....	119
W A Dodd.....	133		
Professionals:			
W D Stannard.....	144	H D Freeman.....	146
F G Bills.....	143	G E Mathews.....	133
E S Graham.....	144		

Pillow Gun Club.

PILLOW, Pa., June 4.—Weather conditions were ideal, attendance large, good scores, perfect trapping at our registered tournament. Banner shoot of the Pillow Gun Club. Scores follow:

Klotz	107	Whitmer	119
Depew	127	D W Reitz.....	114
R Budd	140	Gable	131
Daube	138	Shope	94
G Budd	107	J A Shoffer.....	131
Hartman	140	Bohner	96
Herrold	145	Bingamen (90 tgts)...	68
Schoffstall	132	Deibler	127
Hawley	106	J Martin	146
Teats	138	McLaughlin (45 tgts)...	27
Howell	134	Daniel (15 tgts)	7
A F Thompson.....	88	E Hartman (15 tgts)...	11
F Martin.....	122		

(For other Trap Notes see page 773.)

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Towering into the sky, massive mountains lift their snow-capped heads among the clouds; on their sides hang slowly grinding glaciers. In the deep-cleft valleys lovely lakes reflect the overhanging crags. Vivid contrasts abound. Above, eternal snows glinting in the sunlight—at one's feet, the evanescent beauty and warmth of flowers.

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Take the Great Northern to the official gateway—the only main transcontinental line to border on a national park. Luxurious travel comfort—unexcelled service—the great national highway to Glacier National Park and the Pacific Coast. All Great Northern Coast Trains run via Glacier National Park.

Send at once for the Glacier National Park Library

nine pieces of remarkable literature, including a striking "Aeroplane View" of the Park. Twenty cents in stamps (to cover postage) will bring the complete set—each piece beautifully illustrated. Four cents brings a splendid descriptive booklet.

Round-Trip Summer Tourist Tickets on sale daily until September 30th
H. A. NOBLE, Gen'l Passenger Agent, Dept. 196 A, Great Northern Railway, St. Paul, Minn.
 Panama-Pacific International Exposition, San Francisco, 1915



KENNEL



Ladies' Kennel Association of America.

SOCIETY was well represented on June 3 and 4, when the tenth annual exhibition of the Ladies' Kennel Association of America was held on the Fair Ground at Mineola, L. I., it being the first open air dog show held in Long Island this season.

All sizes—all classes of dogs, from the tiny Pomeranian and Pekinese to the giant St. Bernards and plain "hounds"—met on one common ground, each one voicing his anticipation of coming honors in his own particular language.

A notable victory was scored by Mrs. Roy A. Rainey with Endcliffe Snowman. He was shown in the class for West Highland white terriers, and in capturing the blue for the class defeated some of the best terriers in the country. Mrs. Frank T. Clarke's collection of Pomeranians landed the lion's share of ribbons, being victorious in both classes for dogs and bitches.

In the variety classes and unclassified specials, Mrs. Tyler Morse's old English sheep dogs divided the honors with the Red Brook kennel's French poodles. The President's cup was presented by Miss Anna Sands to a poodle belonging to the Red Brook Kennels. The Vice-President's cup went to Mrs. Tyler Morse's champion Slumber for the best of the opposite sex to the winner of the President's cup.

Mrs. R. F. Mayhew's Fox Hills McDuff retained his fame of having never been beaten in his class, either here or abroad, by capturing



J. G. SHERMAN'S SHETLAND SHEEP DOG.

all the honors in the collection of English toy spaniels.

Sporting dogs were splendidly represented by pointers, English setters, Irish setters, beagles, spaniels, etc.

In the pointer dog class J. C. Weiler's Rostrevon Rattler won first honors. Bitches honors were won by B. F. Lewis's Saucy Queen. C. Wren's Kerry Bell took reserve.

The honors in the English setter class were taken by Meadowview Kennels' dog Meadowview Rock; bitches won by B. F. Lewis's Lansdowne Lena.

Irish setters—dogs—won by Muskerry Kennels' Muskerry Fen; reserve taken by J. C.

Hanna's Lansdowne Shamus. Bitches won by Miss A. B. Lewis's Lansdowne Rum nanthy Rhu.

Beagles—dogs—won by H. C. Phipp's Wheatly Chorister. Bitches, won by H. C. Phill's Wheatley Fearnot.

Clumber spaniels—dogs and bitches—first, George R. Preston's Fielding Queenie, of Ormonde; reserve Hubert Van Wagenen's Beechgrove Jacques.

Cocker spaniels—dogs—won by Mepal Kennel's ch Mepal's the Judge. Bitches, won by W. T. Payne's Medpiff Dariole.

Bulldogs—dogs—won by T. W. Lawson's



BIFF BANG.

Dreamwold Dotham. Bitches, won by R. R. Littlefield's Sensation of the Path.

In the unclassified specials the Ballyhoo challenge cup was won by Muskerry Kennel's Muskerry Fen for the best American bred dog or bitch bred by a member. Mrs. Frank Clarke's Wee Oliver won \$250 in gold for being the best toy of any breed. The Copthorne Cockney trophy for best other than Pomeranian was won by Mrs. Tyler Morse's Heroine.

American Kennel Club.

A SPECIAL meeting of the American Kennel Club will be held at its offices, 1 Liberty street, New York city, on June 18, at 3 o'clock, to consider a proposed amendment to Rule V., which makes only American bred dogs eligible to compete in the novice classes. This was originally intended to protect American dogs from competition with English champions, which might step in and win a novice class. The amendment proposes that the novice classes shall be open to dogs bred in the United States, Canada, Mexico or Cuba. The entry blanks must state the name of the breeder and the place of birth.

POSSIBLE NEW CAMPER'S FOOD.

AN American breakfast-food manufacturer is in Hawaii investigating the taro plant with the view of putting on the market a new food product made therefrom. Taro is a popular name for Colocasia antiquorum, and especially for its variety esculentum, a tropical plant, grown in the islands of the Pacific, where it forms a principal food. Its starchy, stemlike tuberous root is now boiled or baked, made into bread or into poi, a fermented product. The young leaves and tender leaf stalks are used, respectively, like spinach and asparagus.

Cassava, or mandioc, another starchy tuber, which grows abundantly in tropical America, might also prove valuable for conversion into breakfast foods. Cassava has long been sold in flaked form in India.

Bananas and plantains are also now flaked and crisped, samples of toasted plantain flakes from the Dominican Republic being among the exhibits at the Bureau of Manufactures in Washington.

Kennel.

Spratt's Patent Fibo

Is an appetizing and flesh forming food for puppies and dogs out of condition. It may be given either dry or soaked in water, milk or gravy. As the puppies grow older, they should be gradually accustomed to

Spratt's Patent Puppy Biscuits

Write for sample. Send stamp for "Dog Culture" which contains much valuable information.

SPRATT'S PATENT LIMITED

Factory and Chief Offices at NEWARK, N. J. Depots at San Francisco, Cal.; St. Louis, Mo.; Cleveland, Ohio; Boston, Mass.; Montreal, Can. Res. Supt. at Chicago, Ill. New England Agency, Boston, Mass. Factories also in London, England and Berlin, Germany.

G. DAN MORGAN'S KENNELS

Breeder of Pointers, Setters and Retrieving Cockers (Reds) :: ::

Successor to R. B. (Dick) Morgan.

Seven years manager Pinchurst Kennels. I train and develop dogs for gentlemen's shooting or for field trials. I have exclusive right to train over Denton Sportsmen's Club grounds, of which I am manager. One of the best quail grounds in the South. Correspondence solicited.

G. DAN MORGAN, Denton, N. C.

Book on Dog Diseases

AND HOW TO FEED.



Mailed FREE to any address by the author.

H. CLAY GLOVER, D.V.S.

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NEW YORK

DOGS FOR SALE.

Do you want to buy a dog or pup of any kind? If so, send for list and prices of all varieties. Always on hand.

OXFORD KENNELS,
35 North Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

AIREDALE PUPS

Registered stock, \$15.00 to \$25.00. No better to be had at any price. R. K. BOYER, Pitcairn, Pa.

Trained Bear, Deer, Fox and Wolf Hounds; also pups. Fifty-page highly illustrated catalogue; 5-cent stamp. ROOKWOOD KENNELS, Lexington, Ky.

Headquarters for trained collies, combining the blood of the best. Dundee Collie Kennels, Dundee, Mich.

The American Kennel Gazette

Subscription, \$2.00 per year

1 Liberty Street

New York

Gives all official news of the American Kennel Club, including registrations, with addresses of owners and breeders, fixtures, club officials, active members, official awards of shows, and cancellations and corrections.

Breeders' Register for names of breeders by States.

Stud Dog Register for names of stud dogs by States.

These Registers have proved of great benefit to many. Fee only \$2.00 per year for each breed or stud dog.

CARTAN & JEFFREY CO.,
Wholesale Brokerage and Commission
OMAHA, NEB. June 3d, 1912.

Forest and Stream Advertising Department,
New York, N. Y.

Gentlemen—Answering your letter of May 31, we would say that certainly it is to our interest to sell all the Carnation Milk possible, and that without any regard whatever to our friends in the advertising business. We are glad that the Pacific Coast Condensed Milk Co. has an appropriation for advertising in publications such as yours, as we believe this will open up practically a new field for the milk. Yours truly, CARTAN & JEFFREY CO.

Property for Sale.

CANADA—THE CAMPER'S PARADISE

Own Your Own Camp

The paradise of the fisherman and hunter to-day is found in the Muskoka and Parry Sound districts of Canada. The Muskoka Lakes are famed all over the continent for their wonderful beauty and the surrounding district is no less famous for its fish and game.

Camp locations are now being sold in blocks up to 160 acres. Complete title to land with all privileges, frontage on lake, abounding in fish, beautifully wooded, with plenty of deer and small game. No vacation so full of health and full of pleasure as this. Write for prices to-day.

PATTERSON & BURRITT
199 Yonge Street, Room 124 - - TORONTO

Salmon Club Share For Sale

I have one share to dispose of in a most exclusive and carefully run salmon fishing club. Season, June 1-Aug. 15. Easily reached; 125 miles east of Quebec. Forty miles of club fishing water. Comfortable cottages on premises. This is a rare opportunity. Particulars from **Box A - - - Forest and Stream**

Resorts for Sportsmen.

Nova Scotia.

KED'-GE-MA-KOO'-GE
NOVA SCOTIA

A secluded forest region, a magnificent lake, 300 wooded islands, innumerable trout streams. A rare combination for sportsmen. Abundant game, charming scenery, seclusion with easy access, and a climate unapproached anywhere. A delightful summer home for families. Modern club house, garage, motor boats, telephone, electric lights. \$10 per week. Automobile from Annapolis. Illustrated booklet and game laws. **J. THOMPSON, Mgr., Kedgema-kooge Club, New Grafton, Nova Scotia.**

CAMPING IN NOVA SCOTIA

IN THE LAKE HIGHLANDS OF HALIFAX CO.: An ideal camp ground, Nature pure and simple. Good boating, bathing and fishing. Very healthy. Just the place to bring the wife and family and enjoy life to the fullest extent. Shacks for hire very reasonable. Write for particulars.
T. ROBINSON, P. O. Box 403 HALIFAX, N. S.

Newfoundland.

NEWFOUNDLAND
LOG CABIN HOTEL

Spruce Brook - - - Newfoundland
Salmon fishing, Caribou hunting. Canoeing. Motor boating. Lovely scenery. Every comfort, but no frills. Terms moderate. Guides, licenses and all, provided.

NEWFOUNDLAND

Do you want good **SALMON** and **TROUT** fishing? Or to shoot the "lordly **CARIBOU**? Apply **J. R. WHITAKER,**
The Bungalow, Grand Lake, Newfoundland.

Maryland.

BEST BASS FISHING

On Atlantic Coast
Kent Island Narrows - - Md.
There are reasons, ask why. Best accommodations. Easy of access. :: :: :: Booklet, etc.
FISHERMAN'S INN
C. J. B. MITCHELL, Prop. Chester P.O., R.D., Md

Du Pont Gun Club.

WILMINGTON, Del., June 8.—The main feature at the regular weekly shoot of the Du Pont Gun Club yesterday afternoon were the first contests for the Eugene du Pont class cups, one for each class, A, B, C and D. Fifty-three shooters took part in the contests, and as weather conditions were favorable, scores ruled high.

For the Class A cup, Mr. Du Pont himself won first place by making a straight score of 25. In Class B, Isaac Turner and H. P. Carlon tied at 23 each. On the shoot-off Turner won 22 to 21. R. P. Choate won the Class C trophy with 22, and H. C. Pollock the Class D trophy with 20.

Several high scores were made during the afternoon's shooting. W. Edmanson led the field with 96 out of 100, running the last 68 straight. This was a remarkable total. W. S. Colfax, Jr., was second with 95. W. P. Northcott was third with 94.

Scores in the Eugene du Pont class cup contests were as follows:

W. Edmanson, 22 out of 25; W. A. Joslyn 23, N. K. Smith 17, Thorpe Martin 20, W. P. Northcott 23, Eugene du Pont 25, Clyde Leedom 19, Dr. Stanley Steele 19, H. W. Bush 15, J. A. MacMullen 18, Dr. Lewis Rumford 19, W. M. Hammond 21, Dr. H. Petts 16, J. T. Skelly 23, F. P. Ewing 21, J. B. McHugh 24, L. L. Jarrell 22, T. B. Wright 11, T. W. Mathewson 19, Victor du Pont 20, W. S. Simpson 13, J. J. Magahern 22, H. P. Carlon 23, S. J. Newman 10, H. C. Pollock 20, Dr. E. Q. Bullock 13, S. G. David, 13; W. Tomlinson 17, H. Winchester 21; J. H. Minnick 24, J. T. Roberson 20, Dr. A. Patterson 19, J. B. Grier 21, E. E. du Pont 20, C. H. Simmon 21, D. Grier 19, W. G. Wood 22, J. W. Anderson, Jr., 16, R. P. Choate 22, C. R. Kenworthy 14, W. M. Francis 10, Dudley S. Wood 14, David Lindsay 18, E. A. W. Everitt 21, W. B. Smith, Jr., 19, Stanley Tughton 22, William Coyne 18, R. P. Willis 22, Isaac Turner 23, W. O. Mechem 13, W. S. Colfax, Jr., 24, L. D. Willis 23, Z. H. Lofland 17.

Rifle and Revolver

A Good Score.

Capt. C. L. Burdette, of the West Virginia National Guard, a member of the United States Olympic team, at Indianapolis, made the remarkable score of 22 bullseyes out of 75 shots on June 8, at the 600-meter range. The bullseye in use was 4in. smaller in diameter than that generally used at the 600yd. range in the United States, the distance being about 56yds. greater.

Du Pont Gun Club, Rifle Dept.

WILMINGTON, Del., June 8.—The pistol and rifle scores made at the club's ranges yesterday were:

Pistol scores: L. C. Dorsey 84, Victor du Pont 43, Clyde Leedom 48, E. A. W. Everitt 53, W. P. Northcott 72, 75, 76 and 72; J. T. Skelly, 73, 72 and 77; E. E. du Pont, 62.

Rifle scores: J. T. Birch, 223, 232 and 219.

TWO IMMORTALS.

"I KNOW a big fish by the swirl it makes when playing near the surface," said the Haji. "This is a good one, I'm thinking." It was undoubtedly a strong fish, but he went again and again into the big pool under the cliffs where the blue rock pigeon breed at Sulphur Springs, and, hauling one foot after the other out of the deep mud of the bank on which I stood, little by little I strove to get back to firmer ground. Weaker and weaker became the rushes until the big mahseer rolled on his side in the shallow water and the Haji waded out for him with the landing net. And then, all of a sudden, despite my light, careful strain upon him, by one of those lamentable mischances against which no mortal is immune, out slipped the hook from his mouth and five strenuous minutes' worth of my time darted back to deep water in evident surprise at his regained liberty.

"A gallant fish," I said to the Haji, "he almost deserved to get off." "Twelve pounds if he was an ounce," gasped the Haji. "God no doubt meant him to live."

And thus a good fish, too lightly hooked, added to the roll of the "immortals," those fish, fowl or beasts that I have missed, when my shikaris—race of fatalists—have invariably pronounced "things immortal was never meant for death."

This was the fourth fish on a morning that would have been well enough in itself but for the disappointment that has been recorded above and the one that remains to be told. The other three fish, weighing just over four pounds, dangled on the stick that the Beloch lad who accompanied us, was carrying; and the day was still before us.

Resorts for Sportsmen.

Montana.

AN IDEAL OUTING PLACE

On the main road to Yellowstone, where you can **build up a run down constitution** while you fish, ride horseback, climb mountains, or just loaf. A tent, a cabin or a house. Rates, \$12.00 a week. **KARST'S COLD SPRING RESORT,** Salesville, Montana.

BIG GAME HUNTING AND FISHING IN MONTANA.

Elk, deer, mountain sheep, goat, bear and small game in season. Special rates for fishing and camping trips. First-class outfit and dogs. Reference given. **J. K. STADLER, Ovando, Mont.**

Minnesota.

MUSCALLONGE GALORE

Over 40 lakes, accommodations for 80 guests. Bass and Muscallonge fishing at the door. Write for 28 page booklet. :: Bus meets all trains at

PINE CONE CAMP

Dorset, Hubbard County - - - Minn.

CAMP RECREATION

In the great Mantrap valley in Lake Park Region, Northern Minnesota. Best of all kinds of fishing, especially Muskallonge and Bass. Beautiful lakes among the pines. Delightful river trips to our outside camps. Log cabins. Central dining room. Booklet.

A. G. IRWIN, Dorset, Minnesota

MUSKALLONGE PARTRIDGES

On beautiful Man Trap Lake, Hubbard Co., Minnesota. 200 miles northwest of St. Paul. Comfortable cottages, good home cooking, guides and boats. Charges reasonable. Best Muskallonge fishing in Minnesota at the door. Bass in plenty in nearby lakes. Pike Camps in connection. Partridges in season. Deer plenty in season. For particulars address

McMAHON & SONS - - - Dorset, Minnesota

Michigan.

ON INTERMEDIATE LAKES

The only real fishing waters of Northern Michigan where you can get net results. Abundance of black bass, as well as pike, muscalonge and all kinds of small fish. Good board. Good camp sites. Daily mail, etc. For full particulars and reservations address **W. C. GREEN, THE MAPLES, R. 2, Bellaire, Antrim County, Michigan.**

Wisconsin.

"KOILA"

12 miles east of Chetek on Potato Lake. The finest view in this part of the state. 120 feet above the lake. The fishing is great for Bass and Muskies and Pike. Chain Lake only ¼ mile by trail, has Muskies and Bass; and Pine Lake, ¼ mile, has Bass and Lake Trout and Pickerel. Lots of shade, spring water, and the best of food. Large rooms. Boats on all lakes. Minimum rates by the week, 2 persons to a room, \$12 each; 1 person to the room, \$15. Roads fine. No charge for ice or boats to guests. Limited to 20 guests. 6 trout streams within 10 miles.
W. E. BARDEN, Chetek, Wis.

PINTO RANCH
CODY, WYOMING

Pack outfits, horses, guides for Yellowstone Park. Big game hunting, fishing, and camping in the Rocky Mountains. Big game season, including deer, elk, mountain sheep, bear, lion, lynx, etc., September 1st to December 1st.

For further information, address
B. C. RUMSEY ROY SNYDER

Connecticut.

EXCELLENT TROUT FISHING

Within 100 miles of New York. Good board; auto; rates reasonable.
J. L. MINER, Mohawk Lodge, Corwall, Conn.

Resorts for Sportsmen.

Maine.



RIPOGENUS LAKE CAMPS

HUNTING, FISHING, RECREATION

A **Big Country** is here opened up for Sportsmen just half way down the "West Branch" Canoe Trip; 40 miles by steamer from Greenville to Northeast Carry; twenty miles to Chesuncook by canoe, twenty miles more to camps by motor boat or canoe. Another route by canoe from Norcross, Maine. Another overland by team from Lilly Bay (Moosehead Lake) to Caribou Lake, thence by canoe or motor boat 12 miles to camps. **Home Camps** comfortable with spring beds, etc. **Back Camps and Lean-tos** cover a great tract of Wilderness, for Sportsmen desiring to go far back in the woods. **Good living everywhere, Grouse, Ducks and Black Bear.** We guarantee to give you **Trout Fishing** that is **unequaled and Moose and Deer Hunting** that is **unsurpassed.** Choice of the sportiest quick water in Maine, for the stream fisherman, or the most placid of pond and lake fishing for those who prefer it, where brook trout rise to the fly all summer.

RALPH BISBEE - - - Kokadjo, Maine

JONES CAMPS MOXIE POND

We have the finest trout and salmon fishing in Maine. Trout from 5 lbs. down. Salmon, from 6 lbs. down. Good accommodations for ladies. Good garden, good cows; in fact, everything to make our guests comfortable. Write for circulars. **GEO. C. JONES, Mosquito, Maine.**

Jamaica Point Camps

Situated on Belgrade Lake. Open May 15th. **New camps, with bath and telephone.** Fine fishing section for bass and trout. Ideal spot to spend vacation days. Write for booklet to **MARSHALL & STONE, Oakland, Me.;** after May 15th, **Belgrade Lakes, Me., Water Route.**

CARABASSETT SPRING FARM AND COTTAGES

Five trout streams from 5 to 30 minutes' walk from farm. Very best hunting in season. Open for boys from June 30 to Sept. 1. For particulars address **N. CHAMPAGNE, Carabassett Spring Farm, Me.**

SPENCER NARROWS CAMPS

Cool, clean, comfortable. Avoid heat, dust, and discomforts. Spend your vacation here. :: Booklet.

**E. G. STEVENS, P. O. Kineo, Maine
Moosehead Lake**

CAMP PHOENIX

on Sourdnhunk Lake and Sourdnhunk River, offers best fishing in Maine. Rate, \$2.00 per day. No charge for canoes or boats. We want the man who wants "to be shown." Write for references from your neighbors, and for further information to

**C. A. DAISEY, Proprietor
NORCROSS - - - - - MAINE**

TRY GRAND LAKE STREAM

"FISHERMAN'S MECCA"

For spring fishing or vacation trip. Best territory in Maine for Fishing, Pleasuring or Hunting. Fine table, good beds, beautiful outlook, restful and comforting.

**GRAND LAKE STREAM COMPANY,
Owners of
Ouananiche Lodge, Sunset Camps, Grand Lake
Norway Pines House and Camps, Dobsis Lake
W.G. ROSE, Grand Lake Stream, Washington Co., Me.**

NORTH AND EAST POND CAMPS

North Pond Camps. An ideal family resort, beautiful bathing beach, perfectly safe for children. Athletic sports and dancing.

East Pond Camps. The fisherman's resort. Best bass fishing in Maine. Individual cabins, private bath rooms. Write for booklet.

F. W. CLEMENT, Oakland, Maine

BELGRADE LAKE

is the **best bass lake in Maine,** and Thwing Bros. Camps is the best fishing resort on the lake.

We cater to fishermen and their families

Individual camps with bath—excellent table, spring water, fine beds and personal attention of the management—trout and salmon fishing unexcelled.

THWING BROS., Belgrade Lakes, Maine

Practical Dry Fly Fishing

By **EMLYN M. GILL**
\$1.25 Net \$1.35 Postpaid



The first American book describing this most artistic and fascinating method of angling for trout. While this book will interest all fly-fishermen, its principal purpose is to lend a helping hand to the beginner.

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS
153 Fifth Avenue New York

Forest and Stream, New York City:

Dear Sirs—Please publish once in your paper the enclosed ad.

The ad. you published recently brought more replies than both the other papers together in which I advertised.

Please send me a copy of your paper, as I have never seen one. Yours truly,
Miss Jessie H. White.

See Foreign
America
First

**12 DAY \$60.00
VACATION CRUISE UP**

Berth and Meals Included (First Cabin)
To Halifax, Nova Scotia and St.
John's, Newfoundland, via
RED CROSS LINE

You cannot spend a more delightful and interesting summer vacation than by taking this grand cruise to the cool North. As truly foreign as a trip to Europe, and costing much less. The splendid, new, large tourist steamships "Stephano" and "Florizel," offer every modern equipment for safety and comfort. No hotel bills. You live on the ship. 7 days at sea. 5 days in port. Splendid cuisine. Orchestra.

Send for handsome illustrated Catalog 81
BOWRING COMPANY, 17 Battery Place, New York

"We'll try the Chieftain's pool next," said my mentor, Imam Baksh, "the heir was drowned there half a century ago trying to get through at the ford on his mare. He was a fine young fellow and a great swimmer. Some said his sword that was in his hand got wedged under a rock and drew him down; some that he got a knock on the head, as the current took him. The first his father knew was that the mare, who loved the young chief like a dog, came back of herself to the home, whinnying with distress and refusing to be comforted."

I started at the top of the pool, Sher Ali, Lance Daffadar, watching from cover of a rock the movement of the fish. A three-quarter-pounder took my bait with very little delay and was hauled in without much ado. Soon the float was taken under again and I struck, but not soon enough. I reeled up and adjusted another bit of paste, Sher Ali indicating to me by excited pantomime that the fish was worth having. Nothing big, however, came in that particular spot, though several small fish were added to the bag.

The sun was now beginning to get hot and I was glad of the generous helmet which I always keep for fishing days. We were now at the deepest part of the pool and several times in succession my bait was sucked off before I could strike. "Something big and crafty," I supposed, but was saddened to find it was only a quarter-pounder.

Great were the maledictions bestowed upon the unfortunate fish by my followers.

"Oh, son of an immortal mother," said one. "Have you no shame to push in thus before your elders?" "Pilferer and thief," said another, as I put the little creature back, "begone, and let this be a lesson to you."

But now came the tragedy of the day. I had been using all day a hook tied on the best double salmon gut made by the most reliable of makers and right well it had stood the strain. But it now showed signs of wear, and, knowing the reputation of the Chieftain's pool, I put on a new hook and trace, exactly similar to the first one, carefully damped, and cast my line out as far as a long and powerful rod could send it.

For the first minute or two nothing happened. My bait soaked away from the hook and had to be renewed. But, with the next there came a deliberate downward settling of the working end of the float, and my challenge with the rod tip was answered by the indignant rush of a monster fish that ripped the line off the reel with a scream. I was evidently in for something bigger than I had ever met before on this stream, and I reeled up with the utmost caution after the first run was over, holding tightly, but firmly, and waiting.

Ah, the giant was off on a second mad rush and gave him all he wanted, which was a lot. Again I reeled in, and then, why then, to the demonstration of the eternal fallibility of human devices, the line came back to me, the gut collar broken just above the hook.

"God's will," said the Haji.

As for me, words failed me, and I simply laughed. The Haji looked at me approvingly and made some flattering remark about my temper. "Oh, don't compliment me on my temper," I said. "I have lost it completely lots and lots of times over the most trivial things. It is the magnitude of the thing that knocks me. Have you ever seen anything to beat those two rushes?" And the Haji had to admit he never had. I went on fishing till my watch told me it was time to be moving on to my next stage, where breakfast and my work awaited me, and before long the gray outline of the old Fort, in a room of which I was to stop, appeared in sight.

The Haji told me one of the many stories that have attached themselves to the building—a story hoary with age, going back to the times before the Mahomedan invasion, when Hindu Kings ruled the land.

"There was a Raja called Sirkap, or the 'Headsman,' who founded the town and built himself a palace here. The reason for his name was that being very fond of the game of dice, he invited all who would to come and play with

For Sale.

GAME BIRDS

Hungarian Partridges, Quail, Ring-neck Pheasants, Wild Turkeys, Capercaillie, Black Game, Wild Ducks, Decoys. Beautiful Swans, Fancy Pheasants, Peafowl, Cranes, Storks, Ornamental Ducks and Geese.

"Everything in the bird line, from a Canary to an Ostrich."

I am the oldest established and largest exclusive dealer in land and water birds in America, and have on hand the most extensive stock in the United States.

G. D. TILLEY, Naturalist

Box "P"

Darien, Conn.

The CELEBRATED HUNGARIAN and ENGLISH PARTRIDGES and PHEASANTS, Capercaillie, Black Game, Wild Turkeys, Quail, Rabbit, Deer, etc., for stocking purposes. Fancy Pheasants, Peafowl, Cranes, Storks, beautiful Swans, ornamental Geese and Ducks, Foxes, Squirrels, Ferrets and all kinds of birds and animals. Send 4 cents for illustrated descriptive circulars. WENZ & MACKENSEN, Dept. T, Pheasantry and Game Park, Yardley, Pa.

RAINBOW TROUT

are well adapted to Eastern waters. Try stocking with some of the nice yearlings or fry from our hatchery, and you will be pleased with the results.

PLYMOUTH ROCK TROUT COMPANY, Colburn C. Wood, Supt., Plymouth, Mass.

Small-Mouth Black Bass

We have the only establishment dealing in young small-mouth black bass commercially in the United States. Vigorous young bass in various sizes, ranging from advanced fry to 3 and 4 inch fingerlings for stocking purposes.

Waramaug Small-Mouth Black Bass Hatchery. Correspondence invited. Send for Circulars. Address HENRY W. BEEMAN - - New Preston, Conn.

BROOK TROUT of all ages for stocking brooks and lakes. Brook trout eggs in any quantity. Warranted delivered anywhere in fine condition. Correspondence solicited. THE PLYMOUTH ROCK TROUT CO., Plymouth, Mass.

CONSULTING FISHCULTURIST.—Founder and late Managing Director of Welham Park Hatcheries, England, advises on all matters connected with fishculture. Donald Walker, Drumlin Trout Hatchery, Barneveld, N. Y.

FOR SALE—\$55.

A SMITH PREMIER TYPEWRITER, purchased in July, 1911. "E. S. S.," care Forest and Stream.

WILD CELERY—WILD RICE attract wild ducks. Write for circular. Prices most reasonable. CLYDE B. TERRELL, Oshkosh, Wis., R.F.D. No. 5.

When writing say you saw the advertisement in "Forest and Stream."

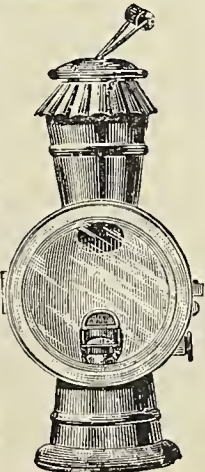
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him, the stakes being on the one side the hand of the Raja's beautiful daughter, Kokola, and on the other the head of his adversary.

The Raja never lost, because he had a tame rat which he had taught to turn with his tail unobserved, the dice after they had been thrown. One day, however, there came along the hero, Rasala, of whom you will have heard. Having seen the Princess Kokola, he was determined to win her, so he continued disguised as a servant when a royal competitor was playing with the Raja, and it was not very long before he spotted the trick of the rat. By the time his turn came to compete, he had provided himself with a cat, whose presence so demoralized the rat that he was afraid even to leave his hole. The result was that Rasala, who was as good at dice as he was every other kind of noble accomplishment, won hands down.

"The Headsman" was not altogether sorry to get so fine a son-in-law, while Princess Kokola had fallen in love at first sight with Rasala, so they all lived happily ever after."

The Haji's story ended simultaneously with our arrival at the fort. I dismounted, and after bidding my cheery companion farewell, went to make myself presentable for the day. Before long, there came to me in my tub, the smell of some of my fish frying, and I expected that, after all, despite my two never-to-be-forgotten losses, ten fish weighing nine pounds was what some folk would be thankful for.—Sarhaddi in the Asian.

TO PREVENT FIRES.

UNDER general orders issued Feb. 1 and in force throughout the territory traversed by the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, the Northern Central and the West Jersey and Seashore Railroads of the Pennsylvania Company, particular emphasis is placed on the control of forest fires both by preventive measures and in activity fighting fires when they do start. Engine men are ordered to observe every precaution to prevent the setting of fire both in the care and use of their engines. Trainmen are ordered to notify the superintendents and section gangs as soon after discovering a fire as they can, and freight trainmen are also instructed to stop and extinguish small fires wherever practicable.

Trackmen are instructed to extinguish all fires that start on or near the right-of-way, and give all possible help in fighting fires both on and off the company's property and to do necessary burning of old ties, debris, etc., when there is the least danger from fire. Supervisors are ordered to have the right-of-way burned over to a plowed line 100 feet from the track wherever this is possible, this provision being a practical adoption of the requirements of the New Jersey Railroad fire line law. They are to further notify the State fire warden in Maryland, New Jersey and Pennsylvania if a forest fire occurs on land not owned by the company. Operators are required to transmit without charge all messages relating to forest fires on or near the company's property.

This is the most thorough and detailed provision for the control of forest fires yet made by any of the railroad companies of the State—Newark Call.

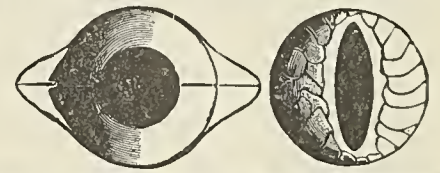
TUNA BAITS.

THE leaping tuna, which affords such sport on the Californian coast, is, we believe, identical with the fish to be found in the Mediterranean and off the Spanish coast. The fish is caught by trolling, and we have taken them on a hook dressed with a bunch of the leaves which inclose the ears of maize. When drawn through the water, these strands quiver and somewhat resemble the motion of a flying-fish. On the Pacific coast the usual bait is a flying-fish, and the fisherman endeavors by the action of his rod to give a lifelike action to the bait, making it leap and squatter along the surface of the water.—Shooting Times.

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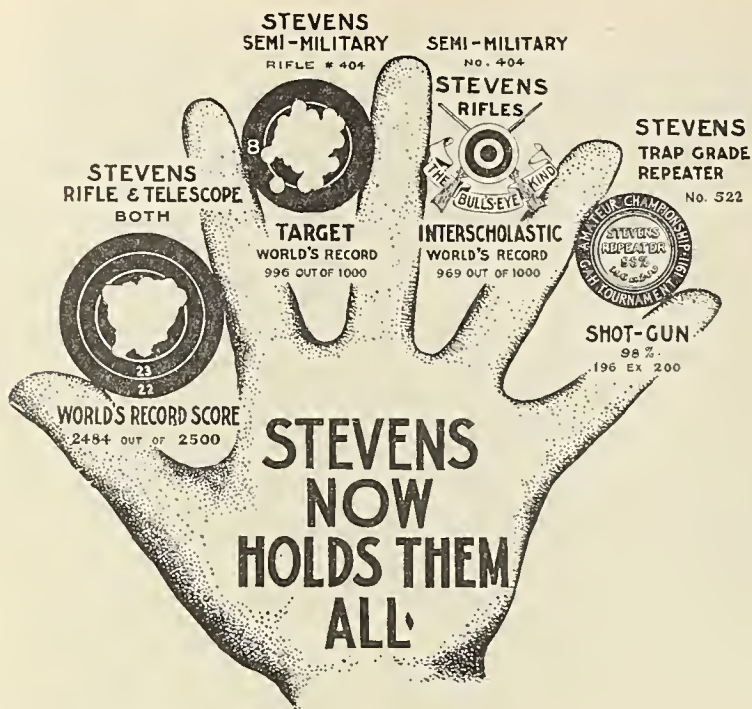
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ORIGIN OF COLORS IN YELLOWSTONE PARK.

THAT the harmonious and brilliant tints in the geysers and hot-spring pools are due mainly to plant life is one of the interesting statements made in a publication entitled "The Geological History of Yellowstone National Park," just issued by the Department of the Interior. Algæ flourish equally well in the waters of all geyser basins and on the terraces of Mammoth Hot Springs. Wherever these boiling waters cool to the temperature of 185 degrees algous growths appear, and by the lowering of the temperature on exposure to air still more highly organized forms gradually come in. It is said that at about 140 degrees the conditions are favorable for the rapid growth of several species. The development of plant life at such excessive temperatures and on a scale of such magnitude seems a marvelous thing. Nowhere else can this be seen so well as in the Yellowstone Park.

As the water in shallow pools chills rapidly, corresponding changes in color follow. No life exists in the center, where the water is boiling. On the outer edge certain colors prevail, and in the cooler overflow channels still other colors predominate. In a geyser basin, the first evidence of vegetation in an overflow stream consists of creamy white filamentary threads passing into light flesh tints and then to deep salmon. With distance from the source of heat, the predominating colors pass from bright orange to yellow, yellowish green, and emerald, and in the still cooler waters various shades of brown.

The marvelous colors in the Grand Cañon of the Yellowstone are mainly due to mineral matter, the pigments being derived from the lavas. Along the base of the cañon thermal and solitaric agencies have been at work through long ages, slowly but steadily decomposing the rhyolite rock that forms the walls. Upon the buttressed walls and sculptured amphitheaters tints of green and yellow are intermingled with red, the colors being blended with singularly harmonious effects. From the roaring turbulent river at the bottom to the somber green forests at the top, the abrupt walls seem aglow with color.

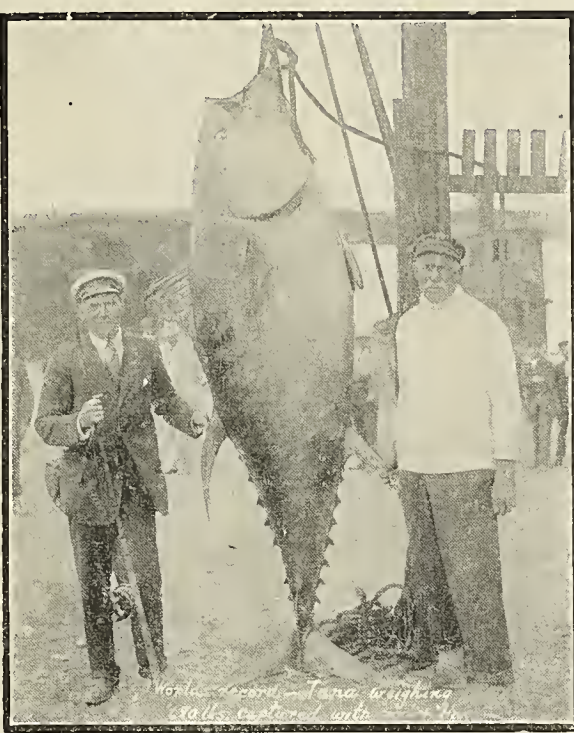
This publication contains an account of the geologic forces that have caused the wonderful natural features that have made the Yellowstone famous throughout the world. It is illustrated by photographs of some of the principal features of the park and is written in non-technical language, so that it may be readily understood by persons without scientific training.

THE AGE OF ANIMALS.

DR. CHALMERS MITCHELL in making investigations into the longevity of the animal kingdom asserts that only mankind, whales, elephants, eagles and parrots live to be 100 years old. In a recent lecture Dr. Mitchell presented a schedule of the average prospects of life in lower orders of birds and animals, of which a number of his tabulations are reprinted here:

	Average Years.
Elephants	100
Whale	100
Eagle	100
Parrot	100
Owl	80
Orang-outang, chimpanzee, gorilla	70
Rhinoceros	60
Crow and raven	60
Lions, tigers, bears	50
Horse, deer	40
Goose, duck	30
Cattle, sheep	20
Squirrel	20
Canary	20
Cat	20

In the main the more highly organized animals are the longer lived, as the doctor shows in comparing the chimpanzee, with seventy years, to man's 100 years and to the twenty-five years' life in the lower orders of apes.—Chicago Tribune.



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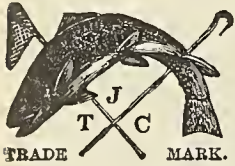
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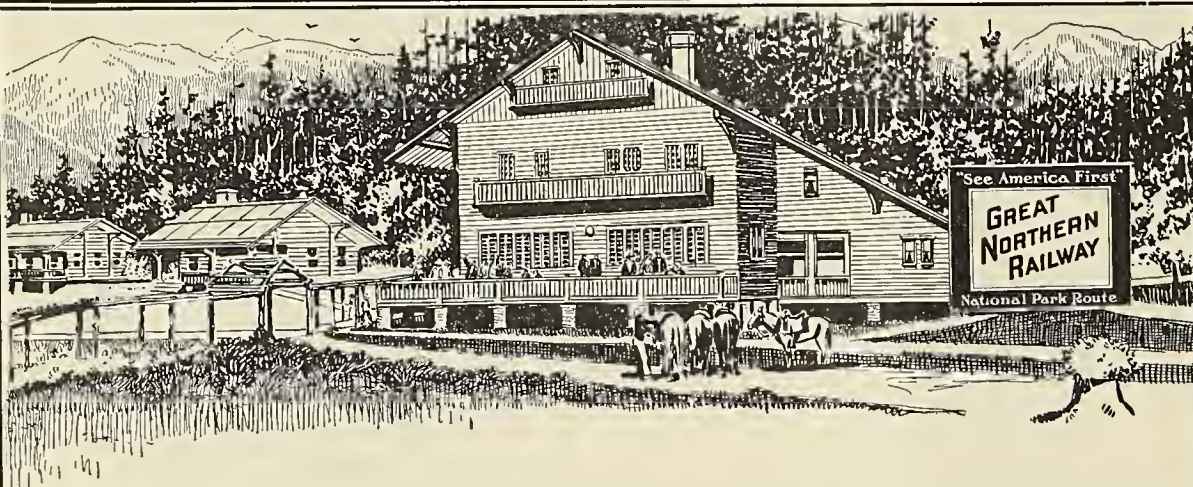
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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1912.

VOL. LXXVIII.—No. 25.
127 Franklin St., New York.

Log of a Fishing Cruise on the East Coast of Florida

By ROBERT SEDGWICK (THE SCRIBE)

In Two Parts—Part I.

WE are not as young as we used to be, but no pack of school boys could have been lighter hearted than we three when we found ourselves comfortably ensconced in the drawing room and adjoining section on the Florida Special, pulling out of the Pennsylvania Station at 1:26 P. M., Saturday, March 2, bound for Miami. A daily paper published some years ago, when Miami was struggling to be more than a flyspeck on the map, about sixteen different

vert thousands of acres of useless, swampy mosquito-haunted lands into prosperous homesteads. Wonderful tales are told of the advance in real estate in the limits and suburbs of this booming little tropical city, now numbering 10,000 inhabitants. Certainly the fertility of its soil and the genial climate guarantee large profits to growers of garden truck for the Northern markets. The marl, or soft gray clay, which is dredged up from the bottom of the cut, is now piled high on

that we would buy everything non-perishable at home and ship it down by freight, except meats, ice and gasoline, as that course would indubitably prove much cheaper.

Thursday morning, March 7, opened rainy and cool; thermometer, 76 degrees. All thermometric readings during the cruise were made at 8 A. M. from a Fahrenheit thermometer hanging in a cool spot in the cabin, where the reflection from the sun on the water could not



AUXILIARY YACHT SAMOA.



TARPON, SHARK, COBAS, TARPON, JEWFISH.

ways of pronouncing the name, but time has now set the seal of approval on "Myāmā," and you will find yourself fashionable in calling it that.

We arrived there exactly on time at 3:30 A. M. on Tuesday, March 4, but as the Florida East Coast considerably drops the Miami car, we did not emerge from dusty sheets until 7 o'clock, when we repaired to the hotel for baths and breakfast. Our first thought was to inspect what was to be our floating home for three weeks, the yacht Samoa. As she was out with a party, we beguiled the time by taking a trip up the Miami River in the small launch Joker past ship works, roller skating rink, golf links, orange groves and pleasure parks, to the cut, or canal, that is to drain the Everglades and con-

the banks. It is found to be an excellent material for road making and is being extensively used about Miami. This marine marl, or soft coral, was also of vital assistance in the construction of the Key West extension. It contains about 90 per cent. carbonate of lime and becomes hard as rock when exposed to the air, presents a smooth, firm surface to the waves and successfully resists the suction or under tow.

The yacht arrived Tuesday evening. Wednesday was spent in getting supplies aboard. The steward submitted a formidable list, which was approved, and purchased at local shops, but it may be interpolated here that when we audited all bills and added up the "demnition total" at the end of the cruise, we unanimously decided

strike it. A few friends gathered at Tuttle's dock to go through the customary formalities incident to a send-off. The burgee of the New York Y. C. was broken out and toasted, and at 10:40 A. M. we proceeded under power south to Angel Fish Creek, say thirty-five miles, arriving at 4:30. It may be mentioned here that our chartered craft Samoa, Captain Charles H. Thompson, is an auxiliary, centerboard sloop, 60 feet over all, 16 feet beam, 4 feet draft, with a heavy duty 4-cylinder engine, which would drive her in smooth water with boats in tow about seven miles an hour. We had a plain, useful, working launch, 22 feet long, and two rowboats, one fitted with two revolving chairs for anglers and the other with one. Interior accommoda-



OUR LARGEST TARPON, 185 POUNDS, 7 FEET 8 INCHES.

tion consisted of roomy general cabin, with large transom and three staterooms, one double with bed and berth, occupied by the gunman and the photographer and one single for the scribe, the captain sleeping in the third. Forward were galley, ice boxes, lockers and forecabin, where three men could stow themselves away. Our crew embraced the skipper, one deck hand, one oarsman for small boat, and a cook and steward combined in the person of Harry Oakley, who proved an admirable chef, not to say a veritable *ordon bleu*. How he managed to produce such satisfactory results in a mite of a galley with two gasoline burners was always a mystery to us.

At Angel Fish Creek we immediately wet our lines on small game. The gunman got his first and the only bone fish that day, and the bag by dark included one Spanish mackerel, one moray, three groupers, twelve grunts and four snappers. These small fish afford good sport on a light trout rod, are toothsome as pan fish for breakfast, and prove acceptable to their larger brethren as bait. We also annexed that delectable salad *pièce de résistance*, the stone crab, a special favorite of the scribe.

Next day, March 8, dawned warm and clear, with light southeasterly breeze; thermometer, 84 degrees. Under power at 9 A. M., seven miles through Turtle Harbor to the edge of the reef and anchored within a stone's throw of Carisford Light. All three out trolling in the launch, practically all day, it being an exceptional day on the reef, with sea smooth as glass, taking into camp nineteen barracuda, several kinds of grouper, Spanish mackerel, red snapper and beautiful blue parrot-fish. This was our first day with big fish, and we missed a good many, owing to flabby city muscles and lack of practice.

Late in the afternoon we visited Carisford Lighthouse, built in 1852. The present light, the

scribe has been informed since, is to be improved this summer, and a new one installed, having increased power and wider range of the "Red Sector." There is a chain of five lighthouses along the reef from Miami to Key West, covering a distance of about 160 miles, being in sequence from north to south; Fowey Rocks, Carisford, Alligator, Sombrero and American Shoals, and they serve a double purpose of lighting the straits of Florida to the south and the Hawk Channel to the north of the reef. The crew of each consists of a keeper and two assistants; salary of the former ranging from \$720 to \$840 per annum, of first assistants from \$510 to \$600, and of second assistants from \$456 to \$480. In addition to salary each keeper is allowed thirty cents per diem for rations or commutation thereof. The lighthouses are supplied every six months with a regular allowance of staple articles and provisions, such as pickled meats, sugar, etc., these being paid for by the Government and deducted from the allowance of thirty cents per man per day, the balance being commuted to the keepers in cash.

Before turning in that night, Harry, the deckhand, rigged the shark gear and left it trailing all night, and on the

morning of March 9 all hands were summoned early on deck to haul alongside a large shark which had taken the twenty-five pounds of barracuda bait. At this point the gunman scored with his reliable .44 caliber revolver, shooting a soft-nosed jacketed bullet, and three shots reduced our captive to subjection. We hoisted her up in the starboard rigging, with the throat halliards, and on being opened, she contained twenty-four pups or young ones, fully one and one-half feet long, which wriggled about in most lively fashion on the deck.

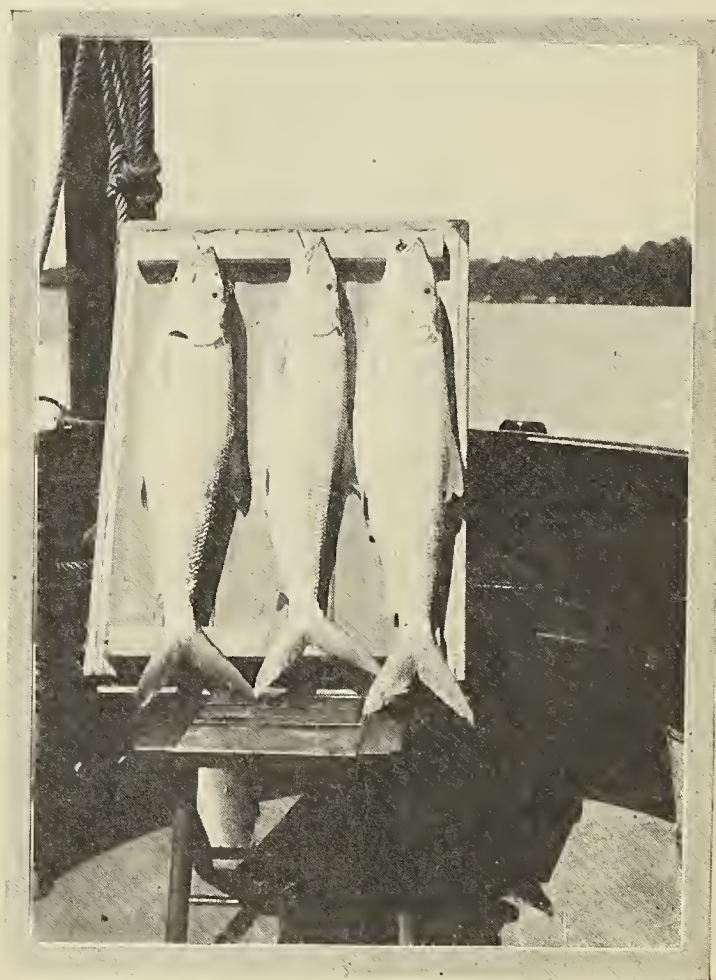
The day was delightful, absolutely cloudless, smooth sea, thermometer 82 degrees, and we took advantage of it by making a long run in the launch to the wreck of the steamship Hannah M. Bell, of Stockton, England, which lay stranded on the edge of the reef and presented a sad, but interesting spectacle. The port side of her upper deck was flush with the water, and we boarded her, getting a snapshot of an immense solitary pelican, perched on the forward bulwarks, the only sign of life about the vessel, except her hold full of tiny fish. She seemed better fitted than the ordinary tramp. Her masts and stack were standing; her bits, binnacles, winches and other movable fittings remained, so we wondered she had not been stripped by native wreckers. On our return to New York the scribe was obligingly informed by Mr. Herbert B. Saunders, marine surveyor and salvage expert, of 15 Whitehall street, that the Hannah M. Bell, Captain Thompson, bound from Boston to Vera Cruz, was stranded at night, about April 4, 1911, as it was claimed,

through the inefficiency of the Carisford Light. She was a very fine steamer, built in 1893, registered tonnage 2,998, length 319 feet, beam 40 feet 6 inches and valued at \$120,000. An effort was made to raise her by the late John R. Arbuckle's condensed air process, with Peary's famous steamer Roosevelt, but it failed, and she is now doomed to leave her bones upon the treacherous Elbow Reef.

The morning's bag was a very fine and rare South African pompano, cleverly landed by the gunman, a dozen grouper, including Nassau, tiger and strawberry, sixteen barracuda, a shark four and one-half feet long which put up a hard fight, and two large succulent Spanish mackerel. In the afternoon we ran back to Angel Fish Creek, eight miles, and anchored for the night well off shore to dodge mosquitoes. The gunman went stone crabbing and got fifteen, also conch, which the natives eat raw with avidity and ascribe to it marvelous recuperative powers.

It blew up very fresh in the northwest in the night, and Sunday, the 10th, was a cool, windy day; thermometer, 77 degrees. We tried bone fishing, but they acted very shy, and the scribe was the only one to score. After lunch we opened a large female shark caught last night. She weighed 400 pounds and had nine well-grown "kittens" or young ones in her. Sailed a 3 P. M. and anchored in Card Sound, about seven miles, one mile south-southeast off Card Point. The wind blew hard at night, and it felt quite chilly on deck.

Monday, the 11th, was a bone fishing morning, with light northeast breeze, clear, sunny; thermometer, 78 degrees. The gunman and the photographer had all the luck, getting seven between them without shifting the boat, one nine pounds and two of seven each. In the afternoon we steamed through Angel Fish and Steamboat creeks from Card Sound to Jewfish Draw-



BONE FISH, EIGHT POUNDS EACH.

bridge on the Florida East Coast Railway, where we met quite a fleet of yachts—Commodore James in Lanai, W. J. Matheson in Namona, Hugh D. Auchincloss in Nirodha, and the Buffalo under charter. We were glad to get a bunch of letters and telegrams from home and anchored for the night in Blackwater Bay.

It was blowing half a gale dead ahead southeast on the 12th, thermometer 82 degrees, when we proceeded under power at 9 A. M. for Jewfish Bush, forty-five miles, and anchored at 4 P. M. The captain made the launch fast alongside and kept her engine running full speed to furnish additional power. This was a memorable date, as we started our first tarpon fishing immediately after anchoring, and did not come aboard until long after dark. There were plenty of fish about and the gunman was the only lucky angler, getting one, 100 pounds weight, 6 feet 2 inches long. He proved a very game little fish, putting up a long fight. The scribe must shamefacedly admit to getting five strikes, all of which

he missed, partly because he was shaking with excitement and partly because his old-fashioned reel is powerless and out of date. Registered a vow to replace it with a modern one at Long Key fishing camp. We were all delighted with the gunman's success and sat down in high spirits to dinner at 9 o'clock. A heavy thunderstorm at night, and the scribe's skylight being open and he sleeping like a log, did not wake up until pretty well soaked.

The gunman was tired after his struggle last night and refused to leave his bunk, but the photographer, scribe and captain went out at 6 A. M. for tarpon on the 13th. It was a perfectly still, dull day, thermometer 82 degrees, without a ripple on the water, and we did not get a strike. Back to the yacht and under way at nine for Long Key fishing camp, ten miles, where we spent the morning ashore. The gunman left his tarpon, an enormous shark's jaw and barracuda head to be mounted, and the scribe invested in a powerful new reel with

patent drag, which did good service later. Departed for Knight's Key at noon and anchored at 3:30 P. M. near Colonel Thompson's yacht, the Everglades, and close to the railway trestle. Off we all went for tarpon, and the Scribe promptly tied up to a beastly five-foot shark, whose throat Bill cut with gusto and a knife. The hatred of any sailor man to a shark can only be matched by the devil's dislike to holy water. Also the gunman did the shark act, and the scribe accounted for an 18-pound "horse-eye" jack. After dinner the photographer and the scribe had another hack at them with the captain, and the photographer struck a large fish in the dark, supposedly a tarpon, but lost him. The scribe's fate was a snook or rovalia, sixteen pounds, about as large as they come. Glad to turn in at eleven after a busy day. The Florida East Coast repair and machine shops are about two miles west of our anchorage at Marathon on Knight's Key, where the road employs 1,000 men and the plant is said to be as complete as any in the country.

The Lure of the Allegash

By ETHEL DORR MELLOR

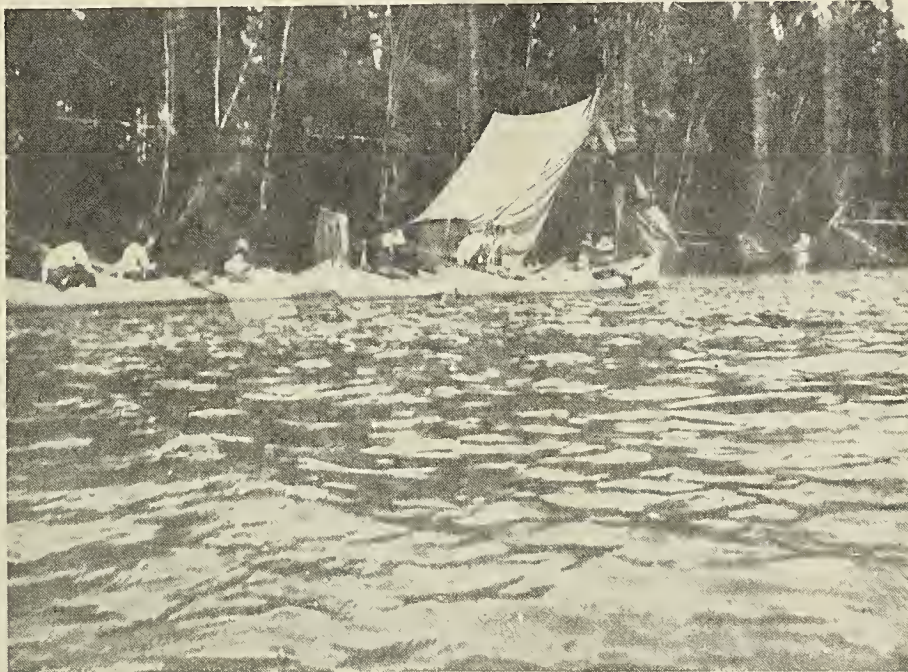
Photographs by B. F. Mellor.

WE have enlarged not only our vocabulary, but our circle of friends, for we count every one of our guides as such. Some one has said, "You will get along all right with your Maine guide if you are willing to take him at his own valuation, which is high," but why should they not value themselves highly if they are like ours—honest, intelligent, and trustworthy, and each one a true gentleman at heart.

But the time came, all too soon for us, when we must leave our romantic wandering in the "silent places" of the forest and come down to such commonplace things as hotels and railway trains. Our hearts sank and we knew it was "all over" the moment Fort Kent came into view around a little bend in the river. Our college girl sighs and says: "What a commonplace ending to such a wonderful trip!" with a lingering caress on the "wonderful." It has been a joy to us all, but I never saw a girl so absolutely happy as she. The guides declare that they never had such a girl with them before, and she a college girl, too! She has learned to manage a canoe very creditably, even attempting to pole up rapids where her indulgent guide thought it safe, and endured, without complaint, being nearly eaten alive by black flies the two or three days they descended upon us in clouds. Talk about roughing it! These little pests were the only hardship we endured on the whole trip, for we were waited on like queens by seven willing,

trustworthy subjects, who did everything possible for our comfort. I, for one, have never been waited on so much in all my life, even at the best hotels in Europe or this country, and all done so simply and willingly. Truly "guiding" is more than

Lake, we took a steamer to Northeast Carry at the head of the lake, the very last outpost of civilization before striking into the woods. Here we spent the night in log camps and started next morning on a pleasant two-mile walk through the woods to the West Branch of the Penobscot, where we embarked in the canoes which were to bear us to the unknown paradise of our dreams. Down the Penobscot to Chesuncook Lake where we deviated from our course for a side trip to Caucumgomac Lake, Round Pond and Poland Pond, then back again to Chesuncook to follow the Umbazooksus stream to Umbazooksus Lake. There, after crossing the lake, we came to a private log camp, uninhabited except by the caretaker, who keeps a strong pair of horses to carry canoes across Mud Pond Carry to Mud Pond, a distance of about two miles. The walk through the evergreen woods afforded us a pleasant change before we took our canoes again to cross Mud Pond, then along a charming little brook to Chamberlain Lake. At the upper end of this lake our guides had to carry the canoes



MAKING CAMP AFTER A RAINY DAY'S TRIP.

an occupation; it is one of the fine arts. Fortunately colder weather and rain sent away our insect pests after a few days, and they returned only in such numbers as could easily be managed by smudge fires and head nets.

If you will take a good map of Maine and follow our route for these three weeks, you will see what variety this Allegash trip affords. Leaving the train at the foot of Moosehead

over the Lock Dam into Eagle Lake; next Churchill Lake; and then along the fascinating length of our lovely, changeable Allegash with its beautiful falls, and the three sheets of water—Umsaskis Lake, Long Lake and Round Pond, interrupting and giving variety to its course. Then the broader St. John's River carried us to Fort Kent, where we packed our canoes, tents and duffle bags to be taken by train back to



DAM AT HEAD OF CAUCUMGOMAC.

Greenville Junction at the foot of Moosehead Lake.

We spent that night at the little village hotel in Fort Kent to be ready early next morning for the long train ride in a roundabout way across the State to Greenville to await the arrival of our trunks, which we had telephoned to be sent down by steamer from Northwest Carry where we left them when we entered the woods three weeks before.

Our pride had something of a setback in having to take the train at Fort Kent in our woods costume consisting of the oldest suits the men owned, and for the four ladies, short skirts and high boots which met just below the knee, and sweaters and felt hats which had many times been wet through. Now this costume, which had been the height of style and appropriateness in the woods, was not exactly like the gowns of the other ladies in the trains and hotels, and our feeling of elation at having been, as one of the guides said, "The most sensibly dressed ladies he ever took into the woods," changed to the embarrassed consciousness of the overgrown school girl who feels, like the spider, "all legs." Our elegant "custom made" high tan boots, which had been the pride of our hearts in the woods, now asserted themselves in glaring conspicuousness whenever the eyes of a curious fellow passenger involuntarily traveled downward, after a first glance at our healthy looking faces and tanned cheeks, but at Greenville we again felt complacent, for the people about Moosehead are used to the sight of "sports" returning from the woods, and realized the significance of our costume. When we go again our skirts will not be one inch the longer, so great is the comfort in being able to step over fallen trees in the pathway without danger of catching or tearing the skirt, and of sitting in a canoe without fear of wetting the hem of the dress from water which has splashed into the bottom of the boat, for it will splash in when you shoot rapids or cross a large lake in a heavy sea.

My advice to any woman going into the woods is: "Cut your skirt just as short as your conscience will allow, then shut your eyes and cut off three or four inches more." It will be neither immodest nor improper in the woods

smutty side of the camp spider, soon changed it beyond recognition. Suitably dressed, a woman may enter upon this trip with the rarely blissful consciousness that she may take no thought of her clothes. The head guide sees to it that his party may feel free to "take no thought of the morrow," for he is expected to attend to all the details of the journey, such as buying the provisions, engaging the necessary number of guides, and providing a sufficient number of tents and cooking utensils. Each guide furnishes his own canoe and tent, but his passenger, unless he requests the head guide to purchase them for him, brings his own head net and blankets or steamer rugs (we found United States Army blankets highly satisfactory) and, if he prefers an air bed to one of fir boughs, he may add that, too.

The Allegash trip up as far as Fort Kent is about 150 miles, without any side trips, and may be made in two weeks, though it is much more desirable to take three or even four, thus allowing time for some of the delightful side trips to other lakes and streams, and for lingering several days in camps, which are particularly attractive. Certainly it would be a crime to rush it through in such remorseless haste as did the energetic New York lawyer who, having only a short vacation, insisted on making the most of it by taking this trip in a week, assisting in the paddling, and planning each day's journey from his map. The guide who was so unfortunate as to pilot, or be piloted by this strenuous individual, said that in order to make the required mileage of one particularly hard day's journey they made camp after nightfall, too dead tired even to build a fire or pitch a tent in the dark, just taking a cold bite and rolling themselves up in their blankets for the night.

This ultra-American method of taking a holiday with all the fun and play left out may be all right as a record-breaker, but as a holiday it bears too close a resemblance to the play of Hamlet with Hamlet left out. As a hunting party our expedition was eminently successful, for we saw five moose and 105 deer along the way without the slightest desire for a shot except with the camera, and the men caught all the trout we could eat, handsome speckled beauties. I could write volumes of the delights of

with high boots or leggings, and its comfort is beyond measure; but have it of strong dark woolen cloth that will stand the wear and tear of roughing it—an old walking skirt cut down preferred, so says the lady of our party who entered the woods gowned to perfection in an immaculate new gray sporting suit on which she later gazed ruefully, for the havoc wrought by the combined effects of the sun, rain, citronella oil and a varied accumulation of camp grease and dirt culminating in her inadvertently sitting on the

camp life, of the stories of the moose, bear and deer hunting which the men told us as we sat around the blazing camp-fire at night, of the wild creatures of the wood which we have seen and heard, the weird call of the loon over the water at midnight, and one dark night the screech of a wildcat; the cow moose and her baby calf, which we surprised eating lily pads at the head of the Allegash, and the beautiful dainty deer, which appeared to us all along the way, only to vanish with an upward whisk of the white tail at our near approach; of the big jam of logs caught on the Allegash Falls, and the thousands of them we saw further down—but I must content myself with the hope that I have succeeded in helping other forest lovers share in some small degree the joy of this life in the wilderness, which will always remain to me a delightful memory.

[THE END.]



THE TOP RAIL.

A CALIFORNIA newspaper tells the following: "Steve Ghio caught an eight-legged fish that has a ravenous appetite and barks like a dog off the Lower California coast, and took it to San Diego with a rope around its neck.

"It has teeth like a dog, gills and dorsal fins, scales like a fish, and is two feet long. It eats raw potatoes whole, but will not touch meat. It cannot remain out of water long."

* * *

FISHERMEN in California have a brand new excuse for an empty creel, according to a Los Angeles correspondent.

The invasion of millions of caterpillars in the San Bernardino Mountains has interfered with trout fishing, according to nimrods who have encountered poor luck along the best streams in the range.

The worms are blown from the trees into the water and the trout feed on them. Fish caught shortly after daybreak were found gorged on worms. The appeasing of the appetite so early in the morning has caused the fish to pass up the most tempting bait.

* * *

GOVERNOR LUTHER HALL, of Louisiana, and a party of political friends, had a peculiar experience on the new shell roadway near West End in New Orleans a few days ago while automobiling. Their car collided with a five-foot alligator in the middle of the roadway. The chauffeur could not stop his conveyance and ran over the head of the saurian and stunned it. The party alighted and after considerable trouble captured the alligator by lassoing him with a rope. They tied the animal to the steps of the auto and brought him to the business section of the city where he was disposed of. It is thought the alligator was driven out of his haunts by the recent high waters. He was very vicious.

GRIZZLY KING.

The Dry-Fly on the Rondout

By WHIRLING DUN

AT last I have seen the Rondout, a beautiful stream in Npper New York State, which certain associations have made me desire for a long time to visit. Rising among the beautiful hills, something like twelve miles from Shokan, its waters, as clear as crystal, ripple and tumble down between the mountains far removed from any possible chance of contamination. And cold, as I had reason to know when one morning I stepped into a pool and discovered to my chagrin that a long slit had been cut in one of my waders, new only a few days before.

Oh, Dr. Breck, of Nova Scotia fame! Where did you ever get the idea that brook trout, our good old *Fontinalis*, would not take the dry-fly? A veteran, who had fished this stream for over a quarter of a century, tried the floating fly for the first time during my visit and admitted that he had never seen these trout take the wet fly as they rose to the floating lure. Incidentally, having unlimited time on our hands, we made many tests of the comparative efficacy of the same fly fished wet and dry. I would stand below a stretch of good water, and for fifteen minutes fish a whirling dun, watersoaked and sunk. The water was gin-clear, and as a rule I could plainly see the fly come down toward me beneath the surface. Then the same fly would be dried and floated down. The number of rises averaged about six or eight to one in favor of the floating lure.

The whirling dun, on a 10 or 12 hook seemed to be a prime favorite; in fact, toward evening, when past experience told me that a pale evening dun should be the correct fly to use, I soon switched back to the whirling dun with better results. I wish that Mr. Theodore Gordon, or some other angler who has made a study of insects on our New York streams,

would classify a fly with yellow wings, flitting over the water at this season of the year in fairly large numbers. It is, I believe, a member of the *Ephemeridæ* family. I saw many, and tried to catch them in my hands, but alas, they eluded me, and waders are not helpful to one trying to catch an insect rapidly flying up stream. Perhaps greater efforts would have rewarded me with a closer examination of this fly. I had in my box only one fly with yellow wings. I took with it a rising fish at the first cast. That was my last experiment with it. What is the use of telling just how one loses a fly? One never realizes how far he can cast until he makes connections with a tree apparently situated in a neighboring county. This single specimen came from England a few years ago, with eleven others like it, all evidently sent by mistake, as I had not ordered them. I have searched Halford's books and the works of other angling entomologists in vain for a description of this yellow-winged floater. Last year I used it with success on another stream when these same yellow insects were over and on it.

What a splendid idea it would be if anglers would examine the insects they see on trout waters and send descriptions of them to FOREST AND STREAM! We would soon have an American entomology. Dr. Breck made this suggestion years ago, but without results.

I found the Rondout trout rather small, but plentiful. Many ran from eight to eleven inches. There must be larger ones there, but they did not happen to come up to my fly. I was told that the stream was much too high for dry-fly fishing. The field of my operations was at Peekamose, near the head of the stream. Maybe the fish run larger further down.

Foreign Camping Foods.

ANNAPOLIS ROYAL, N. S., May 22.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* To the minds of some of us the article by Mr. Lodian on foreign foods is a trifle aggressive. No doubt the foods he describes are the proper things in the places where they are to be found, but with very few exceptions we have substitutes for them already that better suit our needs; at least, for the North woods. His Chinese dried oysters are amusing, but not convincing, and as he himself remarks, "Their nutritive value is dubious." Rice is a fine food and is rightly becoming more popular with us, but the advantage of "briqueting" it is small, since it is already dried and hard. Mr. Lodian worries about the profanity attendant upon a "dropped and broken bag of rice." It must be a very flimsy bag that would burst at a dropping. In a life time of carrying bags in the woods I have never known it to happen. Compressed dried fruits are no new thing with us. We have the most wonderful thing now in that line, the dried peaches and apricots and prunes, and especially the evaporated apples, most delicious with a little lemon peel cooked with them, as well as healthful. Mr. Lodian's Chinese eggs "require getting used to." According to reports I have had of other travelers, this is true with a vengeance. Unsalted foods are common in some places, but only where salt cannot be obtained. For example, the Indians of interior Labrador use little or no salt, for the good reason that it is difficult to obtain. Brooks Cabot rather easily fell into the habit of eating his caribou flesh without salt. Seaweed is a good suggestion, but we all know of it and have used it. However, it "fills no long-felt want," because we have substitutes that are better. Excellent bricked teas are already on our market.

Mr. Lodian conjures up a harrowing picture of a man trying to dry out his rubber boots with heated bran. "You have to have the bran or oats about camp" for this purpose, he says. Very odd! I have never seen either of these things in a camp of experienced woodsmen. Why? Because Mr. Lodian is wrong when he opines that sodden shoes, and wet feet, are unsanitary. If woolen stockings are worn, this is not true. The old woodsman is most apt to let his things dry on him, and proper shoes or moccasins for the woods cannot really be wet, because they are full of oil. It is only necessary to let them drain, and put on dry socks.

One of Mr. Lodian's chief offenses is the decrying of the German erbswurst, or peameal with bacon, which he describes as mostly made up of "compressed powdered salt." It is very evident that he knows little of what he writes, and has not tried out the erbswurst, say, after a tramp in the face of a November wind in the North woods. My only regret in regard to the erbswurst is, that no American firm has had the enterprise to make it on this side of the water. It is one of the very best emergency foods to be had.

EDWARD BRECK.

[Mr. Lodian's article is intended to acquaint readers with foreign foods as an item of interest, not with a view to practicability to American campers. He has used all foods and treatments he mentions, and of the former has exhibits to prove their existence.—EDITOR.]



ON THE RONDOUT, ULSTER COUNTY.

Photo by E. M. Gill.

"Now, that Reminds Me"—II.

By O. W. SMITH

Photograph by the Author.

"NOW, that reminds me' of the only time I ever went night fishing for trout, for I fished the 'Dane's Meadow' of Pine River, and every angler who has fished that water has a warm spot in his heart for the 'Dane's Meadow,' as ideal a bit of fishing as one can find anywhere beneath the blue. I shall always remember that portion of Wisconsin's famous trout stream as it appeared the last time I visited it, some five or six years ago. It was the fag end of the trout season, mid-August, and the summer was dying in a blaze of gold and purple. Yellow sun flowers and black-eyed Susans stood almost

fellows to rise to my flies was something I seemed unable to discover. I resorted to bait, worms and grasshoppers, but they proved unattractive. I was at my wits' end, for while the stream was beautiful, I was reasonably certain that I would be more appreciative of that beauty could I but catch a few real fish.

"In my perplexity I made my Welsh host play the part of a father confessor, and he as a confessor should listen patiently to my tale of woe without comment. When I had finished he considered the matter in silence for some time, for my Welsh friend moved only after due deliber-

some good fish, while the deep hole at the foot of the rapids below it is the most likely place for a record breaker in the whole meadow. Another reason why I selected that portion of the meadow was because the farmers had cut the grass close up to the water's edge, and I had no desire to crawl through dew-soaked marsh grass and waist high golden rod.

"Standing by the bridge I listened. Below me the little rapids were boiling away, sounding unduly loud in the unnatural silence, while from the trees upon the other side of the meadow an owl was calling mournfully. A muskrat, frightened by my approach, plunged into the little pool above the bridge and swam to the opposite side of the stream. Again silence, save for the rattle of the water over the stones. Then a trout leaped. To an old trout fisherman there is no mistaking the sound.

"Hastily I unfastened my hook from the reel, a No. 18, to which was tied a gray midge fly, for I figured that if rising, the trout would be taking small flies or 'skeeters.' Standing where I was, some ten feet from the edge of the pool, I sent the single fly out into the thin fog which clung to the surface of the water, yet did not wholly conceal it. Just where my fly struck of course I could not know, but instantly there was a commotion in the water and I felt that it was time to strike. I did so, giving the fish the butt with vim. 'Hooked, by George!' I exclaimed, as the light rod bent into a straining parabola. I knew that it was a good fish and my heart sang a glad duet with the line. As the trout raged up and down, forth and back, I speculated on its weight, every surge adding a pound until I felt certain that I was playing the heaviest brook trout that ever happened. You see it was impossible to catch a glimpse of the fish through the low lying mist, and my imagination seized the opportunity to insist that we were playing an absolute whale. But that fish had not lived long without learning a few tricks. Oh, he was learned all right, very learned. Suddenly realizing the need for heroic measures he turned and rushed down to and under the bridge with the speed of an express train. The line caught on the rough edge of a plank, there was a sharp snap, and I stood holding my inert rod, a sadder and I trust, a wiser man.

"Now, don't tell me what I should have done; any fool knows enough to lock the barn after the horse is stolen. Fervently cursing fate, the trout, the fog, the bridge, myself and even my Welsh host who recommended night fishing, I liberated my line and discovered that the leader had parted at the first knot. Then I set about repairing the damage, a difficult task in the semi-darkness, but by holding the leader up against the star-bespangled sky, I succeeded after a fashion, and bent on another tiny bunch of feathers. How I cursed my thoughtlessness in leaving my electric flashlight at the house. With that repairs would have been easy, and it also would have been a great aid in playing the fish. Another barn locked when too late.

"I made my way down stream. Though I whipped the rapids to the best of my ability, not a fish responded, and I was forced to the conclusion that at night trout forsake such places in favor of the larger and quieter pools. Below me was the deep pool below the bridge, the scene of many a former victory and defeat. Well I knew the pool. Eight rods of swift



DANE'S MEADOWS.

shoulder high, while graceful golden rods bowed and swayed in the breeze, and thousands upon thousands of asters, from pinky-white to purplish-black, vied with the more gorgeous flowers for notice and appreciation. I honestly think I never saw anything so ravishingly beautiful as was that meadow in the early morning before the air began to quiver with the torrid mid-summer heat.

"Of course the water was low, the lowest I ever saw it, and I have fished the Pine since boyhood. Naturally the trout were exceedingly shy and easily frightened, therefore I caught few fish, and those which I succeeded in landing averaged small. It certainly was a discouraging proposition from an angler's viewpoint, though I thoroughly enjoyed wandering up and down the resplendent banks of the gentle and retiring stream. I usually began my fishing below the 'old mill' and followed down to the first bridge where I left the stream, striking in again at the 'Old Pine' and fishing down to the 'Island,' when I would give up in disgust. That many of those pools throughout the length of the Dane's Meadow contained lusty trout I knew full well, but how to compel the wary

ation, then sententiously remarked, 'Try night fishing.'

"Now, I had always considered night fishing almost, if not quite, unsportsmanlike, probably because I was born in a state which has seen fit to prohibit night fishing for trout, and because, too, the practice has always been frowned upon by certain good friends of mine. However, under the circumstances I felt that I would be justified if I silenced conscience and failed to remember the admonition of my friends.

"The moon had not yet risen when I left the comfortable farmhouse of my Welsh host and turned my footsteps in the direction of the 'Old Pine,' familiar and well-beloved landmark of the Dane's Meadows. Very ghostly the little flat appeared in the dim light, and I found myself stealing through the fragrant and dewy grass with as much care as I would have exercised had I been stalking feeding deer. The course of the creek was marked by a cloud of vapor, which would rise and spread as the night lengthened until the whole valley would be overhung with its clinging cerements. The little bridge below the 'Old Pine' was my objective point, for I knew the little pool above it always sheltered

rapids above, a long stretch of shallow water below, plenty of deep water in which to fight the battle. My blood was up. The big fish were feeding in the night; that was why I had taken none during the days I had wandered up and down the old stream. But all was changed; with the setting of the sun my day of victory had dawned.

"Close to the edge of the lower pool a bunch of golden rod offered shelter, so standing close to the marge, I sent my single white miller out through the mist. Two distinct splashes told me that it had descended amid the bunches of foam which I knew were circling 'round and 'round out there beneath the fog, the contribution of the rapids above. That fish I did not hook; it did that for itself. Oh, but he was a great fighter, just great. After a time I led him down stream, and when well away from the pool, into the net. That first capture was so large that I was unable to introduce him into my basket through the hole in the cover, but was compelled to open the top.

"Wiping the perspiration from my forehead I was sweating in spite of the chilly night. I made my way back to the pool and cast again. Another fish promptly took my offering, a goodly fish it was, too, and another battle was on. Oh, what sport it was! How the doughty rascal fought down beneath the fog and gloom of the

night! What the struggling fish was doing of course I could not know, but I could hang to the rod, giving line only when I felt that I absolutely was compelled to do so. That fish, too, surrendered in due time, and I led him into the net there in the mists and deep shadows; my nostrils filled with the heavy odors of the reeking plants.

"Four times I made that trip up to the pool, each time returning with a goodly fish, such fish as one seldom takes from the much-fished Pine River. Then the pool above the bridge gave up its leviathan, though it was not half so large as I imagined, when it rushed me and broke away; still it was a good fish. Everywhere the trout were leaping; that is, in the pools; they were not to be found in the rapids. Up and down the stream I ranged, casting wherever the stream was open enough to warrant my doing so. I speedily learned that I must give trees and all obstructions a wide berth, for it was woefully hard to judge distances in the darkness.

"Leaving the stream at the 'Old Pine' I followed the highway to where it touches the stream at the head of the meadow, and those deep pools, always unapproachable in the day time, were easy of access, and wonder of wonders, their shy denizens could be caught. As my basket grew heavy, my heart grew corres-

pondingly light, and I developed a passionate fondness for the Welshman of few words.

"Out of curiosity I changed my gray and white flies for those of dark colors, browns and blacks, but the fish would have none of them, and as soon as I returned to light flies again success was mine. Somewhere I have read that trout feed upon crickets in the night, and therefore black flies are to be selected for night fishing, but that night dark-colored feathers proved utterly unattractive.

"At 11 o'clock the moon showed above the treetops, and coincident with her appearance the fish ceased feeding; either they would feed only in the 'dark of the moon,' or their hunger was satisfied. I did not linger long after they had ceased to bite; for why should I? I was more than satisfied.

"When I reached the farmhouse, of course, I found the family in bed, and it was with utmost difficulty that I crept past the vocally sleeping Welshman's bedroom door. I wanted to go in and hug him, for I felt that I owed him the evening's sport. Strange as it may seem, since that summer I have never been able to visit the Pine River, but I am going again some time, and when I do, you may rest assured that I shall try night fishing on the Dane's Meadow, even if some people consider it unsportsmanlike."

Trailed by Timber Wolves

By J. B. THOMPSON

ONE fall, after an unprecedented period of drouth, Captain L. asked me: "How would you like to take a load of produce to Corning? You know that you will get several shots at turkeys and other game." He knew my weakness for invading new regions and went into details.

"Corning is just twenty-five miles from Bethel bridge, on Little Black River, and it is one swamp clean through Clay county, Arkansas. The trip can be made now, as since the drouth you will find very little water, but instead plenty of bothersome sand. You can leave here by 4 p. m. and by taking it slowly, you can reach Corning by morning. You know where the bridge is at the foot of the hills? I can only give you an idea of the route. You will just have to guess the logging roads from there. Do you want to try it?"

I knew why he wished me to make the trip during the cool of night. It would be less effort for the team, and the return with an empty wagon during the heat of day would not be much of a task for the wiry mares, Dulce and Daisy.

By 4 o'clock I had crossed the rather risky contrivance for a bridge and was in the swamps. For a short distance I found the trail good, and by circuitous windings and unprepared deviations managed to avoid the holes of liquid mud. Just then the two dogs belonging to the captain put in appearance. They had trailed the team. Clo was a questionably bred Irish setter, a very ordinary shooting dog, but one of the most de-

termined scrappers I had ever seen; in fact, she would fight anything irrespective of size or kind. Prince, her running mate, was a spaniel—our standby for turkey or duck. While Prince had won no renown as a fighter—invariably meeting with defeat—he had not lost hope, for he tried every animal he met with under the commendable inspiration that he would eventually gain the same prestige in fighting as his more favored red companion.

I knew the futility of trying to drive the rogues home, for an attempt only resulted in their hastening to cover, to appear later a hundred yards ahead of the team, perfectly unconscious that I had objected to their presence a moment ago.



WOLF HUNTERS' CABIN.

But in the big woods of giant water oak and slashes of still larger and more stately cypress, I appreciated the companionship. Clo was a nuisance, spoiling several nice opportunities at turkeys, but the gray squirrels were plentiful and I shot several for supper.

Keeping a trail leading southeast, I crossed a cypress brake just as the sun dropped behind the barriers of huge timber, then I came to a clearing of about twelve acres. At a house near the road I stopped and watered my team, the two women on the porch wondering no doubt, what I was doing at that late hour in the swamps. Rehooking the team to the single trees I heard the elder of the two say to her companion:

"Dit à lui pour rester jusque la lune s'éleve!"

I answered in French: "Thank you, I will go to the end of the lane as far as the road into the Palatka swamp, and camp there until the moon comes up. That is, if it is the right road to Corning."

Assured that I was on the right route, and also informed that they were Caudians, and that their men were getting out ship timber for a New Orleans contractor, I went on my way and pitched my camp on a deep slough. Now, it made an especially fine camping place, the marsh grass was plentiful, so Daisy and Dulce rested contented in devouring the luscious growth after they had eaten their meal of oats. I began supper, Prince and Clo eyeing my every movement with expectations of a generous share. The Duprez dog—Duprez was the name of the family where I watered—a large cur, ventured near camp

as a visitor, but my two battlers would not permit the familiarity and made immediate attack on the friendly canine. It took laborious work to separate the combatants, but peace finally restored, I resumed my performance at the fire until the meal was consummated.

Knowing the moon would rise at 10 o'clock, I cast a blanket on the knoll, covered my head to prevent invasion by the numerous mosquitoes and prepared to sleep.

To the northeast, just as the earth was wrapped in its dark covering of night, I heard the baying of coarse-toned hounds; at least, so I imagined it to be. At the distance it appeared like the treed-note of a pack, for in the swamps sounds are magnified beyond comprehension. Evidently no one came to the treed signal. The dogs opened up again, this time apparently on a hot trail, which lasted ten minutes, then suddenly ceased in a storm of belligerent growlings. (Afterward I learned that a yearling had been killed the same night back of the Duprez shack.) The pack began again, swinging in a wide circle around us. There was something strange, something unfathomably sinister in their tonguing expressions that puzzled me. The sounds were more prolonged, deeper and far more piercing than I had ever noticed in any pack, but I attributed it to the swamps and the heavy night air.

They began to shorten their circles as the moon shot over the tops of the cypress and silvered the sands of the bottoms. I could distinctly hear the movements of the pack as they suddenly stopped 200 yards from my fire. They opened up once more, my horses became restless, and instead of Clo and Prince pouncing into an engagement as I expected, the reverse happened. Clo's hair bristled on her back, she gave a frightened yelp and with Prince in the lead leaped on the wagon seat.

For the first time that night I realized that my pack of hounds were timber wolves. I was not afraid, knowing there was no danger or mischief from them. Still I had the old feeling which inevitably comes to everybody when alone in a wild country when he senses that for the nonce he is the subject of cynosure for a pack of wolves. I leaped to the seat, uncovered the shotgun and slipped in two shells loaded with BB's.

I confess I remained in my lofty position undetermined what to do, and perfectly satisfied of the improbability of a display against me by the wild creatures. Nevertheless a creepy sensation took possession of me, which the gun in hand only comforted slightly. The moon had climbed straight overhead and illumined a dim lizard road through the timber, the pack had hushed, and I thought I heard them stealthily sneaking away. Unexpectedly, in the center of the road and in the full moonlight, not thirty steps from my fire, I saw a wolf move from the cover, then stop and lift a sorrowful wailing plaint directly at the moon.

Letting the ivory sight repose full on the head of the beast, as it was the most conspicuous part, I pulled the trigger. The reverberations of the animal's voice far back in the overflow died with the report of the gun. I saw the animal whirl in a circle, snapping like a dog in a fit, then it sank in the broad shadow of a tupelo-gum. The forest was silent for the instant; Clo and Prince gained courage as I lighted the lantern and followed me to where

I had fired at the wolf. I found the beast stretched dead in a bed of soft sand at the foot of the gum. The lower jaw was almost entirely torn from its head by the charge; it was a female and possibly would have weighed seventy pounds. I robbed her of her scalp and dragged the remains far back into the drouth-stunted switch cane, for I had doubts of ever getting the team past it.

As I came by the Duprez home the following day they hailed me: "Vous avez attendu les loups?"

Then I pulled the scalp from under my seat cushion and held it out to them for answer. And while for many years I have heard the timber wolves at their nightly swamp rabbit hunts, none impressed me so much as on the night I killed my first timber wolf.



Angling in Southern California.

BY SENOR X.

THE angling season in Southern California is on in full force.

The outlook for sea angling on the Coast is promising. Gifford Pinchot and Chas. F. Holder, of the Tuna Club, make a killing at Santa Catalina Island that gave the angling community a thrill. With Dr. Holder they started for "Ship Rock," off the town of Cabrillo in the west end of Santa Catalina. Dr. Holder had written to Mexican Joe to have some fifty pounds of white sea bass "tied up" for the party, but Joe made a mistake and evidently substituted yellowtail, as no sooner had they reached the rock, which is an extraordinary likeness to a ship, than Pinchot struck a 33-pound yellowtail on his nine-ounce rod, and the fight was on. The fish fought like demons and at the strike the boatman was forced to tow them two hundred feet into deep water where they were played.

Mr. Pinchot gave some fine illustrations of the handling of big fish with light tackle, experimenting with all the Tuna Club tackle—(1) tuna tackle; (2) nine-ounce rod and No. 9 line; (3) six-ounce rods and No. 6 line. On the latter he landed thirty-pound fighters in thirty minutes. On the second it took fifteen and on the heavy tackle eight or ten minutes. The marvelous strength of the fish was shown on the heavy tackle, and they could have broken it easily in unskilled hands.

On the first day Mr. Pinchot landed nine yellowtail, all over twenty pounds, ranging up to thirty-three pounds. On the second day he took thirteen, all on rod and reel, not to speak of numerous bass and whitefish. This was the virtual opening of the season of the Tuna Club tournament, and the catches created great excitement among the tourists who were anxious to see the conservationist angle. Pinchot crossed the Santa Catalina channel with Mexican Joe in a search after swordfish and tuna and returns to the islands in late summer. Colonel John F. Stearns, vice-president of the Tuna Club, attracted much attention this week in the channel fishing with a tuna plane or kite for tuna, coming down before the wind with the "plane" a hundred feet in air ahead of the launch and manipulated by its inventor, Captain George Farnsworth. The idea is to imitate the leap of the flying fish and keep the bait away from the boat.

Colonel Stearns has made many notable catches and last year, among the tunas and

swordfish, he landed a bottle-nosed dolphin weighing 600 or 700 pounds.

Many famous Eastern anglers are at the island, among them Mr. Hooper, president of the Tarpon Club of Texas; Mr. Conn, whose yacht is being made ready at Avalon for cruises after tuna; Sir H. Blosse and Lady Blosse, and many more. Leaping tunas have been seen, and at the present writing a large school has been sighted off the southeast end of Santa Catalina, promising good sport in smooth or dead calm water. Swordfish have also been seen, and it is expected that the rod record of 1911 (thirty-four) will be exceeded. In August and September last year there were schools of thousands of little fishes which were so ravenous that they bit at every thing.

The mainland sea anglers, who frequent the beaches of Long Beach, Redondo, San Pedro, Ocean Side, Del Mar and Venice, are having fine sport with surf, roncador and spot fin, and those who go out into mid channel get albacore, bonita and other game in water nearly a mile deep, taken by trolling. At Newport yellowtails are often taken. The large and influential Los Angeles Rod and Reel Club, of which Max Loenthal is president, does much of its fishing at these places, surf angling from the beach having many charms. Among the experts are Mr. Max Loenthal, Mr. Chas. V. Barton, of Los Angeles; Mr. T. McD. Potter, Mr. Henry Loenthal and Mr. Cox.

Trout fishing has not been overpoweringly fine, but some good catches have been made by anglers in the Sespe, Dr. Page, of Pasadena, taking the limit on this beautiful stream. On the San Gabriel, T. McDonald Potter has made some fine catches of rainbow near Pincon, and Dr. George E. Hale tried the main stream with the dry fly with general satisfaction. One of the finest baskets taken in the San Gabriel this year was by Ormsby Phillips, of Pasadena, who took some large steelheads and rainbows. Mr. Phillips had a record last year for second biggest steelhead, a fine photograph of which graces the Tuna Club.

The season for trout at Bear Valley and in the headwaters of the Santa Ana, 5,000 feet above the sea, in San Bernardino county, was opened by Mr. Thad. Lowe, of the Valley Hunt Club, with one of the finest catches ever taken from this water since snow was on the ground, but the anglers had remarkable sport and took out the limit of trout, running up to six and seven pounds. Bear Valley Lake is a big reservoir and high enough to keep cool during the

summer, and the resort of many anglers.

Black bass is the rarest game fish in southern California. At San Diego the big log dam is socked. The Bolsa Chica Club has a preserve and there are a few others. Another club is at the Mathewson ranch, mid way between Los Angeles and Santa Barbara. Here a deep lake or natural reservoir has been stocked with bass, and great things are expected for the club whose president is Mr. Tufts, of Los Angeles, a devotee of the rod and reel.

Among the attractive trout streams reporting good catches are the San Luis Obispo River at San Luis; Hot Springs, the Santa Ynez, near Lompoc; "San Marcos," "Follows Camp" and "Rincon" on the San Gabriel; "Wheeler's, Cold Springs," on the Sespe River; Ventura, on the Santa Maria; Lytle Creek Cañon and Losadina, on the Arroyo Seco. Angling is one of California's important assets, but it is not appreciated yet by the Californians as in the Maine and New York forests. Sport is said to mean five millions annually to the State of Maine and six million to Canada. Under proper care sport should bring into California as much as this per annum. In all the States the true value of sport as an economic asset is not as well appreciated as it should be.

Big Sand Pond.

The Home of the Great Northern Pike.

BY THEODORE GORDON.

THERE are good fishing waters in the State of New York that seem to be comparatively unknown to fishermen at large. Big Sand Pond lies a few hundred feet from Lake Ontario. It is six or seven miles long and a mile or more in width. There is a natural outlet into the big lake near one end, but years ago the Government cut a ship channel about midway in order to create a harbor of refuge for shipping during the violent storms that sometimes vex Ontario.

A good depth was secured for a time, but the channel was partially filled by the action of the winds and waves, so that the pond is not used by vessels. The depth runs to about eighteen feet or more, the bottom is covered with grass, and it is simply alive with food for pike and bass. Early in the spring there is a great run of "mooneyes" through the channel into the pond, and then small fish are followed by the pike and bass from the lake. It is said that none of these ever return to the big lake; the feeding is too good to leave. Later in the season there is a great run of ciscoes, averaging one-half to three-quarters of a pound; another source of food supply for the large fish. They are taken in great numbers in nets. As soon as the weather turns warm, the mooneyes begin to die and large quantities are collected and used by the farmers to fertilize the land.

Both pike and bass run to a large size and very big baits are often used. A drive of eight miles from Pulaski on the New York Central will bring the angler to Big Sand Pond. There is a good hotel of the plain sort; simple, well cooked food, with accommodations for ladies in the main building, and rooms for about twenty stags over the boat house. The expense, including good boats and guides, is about \$3.50 per day. Altogether the place is worth making a note of. The northern pike is next to the mas-

calonge in quality and affords good sport. The bass average well, but are not so numerous as the pike. May is said to be a good month for the latter fish.

Illinois Casting Club.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 1.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* A clear sky, light south winds and generally good conditions greeted the casters assembled for our second contest day on June 1.

Owing to many members not having returned from their Memorial Day fishing excursions, the attendance was not large.

As shown by some of the scores recently cast, the work at the national tournament this season promises to be of a very high order, and it will not be surprising if the excellent records already established are exceeded.

In the quarter-ounce distance event our guest, Mr. Ligenfelter, met with an unfortunate breakdown which spoiled his score. He was going "great guns" at the time, having already made a cast of 176 feet, which we believe is within one foot of the longest cast recorded for the quarter-ounce weight. Following are the scores in the order in which they were cast:

Quarter-ounce accuracy bait:	
Amman	99.2
Asper	98.2
Hartley	98.7
Linder	99.4
Wehle	98.8
McCandless	94.9
Hornstein	94.8
Heston	98.7
Tice	97.0
McFarlin	96.8
Hartstall	95.4
Swisher	97.7
Kerr	97.3
Pierson	98.5

Quarter-ounce distance bait:	
Linder	65 1/2
McFarlin	113 3/4
Wehle	96 3/4
Amman	71 1/2
Heston	82
Swisher	69
Hartstall	81 1/2
*Ligenfelter	113 3/4

*Guest.

A. F. SWISHER, Sec'y.

Newark Casting Club.

THE enthusiasm which pervaded the large number of casters who assembled to participate in our complimentary tournament on May 26 demonstrated that the object of this meeting was fully realized. A kindly spirit of comradeship and friendly rivalry was evident throughout the entire day, and it is to be hoped that many more such meetings may be held in the future.

The progress made in the game of scientific casting for points is shown in the scores made at this tourney. In each of the bait events nine men scored 99 per cent. or better. In the fly contest the scores show that eleven men scored 99 per cent. or over.

Many of the older members of the various clubs were participants in all of the events and contested every point as keenly as the younger members. The scores follow:

Accuracy, quarter-ounce:		Tournier		98.0
*Perce	98.0	*Eldred	97.8	
Beatty	99.6	*C Nordholm	98.7	
*Campbell	94.7	Whitby	98.6	
*Bellows	97.6	*Kleinfeldt	96.1	
Ball	99.1	Heston	98.8	
*Hinterleitner	98.1	*T Nordholm	98.8	
Tice	98.2	*Faber	88.4	
*Grey	96.2	Wehle	96.0	
Place	97.7	Jamison	98.1	
Clifford	97.4	Pierson	99.0	
*Naylor	99.0	Asper	98.4	
Bauer	97.1	Griffiths	93.9	
*Maloney	95.0	*Cooley	98.9	
*Peet	97.3	Humphreys	99.2	
Stanley	99.0	Kernaghn	98.4	
*Smouse	96.1	*Adams	98.8	
Hartstall	95.0	McFarlin	96.5	
*Johnson	98.2	De Garmo	99.0	
Nicholson	99.4	Hornstein	97.1	
*Burke	97.2	Linder	99.3	
Amman	99.0			
*McCarthy	96.5			

Winners of prizes in this event: First, Beatty; second, Nicholson; third, Linder; fourth, Humphreys; fifth, Ball; sixth, Stanley.

Guest trophies for visitors only: First, Beatty; sec-

ond, Naylor; third, Cooley; fourth, Adams; fifth, Cooley; fourth, Adams; fifth, T. Nordholm; sixth, C. Nordholm. Adept trophy, Humphreys.

Accuracy, half-ounce:		Heston	97.9
*Perce	97.6	*T Nordholm	98.5
*Beatty	99.6	*Faber	85.3
*Campbell	95.0	Wehle	92.4
*Bellows	98.0	Jamison	98.0
Ball	99.0	De Garmo	98.6
*Hinterleitner	98.8	Linder	99.2
Tice	97.5	Asper	99.0
*Grey	97.4	*Cooley	97.7
*Naylor	98.6	Humphreys	98.1
*Maloney	96.1	Kernaghn	98.2
*Peet	98.9	*Adams	98.8
Stanley	98.7	McFarlin	98.4
*Smouse	92.1	Pierson	99.6
Hartstall	82.4	Hornstein	94.3
*Johnson	97.9	Cook	98.7
Nicholson	99.2	*J. Nordholm	96.4
*Burke	98.7	*Kuhn	79.9
Amman	98.4	Swisher	99.0
*McCarthy	99.4	McCandless	95.2
*C Nordholm	97.6	*Kleinfeldt	98.4
Whitby	99.2	Hemminghouse	96.8
Gates	98.3	Moffett	97.2
*Smith	97.9		

Winners of prizes in this event: First, Beatty; second, Pierson; third, McCarthy; fourth, Linder; fifth, Whitby; sixth, Nicholson.

For visitors only: First, Beatty; second, McCarthy; third, Peet; fourth, Hinterleitner; fifth, Adams; sixth, Burke.

Adept trophy, McCarthy.

Accuracy fly:		Heston	98
*Perce	98 7-15	Whitby	99 13-15
*Campbell	99 8-15	Pierson	99 7-15
*Beatty	98 12-15	*Brotherton	98 9-15
*Bellows	99 7-15	Linder	98 2-15
*Hinterleitner	98 10-15	Place	99 2-15
De Garmo	99 5-15	Amman	98 11-15
*Peet	99	*Smith	97 2-15
Jamison	99 1-15	*McCarthy	99 5-15
Stanley	99 9-15		
Ball	99 13-15		

*Guests.

Winners in this event: First, Stanley; second, Campbell; third, Bellows; fourth, Pierson; fifth, McCarthy; sixth, De Garmo.

Trophies for visitors only: First, Campbell; second, Bellows; third, McCarthy; fourth, Peet; fifth, Beatty; sixth, Hinterleitner.

Adept trophy, Stanley.

Kansas City Bait- and Fly-Casting Club.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 3.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Below are the scores of our first club cast of the season, which was held yesterday:

Quarter-ounce accuracy:		Re-entry.
J. W. Bramhall	99.1	98.0
Geo. L. Robirds	98.9	98.8
N. F. Noland	98.5	99.1
W. L. Rock	98.3	97.7
Dr. J. C. Kerner	98.1	98.5
E. M. Meier	96.8	98.8
O. H. Pitkin	98.6	....
Dr. J. G. Hollingsworth	97.8	....
Half-ounce accuracy:		
Dr. J. C. Kerner	99.2	97.3
E. M. Meier	99.0	98.4
S. C. Wilson	98.3	98.2
N. F. Noland	97.9	....
Geo. L. Robirds	98.0	98.2
C. H. Cheney	98.1	....
Accuracy fly:		
J. W. Bramhall	99 8-15	99 3-15
E. M. Meier	99 1-15	98 7-15
W. L. Rock	98 11-15	98 3-15
C. H. Cheney	98 14-15	98 4-15
Geo. L. Robirds	98 9-15	97 12-15
N. F. Noland	98	98 7-15
Dr. J. G. Hollingsworth	97 10-15	98 6-15
Dr. J. C. Kerner	97 4-15	97 1-15
F. H. De Cou	96 2-15	..

GEO. L. ROBRIDS, Sec'y.

St. Louis Fly- and Bait-Casting Club.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 4.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The monthly tournament of the St. Louis Fly- and Bait-Casting Club was held on Sunday, June 2, at the club dock, Art Hill Lake, Forest Park, with the following results:

Quarter-ounce accuracy bait casting:		Per Ct.	
Z. Geist	98.0	Ed Werner	97.3
E. W. Schloeman	97.6		
Quarter-ounce distance bait casting:		Feet.	
Z. Geist	97	Fred Werner	81
Aug. Cyran	82		
Longest cast, Z. Geist, 127ft.			
Half ounce accuracy bait casting:		Per Ct.	
Ed. Werner	97.6	I. T. Hellman	96.5
Z. Geist	97.5		

Half-ounce distance bait casting:		
	Feet.	Feet.
Z. Geist	165	Aug. Cyran
Ed. Werner	138	
Longest cast, Z, Geist, 190ft.		
Fly-casting for accuracy:		
	Per Ct.	Per Ct.
Aug. Cyran	97.4	Geo. Ashton
M. J. Brennan.....	97.1	
Long distance fly-casting:		
	Feet.	Feet.
M. J. Brennan.....	76	Geo. Ashton.....
Dr. C. A. Vosburgh..	70	66

GEO. ASHTON, Sec'y.

Louisiana Fishing.

WITH the abatement of the streams and rainy spell, interest has increased in the sport of fishing at the several gulf resorts, and many parties have gone out during the week to enjoy the diversion. A large number enjoyed the sport Sunday, and several large strings were brought back to the city. Speckled trout and green trout, reds and sheepshead were plentiful. Croakers are said to be more abundant than usual. Shrimp are becoming more plentiful. The clubs at the Rigolets, Lake Catherine, Chef Menteur, North Shore, Lookout and other resorts are entertaining many visitors. Quite a few families have gone over to Waveland, Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian, Gulfport, Biloxi and other places for the summer. A number of business men go over daily to be with their families on the Louisville and Nashville and enjoy a day or two out of each week fishing. The season was delayed on account of the unfavorable weather this year.

Beam Trawlers.

BY RALEIGH RAINES.

THE House committee on merchant marine and fisheries was the scene of an interesting gathering representing the deep sea fishing interests recently. The occasion was the hearing granted by the House committee on the Gardner bill to prohibit the importation into the United States of fish caught by beam trawling. The bill introduced by Representative Gardner, of Massachusetts, seeks to prohibit the importation or landing of fish within the borders of this country that have been caught by beam trawling, or by any method which essentially consists of dragging a net or cage along the bottom of the sea by a vessel in motion. During the hearings it developed that the deep sea fishing is greatly menaced by the beam trawlers, which it is alleged destroys the young fish and otherwise operates to the disadvantage of the fisheries of the country.

There were present at the hearings many of the prominent members of the Gloucester fishing interests, Dr. Field of the Massachusetts Fish Commission, naturalists and fish experts, all of whom testified to the iniquities of beam trawling. Two concerns, one in New York and the other in Boston, who are engaged in beam trawling, appeared by representatives and attorneys to fight any efforts of the fishermen to secure remedial legislation through Congress. Representative Gardner, who spoke in behalf of his bill, declared that the Canadian Government has now a similar measure under consideration, and the matter is being held in abeyance until some action is taken by this country that both governments may co-operate along similar lines looking toward the preservation of the fishing interests and regulating or prohibiting the destruc-

tive methods incident to beam trawling. Friends of the old Gloucester fishermen fear that the beam trawler will destroy not only the fish life of the North Atlantic banks, but will attenuate the virile qualities of seamanship for which the fishing folk of Gloucester have always been famous.

James B. Connolly, author of "Tales of the Gloucester Fishermen," was also a spokesman in behalf of the fishermen. In discussing the condition of affairs, Mr. Connolly said: "We are acting in the interests of the great body of American bank fishermen. We protest not against the use of steam vessels in the fishing industry, but against the use of beam or otter trawls with which these steam vessels are equipped. This beam trawl, which is dragged along the bottom of the ocean, is a most destructive agent. It scrapes the bottom, leaving a bare surface to which fish will not afterward resort. Fish are afraid of the ocean bottom where it is not covered with a growth of some sort. Beside the material damage to American fishing interests, the steam trawlers, if they are allowed to continue, are certain to drive from the sea the present fine type of deep sea fishermen. Another thing, the present sailing men work on shares; that is, it is a purely co-operative business; there is no wage system. The steam trawling crews all receive regular wages. There is a small percentage which the steam crews receive in addition, but it is so small that it requires an extraordinary catch to make it worth while. On steam trawlers the crews do not have to go in dories, but work entirely from the decks of the steamers. The result is that instead of real fishermen their crews are made up of men who need to know nothing of the sea. They are merely landsmen afloat, but these landsmen all profit by the initiative, the resource and daring of the real fishermen, for the steamer crews do not seek out new grounds or even new places to trawl. They invariably upon arrival on the grounds pick out some sailing schooner, with her dories around her and already at work, and using her as a guide, they begin to drag the bottom in a circle around her. The result is that a great deal of the fish are driven away by the racket made by the steamer. The sailing schooner already there is not given a fair chance for a catch. By their methods the steam trawlers also destroy so many fish that are too small for the market that the waste from an old-fashioned fisherman's point of view is criminal. They also destroy much of the sailing schooner's gear; that is, their lines, hooks and bait, especially in foggy weather, when no watch can be kept on them. And this gear so destroyed must be paid for, not by any vessel owners, but by the fishermen themselves."

The Gloucester delegation called upon President Taft, and upon a number of representatives and senators at the Capitol. The Canadian Government regards the use of steam trawlers as a menace to fish life, and to the sturdy qualities which the fishing industry under sail gives to the nation. Great Britain has been indisposed to back up the Canadian Government's desire for an international agreement restricting the use of trawls, because Great Britain is already a party to a European agreement under which trawling is conducted in the North Sea. Notwithstanding the attitude of Great Britain, Canada has taken the position that in case this

country restricts steam trawling, she will probably follow suit.

The House committee, having supervision of the fishing interests of the nation, is ably presided over by Representative Joshua W. Alexander, of Missouri, who, with twenty other representatives, look after the merchant, marine and fisheries, seals and navigation laws. There are among these gentlemen of the committee many who are adepts with rod and gun, and probably the most celebrated of the number is Representative James W. Collier, of Mississippi, who has long been a full fledged member of the sporting fraternity, being a famous breeder of dogs, and equally proficient with the rod and gun. It is understood that the committee will refer the entire question of steam trawling to the United States Bureau of Fisheries for a scientific investigation and report on the entire question, after which the committee will recommend action to the House, looking to the restriction of steam trawling.

Fishing at the Beaverkill.

BY ONE WHO WENT.

THERE are fine boarding places at Beaverkill and De Bruce, both of which places I visited. You can recommend Jay Davidson's at Beaverkill, \$9; and Mrs. Cooper's or Miss Royce's, at De Bruce, \$9, to people who want good boarding places near the best fishing that the country affords. If I were to go up there again, able to do some fly-fishing, I should go first to De Bruce, stopping at one of the two places mentioned (they are run by sisters and are close together), and if I did not get trout there, it would be a short trip to Beaverkill, Lew Besch, Willowemoc, etc.

It is all a beautiful country and the larger streams are about ideal for fly-fishing. I wet a line only twice for an hour at a time and both times got fish.

Another thing—this season is late, but even in ordinary years the best time in that country is probably not earlier than from about May 15 to 20 on into June.

California Fishing.

CAPITOLA, Cal., June 12.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Last Sunday was a great day for those fishing in the waters of Monterey Bay, off Capitola and Santa Cruz, as the salmon are running in large numbers and the catches were all big, over 800 of these beautiful fish being caught on hook and line.

Trout fishing in the streams in the vicinity of Santa Cruz and Capitola has been all that could be desired, since the season opened on April 1, and it is with little trouble that the angler is able to creel the limit of fifty fish.

From present indications it would appear that this will be a banner year for all variety of fishing in the vicinity of Santa Cruz and Capitola, and that those royal game fish, the quinnat, salmon and steelhead trout, will afford the angler great sport until the season closes.

WALTER R. WELCH,

Fish, Game and Fire Warden.

The FOREST AND STREAM may be obtained from any newsdealer on order. Ask your dealer to supply you regularly.

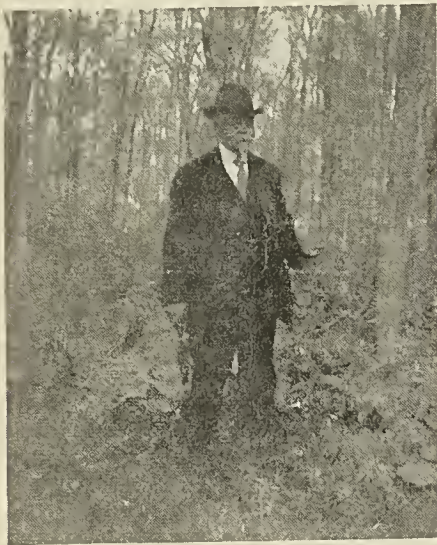
NATURAL HISTORY

Nature Study on Long Island

By W. G. BOWDOIN

MISS LOUISA BRUCKMAN, B.S., was the leader at the Brooklyn Institute Field Meeting at Cold Spring Harbor, L. I., June 1.

When Cold Spring Harbor was reached, the first find was celandine, a common weed naturalized from Europe, of the poppy family, and its saffron juice stains whatever it touches. It is



JOHN McCALLUM.

called "the swallow" because its flowers appear with the swallows. Its fresh juice was used by the fathers of medicine as an application for corns and warts. It should be used cautiously, however, as it is extremely irritating. It now enters into no official preparations. The plants found had progressed so far as to have developed the seed pods.

The sweet cicely found nearby had seeds that were very similar to those of the beggarticks, which stick closer than a brother. The cicely seeds were in the making and the prongs were soft and unable to take the strangle hold they will take later on.

By the winding road along which the party wandered care free, was growing a young ash. It was covered with many galls, because of which the leaves were curling and covered with gall of a purple tint. Cutting one of these galls open, a wiggling mass of maggots was revealed. Other galls were observed later on an old ash tree; some on maple leaves gave a polka dot effect to these leaves; some that grew on a wild cherry were fully half an inch in height and had curious growths that resembled moss growths, while others grew on various oaks. On cutting open one of the oak galls but a single larva was found, which exemplified something of the variety in the life history of gall insects. From one of the oak galls we have the nut gall of commerce which enters so largely into the manufacture of inks and writing fluids.

A number of nettles grew by the roadside.

These had stinging hairs, containing pure formic acid that is similar to the poison secreted by certain of the ants.

Thistles with barbarous spines that might easily have caused the barefooted soldier to cry out with pain, and thus brought about the salvation of Scotland and her admiration for the thistle, grew about. Bouncing bet, called by John Burroughs a "vegetable tramp," was next found. It has a backyardish appearance, though cultivated to some extent.

The leader was interested in milkweeds, looking them carefully over to find out if the monarch butterfly had laid her eggs upon any of the plants. As it was early for the butterfly, no eggs were found.

Along the wayside ran a little brook, and on its banks grew the veronica, otherwise the water speedwell. It belongs to the figworts. This flower was a favorite with Rousseau. In England it is also called "eye-bright" fluellin and Paul's betony. On the specimen found was a small green bug with brown trimmings all around him. He presented a fine example of protective coloration, for when he was at rest the eye of the observer could with great difficulty distinguish between it and the plant.

Entering the preserve of Mary E. Jones, trailing bindweeds were recognized. Then sweet bay bushes from whence we have the bayberry candles of ye olden time that frequently figure in the art craft shops. The legend is that if you burn these candles on Hallowe'en, all witches, pixeys and little devils will be discomfited and put to flight. Wood sorrels grow at Cold Spring Harbor as elsewhere, and when they gain a foothold they are hard to eradicate.

Some blue toadflax was next found. The country folk call it "butter-and-eggs." The juice of the toadflax is expressed, and when mixed with milk is sometimes used as a cosmetic. It is also used to attract flies in these days when young and old are campaigning to "swat the fly." The old monks cultivated it as a garden flower. Wild ipecac, red in color instead of the usual green, fell to our search. From this plant and its Brazilian relatives we have ipecacuanha, of the materia medica. It is useful as an emetic. Wild ipecac is related to snow-on-mountain.

Many of the mosses are everywhere at Cold Spring Harbor. Some of these forms of plant life met with in the Jones' reservation were the coral tipped mosses, the tops of which are brilliant red, the pigeon wheat moss, with capsules, and the so-called cup mosses. Suddenly along the narrow wood road came a horseman wearing a soft hat and sitting easily upon his mount. It was Theodore Roosevelt. He raised his hat in passing, and the botanists forgot their wild nature study until he was out of sight.

Resuming the study of botanical life, next in order came pitch pine trees upon some of which were embryo cones. On other similar trees in the same locality were the same cones, but of the second year of life. Some arbutus still lingered, the blooms long since passed.

Passing by sundry monuments marked "J" and the pumping station on the left, the nature students came upon a young tulip tree. The blooms emanated a sweet perfume. The petals began with a study in green that went off into soft and patterned orange that merged again into green, making a color combination that no painter can excel in charm. The leader gave a little lesson on the tulip tree leaf development that was illustrated by living examples derived from the tree under which the lesson was given. The tulip woods make a beautiful trim, much used in interior decoration.

Many magnificent wild azaleas were growing in luxuriant abundance all along the line.

In a shallow pool by the wayside grew masses of duckweed. This is free floating and resembles green scum upon the water's surface. Darting here and there beneath the duckweed were many of the smaller polywogs. Duckweed is sometimes used to make a balanced aquarium.

Passing quickly by pepper grass, shepherd's purse, a giant sycamore tree, with peeling bark that makes it look scarred, a linden tree with winged seeds that fairly fly in seed dispersal, hop clover and several mushrooms including the *Collybia platyphylla*, the explorers came to the New York Fishery Commission Building (1887) where trout hatching is extensively conducted.

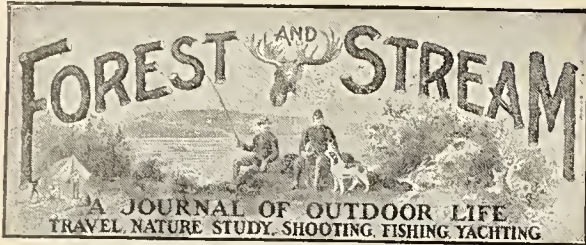
Nearby is the Biological Laboratory of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, whose session for the current year begins on June 26, (Continued on page 804.)



MISS JACOBS.



MISS BRAINERD.



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THE OBJECT OF THIS JOURNAL

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

—FOREST AND STREAM, Aug. 14, 1873.

MEADOWLARK IN CALIFORNIA.

It is only natural that California, with its well developed fruit and grain industries, should be troubled with all sorts of pests. In order of economic importance, insects naturally come first. Anything, therefore, which tends to keep in check the great hordes of injurious insects must be considered a direct benefit. Probably next to insect parasites, birds are the most important factor in checking the increase of insects. This brings about an important problem, the solution of which, to say the least, is difficult. For on one side we have certain birds which act as checks on insects, and on the other side the same birds causing considerable loss by their depredations in the orchard and grain field.

One of the most noted birds belonging to this general class is the meadowlark. That its depredations in grain fields are real must become evident when it is known that in the last two Legislatures bills have been introduced taking protection away from this bird because of its destruction to sprouting grain. The continual complaint against this bird by ranchers and the strong defense of the bird by others caused the Fish and Game Commission to take up a scientific investigation into its food habits.

As the only fair test of the value of a bird to the people of California is a thorough knowledge of the food habits of the bird throughout the year, it was determined to obtain this knowledge by field work supplemented with stomach examination of birds taken in many different parts of the State each month in the year. Many interesting things that have been demonstrated in the work thus far are of general interest.

Abundant proof of the depredations of the meadowlark in the grain fields has been afforded by the stomach examination. Birds taken during the winter months are found to contain little else than grain. As many as thirty kernels of

oats with enough hulls to account for as many more grains have been found in a single stomach. In the field investigation it has been found that the birds prefer oats and often do considerable damage to a field, especially where the birds are numerous and the amount of grain small. It is indeed astonishing to see the skillful way in which the birds follow the drill, and digging down beside the sprout, pull out the kernel. The fact that meadowlarks damage a field only when the sprout is just coming through the soil and not after it has reached a height of two or three inches, makes the period of time during which damage can be done of short duration. The fact that oats and wheat are the only grains damaged to any extent also minimizes somewhat the amount of damage done.

After the presentation of this side of the bird's life the question naturally arises: Can the meadowlark possibly pay for the damage done by destroying injurious insects which would also cause a loss to the rancher? The investigation has not progressed far enough to admit of a final answer. However, some definite statements can be made as to the value of the meadowlark as a destroyer of injurious insects.

Stomach examination has shown the food of the meadowlark to be made up largely of beetles, cutworms, grasshoppers, crickets, ants and wood crickets (commonly called Jerusalem crickets.)

As a destroyer of cutworms and grasshoppers the meadowlark is probably unequalled by any other bird. As many as sixty-six cutworms have been found in a single stomach and as many as thirty pairs of mandibles of grasshoppers. When it is known that the time of digestion of these insects is only two to three hours, it becomes very evident that the number of these injurious insects destroyed in a day is very great. It thus appears that the birds in the same locality where they do damage later on perform a valuable service in exterminating insects which are well known as destroyers of grain.

A HOBBY.

Is it not remarkable what a hobby will do, particularly an outdoor hobby? Take woman as an example. Seldom one hears of a woman golfer, trapshooter, yacht owner, tennis player, autoist, or poloist in the ranks of suffrage. We never hear of such cases as that of Rose Pastor Stokes, in her efforts to Pastorize the waiters. We men all admit our moral cowardice in tipping waiters for services rendered restaurants and hotels in which they are employed, but if Rose Pastor Stokes had an outdoor hobby, would she waste her time on a "fight" for the waiter? We think not. No department of menial service is better supported by the public than the waiter, and it needs no help from the suffragettes. Man never yet objected to woman taking part in his outdoor recreation, and in some outdoor sports women excel. For instance: How many trapshooters can break more clay targets than Mrs. Ad. Topperwein? Mighty few. How many big-game hunters have bagged a sixty-three inch moose head, such as Mabel W. Richards has to her credit? How many men can do the trudgeon further than Miss Golding? Not many—and yet among this class of women, how many are suffragettes? None.

The fact is that when a woman or a man has an outdoor hobby to take up spare time, the

mind is occupied in carrying out the physical construction, so that what gray matter might be wasted on the personal ego, is devoted to the contest. In other words, instead of following the adage, "For mental ills take liver pills," try the more modern suggestion—for mental ills take exercise.

WHERE DOES CHARITY BEGIN?

A SHORT while ago an appeal was made for money for survivors of the Titanic disaster. Hundreds of thousands of dollars poured from American pockets; more money than actually was needed. This might be termed a foreign charity, as practically all the money was expended on "prospective residents" of our great country. It was a good work well done, perchance a little over done. Shortly following the Titanic sinking the same element that caused so great a loss of life let loose its incomprehensible energy, flooding out and drowning like rats thousands of families along the Mississippi River. Subscriptions were started, but strange to say this calamity called forth much sympathy and a shamefully poor cash contribution. Here was a home charity passed by "on the other side," by Americans and foreigners alike.

More people, of the better and more useful class, were made homeless by the Mississippi flood than through loss of the Titanic, and yet financial help is not forthcoming. Can it be that the present day relief fund builders must be shocked into giving? Do they require the dramatic and spectacular to loosen their purse strings, or do they feel that because the planter along the Mississippi has more or less trouble each year from floods that financial help is not necessary even though he, his family and help are without home, clothes or food? Reports from Louisiana show conditions to be even worse than generally is supposed, that immediate financial relief must be forthcoming. If "charity begins at home," let us turn on the tap leading to its source and help the once prosperous, now dependent and suffering American planter to a fresh start. His needs are incomparably greater than were those of the Titanic foreign victims, and far more pressing.

CHESTNUTS.

MUST the boy be deprived of his chestnuts? It begins to look so, and yet a fall without a chestnut hunt will make Jack an unhappy boy. It seems, however, that a blight has zealously selected the small boy's favorite for destruction. The chestnut blight, scientifically termed *Dia-portha parasitica* Mur, knows no sectional prejudice. It has gone from State to State, creating havoc everywhere. The only remedy thus far discovered is that of chopping down the affected tree, which not only is expensive, but evidently not efficacious. In New Jersey the damage already done amounts to five million dollars. It is the white plague of the forest, although unfortunately it cannot be checked by sending the patient to a different climate, for all climates alike seem unable to offer resistance to this fungus growth that destroys the bark and cuts off nourishment to the tree. When tree doctors disagree, the pleasures of chestnutting will be an etching on the small boy's memory instead of a pocket full of chestnuts.



YACHTING



Ticks from the Ship's Clock.

The Geodetic Bureau has just issued chart 228, covering Cape Neddick Harbor, and York River at York Beach, Me. Cape Neddick will be buoyed by the Lighthouse Bureau during the present season. The Bay Haven Y. C., of York Beach, Me., welcome visiting yachtsmen.

Official entry blanks for the Cadillac speed boat races at Detroit, Mich., to be held here July 23 and 25 during the Cadillac carnival, were sent out to-day. Assurances have been secured that Kitty Hawk III., holder of the world's racing record for hydroplanes—43.20 miles per hour—and John J. Ryan's Reliance will take part in the contests. The feature race will be held on July 25, when a 40-mile free-for-all contest for the Cadillac championship will be decided. It is claimed that the local motorboat racing course is the fastest in the world.

Plans are completed for the regatta to be held by the Cambridge Y. C. on June 28 and 29. This promises to be the largest regatta ever held in Maryland waters, and its promoters believe that it will eclipse any regatta of its kind ever held in this country.

Ankle Deep, an eight-cylinder hydroplane of the 32-foot variety, has been added to the list of nominations for competition in the August naval pageant races. The craft is owned by Casimir S. Mankowski, and is entered under the colors of the Glens Falls Y. C., of New York. It is expected to be an entry in the cross-lake race.

The 21-foot motor boat Gymgirl has left Geneva, N. Y., en route for St. Albans, Vt., manned by five young ladies, who intend to make the trip without any masculine help. The owner, captain and engineer of Gymgirl is Miss Mabelle M. Ford, of Cleveland, Ohio, instructor of physical culture in the Young Women's Christian Association. The four girls who are her companions are friends from Cleveland and vicinity. Their route is from Geneva via the Seneca and Cayuga Canal to the Erie Canal, thence east through the Erie to the Delaware and Hudson Canal, thence north to Lake Champlain, where they follow the west shore to Plattsburg and across the lake to destination. Gymgirl is powered with a 5-horsepower, single cylinder engine, and is equipped with a spray hood and extension in case of rough weather or rain.

New York Y. C.

WITH excellent weather, brisk wind and a goodly entry list, the Sound regatta of the New York Y. C. was sailed on June 13. There were twenty yachts entered, among them schooners Irolita and Elena, in the first race of the season.

Elena has been fitted with a new boom and new sails. She was sailed by Capt. William Dennis. Irolita, ex-Queen, was sailed by her owner, E. Walter Clark, commodore of the Philadelphia Corinthian Y. C. Elena finished 2m. in the lead, but was beaten on corrected time by Irolita.

In the 65-foot class Aurora, sailed by Cornelius Vanderbilt, gained the lead, turning to windward and held it to the finish, with Istalena second and Winsome third.

Medora, the new Gardner-boat, built for H. G. S. Noble, showed up well in a race against Avenger. Avenger, owned by Harry L. Maxwell, rates more than seven feet above Medora, so that the new yacht is entitled to an allowance of about 6m. over the 18-mile course sailed. In reaching, the extra canvas and length of Avenger told greatly in her favor,

but on the wind, the black-hulled Medora outpointed and outfooted Avenger, so that on the second leg of the triangle she took the lead. Then followed two legs of reaching and Avenger was able to gain an advantage which Medora was unable to overcome, but she finished near enough to Avenger to win the race on corrected time.

Cara Mia, sailed by Stuyvesant Wainwright, won the race for 31-raters. Nepsi, sailed by Johnston de Forest, won the race for 30-footers.

The new schooners sailed close together, with Vandalia in the lead, closely pushed by Helen II. On the last leg Moira held to the west and carried a better wind and was able to outfoot her two black-hulled competitors. The summaries:

Schooners, Classes A and B—Start, 12:30—Course, 23 $\frac{3}{8}$ Miles.

	Finish.	Elapsed.
Elena, Morton F. Plant.....	2 31 50	2 21 50
Irolita, E. Walter Clark	2 33 50	2 23 50
Corrected time: Irolita, 2.18.09; Elena, 2.21.50.		

Sloops, Class K—Start, 12:15—Course, 23 $\frac{3}{8}$ Miles.

Aurora, Cornelius Vanderbilt.....	2 55 33	2 40 33
Istalena, G. M. Pynchon	2 59 59	2 44 59
Winsome, E. Trowbridge Hale.....	3 01 08	2 46 08

Sloops, Classes L and M—Start, 12:20—Course, 18 $\frac{1}{4}$ Miles.

Avenger, H. L. Maxwell.....	2 36 31	2 16 31
Medora, H. G. S. Noble.....	2 38 24	2 18 24
Corrected time: Medora, 2.11.26; Avenger, 2.16.31, estimated.		

Sloops, Class P—Start, 12:15—Course, 18 $\frac{1}{4}$ Miles.

Cara Mia, Stuyvesant Wainwright.....	3 13 46	2 48 46
Joyant, W. H. Childs.....	3 14 24	3 49 24
Corinthian, H. C. Smith.....	3 16 44	3 51 44

N. Y. Y. C. 30footers—Start, 12:30—Course, 18 $\frac{1}{4}$ Miles.

Nepsi, Johnston de Forest	3 22 20	2 52 20
Alera, J. W. and E. P. Alker.....	3 24 25	2 54 25
Caprice, Ralph N. Ellis	3 26 58	2 56 58
Phryne, J. P. Morgan, Jr.	3 27 47	2 57 47
Ibis, H. W. Maxwell	3 30 32	3 00 32
Juanita, S. C. Hunter.....	3 31 59	3 01 59

One-Design Schooners—Start, 12:35—Course, 18 $\frac{1}{4}$ Miles.

Moira, Clarkson Cowl.....	3 48 19	3 13 19
Helen II, D. H. Morris	3 49 33	3 14 33
Daffodil, E. Randolph	3 49 35	3 14 35
Vandalia, W. B. Duncan, Jr.....	3 49 53	3 14 53

Larchmont Y. C.

SEVENTY-FOUR yachts took part in the spring regatta of the Larchmont Y. C. last Saturday. Irolita again beat Elena.

Class L sloop, Avenger, was beaten on allowance by Medora, which won handily on her allowance.

E. Trowbridge Hall's Class K sloop, Winsome, won this event, while Vice-Commodore Pynchon's Istalena was second and Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt's Aurora a close third.

Harold S. Vanderbilt, after the race, discovered that his schooner, Vagrant, had rounded the wrong easterly mark on one round and withdrew her, giving the race to George S. Scott's Miladi.

Arizona and Avis were disqualified for not having their racing numbers properly placed, and Mayfly was ruled out because she did not respond to a recall after having crossed the line in advance of her class signal.

Many of the finishes in the smaller classes were close, but the Regatta Committee, Messrs. Boucher, Sperry and Dalley, caught them all. The summary:

Schooners, Classes A and B—Start, 12:40—Course, 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ Miles.

	Finish.	Elapsed.
Elena, M. F. Plant	3 13 08	2 33 08
Irolita, E. W. Clark	3 16 21	2 36 21
Corrected time: Irolita, 2.29.06; Elena, 2.33.08.		

Schooners, Class F—Start, 12:40—Course, 23 Miles.

Vagrant, H. S. Vanderbilt	Withdrew.	
Miladi, George W. Scott.....	3 54 31	3 14 31

Sloops, Class K—Start, 12:45—Course, 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ Miles.

Aurora, C. Vanderbilt	3 43 54	2 58 54
Istalena, G. M. Pynchon.....	3 42 45	2 57 46
Winsome, E. T. Hall	3 41 28	2 56 28

Sloops, Classes L and M—Start, 12:50—Course, 23 Miles.

Avenger, H. L. Maxwell	3 44 15	2 54 15
Medora, H. G. S. Noble.....	3 51 26	3 01 26
Corrected time: Medora, 2.51.00; Avenger, 2.54.15.		

Sloops, Class P—Start, 12:55—Course, 11 Miles.

Cara Mia, S. Wainwright	2 48 18	1 53 18
Joyant, W. H. Childs.....	2 52 50	1 57 50
Windward, R. A. Monks.....	2 48 28	1 53 28
Corinthian, H. C. Smith	2 51 10	1 56 10
Duchess, C. P. Miller	2 54 34	1 59 34

N. Y. Y. C. 30footers—Start, 1:00—Course, 15 $\frac{1}{4}$ Miles.

Nepsi, J. de Forest	3 00 13	2 00 13
Alera, J. W. and G. P. Alker.....	3 00 07	2 00 07
Juanita, S. C. Hunter	3 05 09	2 05 09
Phryne, J. P. Morgan, Jr.....	3 02 53	2 02 53
Carlita, G. B. Kulenkampf	3 04 07	2 04 07
Caprice, R. N. Ellis.....	3 02 38	2 02 38
Okee, I. A. Mahlstedt	3 05 05	2 05 05

Schooners S S Class—Start, 1:05—Course, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ Miles.

Alicia, W. M. Baldwin	3 08 44	2 03 44
Moira, C. Cowl	3 06 33	2 01 33
Vandalia, W. B. Duncan, Jr.....	3 07 02	2 02 02
Daffodil, A. H. Morris	3 06 15	2 01 15
Helen II, E. Randolph	3 07 03	2 02 03
Rival, W. H. Judson	3 07 14	2 02 14

Sloops, Class Q—Start, 1:10—Course, 11 Miles.

More Joy, P. V. Griffin	Did not finish.	
Essex, J. L. Mitchell	3 22 03	2 12 03

Handicap Class, 1st Div.—Start, 1:20—Course, 11 Miles.

Sally IX., A. E. Black	3 35 49	2 15 49
Alert, R. B. Budd	3 25 36	2 05 36
Sue, F. Ewing	3 35 50	2 15 50
Dutchess, C. Ratsey	3 25 45	2 05 45

Corrected time: Dutchess, 2.00.06; Alert, 2.05.36; Sally IX., 2.08.17; Sue, 2.08.56.

Handicap Class, 2d Div.—Start, 1:20—Course, 11 Miles.

Amada, B. R. Stoddard	3 28 39	2 08 39
Red Wing, Loewy and Grace.....	3 35 40	2 15 40
Mist, H. T. Hornidge	3 43 47	2 23 47
Malolo, C. A. Stoltze	3 45 22	2 25 22

Corrected time: Amada, 2.08.39; Red Wing, 2.11.10; Mist, 2.16.04; Malolo, 2.17.39.

Handicap Class, 3d Div.—Start, 1:25—Course, 11 Miles.

Natamah, W. F. Clark.....	3 44 55	2 19 55
Chinook, Hazen Morse	3 43 09	2 18 09
Amanita IV., A. E. Fountain	3 44 58	2 19 58

Corrected time: Natamah, 2.12.19; Chinook, 2.16.46; Amanita IV., 2.17.12.

Handicap Class, 4th Div.—Start, 1:25—Course, 11 Miles.

Kanaka, W. J. McHugh	3 57 28	2 32 28
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Larchmont Interclub Class—Start, 1:30—Course, 11 Miles.

Festina, A. B. Alley	3 52 49	2 22 49
Yukon, W. D. Weir	3 55 44	2 25 44
Dagmar, P. J. Tierney	3 54 53	2 24 53
Whiff, W. R. Manny	3 52 00	2 22 00
Lewanna, L. G. Spence.....	3 52 51	2 22 51
Bella, G. S. Runk, Jr.....	3 55 14	2 25 14

Jewel Class—Start, 1:35—Course, 11 Miles.

Brilliant, W. W. J. Bucknall	4 13 39	2 38 39
Jade, E. S. Willard.....	4 15 22	2 40 22
Sapphire, H. F. Whitney	4 13 59	2 38 59
Catseye, J. F. Adams	4 15 39	2 40 39
Turquoise, J. S. Morgan, Jr.....	4 11 09	2 36 09
Amethyst, W. H. Truesdale	4 16 33	2 41 33

Manhasset Bay Design—Start, 1:35—Course, 11 Miles.

Scylla, E. A. Sierch	4 12 26	2 37 26
Mlle. Boss, W. E. Lindeman	4 17 23	2 42 23

Sloops, Class R—Start, 1:40—Course, 11 Miles.

Arizona, G. W. Kear.....	Disqualified.	
Avis, H. Gerber	Disqualified.	

Star Class—Start, 1:45—Course, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ Miles.

Gremima, W. S. MacIntosh	3 10 28	1 25 28
Little Dipper, G. A. Corry	Did not finish.	
Knot, C. E. Davenport	3 17 14	1 32 14
Twinkle, J. Alley	3 12 35	1 27 35
Snake, F. S. Richards	3 15 27	1 30 27
Cynsure, H. Ford	3 08 47	1 23 47

Bug Class—Start, 1:55—Course, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ Miles.

Mayfly, R. A. Mahlstedt	Disqualified.	
Iney, C. C. Converse	3 32 31	1 37 31

New Rochelle One-Design—Start, 1:55—Course, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ Miles.

La Rochelle, F. U. Waldorf	3 37 01	1 42 01
Nereid, George Fuller	3 37 10	1 42 10

American Y. C. Dories—Start, 1:50—Course, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ Miles.

Tautog, G. G. Frey	3 37 18	1 47 18
Madeline, R. P. Coutard	3 45 32	1 55 32
Alice, A. K. Griffin.....	3 45 52	1 55 52
Wampus, R. Birmingham.....	Did not finish.	

Sloops, Class R—Start, 1:15—Course, 11 Miles.

Hamburg, W. H. Voth	4 32 19	3 17 19
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New Meadows Y. C.

AT a meeting on June 12 Hartley C. Baxter, of Brunswick, Me., owner of Cruiser Kanawha, was elected Rear-Commodore of the thrifty New Meadows Y. C. Mr. Baxter succeeds the late W. R. Merrill.

The new house of the New Meadows Club is located at height of navigation on New Meadows River, and, it is expected, the fine new building will be completed by July 1. The club already has 160 members and a representative yacht list of the best in the east. The officers are: Commodore, Charles F. Mann; Vice-Commodore, Capt. Isaac Trufant; Rear-Commodore, Hartley C. Baxter; Secretary, George Leonard; Treasurer, Harry W. Varney; Fleet Captain, Fred W. Larrabee; Measurer, Ernest F. Kelley; Surgeon, Dr. E. G. A. Stetson; Trustees—C. F. Dolliver, H. W. Libby, Fred W. Brown, Thomas H. Pelley, Zina Clifford, Humphrey A. Owen and F. Melcher.

New York C. C.

LAST Saturday furnished the usual New York C. C. weather, raw, rainy, rotten, as they say down at Gravesend. Q class attracted most attention. Six boats made up the division. On the greater part of the first round Alice led, but when the boats went on the wind at Fort Hamilton, Grayjacket went ahead and was leading at the weather mark.

Soya was sailed by W. A. Barstow, her owner, who has just returned from Europe after crossing the ocean with Commodore Tod in the latter's schooner, Katrina. The positions of the craft did not change during the second round, and Grayjacket defeated Spider for the prize by 1m. 10s.

Joy won the first division of the handicap class, and the second division was taken by Careless. S division was won by M. & F. II. Mouse won in the knockabouts of Gravesend. The summary:

Sloops, Class Q—Start, 3:00—Course, 12 Miles.		
Grayjacket, F. C. Noble	4 54 45	1 54 45
Spider, H. Chubb	4 55 55	1 55 55
Alice, G. Davis	4 58 40	1 58 40
Suelew, E. F. Luckenbach	4 59 50	1 59 50
Florence, R. A. Brown	5 00 10	2 00 10
Soya, W. A. Barstow	5 02 10	2 03 10
Handicap Class, 1st Div.—Start, 3:05—Course, 12 Miles.		
Joy, Le Sauvage and Geer	5 06 15	2 01 15
La Cubana, J. H. Ives	5 13 40	2 08 40
Corrected time: On Joy, 1.53.58; La Cubana, 1.54.43.		
Handicap Class, 2d Div.—Start, 3:05—Course, 12 Miles.		
Careless, R. Rummell	5 18 47	2 13 47
Blue Bill, Z. Mayhew	5 24 30	2 19 30
Gunda, W. H. Hall	5 30 41	2 25 41
Corrected time: Careless, 2.13.47; Blue Bill, 2.14.09; Gunda, 2.19.09.		
Sloops, Class S—Start, 3:10—Course, 12 Miles.		
M. and F. II., C. M. Camp	5 28 20	2 18 20
Cyric, Dr. C. L. Atkinson	5 28 30	2 18 30
Gravesend Bay Knockabouts—Start, 3:15—Course, 8 Miles.		
Mouse, R. E. Dingman	4 46 05	1 31 05
Suffragette, Platt and Tiemann	4 52 00	1 37 00
Merry Widow, Bailey and Bailey	4 57 55	1 42 55
Skylark, M. S. Howard	4 58 10	1 43 10
Slow Poke, F. L. Durland	4 58 20	1 53 20

New Rochelle Y. C.

THE New Rochelle Y. C. opened its racing season last Saturday. On the first round of the 9/4-mile course the first four boats came in well grouped, but in the home-stretch of the journey, Thistle, owned by Joseph H. Wallace, won by over a minute.

Although rated sixth best in the group of eleven that started, Thistle made the third best actual time of the day, 2h. 6m. 18s. Kathmar II., the scratch boat in the race, a graceful 12-knot 60-footer, beat the winner's time, but only by 9m. The summary:

	Start.	Finish.
Thistle, J. H. Wallace	3 23 09	5 29 27
Patricia, H. M. Hirschberg	3 22 09	5 30 04
Hopalong, W. King	3 09 27	5 35 30
Kathmar II., R. T. Fowler	3 48 11	5 41 14
Marie, Dr. L. Neuman	3 40 05	5 44 30
Gypsie, F. M. Miller	3 09 13	5 49 11
Triune, M. H. Houck	3 42 43	5 49 40
Muskeget, C. A. Voltz	3 37 02	5 53 20
Floella II., A. H. Bullard	3 32 08	5 53 25
Albina, G. A. Fisher	3 00 00	5 54 00
Apache II., C. A. McGill	3 18 18	6 03 32
Elapsed time: Kathmar II., 1.53.03; Marie, 2.04.25; Thistle, 2.06.18; Triune, 2.06.57; Patricia, 2.08.31; Muskeget, 2.16.18; Floella II., 2.21.17; Hopalong, 2.26.03; Gypsie, 2.39.58; Apache II., 2.45.14; Albina, 2.54.00.		

Corinthian Y. C.

LAST Saturday was opening regatta at Marblehead Corinthian Y. C. The 15-footers of the John G. Allen design had their tryouts, four going out in weather that kept many boats of double their size at moorings.

The new class proved stiff and well suited for Marblehead weather. Alfred Chase's Picayune won the race with a lead of 1m. 21s. over D. R. DeLorela's Half Moon. The leading boat finished less than 2m. behind the last boats of the Marblehead 17-footers, thus demonstrating their speed.

Marblehead 17-footers, the one-design class of the Eastern Y. C., gave a fine exhibition. Lolita, owned by C. H. W. Foster, won her first race with only 9s. over Tower and Stone's Atlanta.

The Class P boats showed that they will come out this season to furnish good sport,

Sayonara, Amoret, Italia and Winanno smashing their way over the long course. Italia went under one reef. Vernon F. West's Sayonara won the race. The summary:

Corinthian 15-footers.	
Picayune, Alfred Chase	Elapsed. 1 05 00
Half Moon, D. R. DeLoreia	1 06 21
Wee Three, R. W. Rose	1 09 55
Bon Soir, I. C. Wright	1 11 50
Marblehead 17-footers.	
Lolita, C. H. W. Foster	0 58 00
Atlanta, Tower and Stone	0 58 09
Squaw, J. S. Lawrence	1 00 03
Dick, E. H. Pentecost	1 01 02
Jay Jay, J. J. Storrow	1 03 19
Shawna, E. J. Bliss	1 03 23
Class P, 21-raters.	
Amoret, H. S. and C. B. Wheelock	1 51 21
Italia, George Lee	1 54 19
Winanno, A. W. Stevens	2 01 39
Class Q.	
Tabasco, J. S. Proctor	2 28 17
Sonder Class.	
Dorothy, G. L. Batchelder	2 10 20

Beverly Y. C.

THE yacht racing season on Cape Cod was opened to-day by the Beverly Y. C. with a regatta off Wing's Neck. There were fourteen boats that started and one new boat, Skate, built by W. E. C. Eustis during the winter, did not make a very good showing, but the yachtsmen believe that as soon as she gets tuned up she will start something.

Foraminifer, which won the championship in the 21-foot class last year, had to give way to Saracen and Selwonk to-day.

The boats of the 21-foot class were sent over course No. 9 to Bird Island and Scraggy Neck and return, 13 3/8 miles. There were only two Sonder class boats out. Slacoon beat Sally VIII. These boats were sent over the same course as the 21-foot class.

Three 15-footers crossed the line. Vim defeated Pronto by less than half a minute. Endeavor was nearly 3m. behind Vim. They were sent over course No. 15 to Bird Island and Beverly Y. C. buoys, about 8 3/8 miles. The summary:

21-Foot Class.	
Saracen, R. Winsor, Jr.	Elapsed. 1 50 31
Selwonk, W. S. Knowles	1 51 48
Foraminifer, D. L. Whittemore	1 51 01
Pollywog, F. C. Hood	1 52 30
Skate, W. E. C. Eustis	1 52 55
Terrapin, F. L. and G. B. Dabney	1 53 31
Phantom, F. W. Sargent	1 55 19
Makabaro, Galen Stone	1 56 45
Sonder Class.	
Seacon, J. L. Stackpole	1 54 00
Sally VIII., C. E. Hellier	1 54 42
Fin, H. Stockton, Jr.	1 58 02
15-Foot Class.	
Vim, W. O. Taylor	1 49 32
Prouto, Sidney Hosmer	1 50 01
Endeavor, G. H. Fiske	1 52 23

Lakewood Y. C.

FUDGE, sailed by Charley Beeman, last Saturday took the first race of the Lakewood Y. C., Cleveland, O., in the 18-foot class. Jerry, sailed by Harry Spalding, finished first in the catboat class.

Both events were started with a fine northeast breeze. Fudge, Fannette and Milillian crossed the line in the order named. Fannette, pointing higher and outfooting Fudge, soon passed her, beating her by a minute and a half to the third mark. Fudge started gaining on Fannette on the first leg out and, with the breeze getting lighter, passed her rival on the second leg on the slide and continued gaining on the spurt home, finishing a minute ahead of Fannette.

The catboats put up a great race. Spalding found weather conditions just to his liking and beat his old rival, Fehrenbach, handily. The latter lost her advantage of being the first boat to cross the line at the gun by splitting tacks and standing on the shore leg, while the others got better wind standing out in the lake.

Frank Buehler sailed the Red Head into second place, having purchased the Bressington boat the day before and entering into the game on short notice. The summary:

18-Foot Class—Start, 10:05—Course, 9 Miles.			
	First Round.	Finish.	Elapsed.
Fudge, Beeman	11 17 08	12 38 18	2 33 18
Fannette, Wood	11 15 38	12 47 58	2 37 58
Milillian, Malin	11 18 05	Did not finish.	
Catboat Class—Start, 10:15—Course, 4 1/2 Miles.			
	Finish.	Elapsed.	
Jerry, H. Spalding	11 44 33	1 29 33	
Red Head, Buehler	11 46 18	1 31 18	
Uncle Biff, Smith	11 47 05	1 32 05	
600, R. Spalding	11 47 08	1 32 08	
Tom, Fehrenbach	11 47 33	1 32 33	
Doc, Pelton	12 00 06	1 45 16	

Bayside Y. C.

IN a nasty rain and a strong southwest wind, three boats in the Bird Class race of the Bayside Y. C. last Saturday afternoon lowered the old record for the 6 1/2-mile triangular course on Little Neck Bay. Loon, owned by A. W. Knapp, finished in 1h. 21m. 57s.

In the one-design, or "P" Class, Betty, owned and cleverly sailed by W. H. Johns, won, with Peggy, J. H. Shiras, owner, a close second. The summary:

Bayside Y. C. Bird Class.—Start, 3:45—Course, 6 1/2 Miles, Triangular.		
	Finish.	Elapsed.
Loon, A. W. Knapp	5 06 57	1 21 57
Skylark, J. Dayton	5 08 00	1 23 00
Dodo, H. E. Andrews	5 08 53	1 23 53
Plover, C. G. Meyer	5 09 48	1 24 48
Curlew, C. W. Willard	5 17 07	1 32 07
Teaser, A. Nesbitt	5 17 30	1 32 30
One-Design Class—Start, 3:50—Same Course.		
Betty, W. H. Johns	5 27 33	1 37 33
Peggy, J. H. Shiras	5 28 02	1 38 02
Rowdy, A. Medicus	5 29 17	1 39 17
Mary Jane, W. E. Banks	5 29 44	1 39 44
Edna J., A. Nesbitt	5 31 50	1 41 50

Stamford Y. C.

THE third in the Stamford Y. C.'s series for the club one-designers was sailed last Saturday in a moderate breeze. It was won by Bartholomew Jacobs' Killie over course No. 1 of 6 1/2 miles. The summary:

Start, 3:07.	
Killie, Bartholomew Jacobs	Elapsed. 1 22 35
Kelpie, C. D. Lockwood	1 23 50
Osprey, Douglas Elliman	1 24 00
Kittiwake, H. C. Petman	1 25 10
Fiddler, Webber & Weed	1 25 43
Dart, Schuyler Gillespie	1 26 40
Snapper, Edward Corning	1 30 34

Ocean City Y. C.

TO-DAY, June 14, was devoted to laying the cornerstone of the new club house at Ocean City, N. J. Former Commodore William E. Hexamer, as chairman of the Building Committee, treated the club's guests to a roast ox, weighing nearly 800 pounds.

By tapping the cornerstone gently, Commodore J. Ralph Wilson brought down the rain and the ceremonies were adjourned to the old club house. Mayor Headley welcomed the guests on behalf of the city, the yacht club

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and the motor boat club. He commended the energy of both the yacht club and motor boat club members.

Thomas Armstrong praised the good work of Commodore Wilson, former Commodore William E. Hexamer and Vice-Commodore Charley J. Curran.

There was a reception and dance at the club house.

Motor Boating

Cleveland Power B. C.

THE Cleveland Power Boat Club, of Cleveland, Ohio, is having a busy racing season. The club course is on Lake Erie off Gordon Park, and is a triangular one of three miles. The handicaps are figured by the Race Committee, each boat being taken over the course by a member of the committee in order to establish its rate of speed. In the actual races the slowest boat in each class starts first, each other entrant starting on its handicap time. The number of the boat to start is displayed from the committee stand. The various classes are Class B, open boats up to 20 feet; Class C, open to boats over 20 feet; Class D, cabin cruisers, and Class E, speed boats. There will be races during the season on June 30, July 4, July 21, Aug. 4, Aug. 24 and 25. On Sept. 8, under the auspices of this club, will be held the Ohio State championship race for speed boats. The club will wind up its racing season on Sept. 25, when the final events will be held for all classes.

The Cleveland Power Boat Club has a membership of eighty-two prominent yachtsmen in and around Cleveland, and its officers are as follows: Commodore E. E. Haeefe; Vice-Commodore, C. C. Wadsworth; Rear-Commodore, C. Johnson; Secretary, P. L. Stoller; Treasurer, Ferd. W. Eiche; Fleet Captain, Paul Erdman. The Regatta Committee consists of Chas. Randall, Chairman; Joseph Lucas, Harry Squires, Paul Erdman and Edw. Daniel

Marylands's 200-Mile Race.

ON June 29 the Maryland Motor Boat Club will hold a 200-mile race, open to any power boat, wether affiliated or unaffiliated with any club.

The club proposes to make this even an annual affair, to be held the last Saturday in June. In this 200-mile race there will be three classes, known as A, B and C. The boats will be rated under the American Power Boat Association rules.

Class A will be boats rating 50 feet and more.

Class B—Boats rating more than 40 feet and less than 50 feet.

Class C—Boats rating 40 feet and less.

The boats contesting must comply with the Federal regulation as to equipment. Each boat must carry a crew of not less than four. The races are confined to power boats propelled by internal combustion engines. The race will start on the afternoon of Saturday, June 29, from the stake boat off the club house. The course will be to Point No Point and return.

Canoeing

Canoe Cruising on Rancocas.

BY BENJAMIN A. SLEEPER.

THE third annual cruise of the Atlantic Division, A. C. A., on the Rancocas Creek was held on May 25 and 26, and proved very successful and enjoyable to those participating. The clubs represented were as follows: Lakano B. C., twenty members; Chippewa C. C.,

three; Philadelphia C. C., three; Yapewi Aquatic Club, two; Inwood C. C., one; Red Dragon C. C., one; Keystone Y. C., one; Coatesville (no club), two; Philadelphia, (no club), three.

Those present for a whole or a part of the cruise numbered thirty-six, as follows: Vice-Commodore H. B. Fort, Rear-Commodore A. D. Berning, H. T. Mooney, H. H. Baylie, E. D. Baylie, R. Y. Page, Lloyd Jones, F. E. Soule, A. C. Biles, M. E. Southard (Purser), Franklin Gauntt, W. M. Johnson, Wm. Parsons, Ira Davis, E. R. Coleman, Lewis Fretz, A. E. Svenson, Millard Troxell, Mrs. Fort, B. A. Sleeper, J. B. Probasco, E. M. Simons, W. C. D. Gauntt, J. S. Page, J. G. Downward, Amos Creeley, Alonzo Shinn, E. B. Ayres, I. C. Hendrickson, "Mac" Blumner, Stanley Crawford, Walter Sharp, Harry Blumner, H. L. Walker, C. M. Swart, Jos. Broomhead.

The vice-commodore, with J. S. Page, started the game by making camp at Browns-Mills-in-the-Pines on Thursday afternoon. These strenuous workers were so lonely that they decided to unload the entire carload of canoes and duffle and transfer them to camp. This action, while inexplicable to their intimate friends, was much appreciated by their fellow cruisers who wish me to extend to them our thanks for the saving both of hard work and of demurrage.

Camp was made on the island in the lake, just above the dam, one of the prettiest spots and most suitable for the purpose, to be found in the State. After supper the advance guard started a mosquito crusade. This was evidently very successful as the mosquitoes did not bother us on Friday, but judging from the appearance of the crusaders it must have been a hot fight.

Friday morning the second division arrived at camp, and after getting in supplies, all started for Hanover Furnace. I believe, of course, that all canoeists are truthful, but must certainly express my admiration for the imagination of anyone who says he has paddled all the way from Browns Mills to Hanover. Until within a half mile of Hanover the route is quite clear, although very narrow, swift and with a course much like that of some of the salt creeks along the "Shore" which were formed (according to legend) by the "Devil" chasing a snake. Very often we met ourselves "coming back," and twice Commodore Fort had a head-on collision between the bow and stern of his canoe. Near Hanover the creek spreads out among the stumps and bushes, forming innumerable channels, none large enough for a canoe over five feet in length. The writer attempted to find the course for the rest of the bunch by wading through the bushes. It's great; you are knee-deep in the black water for two steps, on the third "splash" up to your neck, on the fourth step you put your shin out by colliding with a stump, then you climb up to wade again in water ankle-deep. Is it any wonder Commodore Fort likened me to a turtle (snapping variety), when I emerged in the nice wide stream at the Hanover Bridge? Above the bridge is quite a large and a very pretty lake, well worth the trouble in getting there. After lunch at Hanover, the pilgrims returned to Browns Mills and the camp, finding most of the stumps but without serious damage to any excepting one very old and rotted one, which was displaced by "Bill" Gauntt and his Peterborough "Nancipoo." "Nancy" is quite a frisky heifer and some stump finder.

During the afternoon and evening there were several arrivals at camp. Two Coatesville boys appeared, minus canoe and duffle, which they had shipped some time before, but which, according to the usual custom of the railroads didn't show up until the morning after. Strangers at first, they soon became acquainted and added much to the enjoyment of the trip. A great commotion at the station caused us to think "Taft" had appeared, but proved to be only the longest man in the A. C. A., "Hike" Berning, from New York.

After supper, a pilgrimage to the hotel was led by the Vice- and Rear-Commodore, where the annual pool tournament was held, "Hike" carrying off the honors, as usual.

In the evening a thundershower threatened to cause trouble, but only resulted in satisfying us that a good tent is waterproof, and Amos Creeley that a canoe will leak from below if bottom upward. Amos is willing to admit that pine logs are hardwood, at least hard enough to use for a bed.

Saturday morning the cruise got under way about nine o'clock, and we had a very enjoyable trip down the beautiful Rancocas, stopping at Pemberton for lunch. Some especially enjoyable features were added to the usual trip. Real fast water was found above the dam at Birmingham and in the raceway at Mount Holly, and we had the pleasure of shooting the dam at Birmingham.

Camp for the night was pitched at Cedar Springs, below Mount Holly. By this time the number of cruisers had considerably increased. Arrivals during the evening made the total attendance for the cruise as listed above. After the long day's journey, supper was very welcome. Tents were pitched and everything made ready for the night. The grand campfire was lighted, refreshments were served and the hours of song and story passed very enjoyably. Special features were tales by "Mac," Shakespeare by "Big Chief," monologues by "Hike," attempted firelight pictures by "Shinny" and the many songs led by "Whitey" and "Axle."

Sunday morning all arose early, getting breakfast in time to leave camp about noon. The cruise proceeded lazily with the tide, passed the industrious city of Centerton, where the "dead ones" were left, and paused at the Rancocas Country Club. Here we were welcomed in great style and certainly were made to feel at home. Would there were many more such clubs along our cruises. At the club house a very good lunch was enjoyed by all, after which the cruise continued to the Delaware and up river to Burlington, leaving the cruisers here and there by the wayside.

A. C. A. Membership.

NEW MEMBERS PROPOSED.

Atlantic Division.—William A. Bartholomew, Jr., W. 207th street, and Bolton road, Inwood-on-Hudson, N. Y., by Fred W. Baldwin; Theo. G. Altener, 2024 Ruscomb street, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa., by Victor P. Abel.

Eastern Division.—Chas. B. Janes, 47 Washington avenue; Ed. Prescott, 143 Crescent street; Edward MacDonald, 7 Brown street; Henry J. Colon, Endicott street; Roy B. Stevens, Crescent Park; Frank V. Carpenter, 285 Moody street; James G. Burgin, 279 Crescent street; H. H. Blanchard, 70 Chestnut street; Stanley West, 190 Moody street, and L. W. Furbush, Pumping Station No. 1, all of Waltham, Mass., and all by E. A. Rolland; Clarence H. Hill, Howard, R. I., by Fred C. Rexford.

Western Division.—Arthur Edward Sunny, 4933 Woodlawn avenue, Chicago, Ill., by J. W. Barker; Charles C. Elliott, 851 Center street, Elgin, Ill., by Ralph Rogers; Albert H. Vilas, 124 South East avenue, Oak Park, Ill., by John N. Deneau; Frank C. Pundt, Dundee, Ill., and Arthur L. Torrey, National House, Elgin, Ill., both by H. L. Boynton.

NEW MEMBERS ELECTED.

Atlantic Division.—6429, Raymond C. Odell, 23 Hooker avenue, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; 6430, Edmund Y. Hill, 445 West End avenue, New York city.

Eastern Division.—6431, Charles H. Shippee, Jr., 206 Smith street, Providence, R. I.

NEW LIFE MEMBERS.

Western Division.—No. 91 (A. C. A. 385), J. Herbert Ware, Chicago, Ill.

Atlantic Division.—No. 92 (A. C. A. 2950), E. Howe Stockwell, New York city; No. 93 (A. C. A. 6280), F. C. Buchenberger, Brooklyn, N. Y.; No. 94 (A. C. A. 4632), Louis Reichert, New York city.

MEMBER REINSTATED.

Western Division.—385, J. Herbert Ware, 647 Rush street, Chicago, Ill.



TRAP SHOOTING



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

Fixtures.

- Sept. 12-13.—Cincinnati (O.) G. C. Arthur Gambell, Supt.
- REGISTERED TOURNAMENTS.
- June 25-28.—Eugene, Ore.—Pacific Indians. F. C. Riehl, Sec'y.
- June 26.—Worcester (Mass.) Sportsmen's Club. Jay Clark, Jr., Sec'y.
- June 25-26.—Du Bois (Pa.) G. C. E. W. Kelly, Sec'y.
- June 26-27.—Freehold (N. J.) G. C. M. W. Conover, Sec.
- June 27.—Hicksville (O.) G. C. W. B. Bricker, Pres.
- June 27-28.—Spencer (Ia.) G. C. G. O. Round, Sec'y.
- June 28.—Toledo, O.—West Toledo G. C. Geo. Volk, Sec'y.
- June 29-30.—New Athens, Ill.—Egyptian G. C. Jac. H. Koch, Sec'y.
- June 29-July 2.—Niagara-on-the-Lake, Canada.—Canadian Indians. Court Thompson, Sec'y.

DRIVERS AND TWISTERS.

The New York State shoot in 1913 will be held under the auspices of the Buffalo Audubon Gun Club.

A. E. Ranney, drawn as a substitute on Olympic team, did not accompany the team. Dan McMahan went along as sub.

On June 29 a team of amateurs from down East will shoot against an all-Delaware amateur team at Du Pont Gun Club, Wilmington.

The third annual Fourth of July shoot of the Sunbury-Selinsgrove Gun Club, Inc., will be held July 4, shooting to begin promptly at 1:15 P. M. There will be seven 15-target events. Optional sweeps. Total entrance \$4.25. J. W. Schoffstall, Sunbury, Pa., is Secretary.

Pahquoique Rod and Gun Club, of Danbury, Conn., are making great preparations for the fourth tournament of the Western Connecticut Trapshooters' League, July 20. Last year's entries numbered 110 shooters, and this year all indications point to a larger number. A third set of traps has been installed.

Canandaigua Sportsman's Club will hold a tournament on Friday, June 28, at Canandaigua, N. Y. There will be ten events at 15 targets each, entrance \$1.50. No. 9 is at 25 targets, \$2 entrance, for merchandise. Jack Rabbit system in the 15-target events, 50, 30, 20 per cent. Merchandise event, distance handicap, \$200 in prizes. Forty dollars added.

J. T. Skelly, manager sporting powder division, Du Pont Powder Co., writes: "H. D. Freeman, of Atlanta, Ga., has challenged C. A. Young, of Cleveland, O., present holder of the E. C. cup. Under date of June 10, Mr. Freeman sends us check for \$25 as forfeit. The shoot is scheduled for July 4, on the grounds of the Cincinnati Gun Club, Cincinnati, O."

Wilmington sportsmen have incorporated a gun club and purchased a shooting preserve in South Carolina, on the Kenloch River. The club is known as the Kenloch Gun Club. The incorporators are: Major W. G. Ramsay, Alexis du Pont, and Josiah Marvel, all of Wilmington. The capital stock is \$60,000. The tract consists of between 6,000 and 7,000 acres.

The Chicopee Falls Rod and Gun Club will hold their sixth annual tournament, June 29, on their Liberty street grounds, Chicopee Falls, Mass. Shooting will start at 9:30 o'clock, rain or shine. Program calls for ten 15-target events; fourteen events sweeps; one event merchandise; \$27 added money; \$75 worth merchandise prizes. Targets, 2 cents each, included in entrance. Percentage system, 40, 30, 20 and 10 per cent. Sweeps optional. Any one may enter for targets only. Trade experts shoot for targets only. There will also be a three-man team race; a cup to each man on winning team. Any club may enter as many teams as they wish. All teams that enter must have bona fide club members of club they represent. Ship shells to F. E. H. Sheldon, Chicopee, Falls, Mass., prepaid. W. G. BEECROFT.

Missouri State Trapshooters' Association.

MEXICO, Mo., June 6.—The three-days' tournament ending to-day constituted what may be termed a ripper. Attendance was good, scores excellent and program unique. The "cute" little event was old man's race, entrance 60 years or better. A string of 25 was shot at. W. H. Haws made 23 clean smashes, with Dud Athey and Ash Gray tied for place with 16. On the shoot-off at 10 aerosaucers, Dud Athey won with 7.

H. E. Snyder was high gun for three days with 436; second, Bart Lewis, 432; third, C. B. Eaton, 430. On doubles at 10 pairs, Joe Gray, Eaton and Snyder tied with 17. Fred Gilbert, professional, missed only one of his allotment.

Grand Missouri Handicap was taken by Galbraith with 95 out of 100 from 19yds. Scores:

	First Day.		Second Day.		Third Day.	
	Shot at.	Broke.	Shot at.	Broke.	Shot at.	Broke.
Dave Gray	150	127	150	124	150	125
T B Hicklin	150	122	150	129	150	125
Wm Gray	150	127	150	136	150	125
I Galbraith	150	145	150	140	150	138
Guy Cooper	150	121	150	136	150	131
M F Bingham	150	124	150	138	150	133
J Victor	150	137	150	125	150	131
J O Wilson	150	124	150	93	150	113
C H Kite	150	115	150	108	150	124
John Mulert	150	121	150	106	150	129
W H Haws	150	130	150	114	150	120
W E Hulett	150	127	150	117	150	126
E S Collier	150	134	150	128	150	129
H W DeJarnett	150	139	...	...	...	...
J A Howlett	150	120	150	134	150	125
F A Warren	150	135	150	113	150	129
W T Jordan	150	137	150	132	150	114
C B Eaton	150	147	150	137	150	146
B Lewis	150	145	150	148	150	139
H B Pottinger	150	140	150	138	150	140
H E Snyder	150	137	150	133	150	142
T M Ehler	150	143	150	142	150	138
A C Connor	150	140	...	...	...	...
P Baggerman	150	144	150	138	150	138
M Shoop	150	145	150	130	150	132
M Mulford	150	142	150	144	150	145
M Boucher	150	120	150	118	150	115
C Floyd	150	140	150	143	150	132
R Thompson	150	145	150	135	150	134
Joe Gray	150	140	150	138	150	142
Ed Gray	150	129	150	139	150	135
F C Kellerhalls	150	119	150	113	150	131
G T Priest	150	129	150	133	...	...
L Tucker	150	123	150	127	150	119
A J Brown	150	122	150	121	150	128
F L Crosby	150	105	150	109	150	108
H E Tucker	45	44	...	...	...	...
A L Elliott	30	28	...	...	...	...
Joe Brashear	...	...	150	109	...	...
E Hendrick	...	...	150	123	150	123
R A Moore	...	...	150	132	150	126
Dr Birney	...	...	150	139	...	...
H W Couch	...	...	120	93	...	...
G A Gingrich	...	...	45	29	...	...
A J Smith	...	...	30	6	...	...
A Birgess	...	...	...	...	60	31

Professionals:

J S Day	150	143	150	146	150	142
W H Heer	150	145	150	147	150	143
A Mermod	150	137	150	132	150	143
C G Spencer	150	142	150	145	150	145
A Killam	150	135	150	131	150	135
W E Grubb	150	143	150	138	150	142
H Clark	150	146	150	144	150	146
F Gilbert	150	148	150	145	150	144
G Maxwell	150	140	150	144	150	146
Dan Bover	150	139	150	143	150	141
W H Crosby	150	149	150	147	150	149
H E Sherman	150	135	150	124	135	120
T F Morton	...	...	150	124	150	130

June 4 was the special Jackrabbit event. June 5 was at 10 pairs and two-man team total. June 6 was the Grand Missouri Handicap, 100 targets, handicap yards.

	June 4.	June 5.	June 6.
*Day	50	16	21 86
*Heer	50	15	...
Jordan	44	...	13
*Clark	49	...	21 94
*Mermod	44	...	...
*Spencer	49	15	21 88
Lewis	47	15	20 94
*Killam	47	12	19 93
Pottinger	44	...	19 86
*Gilbert	48	19	21 91
*Maxwell	47	...	21 94
*Bovee	47	16	20 92
Ehler	46	12	19 92
Shoop	47	...	18 90
Mulford	49	22	19 93
Floyd	48	24	19 91
Cooper	41	12	18
Wilson	31	...	...
Kite	42	...	17 72
Haws	44	16	...
Warren	40	14	17 71
Priest	44	12	22 46
*Sherman	44	...	...
Ed Gray	45	21	18 79
Joe Gray	32	17	19 89
Eaton	...	17	20 94
Snyder	...	17	25 44
Tucker	...	16	17

Baggerman	12	24	46	19	89
Thompson	15	...	...	19	90
Galbraith	15	...	...	19	95
Howlett	...	21	44	17	...
Dave Gray	...	17	38	...	...
Wm Gray	...	21	38	18	85
F C Kellerhalls	...	22	37	17	82
Geo Kellerhalls	...	15	37	...	...
*Grubb	...	...	...	20	90
Appleman	...	...	...	20	92
Hicklin	...	...	...	17	79
Collier	...	...	...	19	93
Brown	...	...	...	17	82
Hendrichs	...	...	...	17	82

*Professionals.

Fort Wayne Gun Club.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., June 10.—From Crownwell came the winner of our tournament, and he did the trick by a margin of 4. His name is H. H. Hontz and his score was 142 out of 150. He has been heard of before in gunning circles in the neighborhood. Place was divided between K. C. Shepherdson and Geo. Miller, each having the eye for 138. High professional was J. R. Taylor, who snuffed out 146, smokelessing out Lester German by one rock. In practice events, M. Witz shot like a rooster, getting 98 out of 100, beating J. M. Barr by a couple. The scores:

Practice events:

	Shot at.	Brk.		Shot at.	Brk.
M Witz	100	98	Dr Emrick	100	80
J M Barr	100	96	R H Hadley	100	71
L S German	100	95	J Trautman	100	70
N Scherer	100	93	G Schubert	100	70
C Miller	100	93	E Brokried	100	70
C A Young	100	92	B Ankenbruck	100	70
Tarney	100	90	C Heinzerling	100	67
Van Nest	100	90	Dr Spickeimon	100	67
G A Barton	100	88	Dr Ladd	100	66
K Shepherdson	100	88	W D Stannard	50	48
W Fleming	100	80	Dennison	50	38
G Williamson	100	85	G Sprague	50	25
W Wengman	100	85	Abdon	10	8
A E Heyman	100	85	Castle	25	20
F Jobiff	100	83	W Doctor	25	20
P Keller	100	80	Runser	40	22

Tournament events:

K C Shepherdson	138	W J Blunt	134
H H Hontz	142	J H Maxwell	124
Geo Miller	138	W O Maxwell	121
Geo W Wagner	135	C H Heinzerling	119
G A Barton	136	Max Witz	134
G C Maxwell	128	W Fleming	115
W Bircker	125	W H Scherer	128
C E Maxwell	132	P Keller	123
O M Smith	135	Wm Weigman	129
M Hootman	133	F Bircker	104
M J Koontz	133	F Joliff	119

Professionals:

L S German	145	J R Taylor	146
R O Heikes	143	W S Stannard	139
C A Young	145	...	...

Hudson Gun Club.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., June 16.—Appended find scores of the regular bi-monthly shoot of the Hudson Gun Club, held this morning. The day was a miserable one for trapshooting, and our attendance suffered in consequence, as there were only ten shooters who took part in the several events that were carded for the day. Dave Engle was high gun with an average of 85 per cent., with George Piercy finishing one point shy for the honor.

Whitley and Williams, Sr., shot a 50-bird race with Kelley and Williams, Jr., but Joe Whitley being a little out of form, his team mate had to suffer the pangs of defeat. Scores: Whitley 12, Williams, Sr., 22; total 34. Kelley 23, Williams, Jr., 23; total 46. Kelley and Whitley tried their hands at 25 birds, Whitley shooting from 16yds. and Kelley at the limit, 24yd. mark. Scores: Kelley 19, Whitley 18.

Our next shooting date will be June 30. On this date there several matches have been arranged by some of the members that bid fair to watch. Bring your gun along and get in the game. Grounds are open at 9:30 A. M. every other Sunday, and everybody welcome here.

Targets:

D D Engle	25	25	25	25
J Williams	21	23	17	24
T Kelley	20	21	20	18
G Piercy	21	18	22	21
J Williams, Jr.	19	18	19	20
J Whitley	20	20	18	16
W Hutchings	19	16	13	16
A Geotz	15	17	16	17
A Kurzell	12	11	15	12
24-Gauge	13	...	...	...

Hyde Park Gun Club.

JUNE 15 was hot, too much so for comfort, and several of the regulars failed to attend the weekly shoot. Sam Leever, of Goshen, came down for a final warm-up before going to Springfield for the Grand American. He was high gun with 91—very good under the hard conditions caused by a strong cross-wind, which affected the flight of the targets. The Oskamps did not put up their usual score, as they were trying out new guns. Porter fell down after starting out well in the first event. Frohlinger shot about as much as usual, but with not quite his usual success.

Sam Leever	24	21	21	25	91
Porter	24	19	16	...	59
W S T Oskamp	12	20	13	13	58
Frohlinger	16	20	...	...	36
G Oskamp	12	15	...	...	27

The Eastern Handicap.

THE Interstate Association's Seventh Eastern Handicap tournament will be held at Bradford, Pa., July 9-11, under the auspices of the Bradford Gun Club. One thousand dollars will be added by the Interstate Association and the Bradford Gun Club.

Bradford, McKean county, Pa., is located in the foothills of the Allegheny Mountains, at an altitude of 1,425 feet. It is in the heart of the oil field, and has properly been called the Queen City of the oil regions. The city is supplied with pure, clear water from mountain springs, and its reservoirs are high up in the hills, making its advantages for motor power and fire protection second to none.

It is one of the most attractive localities for business and residential purposes in Northwestern Pennsylvania. In the business and manufacturing portions of the city the buildings are substantial and well adapted for the uses to which they are devoted. The residential portion is handsomely laid out, with well-paved and brilliantly lighted streets along which luxurious homes have been erected.

The principal industries are the manufacturing of engines, boilers, couplings, oil well tools, etc., but the manufacturing interests are not confined to oil well supplies alone, as there are many other factories, such as cutlery, silk mills, carbon plant, wood alcohol and acids. Bradford claims the distinction of having the only oxalic acid plant in the United States.

Bradford possesses public spirit, and that is an important characteristic of an ideal city. Its school buildings are models of modern architecture, and its educational system the very best. It has pure water, excellent electric railway service, ample telephone service, electric light and natural gas for residence and business houses. The city is famous for its beauty, its health, its energy, its prosperity, its industrial, educational, religious and social advantages, and for its broad-minded progressive business men.

Bradford can be reached by the Pennsylvania, Erie, and Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh railroads, as well as by the Western New York & Pennsylvania Traction Company, thus making the railroad facilities superior to most cities of its size.

The Bradford Gun Club was organized more than thirty years ago, and at present has a membership of one hundred, with a waiting list—its membership being limited to one hundred. The club owns twenty acres of land and has one of the finest club houses in the country, which adds greatly to the convenience and comfort of the shooters and their friends. The grounds are easily reached by the electric cars, being only fifteen minutes' ride from all hotels in the city.

The membership of the Bradford Gun Club is composed of representative citizens, among them many of the best business and professional men of the city noted for

their hospitality, which will be generously dispensed during the coming tournament. Visiting sportsmen have always been cordially received by citizens, as well as by the club's members, and everything possible will be done to make the visitors to the Seventh Eastern Handicap tournament feel at home while in Bradford.

The conditions governing the Eastern Handicap are as follows:

One hundred targets, unknown angles; handicaps, 16 to 23yds.; high guns, not class shooting; \$200 added to the purse. The number of moneys into which the purse will be divided will be determined by the number of entries. Entrance, \$10, the price of the targets being included.

The winner of first money is guaranteed \$250 or more. If first money falls below \$250, the difference will be made good by the Interstate Association. A trophy will be presented by the Interstate Association to the amateur contestant who makes the highest score.

Regular entries must be made at the cashier's office, on the shooting grounds, before 5 P.M., Wednesday, July 10. Penalty entries may be made Wednesday, July 10, up to the time the first gun is fired in event No. 5, Thursday, July 11, by paying \$15 entrance, targets included.

The moneys will be divided as follows:
Regular program and double-target events—Rose system, ratio 5, 3, 2, 1.

Optional Sweepstakes—Percentage system, 40, 30, 20 and 10 per cent.; class shooting. Ten entries and under, three moneys, 50, 30 and 20 per cent.

To be eligible for the Squier money-back system, a contestant must compete in all regular program events.

The special events at double targets and the Eastern Handicap are separate from the regular program, and it is optional with the contestant whether or not he makes entry for them. The Squier money-back system does not apply to the double-target events and the Eastern handicap.

New Jersey State Association.

GUNNERS from States who are not friendly with New Jersey will be barred from shooting in that State in the future. The marksmen in this State want reciprocity and voted to that effect at the annual meeting the other day after the day's shoot was over. Until the New Jersey State tournament gunners from other States were welcome to shoot in any tournaments that were held in this State. Jersey marksmen, however, were barred from shooting in other State tournaments unless they were members of some club in the State in which the affair was being held. The new rule was passed unanimously, and it hits directly at New York and Pennsylvania, as Jersey gunners are barred in both of these States unless members of State clubs.

During the first two days of the last tournament, out-of-town gunners, especially New York and Philadelphia men, won the majority of the prizes.

Eight new clubs elected to the Association are: Salem Gun Club, Speedway Gun Club, Atlantic Gun Club, Mt. Holly Gun Club, Riverside Gun Club, New Jersey State Rifle Association of Sea Girt, State Fish and Protective Gun Club and the Belvidere Gun Club. Where the next shoot will be held was not decided upon and was left for the officers of the Association to decide.

A few changes were made in the officers of the association. George H. Pierce, of Jersey City, was re-elected President, while B. M. Shanley, Jr., of the Speedway Gun Club, was elected First Vice-President in place of John S. Fanning. Frank I. Heneline, of Camden, was re-elected Second Vice-President. The Board of Trustees will be composed of F. R. Wickes, H. W. Mathews and James F. Murphy.

Greenwich Gun Club.

ON Thursday, July 4, the Greenwich Gun Club will hold a shoot at Island Beach, Greenwich, Conn. Program commences at 10:30 A. M. There will be ten events. Nos. 1, 2 and 3, at 15 targets each, entrance 65c., are for merchandise prizes. Nos. 4, 5 and 8, are at 20 targets, 70c. entrance. Nos. 6, 7, 9 and 10 are at 15 targets each, 65c. entrance. Optional sweeps in events 4-10.

Events 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 constitute the championship of Greenwich, for the Island Beach cup. Events 8, 9 and 10, five-man team race for trophy.

Rose system of division of sweeps, 5, 3, 2, 1. Targets to be deducted from sweep and merchandise at 1c. each. Contestants may shoot for targets only at 1½c. each. Ten cents each from events, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 to go toward high averages for the day, divided 4, 3, 2, 1. Medal for the longest amateur run. Championship of Greenwich for resident shooters only. Professionals shoot for targets only. Standard loads for sale at 65c. per box. Perfect background. Ideal location. All trophies donated by Island Beach corporation. Refreshments on grounds.

Shoots will be held every Saturday afternoon, regardless of weather. Boats leave Island Beach dock, near railroad station every half hour. For further information address J. H. Finch, 93 East Elm street, Greenwich, Conn.

The FOREST AND STREAM may be obtained from any newsdealer on order. Ask your dealer to supply you regularly.



WINS AGAIN IN Missouri, New Jersey and Georgia

MISSOURI STATE SHOOT

1st Amateur Average, H. E. Snyder, scoring 436 ex 450, with Nitro Club Steel Lined Shells.
3d—W. L. Mulford, scoring 431 ex 450, with Nitro Club Shells.

Grand Missouri Handicap.

1st—Ira Galbraith, 19 yards, scoring 95 ex 100, with a *Remington-UMC* Pump Gun and Arrow Steel Lined Shells.
3d—E. S. Collier, 19 yards, W. L. Mulford, 19 yards, and H. E. Snyder, 20 yards, tied at 93 ex 100, all shooting Nitro Club Steel Lined Shells.

NEW JERSEY CHAMPIONSHIP CUP

B. M. Shanley, Jr., W. H. Matthews and E. Von Lengerke tied at 49 ex 50, all shooting *Remington-UMC* Steel Lined Shells. B. M. Shanley won, scoring 23 ex 25 in shoot off.

WARM SPRINGS, GEORGIA

1st Amateur Average, A. J. Hill, scoring 290 ex 300 with Arrow Steel Lined Shells.
2d—W. T. Laslie, scoring 289 ex 300, with Arrow Steel Lined Shells.
3d—Vassar Cate, scoring 288 ex 300, with Arrow Steel Lined Shells.
4th—E. R. Alexander, scoring 285 ex 300, with Arrow Steel Lined Shells.

1st Professional Average, H. D. Gibbs, scoring 293 ex 300, with *Remington-UMC* Pump Gun and Arrow Steel Lined Shells.

Consistent winnings at the trap prove *Remington-UMC* as always—the perfect shooting combination.

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

Lehigh Valley Shooting Association.

THE weather was very unpleasant on June 15, at the tournament of the Lehigh Valley S. A., as it rained off and on all afternoon. Most of the boys shot with their rain-coats on. This lowered their scores to some extent. A. S. Heil, secretary of the Association, was kept busy hustling the squads amid the rain. E. H. Adams, of Reading, the banner amateur of the South End Gun Club, led the field of forty-five amateur shooters with 146 breaks out of his 150 birds. Ed. wants the whole hog or none. The Reading boys are proud of his career, as he shot Melchior's double-barrel gun during the entire tournament.

A. S. Heil, secretary, and W. S. Behm, of Reading, tied on 142 out of their quota, for second high amateur. These two chums are of the same height, same weight, both single and no strings of cottontails near them. Why should they not tie on such an event.

W. Hepner and A. J. Mengie, of Reading, tied on 140 as third high amateurs, with J. G. Englert right on their heels with 139.

Arthur Rasmusson, pitcher of the Allentown ball team, landed 138, which was tied by F. B. Ziegler, of Royersford; E. R. Christman, of Royersford, and R. J. Budd, of Lykens, Pa.

Both Fred Coleman and C. F. Kramlich fell a little below their average with 136 breaks. Melchior, Jones, Ball and Gerhert, four leading chums of Reading, each broke 133. F. S. Rader shot six events and had to leave for home. Mr. Daub, of Muir, shot a good race to-day. M. R. Eshelman, the oldest man in the race, landed 125 targets. G. E. Brown, president of the Bryden Gun Club, was low gun, with 87 breaks and 63 goo-gooes. He received \$2.50 for this record.

E. O. Smith, of Bethlehem, gave the boys a good race. A. K. Ludwig, who was in the office, was busy hustling squads, preparing scores, etc.

J. M. Hawkins led the professional field with 145 breaks. Hank Stevens was second with 140, and H. L. Brown with 135 to his credit was third. L. R. Lewis scored excellently, while assisting in the office work.

This was F. M. Fay's first appearance; he broke 130. A number of visiting shooters were present, and good care was taken of them. Fine chicken dinner was served at the hotel.

In the ten-man team race between the South End Gun Club, of Reading, and the home club, the Reading team won by 35 targets. The scores in the team shoot follow:

Table with 2 columns: Reading and Lehigh Valley. Lists names and scores for various participants.

Ed Adams had a straight run of 68, and A. S. Heil one of 52.

The mainspring broke at 5:30, but H. L. Brown was on the job and delayed the game but eight minutes.

The first gun was fired at 10:15 A. M. and the last at 6:20 P. M.; 6690 targets were thrown during this period, and was well done, considering the weather conditions.

H. J. Schlicher, former State champion, could not be present on account of attending a funeral.

Treasurer M. E. Desch served as referee, while Pop Knauss had the official scores.

Many of the boys promised to attend the Hercules Gun Club's registered tournament at Temple, Pa., on Aug. 10.

Complete scores of the tournament:

Table with 2 columns listing names and scores for the tournament.

Table with 2 columns listing professionals and their scores.

Sunbury-Selinsgrove Gun Club.

SUNBURY, Pa., June 14.—The regular weekly practice of the Sunbury-Selinsgrove Gun Club was attended by most of the regulars and also by some beginners. The fact of the State shoot being so recent in date and all the men having had their fill of shooting, held the attendance down quite a bit.

The final leg of the Du Pont trophy was shot, with Brian Teats being returned the winner with the good score of 190 out of 200 shot at, including his handicaps.

Howell was right back to form again. Recently he was far off his usual pace, getting down to 80 and 82 per cent. But yesterday he had his old-time down pat, and broke them with his old snap and ginger.

Teats bought a new gun at the State shoot, and at once jumped to 90 per cent. figures. The fact that it is not a flash in the pan, is shown by the regularity with

which he makes 23s and 24s. A little more steadiness and he will make them all hustle.

Sulouff, Moeschlin, Yeager, though new to the trap-shooting game, made a very creditable showing. With more practice, they will there with the goods.

Scores at practice:

Table with 8 columns (Events 1-8) and rows for participants: Howell, Hartman, Hawley, Teats, Schoffstall, Cummings, Yeager, Sulouff, Huff, Moeschlin.

Starting with the first July shoot, there will be spoons for the men to shoot for. They will all be classed according to their ability, with a spoon for each club. There will be a beautiful silver cup for a challenge trophy. The man winning it five times will retain permanent possession, and we will then get another.

SECRETARY.

Tournament at Nichols Park.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., June 6.—Conditions were hard, the wind blew a gale and rain stopped the program on the first day, which was finished this morning. The trap broke down, causing a delay of an hour. Not a powder representative was present; but as the shells were loaded with powder, every one used it. Scores:

Table with 4 columns: Name, Shot at, Broke, Shot at, Broke. Lists participants and their scores.

Professionals:

Table with 4 columns: Name, Shot at, Broke, Shot at, Broke. Lists professional participants.

The shoot was a big success, but not as many entries as there would have been had the farmers been up with their work. Some of our home boys and our best shots were unable to come.

G. T. Hall and S. D. Workman, of Loami, autoed down and gave good reports of themselves.

The ladies' circle furnished good eating. We let down the trap about 15yds., but still there were no big scores.

A. C. Connor went to the Macon, Mo., shoot, but was here in time to shoot the program through.

Riverside Gun Club.

BRAINERD, Minn., June 8.—An unusual feature of this shoot was the winning of both high averages by father and son, Geo. Trent, Sr., of the Remington-U. M. C. Co., being high professional, and Geo Trent, Jr., being high amateur. Senior made 283 and Junior 277. The scores:

Table with 4 columns: Name, Shot at, Broke, Shot at, Broke. Lists participants and their scores.

Professionals:

Table with 4 columns: Name, Shot at, Broke, Shot at, Broke. Lists professional participants.

Brodhead Gun Club.

BRODHEAD, Wis., June 12.—High gun was a double-barrel here to-day, one barrel going J. S. Young, the other to A. F. McLaughlin, each breaking 142 out of 150. Next to them was A. J. Wagner with 140. Professional high was also twins, E. G. Graham and W. D. Stannard, each getting 144. The scores:

Table with 4 columns: Name, Shot at, Broke, Shot at, Broke. Lists participants and their scores.

Professionals:

Table with 4 columns: Name, Shot at, Broke, Shot at, Broke. Lists professional participants.



ENTRANCE TO MOOSELUCMAGUNTC GUN CLUB, HAINES LANDING, MAINE.

Indianapolis Gun Club.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 14.—Two days of ripping good sport ended to-day at the close of our tournament. Webster made high average with 288 out of 300, while McKinnis and Wise hooked up into a tie for second with 232. Day one was clear and fine; day two dampened considerably toward noon. The program consisted of 150 targets each day; but several extra events were also shot on each day. Scores:

	First Day.		Second Day.	
	Shot at.	Broke.	Shot at.	Broke.
Edmunson	150	139	150	127
Voris	150	117	...	...
Fuchs	150	117	150	131
Peck	150	137	150	138
Edwards	150	142	150	139
Shepherdson	150	123	150	130
Hickman	150	127	150	128
Webster	150	145	150	143
Koch	150	142	150	138
Parry	150	138	150	132
Moeller	150	133	150	124
Beard	150	141	150	122
Wise	150	139	150	143
Giphart	150	139	150	134
Dixon	150	134	150	127
Huddy	150	126	150	121
Greene	150	129	150	119
Erskinc	150	143	150	136
Humpston	150	131	150	114
Rice	150	140	150	132
J W Harris	150	129	150	133
Swihart	150	122	150	122
Britton	150	141	150	130
Jewett	150	136	150	121
Lewis	150	134	150	123
Bruns	150	136	150	145
Arvera	150	137	150	137
Hymmer	150	133	150	132
George	150	132	150	136
McKinnis	150	143	150	139
Hanger	150	131	...	...
Straughn	150	138	...	...
Wilcox	60	46	...	...
Cope	120	90	...	...
Jackson	120	95	...	...
Arnold	90	83	...	...
Bennett	60	40	...	...
Bell	45	23	...	...
Waddell	45	37	...	...
Hudson	60	49	...	...
Michaelis	15	7	...	...
Professionals:				
Taylor	150	133	150	142
Heikes	150	143	150	142
German	150	147	150	144
Le Compte	150	140	150	137
Chamberlin	150	139	150	137
Stannard	150	134	150	131

Meriweather Gun Club.

WARM SPRINGS, Ga., June 14.—The tournament just over at the Warm Springs, under the auspices of the Meriweather Gun Club, was in every way a success. The amateur highest aggregate score over the first two days was made by A. J. Hill, of Dawson, winning the Warm Springs amateur cup. Ten events at 15 and four at 25 targets were shot on each first two days.

Geo. H. Waddell, of Columbus, won both the amateur and the free-for-all handicap trophies, at 50 targets each, shot on the third day.

The scores were about the best that have been made by amateurs. C. E. Goodrich, of Chicago, led the professionals with 247 out of 250, making 150 straight. Ten men lost only 120 targets out of 3000—a remarkable score, most of the shooting being done in a heavy rain.

Event No. 1 on the third day was the Warm Springs amateur handicap; No. 2 was the free-for-all.

	1st Day.		2d Day.		3d Day.	
	Shot at.	Broke.	Shot at.	Broke.	No.1.	No.2.
A J Hill, 19	250	240	250	229	46	42
W T Laslie	250	246	150	141	...	...
J Hightower, 20	250	239	250	233	47	43
Van Cate, 21	250	237	250	242	46	48
E Alexander, 20	250	239	250	239	48	43
W H Jones	250	228	...	...	...	...
E Harold, 16	250	144	250	179	41	...
F Willingham, 16	250	217	250	195	42	...
G Waddell, 20	250	239	250	231	48	49
J Anderson, 16	250	220	250	215	34	39
N Tucker, 16	250	210	250	218	43	48
J Chafee, 19	250	237	250	237	46	42
B S Duncan, 18	250	220	250	216	39	35
J M Barrett, 18	250	222	250	217	40	47
T L Salter, 16	200	167	250	207	43	44
W J Timms, 18	250	219	250	219	39	40
B Timms, 16	250	192	...	...	41	45
W A Leach, 19	250	225	250	224	45	48
W M Parker	200	157	...	...	...	...
W J Tinney	250	151	150	102	...	...
F B Bowie, 16	250	210	250	195	...	...
J E Camp	200	166	...	...	...	...
R D Perch	250	214	...	...	...	...
Professionals:						
W Huff, 23	250	237	250	236	45	43
E R Holt, 23	250	243	250	238	45	43
C E Goodrich, 21	250	247	250	236	39	46
J Prade, 19	250	215	250	225	43	43
H D Gibbs, 23	250	242	250	244	45	45
T Casscty, 19	250	220	250	179	29	33
R A Flautt, 19	250	239	250	225	48	43
G Ward, 22	250	236	250	227	42	41
Tie on all 16yd. targets: Shoot-off for cup—Hill 23, 24; Cate 23, 22. Tie for amateur handicap: Waddell 25, Alexander 24.						

Red
W
Brand

WINCHESTER

Repeating Shotguns and Shotgun Shells

Again Loom up at State Shoots

In the face of large entries and strenuous competition, Winchester Guns and Shells showed clean heels at recent state shoots.

NEW YORK STATE SHOOT

STATE CHAMPIONSHIP: Won by Frank S. Wright, South Wales, with a Winchester Repeating Shotgun and "Leader" Shells. Score, 469 ex 500, and 25 straight on shoot-off.

HIGH AMATEUR AVERAGE FOR SHOOT: Won by Frank S. Wright. Score, 424 ex 450. Mr. Wright has won the High Amateur Average and New York State Championship four years in succession, and on each occasion he has shot the dependable Winchester guns and shells.

NEW JERSEY STATE SHOOT

HIGH PROFESSIONAL AVERAGE: Won by J. M. Hawkins, with a Winchester Gun and Winchester Loaded Shells. Score, 424 ex 450.

OHIO STATE SHOOT

STATE CHAMPIONSHIP: Won by F. W. King, with Winchester Loaded Shells. Score 50 straight.

HIGH GENERAL AVERAGE: Won by John R. Taylor with a Winchester Repeating Shotgun and Winchester Loaded Shells. Score, 433 ex 450.

SO. DAKOTA STATE SHOOT

HIGH AMATEUR AVERAGE: Won by J. P. White with a Winchester gun. Score, 421 ex 450.

HIGH PROFESSIONAL AVERAGE: Won by John W. Garrett with a Winchester Gun and Winchester Loaded Shells. Score, 419 ex 450.

The Winchester Red W Combination wherever entered figures largely in the reported winnings, particularly in the important events. The most prejudiced mind must admit no guns and shells are superior in reliability and shooting qualities to the Winchester Red W Brand.

Winchester Repeating Arms Co. :: New Haven, Conn.

Red
W
Brand

Pine Bluff Gun Club.

PINE BLUFF, Ark., June 13.—E. J. Voss won State championship here to-day, after running into a tie with John Myar, with 49 out of 50. In the shoot-off at 25 rocks, Voss missed only one, while Myar slipped up on two. Nick Arie was high gun for the two days, getting 288 out of 300. H. B. Pottinger took second with two less.

	First Day.		Second Day.	
	Shot at.	Broke.	Shot at.	Broke.
N Arie	150	144	150	144
J W Alston	150	137	150	133
E C Arnold	150	117	...	...
H N Bellinger	150	140	150	139
W M Bayelle	150	124	150	114
G Clements	150	137	150	139
A W Campbell	...	...	150	122
W H Deaver	150	127	150	121
W V Hammond	150	112	150	108
E A Howell	150	131	150	118
C C Handly	150	134	150	135
F J King	150	130	150	137

W W Little	150	129	150	130
J T Lloyd	150	109	150	106
Jas Larkin	120	97	150	105
J W McGee	150	134	...	...
J W Myar	150	131	150	135
A L Morgan	150	132	150	119
H B Pottinger	150	142	150	144
S B Russell	150	108	...	...
A W Scruggs	150	125	150	128
H C Stilwell	150	117	150	115
W H Simpson	...	...	120	103
E E Trice	120	73	120	100
E J Voss	150	143	150	135
A U Williams	150	126	150	132
J P Wright	150	135	150	141
R Wood	...	...	150	120

Professionals:

R L Bennett	150	140	150	141
G B Cragg	150	134	150	122
H J Donnelly	150	137	150	121
J S Day	150	143	150	142
J R Hinkell	150	134	150	133
J K Lewis	150	123	150	136
A D Mermod	150	133	150	139

"steel where steel belongs"

Peters Shells

Won the 1911 Grand American

Harvey Dixon's record score—99 out of 100 from 20 yards—which won the Grand American Handicap last year, is typical of the success which has attended users of "STEEL WHERE STEEL BELONGS" shells in the past twelve months.

Table listing various shooting events and winners, including World's Indoor Target Championship, High Average at Southern Handicap, and various state championships.

Use the Red P Shells. They will HELP YOU TO WIN.

THE PETERS CARTRIDGE COMPANY, CINCINNATI, OHIO

NEW YORK: 98 Chambers St., T. H. Keller, Manager.

SAN FRANCISCO: 608-612 Howard St., J. S. French, Manager.

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

Forest Park Gun Club.

COFFEYVILLE, Kans., June 12.—Harvy Dixon was high gun here to-day with 140 out of 150.

Table with columns: Name, Reg. Pgm., Shot at, Broke, Specials. Lists scores for various shooters like Geo K Mackie, C Dixon, H Dixon, etc.

Du Pont Gun Club.

WILMINGTON, Del., June 13.—Eugene du Pont won by 3 targets from J. T. Skelly, the 1912 Class A challenge cup, on Saturday, June 8.

Sixteen shooters took part in the afternoon's sport. High man was J. H. Minnick, 96 out of 100.

J. T. Skelly 91, W. S. Colfax, Jr., 87; H. P. Carlon 85, G. H. Simon 81, W. B. Smith, Jr., 80, Z. H. Lofland 78, C. T. Martin 73.

Shot at 50: Clyde Leedom 37, Dr. H. Betts 31. Shot at 25: C. C. Mammelle 22, W. G. Good 18, J. H. Steelman 12.

Some targets were also shot at from the 20yds. mark, the best scores being: J. H. Minnick, Eugene du Pont and J. T. Skelly, each 23; W. S. Colfax, Jr., 20, and H. P. Carlon 19.

June 15.—Twenty-nine marksmen participated in the weekly shoot of the Du Pont Gun Club. Shooting à la Olympique, Carlton and Colfax showed form.

The Coleman du Pont spoon event was hotly contested in all of the club's four classes. In Class A, W. G. Wood and J. H. Minnick tied at 23, Minnick breaking 25 straight in the shoot-off.

The scores in the Coleman du Pont spoon event, 25 targets per man, follow: W. Edmanson 22, I. Turner 23, C. Leedom 23, W. A. Joslyn 20, F. P. Ewing 23, H. W. Bush 19, T. E. Doremus 18, W. S. Colfax 21, A. J. Curley 16, L. C. Lyon 18, H. P. Carlon 19, V. du Pont 17, W. M. Hammond 24, A. Bird 17, W. Matthewson 17, Everitt 21, S. J. Newman 20, S. Touchton 21, L. L. Jarrell 18, W. B. Smith, Jr., 20, C. Mammelle 12, W. M. Armistead 21, J. H. Minnick 23, Dr. H. Betts 15, C. Kentworthy 18, Dr. Patterson 17, Z. Lofland 20, W. S. Wood 23, J. Montgomery 8.

Birmingham Gun Club.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 10.—A good bunch of shooters were at the weekly shoot of the Birmingham Gun Club. E. C. Little, the popular Gadsden, Ala., Gun Club secretary, was with us, and did good shooting.

Table with columns: Name, Shot at, Brk. Lists scores for shooters like J K Warren, R R Skinner, Ira Armstrong, etc.

Roanoke Gun Club.

A BRISK wind, causing the targets to leap, had its effect on the scores at the traps of the Roanoke Gun Club, Saturday afternoon, June 15, when there were twenty-seven men on the firing line.

Scratch—First, P. T. Jamison; second, E. C. Watson. Class A—First, G. G. Moore; second, tie, Wilkinson, Jones and E. W. Poindexter.

Table with columns: Name, Broke, Pr.Ct. Lists scores for Jamison, Jones, Hunt, Watson, etc.

Recreation Gun Club.

BEAVER DAM, Wis.—High gun here to-day was won with 142, with A. F. MacLachlan as the man behind it.

Table with columns: Name, Shot at, Broke. Lists scores for J S Young, J D Pollard, J Raup, etc.

The FOREST AND STREAM may be obtained from any newsdealer on order. Ask your dealer to supply you regularly.

Soo Gun Club.

STOUX CITY, Ia., June 13.—The three-day tournament just finished resembled in enthusiasm and attendance a meeting of the G. A. H. Ninety-eight shooters were present, and most of them played through the entire program, and at the end of the game were ready for more. The program called for 200 targets per man each day. Several top-notch scores were made, with Billy Hoon topper with 583, trailed by Joe Kautzky with 576. John W. Garrett took first professional honors with 584.

	First Day.		Second Day.		Third Day.	
	Shot at.	Broke.	Shot at.	Broke.	Shot at.	Broke.
W F Duncan...	200	185	200	177	200	190
J A Duncan...	200	169	200	177	200	165
J W Gray.....	200	153	200	140	200	140
E J Stark.....	200	173	200	171	200	159
Jas Rae.....	200	171	200	178	200	165
Jos Kautzky....	200	191	200	196	200	189
P White.....	200	189	200	194	200	191
Wm Ridley.....	200	192	200	192	200	185
G A Schroeder..	200	177	200	172	200	171
W H Illian.....	200	174	200	180	200	173
W Armagast...	200	161	200	150	200	141
Dan Bray.....	200	188	200	189	200	192
Geo Hughes....	200	182	200	175	200	176
W A Brown.....	200	183	200	181	200	188
C E Ellis.....	200	169	200	170	200	171
S A Huntley....	200	189	200	186	200	193
R McKenzie...	200	181	200	183	200	184
G L Taylor.....	200	190	200	183	200	177
H Huss.....	200	169	200	180	200	175
E Schneekloth..	200	185	200	178	200	159
H Hollister...	200	178	200	184	...	...
C A Thurston..	200	163	200	174	200	173
Ed Anderson...	200	183	150	125	...	...
Dr Okey.....	200	189	200	192	200	192
F Slocum.....	200	176	200	180	200	174
F Campbell....	200	189	200	193	200	185
E C Henshaw..	200	171	200	177	200	170
W S Hoon.....	200	194	200	196	200	193
N Munsey.....	200	187	200	186	200	189
F F Chladek...	200	176	200	165	200	165
H K Stilwell..	200	174	200	166	200	187
W McNamara...	200	147	200	157	200	154
F Baughman...	200	153	200	163	100	67
J Gellatly.....	200	171	...	...	...	...
L Cleveland....	200	162	200	154	...	...
C G Gellatly..	200	188	200	177	200	178
C Thurston, Jr.	200	187	200	183	200	184
M Thompson...	200	187	200	183	200	184
J Redfern.....	200	137	150	100	...	...
E J Nelson.....	200	165	200	165	200	169
W P Iverson...	200	166	200	167	200	166
H Anderson....	200	180	200	179	200	180
A M Shaw.....	200	183	200	183	...	...
J J Burns.....	200	165	...	...	...	...
D Nelson.....	200	184	200	183	200	169
A Wallace.....	200	179	200	185	...	...
G S Maxwell...	200	177	...	...	...	...
F Miller.....	200	160	200	169	200	154
H Stockberger..	100	77	...	...	...	...
I Olson.....	200	166	...	...	...	...
R Jones.....	200	186	...	...	...	...
B Hanson.....	200	171	...	...	...	...
W J C Meyer..	90	71	60	51	...	...
W D Townsend	200	186	200	189	200	195
D Morrell.....	200	175	200	186	...	...
F T Lovering..	200	167	...	...	...	...
W H Kreight...	200	172	...	...	...	...
F Keister.....	160	144	...	...	...	...
G A Ferguson..	200	178	...	...	...	...
E H Beadle....	200	163	200	175	...	...
J S Frink.....	200	186	200	182	200	184
H Converse...	200	188	200	185	200	177
G Rober.....	200	174	200	160	...	...
Peter Arp.....	100	79	...	...	...	...
W Kuehl.....	200	178	...	...	...	...
C H Hunter....	145	131	35	32	100	90
Chas Foote...	200	189	200	184	200	175
C J Hoherg...	145	117	35	23	...	...
J A Hartigan..	200	168	...	...	...	...
J W Fairchild..	200	177	200	176	200	186
A Forsberg...	100	33	...	...	...	...
H E Daniels...	55	39	...	...	...	...
C B Roberts...	...	100	94	100	86	...
J H Raven.....	...	100	77	...	...	...
W R Smith.....	...	200	176	200	182	...
F Oliver.....	...	160	126	...	...	...
G E Oliver.....	...	160	134	100	80	...
G Renne.....	...	100	81	...	...	...
A Thompson...	...	45	33	...	...	...
O A Bader.....	...	145	101	...	...	...
R Metcalf.....	...	100	84	...	...	...
H Churchyard..	...	100	77	...	...	...
C C Hamilton..	...	45	30	...	...	...
A H Blakely...	...	50	31	...	...	...
J E Young.....	...	45	26	...	...	...
H Hennington..	...	85	62	200	137	...
R L McClure..	...	35	29	...	...	...
J Deidt.....	...	35	31	...	...	...
H H Hawman...	...	200	126	...	...	...
C L Collins...	...	160	96	100	68	...
Geo Wasner...	...	15	12	...	...	...
Professionals:						
J W Garrett...	200	196	200	196	200	192
Geo Kregar...	200	192	200	190	200	196
G A Olson.....	200	185	200	187	200	191
R R Barber...	200	195	200	186	200	186
T A Marshall..	200	182	200	179	200	163
H Veitmeyer...	200	175	200	179	200	179
H G Taylor...	200	194	200	191	200	192

Sikeston Gun Club.

SIKESTON, Mo., June 14.—Out of 50 clay pigeons the following scores were made, to-day: Clem Marshall 43, Dan McCoy 40, C. H. Yanson 40, W. H. Tanner 32. Wm. H. TANNER, Sec'y.

MAY THE BEST MAN WIN



The
Grand American
Handicap

— AND —

The Annual Exposition
of the Superiority
of the



SMOKELESS
POWDERS

Will be held under the
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Springfield, Ill.

June 17-22, 1912



“Nuf ced”—but watch
this space next week
for Du Pont victories



Supplement to Game Laws in Brief

SO many and important changes have been made in fish and game laws in a number of States, during the past winter, that we have found it necessary to issue an eight page supplement of these changes. Paste these eight pages in the back of your copy of GAME LAWS IN BRIEF and you will have complete and correct laws to June 1st, 1912, governing fishing and shooting in every part of the United States and Canada.

Ten Cents is the price of this addenda. Mailed to any address upon receipt of price.

FOREST AND STREAM PUBLISHING COMPANY
127 Franklin Street
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No Shortcomings—Not One

ANY shortcoming in a shot gun, which seems almost trifling, may cause the gun to go wrong in the field, and spoil a long-planned expensive hunting trip.

The Smith Gun has no shortcomings—not one. The six Hunter Brothers with inventions, precision workmanship, and experience, kept after the shortcomings for 22 years, until the last and least important one was wiped out.

"6 times 22 years' experience" gives the shooter of a Smith Gun the fullest possible pleasure in the field, and the maximum game in his bag. A Smith Gun is "two guns in one," bored to meet the combined requirements of field, blind, and trap.

Ask your dealer to show you the new L. C. Smith 20-gauge. It is 20-gauge from butt to muzzle. Write for catalogue of Smith Guns—every grade from \$25 net to \$1500 list.

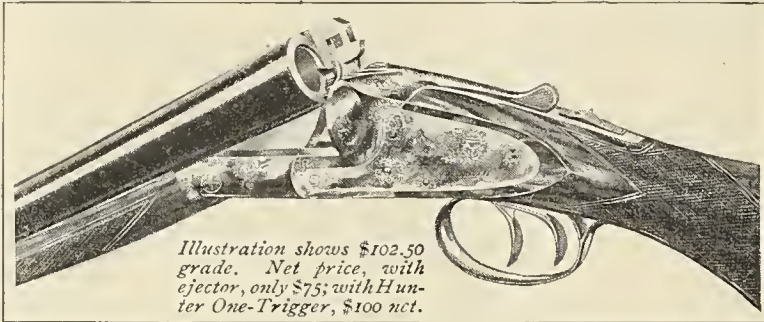


Illustration shows \$102.50 grade. Net price, with ejector, only \$75; with Hunter One-Trigger, \$100 net.

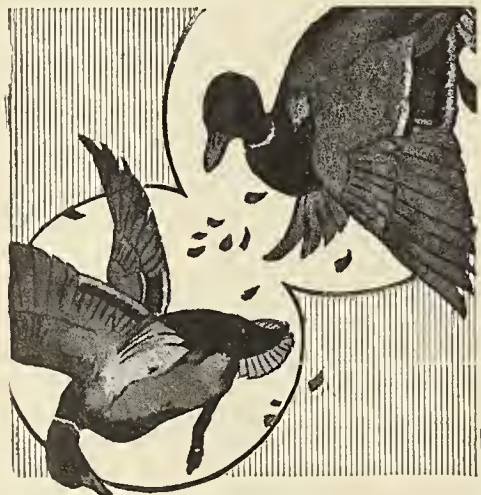
L. C. SMITH GUNS

HUNTER ARMS COMPANY, 76 Hubbard St., FULTON, NEW YORK

New York State Sportsmen's Association.

THE most successful assemblage of members of New York State Sportsmen's Association occurred at the three days' tournament, closed at Syracuse, N. Y. on June 13. Ninety gunners blazed away through the ambient atmosphere, doing more or less damage to the aerosaucers in proportion to the trueness of the point, which in most cases was satisfactory, although the scores are so illegible on the carbon sent us that we don't know who were the high guns.

	1st Day	2d Day	3d Day
*Geo Lewis	127	41	122
M E Barker	135	44	137
C W Hobbie	137	47	134
I D Green	142	44	136
E P Hotaling	135	42	142
C T Lambert	132	47	140
B V Covert	136	46	125
J Ebbetts	127	41	127
C G Rogers	134	45	120
C A Ward	130	42	125
F Hopkins	118	42	132
E A Wadsworth	196	..	126
S D Fowler	117	..	94
M Carey	120	44	119
G A Brown	136	46	145
W E Hookway	130	44	121
H E Lillis	130	46	130
J H Lamphere	139	46	132
J C Marcellus	132	48	134
*H S Welles	143	46	141
M Mayhew	124	..	119
G M Phillips	137	..	131
A Sauers	78	31	87
J De Bee	139	45	120
A Meager	126	42	126
J S G Dev	125	42	130
A V Suydam	122	..	128
W E Skidmore	106	..	114
J K Voorhees	122	..	128
John Martin	132	48	136
T E Clay	135	46	130
H V Fellows	124	45	132
H W Smith	124	..	124
R G Wheeler	131	46	130
W W Vanderkoop	131	47	139
*T M Hawkins	144	50	140
F B Stephenson	144	47	136
J P Sousa	127	44	138
*J S Fanning	138	..	139
*A H Duston	130	40	128
C L Frantz	122	45	142
C S Gammage	135	..	140
H Brugman	130	49	139
W F Corfield	129	47	126
G N Fish	137	48	134
*O R Dickey	136	..	147
*S Glover	144	48	138
*N Apgar	138	45	139
*T H Keller, Jr	129	..	113
*H H Stevens	145	48	140
C E Killiker	130	43	132
F S Wright	141	45	144
S H Loomis	132	..	127
F D Kelsey	137	45	136
A E Conley	145	45	135
*T H Keller, Sr	129	44	129
L H Schortemeier	127	45	125
F G Wilcox	116	..	64
J H Putnam	112	..	99
*H McMurchy	141	..	136
B Hathaway	118	..	110
W Hyland	122	..	129
M R Brown	123	..	134
H H Valentine	136	46	134
C J Dalley	..	..	123
H P Benedict	123	37	118
C C Snook	133	45	132
*W L Darton	127	48	137
H B Blackman	118	36	118
*A E Sibley	137	46	131
F Wiess	127	..	127
A P Curtis	138	..	135
S A Eiseline	108	..	113
J M Stoddard	123	..	114
F L Rowland	118	..	117
*C R Babson	128	..	129
F Burnette	125	..	..
Wm Witt	63	..	..
L P Evans	117	..	..
F Ershaw	120	..	109
Geo Rappick	..	..	93
C Denning	..	..	133
C W Brown	..	..	127
C Jenne	..	..	122
W S Collier	..	..	109
Joe Wagner	116	..	128
W H Smith	..	..	125
W Morris	136	43	129



YOU know mallards—wisest and wariest of all ducks—Solomons of the air. You can't knock down mallards with a paddle nor can you get them with a gun that plasters its shots all over the face of creation.

A mallard shot is generally a long shot, and long shots require a hard-shooting, close-shooting gun.

That's why the long-headed man who goes to a mallard country takes a Lefever. When he swings it on a towering pair of mallards he does not question the result. He knows it—

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The reason a Lefever kills clean and sure and far is Lefever Taper Boring.

But if you buy a Lefever for the taper boring alone, you will get more than your money's worth. For instance, you will never be handicapped with looseness at the hinge joint. The exclusive Lefever screw compensates for a year's wear by a trifling turn that you make yourself with a screwdriver.

LEFEVER SHOT GUNS

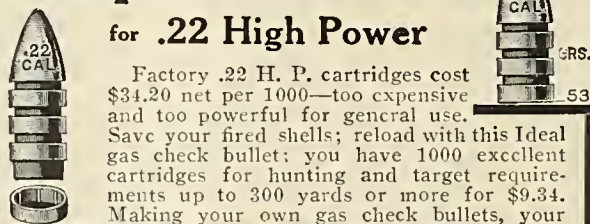
Sixteen other exclusive Lefever features and Lefever simplicity and strength make the \$28 gun the peer of any \$50 gun on the market. Upwards to \$1,000. Send for free catalog and get Lefever wise. LEFEVER ARMS Co., 23 Maltbie St., Syracuse, N. Y.



Durston Special 20 Gauge. Price \$28.00

Cheap Ammunition

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Factory .22 H. P. cartridges cost \$34.20 net per 1000—too expensive and too powerful for general use. Save your fired shells; reload with this Ideal gas check bullet; you have 1000 excellent cartridges for hunting and target requirements up to 300 yards or more for \$9.34. Making your own gas check bullets, your total cost per 1000 cartridges is only \$6.17.

For short range use 53-grain lead bullet. Cast these bullets and reload your shells; you have 1000 extremely accurate S. R. loads for \$3.37. Free circular gives full details. 100-page Ideal Hand Book tells about reloading all cartridges; mailed for 6c postage.

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We wish you would tell your non-subscribing friends about FOREST AND STREAM. It would give us much pleasure to number them among our subscribers.

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"A Pleasant Surprise."

NEW YORK, June 17.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The most pleasant surprise of my life came to-day with the arrival of a perfectly handsome gold watch, which was sent me by the sportsmen who assembled last week at the New York State Fish and Game Association tournament at Syracuse. No cup, medal or other trophy ever brought so much pleasure to me. I don't think I have ever been so grateful, nor felt such pride before.

Though long accustomed to the good fellowship of these boys, such an unexpected and substantial expression of such sincere friendship has stirred me, heart and soul.

I have given the best that my life could give to the shooting game, to good fair sportsmanship and to good fellowship, and this splendid remembrance cheers me as perhaps but few will understand, because it means they who gave it appreciate the lifetime efforts of your humble servant.

It is no doubt through the modesty of those who

remembered me so handsomely that I am unable to express my appreciation to each one to whom it is due. So in your esteemed paper will you please say, "Boys, Jim and Jim's heart, both thank you."
J. A. R. ELLIOTT.

Genesee Gun Club.

UTICA, N. Y., June 8.—The weather was ideal for the opening of the registered tournament at Riverside, Saturday. The members of the Genesee Gun Club and several of their guests saw some excellent shooting. Nearly 4,000 targets were thrown during the program. O. F. Carpenter, of Syracuse, was high man with 144.

A C Denning	14	12	13	13	9	13	8	12	11	11
L Klock	7	8	9	13	10	13	14	13	13	14
R C Smith	11	13	13	11	13	10	12	14	11	
W E Corfield	13	15	11	11	11	14	14	14	14	14
J S Conley	14	12	13	14	13	14	11	11	14	14
J G S Dey	14	13	14	11	14	13	15	13	11	14
H V Fellows	15	13	15	12	13	12	11	13	14	11
O Carpenter	15	14	14	15	14	15	13	14	15	15
J Martin	14	13	13	14	15	12	13	12	15	15
E Cox	11	12	13	13	10	13	11	10	12	14
W Hookway	13	14	12	12	14	14	12	12	15	15
J Marcellus	13	13	13	10	12	13	13	13	12	13
C C Snook	11	14	13	15	13	11	10	12	13	14
H W Smith	12	13	13	12	13	12	15	12	12	15
R G Wheeler	12	14	13	14	12	14	15	13	13	14
W Davis	11	9	6							
C Limbers	10	7	11	10	12	14	13	11	10	10
B McCurley	7	10	10	11	9	9	12	13	7	
F Billenbeck	10	7	11	12	14	7	12	10		
S M Walling										
R Brunner										
W L Race										
R H Terry										
S Williams										
A Parker										
E M Griffith										
C Hillman										
W Griffith										
J Engler										

Canandaigua Sportsmen's Club.

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y., June 14.—The home shooters trimmed the bunch from Shortsville to-day. A. E. Mason took championship title and medal from Dr. D. A. Eiseline by one aerosaucer. Total 42 out of 50. Bottles of Nyeoil were given as souvenirs, so that smooth working guns may be expected from now on.

Kibbe and Eiseline were tied for first on the prize events, but in the shoot-off, Kibbe won out by a margin of one bird, taking the silver spoon, and Eiseline the cut-glass. Mason was third in the shoot-off with Soule.

Edward Cox and C. W. Fletcher, of Buffalo, who were returning from the State shoot at Syracuse, stopped over during the shoot, and Mr. Cox tied with several of the local shooters with a score of 39. The following scores were made:

Kibbe	15	50	Curtice	10	37
Eiseline	15	50	Van Wormer	0	37
Mason	7	45	Cox	0	39
Soule	4	45	Cayward	0	22
Stoddard	5	44	Chesebro	0	9
Barringer	15	42			

The Du Pont silver watch fob trophy, which was won by A. E. Mason, has been in contest for a series of three meetings, comprising 150 targets, in which the scores were: Mason 136, Stoddard 129, Eiseline 128, Curtice 123, Kibbe 123.

Analostan Gun Club.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 16.—The Analostan gunners encountered bad weather for their shoot on the 15th. The afternoon was very dark, and a drizzling rain interfered with the shooting and spoiled the attendance. The scores:

	Singles.		Doubles.	
	Shot at.	Broke.	Shot at.	Broke.
Green	135	90	16	8
Peck	125	108		
Huseman	125	104	24	20
Ford	100	87	24	18
Wagner	100	84	24	19
Stine	100	81		
Parsons	100	67	24	17
*Shaw	100	61		
*G Peck	100	32		
Kirk	50	40	24	19
Luttrell	50	38	24	17
*Coveri	45	13		
Wilson	30	14		

*Visitors.
Preliminary arrangements are being made for the club's registered shoot, which will be held on July 27.
MILES TAYLOR, Sec'y.

Registered Tournaments.

The following tournaments have been registered with the Interstate Association, week ending June 15:
June 29-July 2.—Niagara-on-the-Lake, Canada.—Canadian Indians. Court Thompson, Sec'y.
July 29-30.—Revelstoke (B. C., Canada) G. C. A. J. Mac-Donnell, Sec'y.
Aug. 14.—Lancaster (Pa.) G. C. W. T. Krick, Sec'y.
Aug. 27-29.—Cedar Point, O.—Indians. C. W. Budd, Sec.
Sept. 2.—Ft. Collins (Colo.) Shooting Club. Jos. Garst, Sec'y.
Sept. 5.—Cumberland (Md.) G. C. F. Billmeyer, Sec'y.
Sept. 20.—Sangerfield (N. Y.) Country Club. R. H. Terry, Sec'y.
ELMER E. SHANER, Sec'y-Treas.

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At Pine Bluff, Ark., registered tournament, June 12-13, Nic Arie, shooting **THE BLACK SHELLS**, was high gun for the two days' shoot, breaking 288 x 300.

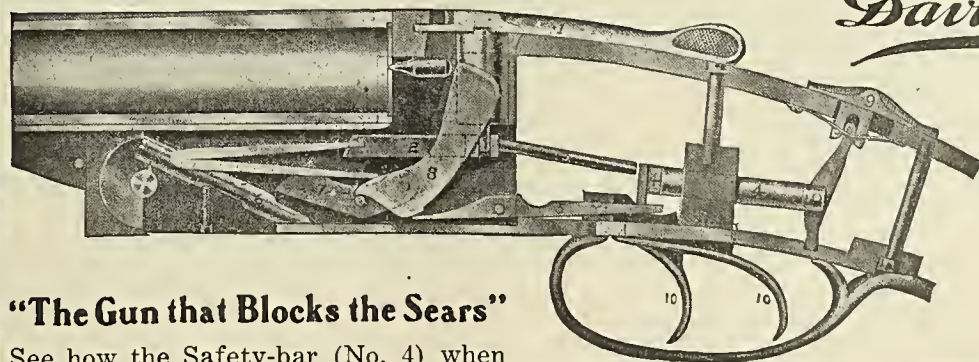
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Jersey City Gun Club.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., June 15.—Ten shooters were game enough to come out and face a rainstorm accompanied by a strong wind from the east, at the Jersey City Gun Club to-day, and while conditions were such as to keep down scores, everyone enjoyed a good afternoon's sport just the same. State champion B. M. Shanley, Jr., of Newark, a member of our club, was out and set such a hot pace for the rest of us that we all got dizzy trying to keep up, and when it was all over he had an average of 85 per cent. for the day, which was traveling right along, considering the day. W. Hassinger, also of Newark, was second with 83 per cent., and old reliable Dave Engle captured the third cup with an average of 82 per cent. The scores follow:

Table with 4 columns: Name, 20, 21, 22, 24, 18, ..

Conde Gun Club.

CONDE, S. D., June 8.—The annual registered tournament held to-day was happily run off, twenty-four shooters being on the grounds. High gun was J. E. Wilson with 206 out of 220; second, F. F. Slocum, 204; third, J. R. White, 198. The scores:

Table with 4 columns: Name, Shot at, Brk., Name, Shot at, Brk.

Hercules Gun Club.

TEMPLE, Pa., June 14.—The weather was ideal, while a strong gale of wind blew from the southwest, raising some of the targets suddenly, which made difficult shooting. W. A. Joslyn led F. M. Fay by 7 targets, with 132 out of his quota in the professional race. Alexander Reed, of Pottsville, and W. S. Behm tied on 137 for high amateurs. In the shoot-off Reed missed one, while Behm broke straight, which entitled him to the Hercules cup. Mr. Reed received the Cotopaxi cup.

The club will hold their registered shoot on Saturday, Aug. 19, when a number of amateurs will participate for high honors.

A race at 5 pairs of doubles was shot, A. A. Fromm winning with 8 breaks.

Table with 4 columns: Name, Score, Name, Score

Cleveland Gun Club.

CLEVELAND, O., June 8.—Below are the scores made to-day at our weekly club contest, at our shooting park, Stop 16A Mayfield road:

Event No. 1, monthly trophy, 50 targets, 16yds.: Brown 46, Ledgett 46, Judd 45, Wilcox 45, Frank Brown 43, Wallace 42, Freeman 41, Jones 40, Brainard 38, Thorp 32, Rockwell 31.

Event No. 2, annual trophy, 50 targets, 16yds.: Brown 48, Wilcox 47, Judd 46, G. E. Burn 46, Judson 46, Wilson 45, Jones 42, Brainard 41, Ledgett 41, F. Burns 41, Wallace 39, Rockwell 36, Freeman 35, Thorp 31.

Buffalo Audubon Club.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 15.—The following are the scores made by the above club to-day:

Table with 4 columns: Name, 17, 12, 17, 16, 17

The FOREST AND STREAM may be obtained from any newsdealer on order. Ask your dealer to supply you regularly.

Kennel Department

Are We Breeding Usefulness out of Our Dogs?

MARCEL BOULENGER writes in the London Field: "The man who would talk of coursing and field trials to any of those individuals who organize dog shows or to those well known specialists who breed what is generally known as show dogs, or even to one of the redoubtable judges who apportion prizes and honorable mentions, finds very little encouragement. Far better not to mention in their presence any practical test, such as getting a sheep dog to guide and look after a flock of sheep, a police dog to be after evildoers, a sporting dog to retrieve game, a greyhound to pursue hares, a fox terrier to catch rats or a bull dog to guard a house; some habitues of the dog shows are fond of sneering at the idea of such sporting trials. The point they profess to be interested in is what they call the beauty of a dog, and thus beauty has become to them a definable, measurable and weighable quantity, according to an invariable standard, established once for all; but what is one to understand by the beauty of a dog? Who has determined it? Who has established the standard of such single breed? Whose authoritative advice, whose master taste has been the guiding principle?"

Sportsmen have found out that certain conformations enable an animal to do a certain thing better than any other one. Thus it will be seen the sportsman's notions about the shape of a dog are well founded. His decisions are not accidents; he does not guess, he knows. Where has he learned it all? During field trials, on the coursing ground, in public open air tests, on flat country, on the hills or in the woods. The perfect type of each breed has been fixed after long deliberations, and the dog who has been found the best in public trials is also the most beautiful for the true sportsman. The standards of beauty in Paris, in London and in Berlin, are quite different. For instance, judges in Paris prefer the tail hair rather long, the London judges only admit short-haired tails and the Berlin judges only appreciate excessively long hair. If, however, public sporting trials were the guiding principle in the judging of dogs, an admirable certainty results. If a certain dog works better than his competitors he is the finest of them, all no matter in what country he may happen to be.

Mr. Boulenger finishes by saying that, although dog shows are undoubtedly good fun, the beauty of a breed is established, maintained and controlled by public sporting trials only. Show judges are liable to errors, too impressionable and capable of being influenced by outside considerations.

NATURE STUDY ON LONG ISLAND.

Continued from page 791.

and not far away is the department of experimental evolution of the Carnegie Institution of Washington under the direction of Prof. Charles B. Davenport, Ph.D. In connection with this institution there is a bird house where many experiments as to color are now in progress, a cellar where experiments as to the effect of light on cave animals and insects and as to the effect of the exclusion of light upon light loving animated nature are now going on, a cat house for the breeding of Manx, Persian and other cat species.

A little further west and one week later, June 8, John McCallum, who is now doing special collecting work for the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, acted as leader and guide to Queens.

Kennel.

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On of the first of the flowers found was the Philadelphia fleabane, with materia medica connections. It is one of the yellow flowers that attracts attention. The plant is hairy. The scent is strong and disagreeable to fleas. Blanchan states that when the fleabane is dried, reduced to powder and sprinkled in kennels, that even the dogs are driven away. Doubtless in such cases the fleas go also. White, red, yellow, sweet and hop clovers were found in quick succession. Another nearby flower was the daisy or Marguerite that grew in bunches that invited picking.

It was receiving day for the figwort family and the mulleins, and toadflaxes were on the reception committee. With them was mad-dog skullcap of the mint family. Three members of the mustard family were likewise on the receiving line.

Jack-in-the-pulpits next interested us. There is a wide divergence in this plant. According to the books some of the Indian turnips have flowers that are "staminate"; others, on distinct plants, are "pistillate" and still others have both male and female florets seated on the same club. The true flowers are within the so-called spathes near the base of the smooth, glossy columns that characterize them. These flowers are exceedingly minute.

One of the rare beech ferns was found by Miss Brainard. Its downy light green and triangular frond is daintily pretty. Some of the rushes were next encountered. Many of these small plants have formidable latin names that are awe-inspiring, but the plants are interesting in spite of that handicap. The leaves and stems are woven into matting and chair bottoms, and the pith of some species is used for the wicks of candles (rush-lights). Blind hand craftsmen use these plants in some of their wonderful work. The specimens found had curious hairy growths upon them that looked like spider webs.

The lemon-scented horse balm, otherwise lemon balm, stone-root and rich-weed, to whose ingenious scheme of insect fertilization W. Hamilton Gibson was the first to direct attention, was one of the finds.

In a little group of ferns growing in a kind of colony were the New York ferns that are readily distinguishable from their tapering at both ends, the ever graceful maiden hair fern and the lace fern.

Some spikenard, useful in medical botany from its aromatic and stimulant properties, was here gathered into the vasculums. Skirting a pond, sassafras leaves were packed and eaten as a relish. In the pond were some Rixia (algæ) that comes into the making of a balanced aquarium; also some golden clubs of the arum family. One botanist found a ripe wild strawberry.

Young grapes were observed in miniature now, but full of future promise for the autumn. The partridge berry found had a twin flower. The shin leaf was next found. It was so-called from its early use as a shin plaster when in the alphabetic development of first aid to the injured it was thus utilized.

Perhaps the most interesting find was one of the orchids which was not identified in the field, but was borne home for identification. Even the most expert botanist cannot know just what flower is found in every instance in the field.

A large tway-blade was another odd specimen. It was named in allusion to the plant's shining leaves.

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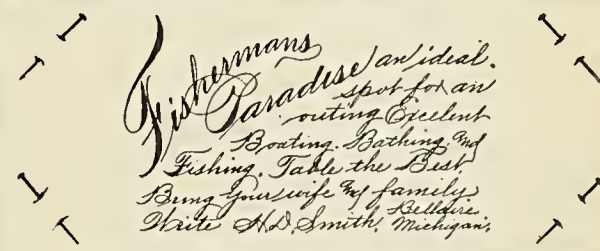
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Forest and Stream Advertising Department,
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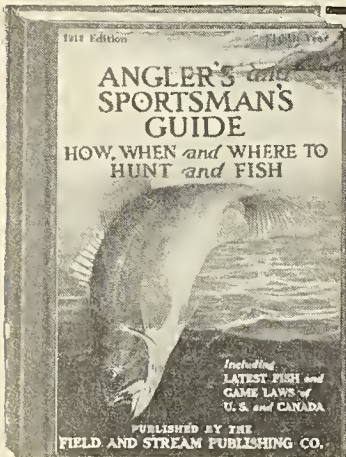
"WHERE TO GO DIRECTORY," containing the best hunting, camping and fishing places in America, giving railroads, steamships, hotels, camps, guides and best accommodations. (The only resort and guide directory in America.)

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PURE AIR BY DIFFUSION.

BY DR. JOHN F. LOCKWOOD, KANSAS CITY, MO.

We use natural gas as a fuel and for lighting purposes. There is little or no odor about our natural gas, and it is therefore not discoverable by the sense of smell when it happens to escape into the living apartments.

Last night the gas in our residence was lit in the upper hall, which communicates freely with the sleeping rooms. The gas pressure lowered and the jet went out unnoticed by us. Later, as is usual, after everybody has cooked the evening meal, the gas pressure rose and all night long the gas poured into the sleeping rooms. The family slept in these rooms and passed the night quite comfortably. It was at 5 A. M. that we awoke and heard a roaring. It did not sound like steam from the steam radiators, so we arose to investigate. Then it was that we discovered that gas had been escaping all night long. When we realized that we had been safely delivered from what might have been a case of wholesale methane poisoning we began to praise the bridge that had brought us over. Let us here deliberately detail to the reader the "bridge." Please patiently follow:

Last fall, as cold weather began, we put into practice the following scheme for ventilating the sleeping rooms: It consists of providing each bedroom with a yard square of "gills." We call them gills because of their similarity of purpose with the gills of a fish—supplying oxygen. One window in each bedroom is selected and the lower half is fitted with a light frame (or the summer screen may be used) covered with 6½-ounce drill or muslin sheeting. This forms the "gills." Now for the modus operandi: In the summer time when the temperature of the air is such that drafts are not dangerous we have no trouble in getting the right quality of air to breathe, but when the cold weather comes we are driven indoors and in anticipation of sudden cold snaps we seal our houses, filling cracks and crannies until not a breath of fresh air can enter. We have two reasons for doing this: One is to prevent cold drafts striking us, and another and principal reason, it may be, is to economize in fuel.

In sealed houses in winter we breathe and rebreath the same air and each time we inspire it we rob it the more of its oxygen and laden it the more with carbon dioxide.

When one retires to sleep in a pent-up atmosphere, vitiating it more and more each hour, toward morning one feels the need of more covers, for the feet are cold. Why? Oxygen which unites with the fat in the blood and thus by combustion warms the body is much exhausted from the sleeping apartment, and so the morning finds the sleeper chilly, not rested, not refreshed, not repaired; the head aches, there are malaise stupor, and a disinclination to begin the day. Now had the same time been spent in a canvas inclosure the air would have been continuously replete with that life-giving quality—oxygen. Such environment tends to keep the atmospheres equal or even in quality. Air is a mixture, not a chemical compound; therefore to rob it of oxygen does not disintegrate it, but only lessens its life-sustaining quality.

	Per Cent. Inspired Air.	Per Cent. Expired Air.
Oxygen	21	16.6
Nitrogen	79	79
Carbon dioxide .....	.04	4.4

With each inspiration fully one-fifth of the oxygen diffuses into the blood. Do we know this to be true experimentally? We surely do. Herein is a practical demonstration of a gas diffused into a liquid through a moist intercepting membrane (the wall of the blood vessel). How rapid the process must be that it should be performed between the acts of inspiration and expiration! Patiently consider with me the steps: When we inbreathe, the air tubes, terminating in blind ends, expand, enlarge, the residual air in the lungs retires into these blind ends followed in by the tidal air, the oxygen from the tidal air leaps into the residual air and on into the blood through the moist membrane (blood container), changing the blood from a

For Sale.

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Hungarian Partridges, Quail, Ring-neck Pheasants, Wild Turkeys, Capercaillie, Black Game, Wild Ducks, Decoys. Beautiful Swans, Fancy Pheasants, Peafowl, Cranes, Storks, Ornamental Ducks and Geese.

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A SMITH PREMIER TYPEWRITER, purchased in July, 1911. "E. S. S.," care Forest and Stream.

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W. W. Greener new 12 gauge Trap Gun. Cost \$250. Sell \$100. MURPHY, 24 West 34th St.

Muskeetopunk advertisement featuring an illustration of a mosquito and text describing it as the best relief from mosquitoes for camp comfort.

purple to a bright scarlet, from the venous to the arterial state. This is called oxidation.

This process is almost instantaneous, and yet it is performed where the intercepting membrane is of so dense a structure that it will retain a pulsating stream of blood. Surely it is axiomatic that oxygen diffuses faster in air than in liquid.

May we lay alongside of the above detailed process another similar process: That of air purified by diffusion through a septum of porous cloth: that of a canvas inclosure—a house tent for a consumptive, it may be. Conceive with us the situation. Surrounding this canvas inclosure is a great reservoir of pure free air, the inside air is being depleted of its oxygen and vitiated with carbon dioxide by the indwellers, but the two atmospheres are in contact through the meshes of the cloth. These atmospheres have easy access to one another for the process of diffusion of their gases. This tireless automatic process is keeping the inside atmosphere like the outside up to its full quota of oxygen (one-fifth) by diffusion.

"Gases are to each other as a vacuum" is a familiar rule in physics. It is the application of this rule that saved the household from suffocation when the natural gas was poured into the sleeping apartments all night long and yet it was diffused out through the muslin-covered window openings and that so rapidly that it did not interfere with reparative sleep.

We would impress upon the reader that though this process is invisible, it is none the less effective. We believe because it is invisible it is not appreciated as it should be. We have seen the brightest patients in hospitals where much of the window space was (intentionally) covered with muslin, replacing the glass. The most cheerful children in a child's ward equipped extensively with these "gills." And why not?

A young lady patient with heart disease (dyspnea) thought it was draft fanning her face that rescued her, but she was thoroughly calmed all night long with "gills" in her bedroom window (and no drafts). The oxygen was supplied to her in proper proportions.

Does not the very use we put pure oxygen gas to in emergencies bespeak a place for our process—pure air by diffusion? Give pure oxygen gas to the suffocated pneumonic patient. Give pure air by diffusion to the consumptive twenty-four hours out of every twenty-four hours and he is gradually restored to a life of usefulness.—Medical Record.

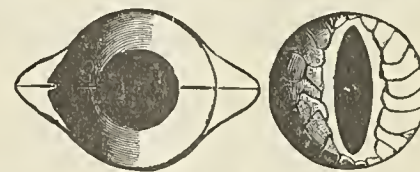
THE CAMP-FIRE IN THE CANYON.

When the purple shadows gather in the cañon all aglow, When the silence and the twilight come across the crimsoned snow, When the far peaks bow and vanish in the eerie, wavering haze, It is built in sheltered places where the wind but softly plays. It will cook the pork and flapjacks, it will boil the coffee, too, It will serve the coal that's needful to the pipe of comfort true; But it does one greater service for the breed o' roving men, For they watch it flame and flicker till the old time comes again.

It can bid the thousand valleys and the trails that follow these Swing across its light and shadow—panoramic memories; Soft, dark eyes and raven tresses, and a singing vesper bell, Or the up-flung trails of Chile, or the steel-gray Bering swell; It can paint with softest magic what a man has known of old, It can build with splendid passion visions born of toil-won gold; Joy and sorrow, hope and failure, all life's triumphs and mistakes, It can bring to live a little in the pictures that it makes, Oh, there are fires wind-beaten, roaring down the reaches wide, Whelming all that dares their power, laying waste a country-side; There are fires that drowse on altars, never burning fierce and free; There are witch-fires born of driftwood gathered by the sleepless sea; There are other fires than camp-fires, many fires of many kinds, And their devotees are many—each a chosen pleasure finds; But the camp-fire is the king fire—all its soul with art runs rife, For the rover loves it truly, and it paints him truly—life! —Chas. C. Jones in Leslie's Weekly.

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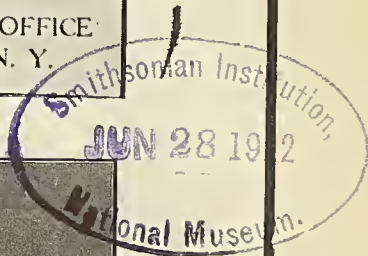
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Canoeing

Newark Bay C. C.

THE Newark Bay Club, of Bayonne, held its thirty-second annual regatta on Newark Bay last Saturday. The Winona Canoe Club, of Bayonne, carried off the most honors. The summaries:

Half-Mile Tandem Paddling—Won by L. Stevenson and C. Edgecombe, Winona C. C.; C. Howard and W. Robinson, Seneca C. C., second.

Canoe Tilting—Won by E. Kramer and C. Smith, Newark Bay Club; W. von Steeg and H. Lyons, Winona C. C., second.

Quarter-Mile Paddling—Won by C. Edgecombe, Winona C. C.; H. Walker, Tuscorra C. C., second.

Hurry-Scurry Race—Won by Gus Winters, Jr., Newark Bay Club; W. Campbell, Winona C. C., second.

300-Yard Paddling—Won by C. Edgecombe; W. Schooly, Tuscorra C. C., second.

Half-Mile Paddling, Fours—Won by Winona C. C., C. Edgecombe, L. Stevenson, C. Capes and H. Chapman, Winona C. C.

Tandem Paddling, 600 Yards—Won by W. Schooly and C. Edgecombe, Winona C. C.; L. Stevenson and C. S. Edgecombe, Winona C. C., second.

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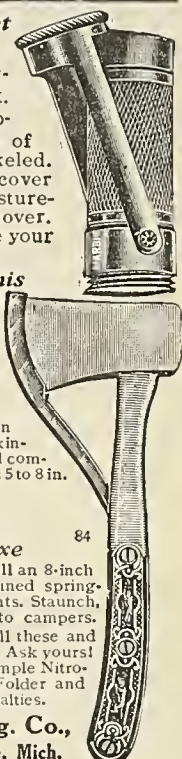
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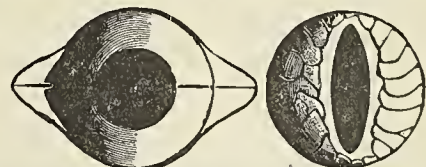
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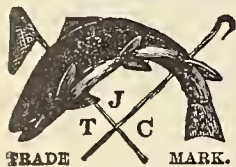
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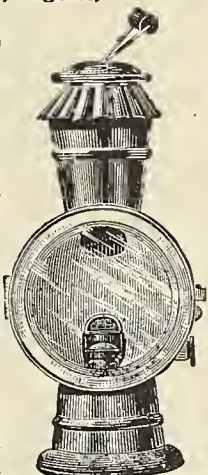
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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1912.

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127 Franklin St., New York.

The Fish Pirates

By ALICE A. CLARK

IN one of our middle Atlantic States there is a goodly number of sizeable lakes. There is one that falls far below any of the others in the scale of beauty, but which excels them all in fish. The pike and bass caught in this lake bring the highest price in the New York markets of any fresh water fish, and are advertised on hotel menus by the name of the lake itself.

Amateur sportsmen from far and near have long made periodic journeys in season for the fishing, but as a general thing little luck attends their patient persistency. The fish pirates scoop out so many with nets in season and out of season that the hook and line business is poor.

The sportsmen appealed to the State a few years back, and an appropriation was made for the purpose of scaring off the pirates. That appropriation has been increased from time to time, and game constable after game constable has been appointed. They all approach the task with high boasts and a great splashing of oars freshly painted in honor of the occasion. One after the other they all inconspicuously retired from the office. Still the carloads of fresh finnies go down to the metropolis to swell the purses of the lazy illegal fishers. The State continues to buy choice spawn for the lake, and the hook and line business grows steadily poorer.

The game warden usually approaches the citizens of standing for information against the suspects. Nowadays he never gets any help, although the citizen may be honest as the day is long, and hate the illegal fisher with all his heart. They have had examples of what happens to tattlers.

A few years ago a wealthy hotel owner who had a farm and summer home bordering on the lake openly bragged that if the warden would come to him, he would give him some news. One day he was seen talking with the warden and several arrests shortly followed.

A night or two later the hotel man was aroused toward morning by the agonized screams of his horses. Hurrying to the stables he found several expensive animals lunging in pain caused by cutting off their tails close to their bodies, and a rude scrawl tacked to the stable door warned him to let the fishermen alone.

Another man suspected of giving information to the constable, awoke at night to see his barn in flames, and the finest herd of cattle in the county was cremated with the barn.

A man who was at odds with some of the pirates, over burning a net found on his beach, failed to arrive at his home one evening after

a walk to the postoffice. Finally the family set out with lanterns to look for him. In a fence corner he was found unconscious with a bloody gash on his head, evidently caused by the fence rail that lay across his body. The perpetrators of these deeds were never placed.

Others who feared to give information and said so, aired their opinions nevertheless, and in due season reaped their measure of punishment. New boats left tied at their landings were seen

There is of course only one way of illegal fishing in season, and that is with nets which take minnows and all when a school is scooped. The warden thinks that he has done a good day's work when he has burned thirty or forty nets (for they cost from twenty to fifty dollars and more, according to size). However, when a pirate's net has been captured, the rest all turn in and help him make a new one.

Once a warden, who was sneaking across the



"JIM'S PLOWING THE DEEP."

no more; young orchards disappeared root and branch, and a series of nagging misfortunes followed the man who "blowed his mouth too much." The citizen now maintains a discreet silence.

Sometimes it happens that he stumbles upon groups where his room is better than his company. If his demeanor under such circumstances is satisfactory, he will probably find a few choice messes of fresh fish hanging on his back door on summer mornings, or he may say to a pirate after the game warden has driven by: "Harry, I want a mess of fish."

"All right, I'll see that you get them," answers the pirate.

Such men help fight the wardens, but would be surprised if you accused them of it.

county on foot in order that he might not be seen and recognized in time to warn the fishermen, came upon an old sugar shanty in a lonely piece of woods. Hearing voices inside he cautiously peered through the window. Four men were inside making a net. One was the postmaster of a small town; another was a prominent farmer, and the others were plain pirates. They were so intent on a critical part of their task that he moved away unobserved. Their arrest followed, and they paid big fines. They could afford to do so, for the profits are enormous.

One young man who was in jail several months refusing to pay the fine imposed upon him by the court made nets all that time. There was no law prohibiting his making nets if his friends provided the twine.

Frequently, if a man is not able to pay his fine, the pirates will club together and raise the money rather than see him go to jail. In the case of an honest old man who, because he was so desperately poor, had hired to a pirate and both were captured and sent up, a subscription was circulated, and everyone assisted in his release, for he was nearly heart broken over the disgrace of imprisonment.

When a stranger settles in the neighborhood, it takes years for him to distinguish between the pirates and the honest citizen, because the nets are hauled at night in most cases.

A minister who was calling at a young farmer's house one evening inquired after the husband. The young wife hesitated an instant and replied that he was plowing. The minister professed astonishment at his ambition, and she assured him that Jim often plowed on moonlight nights. When the good man had departed her sister asked her why she had lied to him.

"I am not lying. Jim is plowing; he is plowing the deep," she retorted.

The game warden is generally frightened out

of his office. He trips over wires and ropes in unexpected places, stones fall out of clear skies, and beer bottles filled with wet sand drop out of trees. He steps into steel traps and plunges from a safe looking bit of plank into a nasty pool of water.

Undoubtedly some have been bought off, to be dismissed later, for inefficiency.

Sometimes a pirate offers to help the warden, claiming that he is sick of the business. He is of course in the pay of the fishermen also, and makes a neat sum by steering the constable to a spot where he can drag the lake for a week without touching a net.

So, frightened out, bought off, tired and disgusted, the game warden owns to the fruitlessness of his search, and retires a sadder, wiser man.

Empty boxes are shipped to the lake ports for kindling and go back where they came from full of sawdust.

The city visitor going down to the lake for a plunge at early dawn sees the strange spectacle of five or six rowboats full of excited men who

are dragging their hands heavily in the water. Suddenly they leap out of their boats and scatter in a big circle, still pulling at something in the water. The city visitor rolls a pebble under his feet; they turn and see him. To his utter amazement when he looks up there is not a man to be seen in the spot where he has been gazing. But for the softly rocking boats he would think it a dream. He watches sharply for half an hour and nothing disturbs the scene. There are the same stones sticking out of the water, or are there more? He gives it up and walks off to the bathing house.

Almost before he is out of sight they spring out of the water and haul the squirming load upon the sandy beach, the gasping minnows to die before being rudely thrown back into the water, and the uneatables flung in a heap to rot. One or two pirates hurry for help to dress the catch of the season, and by 9 o'clock hundreds of fresh fish are on their way to New York, and the city visitor fishes all day in the broiling sun, and the next day and the next, and never catches even a "pumpkin seed."

Log of a Fishing Cruise on the East Coast of Florida

By ROBERT SEDGWICK (THE SCRIBE)

In Three Parts—Part II.

EARLY next morning we ran down to Bahia Honda, 12 miles, and anchored off the reinforced railway trestle, across the channel from West Summerland. It was a warm, clear day, thermometer 81 degrees, and our appetites were whetted by seeing a yacht at anchor with three tarpon in her rigging. We spent the rest of the morning catching the indispensable mullet in the cast net for bait. The gunman killed with a fine shot a large needle fish under water. Started tarpon fishing in the afternoon, the gunman and scribe in the big boat with the captain and photographer alone with Bill. It was "some" afternoon, too. The scribe got two sharks and an 18-pound carvallo; the gunman a brother to it; the photographer two sharks and a huge yellowtail jack. As the afternoon waned, nobler sport came to hand. The photographer hooked two tarpon, got them up to the boat after long play and most provokingly lost both, in one case the line parting and the other fish being carried off when exhausted by a large shark. The gunman lost his only strike after having him on for fifteen minutes. The scribe's first one got round some spiling under the railway trestle and frayed the line in two, but he landed the second on the beach in the darkness, a short thick fish weighing ninety pounds. By that time it was blowing hard, with a lumpy sea against the tide. We were glad to get aboard, well soaked, for a late dinner. All night it blew a young southeast gale, which whistled through the rigging, and this day, March 15, was dull, thermometer 81 degrees, with yacht rolling at her anchor, water very roily and not a tarpon in evidence, so we went after needed mullet bait, annexing a baby jewfish, thirty-two pounds, and a thirty-pound yellowtail en route.

After an early tropical thunderstorm, March 16, the wind veered round from southeast to northwest, thermometer 77 degrees, and we were out for tarpon at 6 A. M. The scribe landed a nice gamy fish, 125 pounds, 6 feet 6 inches long. We met a Spanish Jew employed by the Florida East Coast Railway that afternoon, who was very bearish on the chances of success of the Key West extension, and said "F. E. C." was interpreted by the men as "Flagler's Easy Coin." The scribe's impression is that the greatest difficulty the road has to encounter is the entire absence of any water but rain water at Key West, its southern terminal. Rain water alone is too precarious a supply for a great railway system to depend on, and although the road has driven wells some 800 feet deep, it has obtained no water suitable for locomotives. All the water the railway now uses is transported from Homestead in huge wooden tanks bolted to flat cars, and the bulk of the traffic seemed to us to consist of these trains carrying water to Key West and returning empty. On the northern trip they are exposed to the scorching rays of the sun, which start the seams, making the tanks leak badly. This is an expensive and partially inadequate supply, and it is understood that the railway has in contemplation an extensive condenser system, which it is hoped will solve the water problem. The indefatigable photographer went out for tarpon after dinner, although it was blowing very fresh. He reported four strikes, but they all got off in the wind and darkness.

The captain woke up all hands Sunday morning, the 17th, at 4:45 by clanging the ship's bell, and we tumbled out at that unearthly hour with a chorus of growls to find better weather conditions, moderate easterly breeze, thermometer 82

degrees. But the water was roily and disturbed from the blow, and tarpon are shy about coming back to the channels until it clears. We wallowed about in the small boats in a tremendous flood tide and choppy sea and gave it up at eight, seeing no fish rolling anywhere. The gunman accounted for a 75-pound shark, which his ever ready gun put out of business, and after dinner we must confess that overpowering sleepiness laid undeniable hold on us, while the captain, who is a combination of rubber and steel, with an infusion of dynamite, and has the advantage of us in years, put us to shame by going forth with deckhand Harry, and came back triumphant with two tarpon, 86 and 40 pounds.

March 18 was a royal day, hot and sunny, thermometer 86 degrees, and we started in on the first of the ebb at 10 A. M., after beaching the yacht to repair a slight leak in the stuffing box. The scribe landed an unusual fish, 51 pounds, not mentioned in Gregg's book, but pronounced by Bill to be a "cobao," flat, broad head, lightish brown color, except patch of pure white on belly from ventral fin to gills. The gunman hooked on to a 130-pound jewfish, and that determined little gentleman pumped away at the logy brute till he got him to gaff, an exhausting operation calling for patience. This was a day to mark with a red stone for the scribe, as he tied to a big tarpon one trestle east side of the central arch and landed him after fifty minutes' play—a royal bird he proved, 185 pounds, 7 feet 8 inches long. In the afternoon we went in the launch for bait and tied up alongside the West Summerland trestle. A sudden and very heavy squall of wind and rain jammed her against the dock, tore off part of her bow and stove in port



HANNAH M. BELL ON CORAL REEF.

side, a space a foot square. We plugged her with sponges and anything to hand and got her over to the beach, where Bill, who is a ship carpenter by trade, patched her up very neatly. During the squall the gunman, photographer and scribe took refuge in a frame building, used for postoffice, engineer's quarters and officers, which had heavy wire cables run over the roof and through the rafters to hold it down in case of a hurricane like the one of 1906, which cost some 500 lives, or the one of 1909 when the wind reached a velocity of 125 miles an hour, destroying long sections of the wooden trestle, yet failed to damage those arches and bridges which were reinforced with concrete. Resting on his laurels of the morning, the scribe went out after dinner with the gunman and captain, not fishing for fear of crossing our lines in the darkness. The gunman got four strikes, the last one parting his line, which had been sorely strained by his battle with the jewfish.

The 19th was one of those exasperating East Coast days, warm and sunny, thermometer 82 degrees, but blowing great guns northeast, and a bad lookout for tarpon. Nevertheless we all turned to early, and the photographer scored high with the real thing, forty-five minutes to gaff on the beach, 165 pounds, 7 feet 6 inches long. He got another one in the afternoon, a 20-pound mite, and the scribe had a fine fish on for twenty minutes, but he escaped. This shows the elusiveness and attraction of the sport. It was so windy we expected nothing, but were kept quite busy. The men at the scribe's suggestion, cut out the tarpon eyes and boiled them in salt water. Polished later with sweet oil and soft flannel, they look like moon stones or rock crystal and are rather a taking trophy.

The less recorded the better of the next two days (20th and 21st) from the tarpon point of view. It blew northeast to beat the band, with sunny skies and warm weather.

We pulled out on Thursday morning for thirty miles against wind and tide for Long Key,

which is more sheltered and where we hoped to fish under a lee, and before starting experienced a sad loss. The gunman's jewfish had been attached to the yacht with a long rope through his gills and had become one of the family. He splashed about contentedly alongside. We fed him with small fish, grape fruit, rotten tomatoes, empty boxes and other dainties. We had christened him "Mr. Rosenberg" and had mapped out his brilliant future as an ornament to the Long Key Aquarium. Imagine our sorrow when a pull at his rope, equivalent to a call for breakfast, produced his head only in response, cut off at the neck by some monstrous shark. Thus did this sad tragedy of the sea take place while we slept. A mighty shark it must have been, to bite off and swallow, especially tail first, 100 pounds of tough jewfish, with rough skin and sharp fins.

Anchored at Long Key, Thursday afternoon for the night. The photographer and the scribe got their respective decorations from the Long Key Tarpon Club and awoke Friday, the 22d to find it still blowing hard northeast, thermometer 85 degrees, with bright sun and cloudless sky. Spent a pleasant morning on Mr. Worthington's new ketch-rigged power yacht Naya and devouring our mail. Took on ice and steamed ten miles to Jewfish Bush, anchoring after dark.

The same old gale from northeast was in evidence on Saturday and continued all day. We went for amberjack out in the channel, but with rough sea and roily water did no business.

Same weather conditions on Sunday, with tropical downpour of rain. It was a threatening evening, black as ink, except for the lightning flashes, and blowing in heavy gusts. The little power yacht Cynthiana moved up from the trestle, where she caught the full force of the wind, so as to get a lee near us under Jewfish Bush Key.

Monday, the 25th, wind shifted to north-northwest, cloudy and felt cold, thermometer 75 degrees. Our time was growing short and with such adverse weather conditions we decided to work north, hoping to pick up a tarpon or two in Barnes Sound. Weighed at 7 A. M. and proceeded under power across the Bay of Florida, with jib set to steady Samoa. The captain conned her neatly through Cowpen's Passage at dead low water, the flats bare on both sides. We scared up a "rookery" of upward of fifty pelicans perched on mangroves, and they soared gracefully about, gliding long distances on the stiff breeze at great speed. Passed through Jewfish Drawbridge at 3:30 P. M., and anchored six or seven miles further on in Barnes Sound.

A still, windless morning was the 26th and with thermometer as low as 60 degrees. Heroically and stoically we took our

morning salt water dip, which has been one of the joys of the trip, but to-day was robbed of all its pleasure. The launch went back to the drawbridge station for our "lost, strayed or stolen" groceries, and returned without them, so we find ourselves eggless and short of other supplies. With the exception of harpooning a sting ray and getting some pan fish for breakfast, in place of eggs, we cannot boast of to-day's bag. Bill and the scribe were stalking bone fish this morning and he did a "neat turn." The small rowboat was anchored in the usual fashion, with an oar driven into the sandy bottom and a half hitch of the painter round it. The scribe noticed Bill noiselessly divesting himself of his sneakers and depositing his pipe, tobacco and matches therein. Then, in an instant he made a graceful parabolic dive from the bottom boards of the boat and came up in a twinkling, shoving a 100-pound logger-head turtle in front of him. The brute was snapping about with his horny eagle-like beak in savage fashion, and the scribe rendered an amateur's assistance by grabbing his hind flippers and hauling him over the gunwale, when he lay on his back on the bottom of the boat, beating his breast with his front flippers in the saddest possible way, like a sinning soul, until Bill bored a hole through them and made them fast with a bit of line. The scribe watched this operation in speechless horror, but the turtle gave no shrinking or sign of pain nor did a drop of blood exude, and he really believes the animal did not suffer. This was a comparatively still moonlit night, the heavy dew was noticeable, almost like a shower of rain.

New Publications.

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MOUTH OF MIAMI RIVER FROM ROYAL PALM GROUNDS.

By Grace of the Red Gods

By ROBERT PAGE LINCOLN

A HEART-RENDING screech split the morning air in twain. I was just completing and rounding out a wonderful tour of the lakes in the midst of my dreams, and it goes without saying that luck was favorable when this unlordly happening presented itself in the shape of a rude, unbalanced human utterance in high G, and I sat up on the cot throwing the blankets away, with my hair upright. The next moment a set of features were thrust into the space offered by the tent flaps, and somewhere in the midst of a grin came the words: "So up you are at last!"

I opened my eyes and blinked at the intruder. "No, you bonehead," I said in even words, hurriedly going through my mind for

others arose and all took up the refrain, touched by the universal tranquillity that lived upon the waters, and in those dusky dew-wet nooks.

Leaping into the boat I slid out into the waters—out, out, until I was at about the right place, and then slipping in the oars I dove down into the depths. How good was the touch of the cool water as my body cleaved its way through that transparent surface and sent up a shower of bubbles to mark the path! How wonderfully pure and invigorating to the body after a good, refreshing sleep through the hours of night time! How clarifying to the vision and how perfect to thus begin the day and to make for a keen appetite such as is sure to reward the man who lived out-of-doors, drinking in the

Hastily drying myself I slipped into my clothes, and without making any noise dipped the oars and proceeded to the land.

"A big one was it?" asked Jack as I told him my little story and I nodded.

"I have half a notion to try for him with the bamboo and a fly," I told him, and he suggested that it be done. The breakfast of bacon, fish, fried potatoes and an ample supply of coffee and bread was soon done away with, and after we had washed up the dishes and had put them away, I uncased the bamboo, slipped the reel into the bands and tightened them, threaded the line and took out my fly book for a review of the lot. I had carefully selected only the best ones for bass, such as I had used in the past



AT THE BEND.



THROUGH THE PASTURE.

some prompt reply at this favorable moment. "I am sound asleep in the Waldorf-Astoria, and I am dreaming of the days when I squandered my millions on wine, women and song. Further information in the rear at the ticket window."

This tickled Jack not a little, and he went into a roar from which he emerged tear-eyed. Whether it was at the failure of my reply, or the wonderful completeness of it I never knew, or was destined to know.

"Sun's been up a half hour, and I have the fire going, the pot a-boiling, and the frying-pan doing duty. Get into your clothes and we will take in the point before the sun is too high."

With this information to encourage me I was soon up and running down the path for a plunge in the lake before I donned my apparel. As I sped down to the water's edge I was followed closely by a potato, wielded with more or less dexterity by Jack, but I escaped unharmed. It was truly a fine morning, with the sun one great round ball of fire, hanging seemingly suspended over the eastern horizon. The morning air was just stirred by a slight breeze that ruffled the bosom of the lake, and circled gently around one to remind one of the infinite grandeur of that awakening day. In the woods, which were so silent, and so wrapped up as yet in the dreams of night, came the notes of the risen birds. Clear and sweet their notes wafted out, and presently, as the moments gathered,

beauty of the day and exercising his limbs as they should be nourished!

I was just rubbing down when there was a splash in the water ahead of me, and—splash!

Again came the warning, and I stopped where I was, with the towel in my hand, and with my eyes directed upon the spot ahead of me, where innumerable small ripples were receding from one central spot where I judged some fish had risen. The water gradually calmed, and owing to that vast transparency offered in certain Minnesota lakes, I was able to see out ahead of me some twenty feet and able to discern everything that went on below. There, clearly marked with black stripes, idly fanning the water, and evidently on the lookout for anything that came his way, lay a huge black bass, the size of which caused me to hold my breath in a sort of awe. Further away from him, also marked by black stripes so plainly visible through the pure and serene water, lay others, all of them feeding, and in a humor to snatch up anything that had the resemblance of food.

For a moment I stood watching them and trying to figure out what the big fellow had leaped for, but I was unable to gain by this conjecture, and so took it for granted that it was a winged insect such as were wont to fall on the waters. Glancing inshore I saw that Jack was systematically laying out the food and evidently taking much pride in his performance.

with success. I had much confidence in those I had in the book which held the coachman, Henshall, oriole, royal coachman, silver doctor, Ferguson, Montreal, Parmachenee belle, scarlet ibis, grizzly king, brown hackle and brown palmer. After some deliberation I chose a royal coachman for a leader and followed it with a brown hackle.

Everything put in order around the camp, with the tent flaps wide open to allow as much atmosphere as possible to circulate through, we went down to the shore and slid in the boat. So clear, so transparent was the water that one could easily make out the swelling tops of the trees—an inimitable picture enacted upon an inimitable lake, and a memory fit to store away in the books of remembrance, and cherish all through life. The oars in the hands of Jack soon caused the boat to slip out into the lake, leaving the shore behind. Now as we neared the feeding grounds of the big fellow I had previously noted, I kept my eyes upon the water ahead of me, while Jack manipulated the oars, taking care to make no noise, or unnecessary disturbance that would cause the fish to become suspicious of our approach. Rising to my feet I could glance far out, and there I saw first one, then another, and finally a little to one side, and close to two spear-like weeds that thrust themselves out of the water, down next to them lay the king of Placid Lake, with his head pointed toward me

so that I could get a full glimpse of his rotund, prosperous form.

There he lay, and with a whispered word to my companion I got into action. The bamboo responded like a thing of life, and without becoming excited, though within me there was a sense of breathless expectation. I sent the fly out to its destination, being sure that my footing was good and my position just right.

The flies dipped, the leader touched the surface, and its mate came a close second. Tiny ripples spread; it was just a moment, a bare space of time counted in seconds, and with my teeth clenched and my heart still, it happened. It happened, I say, and it happened with inconceivable rapidity; in fact, I was almost taken off my feet by the impetus of that strike. What I had counted on from the time I first laid eyes on that fish was now to be experienced. A feeling of great jubilation surged through my form. My nerves settled down and the wildness in me became of a fixed nature, acquired from being brought face to face with many a captured bass, and being the active member of many a fight on stream and lake.

"You got him! You got him, bless my soul!" caroled Jack, with his head turned and his eyes, seen just for a moment, all alight with the fire of battle. He dipped the oars and waited for my word.

Barely had that fellow struck than he rose high and dry of the surface and made an upward flight straight up, and when he had reached the apex of his endeavor he shook his form like a mad dog would shake a woodchuck, and then realizing that he was unable to get loose from that detaining contrivance, he dove down again into the deep and thus began the fight.

Keeping the line more or less taut, I worked the line with my left hand, watching and waiting for the moment when the daring and pugnacious fish would rush toward us at that rate of speed that only too often proves a handicapping factor to the fisherman. I was sort of bent forward, giving out line as the big fellow raced out in a semi-circle and ended up his wild career in that direction by darting out of the water on a slant that sent a shower of sparkling drops off of his form, each seeming to be touched with brightness, for the sun, now high above the treetops, illuminated with a dazzling flood of light the whole scene that lay around us. He shook himself again with his gills distended wide, and heavens, such a fish!

"Hold close! Hold close, and don't let him get the best of you!" shouted Jack, from the center of the boat. "He will try something different now. Don't try to play him with the line; use the reel, and watch out when he goes under the boat. He'll be sure to do that."

Jack had gauged the situation rightly and I was of the same opinion, as with another dive into the water the slack line that had accumulated was eaten up, and when the main part of the line again got into motion, it showed that the big bass was darting our way like a shot from a gun, fairly cutting the water with the line. I was in a pleasant fix; the line accumulated thick and fast. I held the rod high and strove to reel in as fast as possible, but it was of no use.

"There he goes," shouted Jack again, laying down the oars and bending forward to get a glimpse of the fighting fish, now seemingly fran-

tic and aroused to a pitch that held all the vitality in his body. I reeled in the line as quickly as it was possible for me to do. Under the boat he shot, but Jack, who was a king among oarsmen, had his hands working, and by a gentle turn, got fair and clean away from the fish and the line. So far so good, but—

"The net, Jack! The net!" I broke out, swinging in my tracks, and taking up the fight on the other side. I knew that the battle would soon be ending, and I wanted to be fit for the climax.

A muttered exclamation greeted my request, and then Jack swore roundly. "We failed to bring the net along. I left it up there on the shore when we came down to the boat. When I threw in the anchor I laid down the net and forgot to put it in."

"Never mind," I said, giving line again to the fish, which was gradually slowing down and evidently showing signs of fatigue. "I think I have him pretty well under control now, but sort of help me when I get him up to the boat."

Suddenly, and without any warning, the fish again came toward me, but slowed down to such an extent that I was able to spool in all the remaining line. Step by step I brought him in from the deep, and presently I had him close up to the boat. He was a monster, if ever there was one, and for just a moment there we stood and sat and looked down at him in wonder.

"Six pounds if he's an ounce," breathed Jack, with his hands grasping the edge of the boat, and half risen with his head thrust out and a look of gratification illuminating his sun-browned countenance. It is a fact that Jack gains more from seeing others fight and bring in the fish than to do the playing himself. He loves to row you out among the lily pads, and in every way, shape and manner make your tour of the waters a glorious success. Anyone who could have seen Jack thus viewing the lordly one would have sworn that of the two of us the man bending over the edge of the boat was the happiest.

With the rod high over me, and bent in a perfect arch, I told Jack to grasp the leader, and by a quick movement, transfer the denizen of the deep from his home to the bottom of the craft. Jack wasted no time, but took the leader, and with a handy movement—splash!

What happened in those intervening few moments it is hard to say. There was a flash of arms, sundry and various exclamations, intermingled with sulphurous phrases, and Jack, half out of the boat, announced that the fish was in the deep, free from the hook. The creature had shaken loose from the barb, and like the countless hosts that had followed before that had saddened the hour of many a piscatorialist, it was another of the big ones that got away.

"It was like this," said Jack, and was it a tear or just common, unpolluted lake water that glistened in the corner of his eye. "You see, when I pulled up on the line he made one gigantic plunge, and wrested the hook out of his mouth, and while I tried to hold him with my hands, the fins just naturally brought blood and pain."

I sighed long and deeply. "Jack, do you know that I have a slinking notion that we can get that identical big fellow at twilight at this same spot just out there where the weeds thrust themselves out of the water? We will let him forget it through the day, but take my word for

it, as a man who has plunked artificial minnows day in and day out through various summers, who has cast live frogs equally as much, that if we will use the steel rod and a nice little green frog on the weedless, it will prove the downfall of the big bass of Placid Lake, as I shall immortalize the occasion in print."

There was a wrinkle in the middle of Jack's forehead that foretold a disbelief in our being able to overcome this proceeding, and that it would be many a day before the bass would take bait again before he was sure it was the real thing.

"There is no use mourning over his loss," I said, with the pipe between my teeth. "There are others down there by the point that will need looking after. We'll try the point first and then the little bayou across there." Jack livened up and soon we were on our way, with the oars creaking merrily, with future opportunities looming up big before us. Briefly to say, we caught our share of the black bass between the two points mentioned, and spent the rest of that day enjoying ourselves. I routed out the typewriter and hammered out my usual number of words, but found that inspiration was more or less lacking. Always there seemed to come between me and the white face of the keys the scene that had been enacted during those morning hours. Strange to say I did not feel satisfied. There was something missing in filling out the wonderful completeness of that day, and I knew what it was. I had failed to catch my fish, and I felt an eagerness come over me to sense the old fighter again on the hook. I rolled out the last paper of copy and tucked it away, and it then being about 3 o'clock and still early, Jack nowhere around and everything agreeable, I laid down in the hammock to enjoy a bit of sleep.

That sleep was an extended one. The languor of the pleasant summer day had gotten into my veins, and somehow or another I slept longer than I thought. When I came to I found that the sun was climbing down over the treetops. I rose hastily and glanced around, and what should I behold with eyes that were bulged out of my head. There, dangling from a convenient limb, fat and husky, with every trace about his body as that of a fighter, was one of the biggest bass I have ever seen. One glance was sufficient. I had a startling idea.

A second glance showed me Jack with a smile three-quarters of a mile across, just preparing the fire for the evening meal. We looked at each other. We looked again, and then I looked at the fish, and then again at Jack.

"Of all the ornery, shrewd and withal wonderful men, it is you," I remarked, hunting for my pipe. "I take it that during my pleasant nap, all unaware, you went out and caught one of the wisest fighters of our Northern waters, said fighter having once escaped a certain fellow's lure, but which was to eventually meet his fate at the hook if a well-laid plot was to find birth. This, I take it, is the big black bass of Placid Lake."

"The same," said Jack, and then he up and told me all about it. "I saw you were contentedly sleeping, and I didn't want to disturb you. It was getting about bass time and so I hunted up a cute little frog, went out and caught the fellow. I fought him about twenty minutes and say, of all the fighting!"—

I lit my pipe.

Hikes Near Town

By PERRY D. FRAZER

ON Broadway, New York city, at this season you see men carrying fishing rod cases or canoe paddles or some part of a camping outfit, and you naturally wonder where each one is bound for and wish you could go along. Express wagons and trucks, heavily laden with boxes and parcels, frequently carry canoes and camp duffle on their way to the railway terminals, and you try to picture the sort of people they belong to, and whether they have chosen a place of all the many within a comparatively short distance of town that is really worth while. This sets you to thinking of ways and means to follow suit, and the more you ponder the subject the more difficult you find it to decide just where you would go if you had time.

Take the canoeists, for example, for they are scattering everywhere and poking into odd corners no one thought of visiting a few years ago, when handy light outfits were not to be had so easily as now. A favorite trip with them is to paddle up the Hudson to South Nyack, on a Saturday afternoon and Sunday, have their canoes and duffle carted up over the big hill to West Nyack and stored in a barn or other convenient building until the following week. Then they launch the canoes on the narrow but pretty Hackensack River, and spend two or three days in following that winding, shaded stream down through the woods to tide water at New Milford and on to Hackensack—not over thirty miles by train, but very much further as the stream winds about. And at the finish it is only a short distance back to the Hudson again, by rail.

If you have never seen the Hudson from a canoe, this is a grand season to do it, and the possibilities of good fun are almost unlimited. There are so many nooks and corners that should be investigated that a number of weeks might very well be spent in a cruise to Albany. Starting on a Saturday afternoon, the first stopping place should be Hermit Point, where the canoeists hold their week-end powwows and fill up on grub such as mother never used to cook. Then off on the flood tide to Croton Point, plenty far enough for the first full day. We used always to go back into the Croton River, but camping on the islands there is no longer attractive. Jim's Cove, across the bay from Peekskill, is the next campsite near a good spring, but Popolopen Creek at old Fort Montgomery is more attractive, and a few days spent there offer abundant opportunities for hikes back into the hills, to Highland Lake, Popolopen Pond and a number of ponds and brooks where fishing is fair to good.

Faring along, day by day, you will find dozens of little coves and creeks on both sides of the river, and all worth an hour or two of investigation, particularly if you carry along a camera. Some of them furnish very good fishing for bass, pickerel and perch. Most of us grow lazy on the way, however, and when we see a tow coming we throw the painter to a good-natured barge captain and take it easy as the flotilla moves along Albanyward. You miss a lot in this way, but it is good to be on the river

anyhow, and when the tide is flooding you make good time.

One of the nicest short-time hikes is to take a light camp outfit and your trout tackle and go to Stroudsburg, Pa. Hire a spring wagon and drive up the East Branch of the Brodhead about three miles above the junction of the two streams, or some eight miles in all, and make camp alongshore. Here is good brown and brook trout fishing, and being on the spot, you get the cream of the fishing, early and late. Anyway, you do not have to climb over the mountain to Anomalink or Henryville to eat and sleep, and campsites are numerous and delightful.

A bit nearer is the Delaware, with campsites and good bass fishing galore, and the great Water Gap to fill the eye with pleasure. Better fishing, however, is to be had further up the river, but it is difficult to choose between Callicoon and Narrowsburg, the most convenient places, either for camping or hotel living. Of course the best plan is to float down from Hancock in a canoe, but if your time is limited, plan to move very slowly from Hancock to Callicoon or Cocheton village and fish carefully all the way; or as far as Narrowsburg. Most of the

canoeists move too rapidly to get the best fishing, and try to cover too great a distance. In this way they pass good water without trying it out, or they try it at unfavorable hours. I have camped alongside good bass water without having much success at first, due to rain or a little rise in the river, to find the bass striking at any sort of a lure later on or next day. As the farmers say, "You can't always sometimes tell" until you have tried out a good-looking stretch of water. And in this river you have to "first find your bass" before you can catch him. He may be at the tail of a rift when the signs point to the head of the fast water, and if you think he should be looking for a meal at the top of a pool, he may be lying at the head of the next rift, taking whatever comes his way, and ready to receive your prickly visiting card the moment you present it. It is good fun to adopt trout tactics and wade the rifts while casting a bass fly. Someone tells a wonderful tale of big bass and lots of them in the Delaware, but while they are abundant they do not run into pounds, as a rule. In that swift cold water, however, the pounders and two-pounders are good enough for me when I cast with a five-ounce fly-rod, and



NOT FAR FROM THE PALISADES.

bass fishermen who have had far more experience on the Delaware than I have had or hope to have, confirm my opinion that a really big bass is rare, and a four-pounder is something to talk about for years. The biggest Delaware bass I ever saw looked like a four-pounder; it was estimated to weigh a half pound more than this, but I did not see it weighed, and do not know what its weight was. It was taken trolling in the river at Pond Eddy.

Another short trip nearby is the Rancocas, taken over Decoration day by members of the Atlantic Division of the American Canoe Association. Buy your ticket to Browns Mills in the Pines, N. J., and the canoe may be taken along as excess baggage for a dollar extra. On arrival, purchase a few necessities and start down Rancocas Creek, taking it easy in order to fully enjoy the beauties of that winding stream. And after you reach the Delaware River you can turn up stream and go as far as time will permit, or go down to Philadelphia or any nearer point before returning home.

Still another short trip attracting canoeists down the Ramapo River, from Suffern, N. Y., to Pompton Lake, shipping home from Pompton Junction, or leave the outfit at the boathouse, at that village, going back for another week end of poking into picturesque spots. The Ramapo is a fine stream, pouring along at

the foot of the mountain of the same name, now deep and sluggish, now purling over riffles in the open. There is fair fishing toward the lower end, but pollution has spoiled the best of it, both in the river and in Pompton Lake.

Esopus Creek is the old standby of men who prefer trout fishing to other amusements. The fishing in June should be good, for the stream has been high and fishing unsatisfactory through May. The crowd goes to Big Indian, while others scatter along the stream as far down as Boiceville, stopping at Shandakin, Phoenecia, Mount Pleasant and Cold Brook, according to personal preference. There are satisfactory stopping places everywhere; in fact, there are few places where you can hang up your fishing hat in any man's house as you can generally do along the Esopus, with the assurance of meals and a bed. Of course when the summer boarders begin to flock there, the story is different, but in June one seldom finds a crowd. Take along full length waders if you have them and a five- or six-ounce rod, for the Esopus is a strong stream.

A fine tramp may be made from Stony Point on the Hudson back over the mountain to Cedar Pond, following the brook of the same name to the divide, thence down the west side to Harriman and the Ramapo valley, and home by train. It is not a long or difficult tramp and

may be made in one day, but if you carry a small outfit and camp one night at the pond, the additional time may well be devoted to exploring and fishing. There is also some grand country for tramping trips west of the Ramapo River, among them one from Suffern over the mountain to Big Bear Swamp and on to the Wanaque River, Post Brook or West Brook, Macopin Lake and Butler or Newfoundland. Good fishing along the way. Take Government maps along.

Greenwood Lake and Lake Hopatcong are of course fine places for short trips, and the fishing is good as a rule, considering how much this is practiced. Small boating is good fun at both lakes, and if you like you can ship a canoe up there and come back under a spruce breeze to Communipaw, via canal.

There is much fairly wild tramping ground within two or three hours' travel by train from New York city, and it is good fun to buy several of the Government maps, study them and lay out little jaunts. Send five cents to the Bureau of Publications at Washington for each one of the maps covering the country west of the Hackensack River, with Greenwood Lake for the northern, Newark for the southern, and the Delaware River for the western boundary, and you will find many interesting places, most of them well worth investigating.

The Land of Pierre de la Verendrye

By ROBERT E. PINKERTON

PIERRE GAULTIER DE VARENNES, Sieur de la Verendrye!

Did you hear of Pierre, Mr. Smith, as you paddled from the boat house to the point, had your lunch, and drifted back in the moonlight?

Did you hear anything of Sieur de la Verendrye, Mr. Jones, when you took that three-day trip down the river, your paddle strokes in rhythmic accord with the chugging of motors, your day's journey ended when the whistles sounded six?

Did you, Mr. Brown, when you made that two-weeks' trip into the Canadian wilds, with the two guides, the well loaded canoes, the air mattress and waterproofed tent—did you, as you stepped from the train into the canoe, happen to hear anything of Pierre Gaultier de Varennes, Sieur de la Verendrye?

The chances are that none of you canoeists ever heard of Pierre, yet he was the pioneer of you all, the first of the many who, two hundred years later, journey to the North country for a trip of a week or a month across the lakes and down the streams of Canada or along the northern border of the United States.

Pierre Gaultier de Varennes, Sieur de la Verendrye, was the original canoeist. He should be an honorary, and honored, spirit member of every canoeing organization in the country. For Pierre did things that, while not so important historically, overshadowed, in obstacles met and overcome, the journeys of those better known canoeists—Father Marquette, La

Salle, Du Luth, Joliet, Father Hennepin, and that pioneer nature faker, Jonathan Carver.

Pierre Gaultier de Varennes was born in France in 1685, came to this continent when a boy, entered the service of the king, was sent into the extreme West—Sault Ste. Marie—and there gained the confidence of his superiors in the scattered army that guarded the outposts of the New France.

Daring, adventurous, Pierre longed to go further into the unknown West than any of his countrymen. Finally he obtained a commission from another Pierre—Pierre Francois Rigard, Marquis de Vaudreuil, governor of the New France—to penetrate the Western and Northern forests, establish posts, and, if possible, find the Western ocean.

Pierre started on the first of his wonderful canoe journeys. It was in the first quarter of the eighteenth century, in the days when, if a man wished to go from Montreal to Green Bay, Wis., for instance, the only means of travel was by canoe up the St. Lawrence and the length of three of the Great Lakes and a part of a fourth. It meant being gone six or nine months, more probably a year.

Pierre knew he might be gone a long while. So did Father Marquette when he discovered the Upper Mississippi, or the other great explorers along the great river. But their route was almost definitely known before they started. Information from the Indians told of the one big river flowing on smoothly until it reached the greater river, and of the greater river flow-

ing on until it met the sea. Exploring is a comparatively easy task when you float down one stream, into another and on and on.

But Pierre, from meager reports received of the great country to the north and west of the greatest of the Great Lakes, knew he was to enter a land cold and rugged, of innumerable lakes of all sizes, of countless streams large and small, of twisting, devious routes, of endless chains of lakes and rivers which led on and on, even the Indians not knowing where. He knew there would be countless portages, a journey so much slower than those of his countrymen in the region of the great river to the south that it would be impossible to carry supplies for any length of time—a journey that would necessitate his living for two or three years as did the savages.

But Pierre started. He went north from Sault Ste. Marie along the east and north shores of Lake Superior until he came to a point where the shoreline turned toward the southwest. Then he struck inland, straight west, guided by the Indians in his party. Paddling up small streams and across lakes, toiling over long, high, rocky portages, enduring the chill of the nights and the rain of the days, Pierre and his little band of red and white men finally crossed a low divide to find streams that flowed westward. Down these and across lakes they went, until the white men were lost in a maze of rocky shore and dense forest, of lakes so countless that even Pierre could not remember the way.

The lakes and streams grew larger, until one morning, after a camp on a portage around some rapids, they swept out of the stream onto the surface of a long, broad lake that lay glittering in the sunshine, its surface broken by countless islands, its shores rocky, steep, forest clad. Across this lake the party paddled, and Pierre named it Lac La Croix. Nowhere had he ever seen so beautiful a body of water.

They left the lake for a stream, and went on through other lakes for two days. And then, after portaging around a big falls, their birch canoes suddenly turned a bend, and they were on a lake the opposite shores of which were below the horizon.

"Te-ka-ma-miou-en," said the Ojibway in the stern of Pierre's canoe, and Pierre was the first white man to see Rainy Lake, as the Indians called it.

We won't go on with Pierre, far west past Winnipeg to the Saskatchewan, where a post was established on the bank of that great river of Western Canada, nor even tell how he reached the west end of Rainy Lake and established Fort Pierre, two miles east of where the Hudson's Bay Company later built Fort Francis. Nor will we tell of Pierre's other journeys, nor of how he died one winter on the bleak shores of Lake Winnipeg, nor of how his son continued the work of the father. We will go back over his route and see if something cannot be found that would interest a city man who wishes to do a little make-believe exploring, in a shorter time, of course, and without the risks and hardships of Pierre's journey.

Take Lac La Croix, for instance, the beautiful lake with the islands, with the wonderfully clear water, the rugged shore line, the surrounding forest inhabited only by a small band of Indians on the bank of the lake's outlet,

Nameukan River, and traversed only by the forest rangers of the Canadian and United States governments.

For Lac La Croix is a boundary lake and is the center of a country of wonderful possibilities for the present-day Pierres who, with their modern canoes, outfits and guides, with the Pullman stopping in or on the edge of the wilderness, can have many of the experiences of Pierre without the necessity of a years-long journey, the food of the savage and the hardships and risks.

Supposing you wish to reach Lac La Croix. There are several ways to do so, and, in the routes to be described, one can find most any degree of wilderness travel, of "roughing it" or of frontier comfort.

You can travel the route of Pierre, which was later the route of Simon Dawson, a far-sighted man who did not see the railroads coming, but who did see the necessity of a route to the prairies of Western Canada; you can travel in the wake of the forest rangers as they paddle through that beautiful country, guarding the forest from fires that, many times, you are responsible for starting; you may leave these routes and, if you have the inclination, start an exploring trip of your own through a country in which only the Indian lives and which has infinite possibilities in the way of adventure and of "conquering the wild."

Until the last few years no one ever took a pleasure trip through this country that Pierre discovered so long ago. In the last three or four years there have been as many as a dozen or fifteen canoeing parties each year, but most of them have traveled only one route, or a variation of it, and there is an immense country to the north in which you can travel for a month and never see a white man nor a sign of one.

The best known route is from Ely, Minn., to International Falls, or to Tower. Each is about 150 miles, but each lies in a district into the borders of which motor boats, settlers and lumber camps are penetrating. You can depart from them, however, at almost any point and lose yourself for as long as you desire. If you live in the Middle West, perhaps any one of these three towns would be the best starting place.

If you live in the East and have exhausted the possibilities of the well known routes in Eastern Canada and the United States, perhaps it would be better to enter the country by way of Canada. Go to Port Arthur, and then on west on the Canadian Northern one hundred miles, and you can leave the train at any one of the small towns or places where the train will stop, and be in the middle of the most wonderful canoeing country you ever knew—wonderful not only because there are rapids that require skill, lakes large enough to test your ability, routes and combinations of routes without number, but because it is absolutely virgin, is known only to a few timber cruisers and to the Indians who spend the winter trapping in the forest and the summer gathering in the villages to smoke and visit and to enjoy themselves as white men seldom do.

Leave the train at Windigo, for instance, a town named for Lake Windigoostigwa, and you are on the route of Pierre and Simon Dawson, and you can travel on southwestward through French Lake and French River, Pickerel Lake and Deux Riviere into Sturgeon Narrows and Sturgeon Lake, down the Maligne River, and sweep out into Lac La Croix, just as Pierre did two hundred year ago. From there you can go north and west down the Nameukan River until you reach the mouth of Quetico River, turn up this stream to Beaver House Lake, into Quetico Lake and on to Atikoken, a town on the Canadian Northern west of Windigo.

Or you can continue on west from Lac La Croix along the route that Pierre and Simon took and paddle the length of Rainy Lake to Fort Francis, where you can take the train back east through Canada or south through Minnesota.

Again, you may take the train to Fort Francis and reverse the trip, or you may paddle straight north from Fort Francis for thirty miles to the Devil's Cascade at the north end of the north arm of Rainy Lake and there begin to ascent the Manitou River and keep on for nearly 150 miles, through many lakes and with only seven or eight portages, until you come to Wabigoon, on the Canadian Pacific. And in all that country there is not a white man.

Still again, from Fort Francis there are three routes to the Lake of the Woods, one down the Rainy River and the other two through an amazing network of lakes to the northwest.

If you wish to explore you may start north from almost any of the little stopping places along the Canadian Northern and travel for weeks through streams and lakes, or turn south across Hunter's Island and reach Ely.

If you wish only a short trip, two weeks, for instance, and do not wish to take the chance of running astray in the country just described, start from Ely, Minn., a town at the end of the Duluth & Iron Range and take the regular



NAMEUKAN RIVER.

canoeing route through Fall, Pipestone, Basswood, Crooked and Iron lakes, into Lac La Croix, and then west to International Falls, or to a trading post called Harding, on the border, from where a twenty-six mile portage—with team and wagon—will land you within twenty miles of Tower by steamboat. Or, if you care to reverse the trip and begin your vacation with some hard portages, leave Tower, paddle across big Lake Vermillion and go down the Vermillion River to the border. The river is about fifty-five miles long, but there are nine portages, and two are a mile each.

The routes through this country are innumerable and of infinite variety and length. Except when near Fort Francis, Tower or Ely, you will always be in the virgin forest, in a country inhabited only by Indians, in a region to which the lumberman has not penetrated.

The lakes, except Rainy Lake and a few near the towns, have not been fished, and in June or in the fall the pike fishing is exceptional at the rapids and falls in the rivers. In the spring and fall lake trout take a spoon, although you will have to search for the few small land-locked lakes in which these big fellows spend the summer in the cool waters eighty or one hundred feet below the surface.

If you are a big-game "looker," there is no country which offers such possibilities. To the north of the Canadian border are caribou, and throughout the entire district described are moose so plentiful that your canoe will nose them out of the streams. This is not an exaggeration. I have stopped my canoe to shout at a cow to move out of the channel, and one of the forest rangers on the border far east of Ely complained last summer that he could not get good drinking water in the streams because the moose kept them so muddy. In any river you will see grasses floating, dropped from the jaws of feeding moose, and you should not boast if you see twenty moose in a day. I once saw forty-one, a total of eighty-four in four days, and I was not looking for them—they happened in the course of the day's work. Take a camera if you wish to have a real moose hunt, one that will give trophies as productive of after-season pleasure as a big head.

Once a trip has been made through this district, it is sure to be only the forerunner of many. The thought of the lakes and rivers will be with you until the next year. There is a wonderful lure in a map of such a country, a lure in the names. Cannot you feel it in these? For instance: Kabatogama, Nameukan, Quetico, Seigenagaw, Kawawagamog, Kanipiminanikok, Lac La Croix, Lake Louise, Deux Riviere, Sturgeon Lake, Otterback Lake, Loon River, Crooked Lake, Sunday Lake, Saturday Lake, Jackfish Lake, Snowbank Lake, This Man's Lake, That Man's Lake, The Other Man's Lake, Manitou River, Brule Narrows, Bear Pass, La Seine River, Tamarac Creek, Vermillion River, Little Vermillion Lake, and any number of others. Do they not make you think of things?

Maps? Guides? The country is too new to have regular guides, but at Ely, International Falls, Tower, Fort Francis and other towns men may be found who will take you on a trip. But the maps are good, and why not be an explorer? In Duluth, from any land attorney, you may get county maps that are perfect so

far as your needs are concerned. From the Ontario government you may get the topographical sheets—those of the English and Rainy River districts are the ones you want.

You may rent a canoe at any of the starting places and buy most of your outfit at Duluth or Port Arthur. "Traveling light" applies especially to this country. There are portages galore, and some of them stretch into two miles of mud and steep, rocky hill. Others are short, but of irritating frequency.

Dress warmly, in wool, for it is a country

where snow falls sometimes in June and heavy frosts come in August. There may be much rain in June and July, and in those months the flies, all the varieties, will be bad. In August they will be gone, but the moose will not be seen so often in the lakes. September may be a month of snow and storms, but October, with its clear, bright days, the ice forming at night on the edges of the streams, with a possible light snow and the necessity of a roaring fire at night in front of your lean-to—October is one of the best months of the year.



North Shore Casting Club.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 10.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The third event of the season, cast on June 8, shows splendid work by all of the participants.

The club average for the accuracy bait is 98.4 per cent., which is a great showing. Our captain deserves especial praise for the very competent handling of the sportsmen, starting them on time, keeping the different games following without the slightest waiting.

Without doubt the meet was the best we have ever held. The increased interest in the distance events shows the great ability of the members in any and all of the divisions of the sport. There being so many entrants, the time was too short to run off all of the games, therefore the salmon fly, from June 8, distance heavy tackle fly, from May 4, and distance quarter-ounce bait from May 18 will be cast off June 18. (Score will appear in next issue of FOREST AND STREAM.) Target practice for the games to be played June 22, as well as the fly games, will be open for all. Who says that the N. S. C. C. is not going some?

The scores for June 8 follow:

	1/2-oz.	H.T.D.F.	Acc'y Fly.	1/2oz. Longest Dist.	Cast.
W. Liddell	98.3	..	98 3-15	128	180
D. Ellsworth	96.1	..	..	148	165
E. Lambert	98.7	..	98 9-15	..	..
I. E. Adams	97.9	..	..	..	..
Dr. H. Hall	97.8	..	98 5-15	120	180
T A Forsyth	98.9	83	99 6-15	..	..
C Ercanbroek	97.1	..	95 12-15	..	..
Dr. O. Waters	97.5	..	..	..	..
M. Tonk	76.6	..	..	..	..
E. J. Calley	..	86	99 1-15	..	..
G Hint'reitner	98.2	65	95 10-15	135	143
Anderson	97.0	..	..	..	..
Dr. Dorchester	99.3	80	98 10-15	153	159
Re-entries					
D. Ellsworth	97.8	..	..	..	..
G. Hint'reitner	98.9	..	..	..	..

C. O. DORCHESTER, M.D., Sec'y-Treas.

Tuna Fishing in Nova Scotia.

LIVERPOOL, N. S., June 2.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Some of your readers may be interested in the tuna fishing in our harbor here at Liverpool.

We have great numbers of tuna in the summer months, ranging in weight from 300 to 800 pounds. One gets trout and salmon fishing also at Liverpool, with good moose hunting within half a day's travel from the town.

L. D. MITCHELL,

President Nova Scotia Guides' Association.

San Francisco Fly-Casting Club.

THE fifth medal contest of the season was held at Stow Lake on June 8 and 9, wind variable, weather cloudy, with results as follows:

SATURDAY, JUNE 8.

Event No. 1, distance, feet:			
C. G. Young	85	*F. A. Webster	88
L. G. Burpee	84	*F. A. Webster	85
Event No. 2, accuracy, per cent.:			
C. G. Young	99.20	*C. G. Young	99.16
E. A. Mocker	95.8	*E. A. Mocker	95.8
Geo. C. Edwards	99.4	*Geo. C. Edwards	98.12
L. G. Burpee	97.36	*L. G. Burpee	96.20
F. A. Webster	98.24	*F. A. Webster	98.56
Event No. 3, delicacy, per cent.:			
Accuracy.		Delicacy.	
C. G. Young	98.28	99.40	99.4
E. A. Mocker	97.12	99.40	98.26
Geo. C. Edwards	98.8	99	98.34
L. G. Burpee	97.16	99.20	98.18
F. A. Webster	98.54	98.50	98.51
*C. G. Young	97.40	97.30	97.35
*E. A. Mocker	97.52	98.10	98.1
*Geo. C. Edwards	98.56	99.30	99.13
*L. G. Burpee	97.28	98.30	97.59
*F. A. Webster	99	99.50	99.25
Event No. 4, lure casting, 1/2-ounce:			
C. G. Young	98.1	*C. G. Young	99.7
E. A. Mocker	98	*E. A. Mocker	90.3
Geo. C. Edwards	89.5	*Geo. C. Edwards	93.5
L. G. Burpee	84.2	*L. G. Burpee	85.7
F. A. Webster	98	*F. A. Webster	97.8
Event No. 5, lure casting, average feet:			
L. G. Burpee	50	F. A. Webster	134.4
*Re-entry.			

The judges were: L. G. Burpee, G. C. Edwards and E. A. Mocker.

SUNDAY, JUNE 9.

Event No. 1, distance, feet:			
H. B. Sperry	103	*H. B. Sperry	104
E. A. Mocker	89	*A. Sperry	99
A. Sperry	97	..	..
Event No. 2, accuracy, per cent.:			
F. H. Reed	98.52	*F. H. Reed	98.20
Dr. W. E. Brooks	98.4	*Dr. W. E. Brooks	98
H. B. Sperry	98.56	*H. B. Sperry	99.8
C. G. Young	97.40	*C. G. Young	99.8
E. A. Mocker	98.48	*E. A. Mocker	98.32
A. Sperry	96.40	*A. Sperry	97.12
Event No. 3, delicacy, per cent.:			
Accuracy.		Delicacy.	
F. H. Reed	98.36	100	99.18
Dr. W. E. Brooks	98.52	99.40	99.16
H. B. Sperry	98.12	99	98.36
C. G. Young	98.8	98.10	98.9
E. A. Mocker	98.32	99.40	99.6
A. Sperry	98.12	99	98.36
*F. H. Reed	98.16	98.50	98.33
*Dr. W. E. Brooks	98.4	99.20	98.42
*H. B. Sperry	98.16	97	97.38
*C. G. Young	98.28	98.30	98.29
*E. A. Mocker	98.56	99.40	99.18
*A. Sperry	97.48	98.10	97.59
Event No. 4, lure casting, per cent.:			
Dr. W. E. Brooks	85.2	*Dr. W. E. Brooks	94.8
H. B. Sperry	97.5	*H. B. Sperry	97.3
C. G. Young	96.2	*C. G. Young	98.4
E. A. Mocker	97.5	*E. A. Mocker	98.9
A. Sperry	96.4	*A. Sperry	98.5
Event No. 5, lure casting, average feet:			
Dr. W. E. Brooks	88	*Dr. W. E. Brooks	98
H. B. Sperry	107	*H. B. Sperry	144.4
C. G. Young	88.6	*A. Sperry	119
A. Sperry	128	..	..
*Re-entry.			

The Judges were: E. A. Mocker, H. B. Sperry and W. E. Brooks.

RECORDS OF EASTERN TOURNAMENT CASTINGS TO JUNE 1, 1912, COMPILED BY EDWARD FARNHAM TCDD.

Name.	Club.	DISTANCE FLY.				DISTANCE BAIT.						ACCURACY.			
		Rod.				½-ounce.		¼-ounce.		2½-ounce.		Fly.		Bait.	
		Salmon 15ft.	Heavy	5oz.	4oz. Dry Fly.	Average.	Longest Cast.	Average.	Longest Cast.	Average.	Longest Cast.	Dry Fly.	Accy Fly.	½-ounce.	¼-ounce.
Abercrombie, D. T. (A.C.N.Y.)		78 6	76	74	...	...	*88	...	*52	...	...	99 1-5	...	...
Alpers, E. V. (N.B. & F.C.C.)		54	52 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bemis, W. E. (C.F.C.)		...	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bradley, A. B. A. (A.C.N.Y.)		...	69 6	72 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bryan, C. A. (A.C.N.Y.)		70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cave, E.		...	68	...	...	118 3-5	144	54 2-5	74	...	...	...	...	...
Champion, C. T. (N.B. & F.C.C.)		102	84	...	71	158 2-5	188	73	113	...	99 2-15	99 4-15	97 13-15	95 4-5	
Chandler, W. A.		...	68 4	78 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chapman, L. D. (A.C.M.)		...	89	86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	98 10-15	...	...
Clark, G. B. (A.C.M.)		...	87	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83 2-15	...	...
Cummins, T. (A.C.M.)		...	71	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cutter, G. P.		...	57	67 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darling, L. S. (N.B. & F.C.C.)		127	102	92	...	180 4-5	193	61 3-10	106	175	190	99 1-15	99 11-15	98 4-15	
Doughty, C. H.		...	86	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Doughty, J. (N.B. & F.C.C.)		98	85	69	...	164 1-5	190	67	119	128 3-5	170	99 2-15	99 6-15	97 10-15	
Ehrich, W. T. (A.C.N.Y.)		108	98	80 9	76	180 1-10	205	84 3-10	104	...	...	...	...	...
Eichlin, R. R. (N.B. & F.C.C.)		60	100	160	...	...	171 4-5	186	...	96	98 8-15	
Elliott, H. (A.C.N.Y.)		64	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Endersby, G. A. (N.B. & F.C.C.)		...	110	...	...	164 4-5	173	...	...	...	...	98 5-15	98 7-15	...
Ferry, Miss G. E. (A.C.M.)		...	79	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finn, D. D. (A.C.M.)		...	63	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Frazier, P. D. (A.C.N.Y.)		122	110	84 6	82	150 2-5	185	78 7-10	99	135	175	97 7-15	98 7-15	93 14-15	
Friedman, H. (A.C.N.Y.)		105	87	82	83 5	148 1-5	171	141 4-5	147	191	197	...	96 8-15	97 3-10	
Gill, E. M. (A.C.N.Y.)		...	90	85	80	52	...	...	...	156	213	...	...	...
Gotthold, A. F. (A.C.N.Y.)		...	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Griffin, H. K.		...	79	63	...	79 3-5	145	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grimwood, V.		101	90	88	...	110	123	60 1-5	83	...	...	...	...	...
Hanners, A. R. (A.C.N.Y.)		112	87	78	81	...	154	175	...	323 2-5	145	...	98 5-15	96 2-15	
Harris, H. E. (A.C.M.)		...	75	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95 1-15	...
Harris, R. A. (A.C.M.)		...	83	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hawes, H. W.		135 6	113 1	97	...	...	*118	...	*114 6	...	...	...	...	...
Henderson, H. G. (A.C.N.Y.)		...	75	71	65 6	73	137	27 2-5	97	...	...	98 2-5	...	...
Higby, C. H. (A.C.N.Y.)		103	...	77	71	154 4-5	173	...	...	...	...	98 4-15	...	...
Horton, H. M.		148	162	117 5-10	125 6	...	...	...	...	96 3-15	
Hubbell, A. B. (A.C.N.Y.)		110	82	82 6	82	...	...	...	...	...	...	98 5-15	...	...
Held, R. J. (N.B. & F.C.C.)		132	97	87	84 6	69	206 1-5	214	152	163	255 1-5	283	97 3-15	99 3-15	
Jacobus, J. G. (N.B. & F.C.C.)		...	76	71	...	125 4-5	145	...	...	...	...	...	96 14-15	...
Kennedy, D. T. (A.C.N.Y.)		...	76	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	99	...	...
Kirk, J. L. (A.C.N.Y.)		120	99	85	88	52 6	131 3-5	165	102 2-5	125 4	63	165	...	...
La Branche, G. M. L. (A.C.N.Y.)		118	91	87	92	67	156 3-5	167	95 9-10	110	260 3-5	286	...	98 9-15	
Lamison, J. G. (A.C.N.Y.)		67	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96 9-15	...	
Lawrence, H. G. (A.C.M.)		...	82	78	...	165	185	121	136	...	...	...	85 1-15	98 3-15
Lawrence, R. B. (A.C.N.Y.)		111	89	86 6	65	...	146 3-5	173	67 2-5	76	170 4-5	189	...	98 9-15	
Leonard, R. C. (N.B. & F.C.C.)		136 6	120	103	98 8	...	218 4-5	237	...	*113	300 2-5	210	99 94-100	...	
Levison, C. G.		104	83	84	75 6	...	118 2-5	*125	...	...	65	109	...	...
Linsley, C. A. (A.C.M.)		...	84	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 10-15	...
Loughran, F. W. (C.F.C.)		55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mapes, F. T. (N.B. & F.C.C.)		108	80	...	64	...	186	204	67 4-5	95	...	...	98 11-15	99 6-15
Marsh, A. J. (O.R.C.)		112	89	81	61	...	195 3-5	228	130 5-10	149	...	...	99 3-10	99 3-10
McCarthy, C. J. (A.C.M.)		124	120	95	83 10	...	149	182	114	128	...	...	99 1-10	98 4-15
McGuckin, W. (A.C.N.Y.)		104	85	86 6	82	61	62	102	49	60	...	...	96	98 5-15
Mercer, D. F. (N.B. & F.C.C.)		74 6	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	99 2-15	...	
Mesa, H. (A.C.N.Y.)		56 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metcalfe, W. C. (A.C.N.Y.)		112	84	85	79	50	88 4-5	119	60	105	...	...	99 2-15	...
Mills, C.		60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mills, E. J. (A.C.N.Y.)		140	120	87	81	...	118 1-5	160	...	*106 10	153 4-5	170	...	99 1-4	
Morrison, W. T. (A.C.N.Y.)		...	67	...	63 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muldoon, P. J. (N.B. & F.C.C.)		...	92	66 3	...	55	168 4-5	188	30	40	174	185	98 5-15	99 1-15	
Niccolls, F. (A.C.M.)		...	97	82	...	...	151	168	117	120	...	...	98 7-15	98 2-15
Neu, A. J. (N.B. & F.C.C.)		73	...	57	168 4-5	182	76	110	...	...	98 7-15	98 5-15	
Poor, D. W. (O.R.C.)		...	73	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raynor, F. C. (A.C.N.Y.)		
Rice, E. B. (A.C.N.Y.)		110	94	79	75	63	182 3-5	200	115 1-5	142	269 3-5	298	...	97 5-15	
Sands, L. L. (N.B. & F.C.C.)		128	147	87 4-5	102	...	...	...	97 1-15	
Saunders, L. G.		...	74 3	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	141 4-5	195	...	94 10-15
Search, C. J. (A.C.N.Y.)		
Seymour, J. H. (A.C.N.Y.)		70	...	54	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Smith, J. D. (A.C.N.Y.)		...	87	...	70	...	63 3-5	78	...	...	...	...	...	...
Smith, K. (A.C.N.Y.)		...	102	93 6	...	67 6	63	75	25	55	...	95 4-15	...	...
Smith, M. H.		...	65 2	...	...	...	161 1-10	166	58 3-5	97	...	...	...	...
Sperry, F. P. (C.F.C.)		59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spencer, E. E. (A.C.N.Y.)		99	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	243 3-5	280	...	...
Spiegel, F. M. (C.F.C.)		65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	99 1-5	...	
Stepath, C.		...	82	70	66 9	...	189 4-5	200	64 4-5	92	...	...	...	...
Talcott, F. H. (A.C.M.)		...	74	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Todd, E. F. (A.C.N.Y.)		68	65	...	138 3-5	149	99 3-5	121	...	...	...	...
Traver, J. W. (N.B. & F.C.C.)		167	182	...	...	...	...	...	97 13-15	
Watt, W.		...	75 5	64 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whittridge, H. G. (A.C.M.)		...	95	76	...	...	178	182	109	114	...	...	98 1-15	98 8-15
Willich, W.		72 6	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 11-15	...	
Young, W. B. (A.C.N.Y.)		...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zabriskie, W. H. (A.C.N.Y.)		96	68	71	...	132 1-5	191	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

A.C.M.—Anglers' Club of Massachusetts. A.C.N.Y.—Anglers' Club of New York. C.F.C.—Camp-Fire Club of New York. N.B. & F.C.C.—Newark Bait and Fly-Casting Club. O.R.C.—Orange Rod Club. *Frog.

Fishing Lines.

WEST VIRGINIA, Virginia and Washington fishermen have a bone to pick with the Maryland Legislature. A law passed by the recent session of the Legislature contains a provision, putting a tax of \$10 on non-residents of the State. The law will affect fishermen in West Virginia, Virginia and the District of Columbia accustomed to slipping over to Harper's Ferry early Sunday morning to enjoy a day's sport in the Potomac.

JOSEPH IRISH, John Lyons and William Melchoir, Illinois fishermen, made the record catch for this season, securing forty-six fine black bass, ranging from one to two pounds each, all

secured with hook and line in Forked Creek, a tributary of the Kankakee River near Wilmington. Hook and line fishing has been unusually good this year.

Illinois Casting Club.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 18.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Owing to vacation periods and "fishing weather" the attendance at our contest, scheduled for the 15th inst., was rather light. Those missing this event may take re-entry as in accordance with new rule as well as in the salmon fly event postponed.

The weather during accuracy bait was light south and southwest winds, conditions favorable;

during accuracy fly there was a light northwest wind and conditions favorable; during the distance bait the wind was southwest, velocity 21 miles. Following are scores in the order cast:

Half-ounce, accuracy, bait, per cent.:	
McCandless	97.0
De Garmo	97.9
Wehle	98.4
Buchanan	96.6
Tice	97.4
Tournier	98.7
Whitby	98.6
*McCandless	97.4
Jamison	98.6
Half-ounce distance, bait, feet:	
Jamison	55
De Garmo	71 ½
Accuracy fly, per cent.:	
Ball	99 8-15
De Garmo	99 8-15
Pierson	99 5-15

*Re-entries. †Guest. A pleasing feature of the day occurred when

Mr. Perce, of the Chicago Fly-Casting Club, presented our president a silver and gun metal cup engraved on both sides. Mr. Perce, in presenting the gift on behalf of President Beatty and members of the Chicago Fly-Casting Club to the members of the Illinois Casting Club, alluded in graceful and most eloquent terms to the fine spirit of friendship that has ever existed between the two clubs and his address—responded to briefly by our president—will live long in the memory of those present.

Attention is called to the magnificent casting in the half-ounce distance bait by C. E. Lingenfelter, of the Anglers' Club of Chicago, whose average of 228 2/5 feet, and longest single cast of 251 feet, both exceed all national and club score records of which we have knowledge. For the information of those interested in records it may be stated that the official weather conditions at the hour of casting were, wind southwest, maximum velocity 21 miles, and humidity 82 degrees.

That the practice events run off every Saturday afternoon and the "day following" are of increasing interest to members both old and new is attested by the attendance of twenty-five and thirty-two members on Sundays during the past two weeks. Come join the bunch and get in ninety-nine shape physically and mentally.

Your executive committee expresses the wish that members wear their badges and buttons and bars as well at all contests and thus learn to wear these insignia gracefully for the big event—the N. A. S. A. C. tournament—in August on the 15th, 16th and 17th. The order for additional badges will be placed within a few days, and those members who have not yet made application may do so this week to the secretary.

Members having any communications of interest or suggestions for the betterment of the game will kindly mail to the secretary, and they will be posted or given careful consideration.

Kindly note that the scores credited to Messrs. Whitby and Ball of 99 13/15 per cent. in the accuracy fly in the tournament, May 26, were erroneous, and should have read 98 13/15 per cent. This information for the benefit of record "bugs" and with regrets to Messrs. Whitby and Ball.

On June 29 the events of quarter-ounce accuracy bait, quarter-ounce distance bait, delicacy fly and light tackle accuracy fly will be held. Change your calendar and your weight.

O. C. WEHLE, Secretary pro tem.

Newark Bait- and Fly-Casting Club.

NEWARK, N. J., June 17.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Scores made at the club platform at Weequahic Lake on Saturday afternoon, June 15, follow:

Quarter-ounce distance, bait:		Longest Cast. Average.	
Mapes	173	158 3/4	
Muldoon	65	46 1/2	
Doughty	142	77	
Endersby	88	66 1/2	
Champion	123	101 3/4	
Neu	125	71 1/2	
Sands	110	...	
Accuracy, fly, demerits:			
Muldoon	35	Mapes	31
Doughty	24	Endersby	53
Champion	31		
Longest cast, dry fly, distance:			
Doughty	58	Champion	64
Mapes	48	Endersby	52 1/2
Muldoon	48		
Quarter-ounce accuracy, bait, per cent.:			
Mapes	98 2-15	Champion	92 8-15
Doughty	98 2-15	Neu	91 10-15
Muldoon	96 11-15	Sands	90 4-15
Endersby	94		

Lou L. SANDS, Sec'y.



Elk Preservation.

BY RALEIGH RAINES.

FIVE States have been supplied with shipments of elk during the past season, in pursuance of a plan of the general Government to save the animals from such practical extinction as has overtaken the buffalo. Nearly all of the Western States are anxious for shipments of the elk. They are being distributed as fast as possible, but the work is slow and expensive and limited to the winter season. The States supplied this year were Washington, Oregon, Utah, Colorado and Montana. The Biological Survey of the Department of Agriculture has distributed the animals, and has aimed to make the shipments as near twenty as possible. Most of the elk are collected during the winter at Jackson Hole in Wyoming, where the Government has been feeding them with hay under a provision of the agricultural appropriation bill for the current year. About 700 tons of hay were used during the past winter. The animals come in to be fed and are driven into a strong corral, when the ones selected for shipment are captured and placed in cars. It has been a delicate job to secure the big wild animals without injuring them. The original appropriation for the purpose of feeding the elk amounted to \$20,000, a large portion of which was used during the past winter and the previous spring. It is difficult to take an accurate census of wild animals, but so far as the Biological Survey can ascertain, there are now about 70,000 elk in the United States, mostly in the Yellowstone National Park and Jackson Hole region in Wyoming. At one time there were any number of elk in all of the Western States.

When a shipment is collected it is destined for a particular forest, where the animals are released and allowed to multiply. In the national forests, which number about 165, containing approximately 195,000,000 acres, the army of forest rangers, assisted by the State game wardens, extend their protection and care. This policy has long been advocated by the writer and others, and it is gratifying to see at last the idea fast gaining ground and materializing. The immense area of the national forests could be used to propagate native game with little expense, and in time would not only be the means of reclaiming the native game animals, but become a source of profit to the Government in the way of revenue and result in immeasurable benefit and pleasure to many sportsmen who might desire to take one or more of the animals each season.

The Senate committee on agriculture has provided an item for establishing a new fenced elk reservation in the Wind Cave country of Wyoming, and if possible this reservation will be completed during the coming summer. During the past winter there were twelve elk sent by the Biological Survey to the Flathead bison reserve in Montana, which contains an area of 20,000 acres under fence. The conditions are ideal for the bison, where two years ago the Government began with a herd of thirty-six,

which has now increased to more than sixty head. There is a considerable part of the reservation better adapted to elk than to the bison and the two herds are not expected, therefore, to interfere with each other.

The Department of Agriculture hopes for considerable assistance in preserving the elk from the Order of Elks, which two years ago agreed to discontinue the use of elk teeth as an emblem. The Biological Survey is trying to assist in the preservation of the prong-horned antelope much in the same way as is being done with the elk. It is a much more difficult task, however, owing to the habit of the antelope which live by preference in the big stretches of desert where it is almost impossible to protect them from the hunter.

New York State Sportsmen's Association.

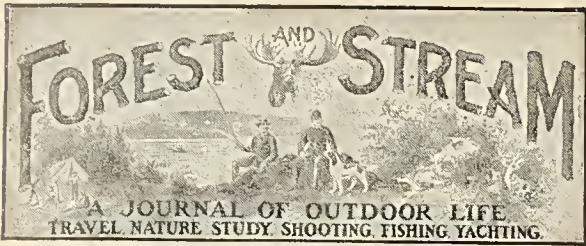
NEW YORK CITY, May 25.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Apropos of the annual convention and tournament of our association June 10 to 13 at Syracuse, N. Y., the following note copied from the archives may interest many of your readers in these days of public interest in conservation of the State's natural resources:

"The thirteenth annual convention met on May 22, 1871, in the rooms of the Central New York Sportsmen's Club in the city of Utica and continued for five days. The officers were: President, Charles W. Hutchinson, Utica; First Vice-President, Wm. H. Bowman, Rochester; Second Vice-President, S. T. Murray, Niagara Falls; Recording Secretary, John B. Sage, Buffalo; Corresponding Secretary, Wm. M. Storrs, Utica; Treasurer, S. M. Spencer, Rochester. Mr. Charles E. Whitehead, of New York, seconded by Mr. John F. Seymour, of Utica, presented a resolution that "in the opinion of this convention the forests of the Adirondacks, being a natural reserve for the recreation of the public, should be preserved by an act of the Legislature, as a public forest inalienable and indestructible forever, for the use of the public." On motion a committee consisting of the Hon. Horatio Seymour, Chairman; Hon. Geo. W. Clinton, of Buffalo; Hon. Jarvis Lord, of Rochester; Hon. George Dawson, of Albany; Hon. Robt. B. Roosevelt, of New York, and Rev. Mr. Huntingdon, of Auburn, was appointed, to embody in writing the foregoing resolution and present the same to the Legislature."

L. H. SCHORTEMEIER, Sec'y-Treas.

Illinois Hunting License.

New hunting licenses for Illinois went on sale June 1. The old permits expired May 31. Squirrels are the only game which may be legally shot this month. It is permissible to kill fifteen per day until Nov. 15. Birds are protected until Aug. 2, when mourning doves may be killed while all species of waterfowl may be killed after Sept. 2. Applications for licenses are few at this season of the year. The rush does not commence until the duck season.



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CORRESPONDENCE—FOREST AND STREAM is the recognized medium of entertainment, instruction and information between American sportsmen. The editors invite communications on the subjects to which its pages are devoted, but, of course, are not responsible for the views of correspondents. Anonymous communications cannot be regarded.

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ADVERTISEMENTS: Display and classified, 20 cts. per agate line (\$2.80 per inch). There are 14 agate lines to the inch. Covers and special positions extra. Five, ten and twenty per cent. discount for 13, 26 and 52 insertions, respectively, within one year. Forms close Monday in advance of publication date.

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

—FOREST AND STREAM, Aug. 14, 1873.

AMERICAN FORESTRY ASSOCIATION.

THE directors of the American Forestry Association will hold their midsummer meeting in the White Mountains at the same time as is held the fifth annual forestry conference under the auspices of the Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests, in co-operation with the State Forestry Commission and the Association of Northeastern Foresters.

The directors and their guests from the East, South and West will leave New York in special cars on the New York Central Railroad on the evening of July 16, arriving at Concord, N. H., on Wednesday morning. There the party will be received by Governor Robert P. Bass, who is president of the association and chairman of the board of directors, and Col. W. R. Brown, a member of the board. The party will then proceed in automobiles seventy-five miles to Deer Park Hotel at North Woodstock, stopping on the way to see the State Nursery at Boscowan and to lunch at Plymouth. At Deer Park Hotel the party will join members of the Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests in a short visit to the most beautiful Lost River Reserve nearby, lately purchased by the society, and will then return to the hotel for dinner and the night.

On Thursday morning, July 18, the party will proceed through the Profit Notch to Bretton Woods, arriving there for lunch and remaining Thursday and Friday. During that time excursions will be taken to the New State Reservation of Crawford Notch and to some of the tracts purchased this month by the National Forest Reservation Commission under the Weeks law, and for which almost half a million dollars will be spent.

It is expected that there will be assembled at Bretton Woods, besides the directors and guests of the American Forestry Association and the other organizations which are to meet there,

several of the governors of New England States, members of the National Forest Reservation Commission, a number of officials of the United States Forest Service, several Senators and Congressmen, and members of the State Legislatures as well as forestry officials from all the States within easy reach of New Hampshire.

The directors of the American Forestry Association expect, as they did during the meeting in the Adirondacks in May, to accomplish much of a practical nature.

ARCHIBALD GRACIE'S TITANIC EXPERIENCES.

WE have in preparation for publication in an early issue an article by Col. Archibald Gracie, on his Titanic experiences. This is not strictly a sportsman's article, but Colonel Gracie proved himself so good a sportsman that his story is worthy of a place in FOREST AND STREAM and a reading by all true sportsmen. Colonel Gracie's experiences, thus far unpublished, are marvelous to a degree, almost beyond belief. No man else ever has been drawn down by the suction of a great vessel and belched, like a torpedo, through fathoms of water and yards of air, propelled by an explosion, of what no one knows, and lived to tell of the experience. The narrative truly is beyond comprehension. Colonel Gracie has only now been discharged from the doctor's care, so that the article is prepared while etched vividly on his mind. The interest is intense throughout his story. Read it.

NON-RESIDENT LICENSE.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 20.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I saw in FOREST AND STREAM a few months ago a statement that a bill had been introduced in the New York Legislature, having for its purpose the licensing of non-resident fishermen to the amount of \$1.50 a year. Will you not let me know, if you can, what was the fate of this bill. I wish to bring it before the fourth annual meeting of the Camp of United Sportsmen at Johnstown.

W. E. MEEHAN,

Supt. Fairmount Park Aquarium.

[The committee, which codified the game law last winter, had a provision in the law covering the non-resident angling license which was combined with Section 186, and which provided a \$2 fee. This, however, was dropped from the bill in committee. Nobody seems to know exactly how it happened or the reason.—EDITOR.]

LAND TURTLES.

WHILE there is nothing very gamy in the hunt and capture of a land, box or wood turtle, yet they are protected by the game laws of New York State. The man hunting big game in the woods needs no warning against taking a turtle, but his small boy at home—and most of us have 'em—often begins his education in conservation by taking a box turtle, boring a hole in its after shell and tying it to a stake to show dad it was not necessary to have a high power rifle and railroad fare to get a trophy. Therefore this warning may prevent a fine, and at the same time, teach the lad to obey the letter of the State conservation laws—a matter that should be taught all youngsters if they would grow up to be big-game hunters, to find after they have come into man's estate that there still remained big game to hunt.

CARIBOU IN MAINE.

FROM John S. P. H. Wilson, chairman of the Maine Fish and Game Commission, comes the cheering news that caribou are returning to Maine, principally in the northwestern district. It is more than ten years since we had a report of a caribou being killed in Maine, and indications pointed to their having moved so far away as to preclude possibility of return. So the suggestion feels good that some day again we may shoot caribou in Maine. The law is on caribou until Oct. 15, 1917.

"CANADA FISHING WATERS."

AT last the Dominion of Canada has come to realize that to grant privileges to streams within its borders, is to kill, to a great extent, visits from foreign fishermen. Legislation now pending in the Dominion asks for removal of stream restriction and monopoly. This, indeed, is welcome to American fishermen who know that much Canadian water, though restricted, is unfished and offers untold possibilities to anglers from the States.

A MONSTER garfish, weighing nearly 200 pounds, was caught by fishermen in the Du Page (Ill.) River. The huge fish was six feet in length and is the third of large size taken in that stream this year. Owing to the destructive habits of these fish preying upon all game species, the State law calls upon fishermen to kill them whenever caught by seine or hook.

Goin' Fishin'?

By FRANK FARRINGTON.

Fishin' season now's wide open
 On the cricks around up here.
 Every day you'll see us fellers
 Gettin' out our anglin' gear.

Trout 're jumpin' in the brooks and
 Gettin' hungrier every day.
 Gee, Mister, but it's some excitin'
 When we dtop a worm their way.

Once this fishin' fever gets you,
 Winter seems as if 'twould last
 Jest about forever, dang it;
 While you're wishin' it was past.

Ain't no substitute for fishin';
 Nothing else is jest as good.
 Can't put off no imitation
 On a chap with fishin' blood.

Of all the sports, one kind or 'nother,
 Ain't none jest like fishin', quite.
 Always something new a-happenin'
 When the fish begin to bite.

A Fisherman's Pipe.

By J. D. W.

A bowl well browned by years of use,
 A stem half bitten through;
 Such is my pipe, a happy type
 Of friendship, tried and true.
 Though winds may roar and rains may pour,
 Safe in my camp we lie
 And watch the storm, serene and warm,
 My good old pipe and I.
 When weather fair, and balmy air
 Invite us out to fish,
 We sally forth to streams well worth,
 And cast and dream and wish
 To hook the best and leave the rest
 To grow 'til coming years
 Shall bring a spring when birds shall sing
 To younger, happier ears.
 Grant they may be our progeny
 Whose luck we then espy,
 And give us grace, their joy to trace,
 My good old pipe and I.



YACHTING



Ticks from the Ship's Clock.

The Indian Harbor Y. C. race, Greenwich to New London, June 19, was won by Winsome, Istalena second and Aurora third. Wind light at the start, freshening from southwest toward finish. The result, corrected time: Winsome, 6.45.46; Istalena, 6.57.37; Aurora, 7.04.13.

The annual regatta of the Lake Champlain Y. C. will be held Aug. 6, the program for which is being arranged by the Regatta Committee. The races held by this club are open to all comers, whether members of the club or not.

C. Sherman Hoyt has resigned as a member of the regatta committee of the New York Y. C. Frederick O. Spedden will succeed him on the committee.

Once every year the Atlantic Y. C. holds a club run. This year the run will be held on Aug. 25, and the dinner will be held at Huguenot, S. I.

Motor boat racing is going to be fostered by the new Glenwood Country Club. A regatta committee, consisting of Edgar F. Luckenbach, Chairman; Harold Godwin and Burton Thompson, has been appointed by the Glenwood Country Club and has arranged a motor boat regatta on June 29. The race will be held on Long Island Sound, starting at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Classes have been arranged for hydroplanes and high power motor boats.

Dr. W. W. Grier, commodore of the Capital Y. C., of Washington, and Commodore Carlton Slagle, of the Baltimore Motor Y. C., are logical successors to Commodore Isaac E. Emerson, who resigned as president of the Chesapeake Yacht Racing Association.

Rhode Island Y. C.

TWENTY-SIX boats, twenty-four of which were sailing-craft, started in the Rhode Island Y. C.'s annual ladies' day regatta last Saturday afternoon.

Wasaka won in Class N, Molly in Class Q, Gilt Edge in Class E and Hugi in Class I.

The rough water down the bay prevented several of the speed boats from competing. Neutoi got a sail-over in Class C of the motor boat division. Three cruisers, Maurice, Raymar II. and Chasara started in Class L.

W. E. Butler went over the course alone again in Class P with Momo. There were five starters in the Q class sloops. Molly won by 20m.

Gilt Edge won in the catboat E class. Scud had a sail-over in Class X. Rube and Puzzle ran into trouble on the second round and drifted across the bay. Neutoi went over the course alone in Class C in the motor boat division.

After a little misunderstanding over the starting guns, the power cruisers, Raymar II., Chasara and Maurice started at 4:05:20. Maurice would have been declared the winner if she had been measured and had officially entered. As it was, Raymar II. took the honors. The summary follows:

Sailing Division—Class N—Start, 2:30.

Wasaka, H. B. Scattergood	Elapsed.	Corrected.
Evelyn, H. E. Kimball	2 19 16	2 19 16
	3 32 34	3 32 34

Wasaka's corrected time was not calculated; she is to be remeasured.

Momo, W. E. Butler	2 29 33
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Class Q—Start, 2:36.

Idler, A. M. Chace	Elapsed.	Corrected.
Molly, O. E. Howes	2 54 45	2 52 40
Rambler, C. G. Buffington	3 28 37	3 26 18
Paloma, W. E. Darling	3 45 50	3 36 41
Nimbus III., F. Weaver	3 52 10	3 52 10
	4 01 29	3 54 18

Idler disqualified for not covering proper course.

Class P Cruisers—Start, 2:39.		
Cara, R. P. Jencks	3 19 48	3 19 48
Calista, F. A. Barnes	3 31 28	3 27 19

Class E—Start, 2:42.		
Gilt Edge, Simmons	3 23 51	3 23 41
Bother, F. H. Sweet	3 27 45	3 26 03
Netor, A. C. Arnold	4 04 53	4 03 01
Omeme, F. J. Holt	4 00 42	4 09 42
Trouble, A. G. Benson	4 13 48	4 12 38

Class I—Start, 2:45.		
Hugi, A. P. Brayton	3 22 56	3 22 56
Wanderer VI., H. J. Flint	3 24 18	3 24 18
Dorothy, W. D. Wood	3 32 40	3 32 40
Bat, J. H. Caton, Jr.	3 44 12	3 44 12

Class X—Start, 2:54.		
Scud, R. W. Otis	1 45 18	1 45 18

Class Z—Start, 2:57.		
Dube, Benjamin Peckham	2 09 25	2 09 25
Puzzle, F. J. Killian	d. n. f.	d. n. f.

Class F—Start, 3:00.		
Mist, Leeman and Moran	1 49 05	1 49 05

Motor Boat Division—Class C—Start, 3:25.		
Neutoi, H. F. Hammond	0 27 03	0 27 03

Class E—Start, 4:05:20.		
Raymar II., Withington	0 24 13	0 22 22
Chasara, C. E. Payne	0 25 24	0 25 24
Maurence, W. W. Massie	0 22 56	0 22 56

Maurence not officially entered and not counted.

Crescent A. C.

THE Crescent Athletic Club sailed its annual regatta last Saturday on the lower bay. It was the third race on the yacht racing championship of Gravesend Bay. Interest centered principally in the Q class, a division that was made up of six well-known lower bay racing craft.

On both actual and corrected time Clare took the first division of the handicap class. The same operation was repeated by Gunda in the second division. M. & F. won in the S class and Mouse took the X division. The summary:

Sloops, Class Q—Start, 3:00—Course, 12.3 Miles.		
Alice, G. Davis	5 34 44	2 34 44
Soya, W. A. Barstow	5 40 00	2 40 00
Grayjacket, F. C. Noble	5 43 39	2 43 00
Florence, W. A. Brown	5 44 17	2 44 17
Sullew, E. F. Luckenbach	5 44 41	2 44 41
Spider, H. Chubb	5 48 01	2 48 01

Handicap Class, 1st Div.—Start, 3:05—Course, 12.3 Miles.		
Clare, W. C. Vanclief	5 58 47	2 53 47
Joy, Le Sauvage and Geer	6 00 11	2 55 11
La Cubana, J. H. Ives	6 25 10	3 25 10

Corrected time: Clare, 2.40.45; Joy, 2.44.47; La Cubana, 3.00.11.

Handicap Class, 2d Div.—Start, 3:05—Course, 12 Miles.		
Gunda, W. A. Howard	5 67 08	2 52 08
Careless, R. Rummell	5 49 35	2 44 35
Blue Bell, Z. Meyhew	6 11 39	3 06 39

Corrected time: Gunda, 2.42.15; Careless, 2.44.35; Blue Bell, 3.00.04.

Sloops—Class S—Start, 3:10—Course, 12 Miles.		
M. and F. II., C. M. Camp	6 04 28	2 54 28
Cyric, Dr. C. L. Atkinson	6 06 31	2 56 31

Sloops, Class X—Start, 3:15—Course, 8 Miles.		
Mouse, R. E. Dingman	5 06 58	1 41 58
Pike, R. Rummell, Jr.	5 17 31	2 02 31
Slow Poke, F. L. Durland	5 19 48	2 04 48
Suffragette, Platt and Tremann	5 39 45	2 24 45
Skylark, M. A. Howard	5 42 27	2 27 27
Merry Widow, Baily and Baily	5 10 34	2 27 27

Merry Widow started too soon.

Manhasset Bay Challenge Cup.

THERE is not much chance of Canada taking home the cup on the Great Lakes this year if the little wonder Michigan repeats her performance of June 24. In the first race for the Manhasset Bay cup she handily trimmed the holder, Joyant, and scored five points on the trophy.

The starting signal was made at 12:40 and the five competitors were jockeying close to the line.

Windward was first across close to Joyant, Cara Mia, Michigan, and Corinthian followed in the order named. The course was twice over a course to and around a stake boat anchored four miles to the south-southwestward of the starting line, sixteen miles, making a windward and leeward course. They rounded thus:

Michigan	2 25 57	Cara Mia	2 28 19
Windward	2 26 17	Joyant	2 28 36
Corinthian	2 26 38		

The crews got out spinnaker and balloon for the run to the mark off Great Captain's Island, completing the first round in the following order:

Michigan	3 02 05	Joyant	3 03 53
Corinthian	3 02 10	Cara Mia	3 04 32
Windward	3 03 01		

They rounded the offshore mark and started for the finish line in this order:

Michigan	3 42 15	Corinthian	3 46 47
Windward	3 44 18	Cara Mia	3 46 52
Joyant	3 44 48		

Quick sail shifting was in order right here as Michigan and Joyant neared the finish close together, and the Western boat's crew did quicker work. Results:

Sloops, Class P—Start, 1:40—Course, 16 Miles.			
	Finish.	Elapsed.	
Michigan, Chicago syndicate	4 17 11	2 37 11	
Joyant, W. H. Childs	4 19 26	2 39 26	
Windward, R. Monks	4 19 35	2 39 35	
Cara Mia, S. Wainwright	4 21 11	2 41 11	
Corinthian, H. C. Smith	4 22 23	2 42 23	

Summary by points: Michigan 5, Joyant 4, Windward 3, Cara Mia 2, Corinthian 1.

The crew of the Chicago yacht included four Corinthians, Henry Johnson, James Sparkman, Butler Whiting and Ogden McClurg, the first three being Long Island Sound yachtsmen.

E. Burton Hart sailed Joyant, with the owner and Abbott Brush, while the Corinthian's amateurs were H. C. Smith, George Nichols and Everitt Dominick; Windward's were Richard and Jerome Monks, William Robertson and L. deB. Hanley, and Cara Mias, Stuyvesant Wainwright, S. C. Hopkins and George Robinson.

Savin Hill Y. C.

MORE than fifty boats sailed in the open regatta of the Savin Hill Y. C., at Dorchester, June 22. The summary follows:

Class A.		
Virginia, Joy and Patterson	1 26 32	1 15 00
Novice, C. K. Small	1 37 31	1 16 04
Chewink, Frazell and Swinson	1 38 11	1 16 44
Mignon, A. E. Coupal	1 40 22	1 17 31
Flirt, J. A. Dykman	1 44 33	1 22 39
Clorinda, Gillis and Irwin	1 48 27	1 24 43

Class B.		
Quakeress, J. W. Dammerell, Jr.	1 41 02	1 16 01
Chevy Chase, Walter Kelley	1 44 15	1 19 14
Sintram, O. L. Brambach	1 41 28	1 19 10
Lethe, H. Burgess	1 45 43	1 20 47
Pirate, R. S. Landers	1 52 05	1 26 17
Winona, R. J. Smith	1 54 30	1 28 06
Caprice, William Bevans	1 51 16	1 29 06
Nasus, C. S. Woodman	1 53 04	1 32 46

Class C.		
Lindsey, Powers and McCarthy	1 36 08	1 19 31
Violet, H. J. McKee	1 44 46	1 25 10

Class S.		
Maritza, C. H. Porter	1 45 04	1 21 39
Winniahdin, James Spratt	1 50 28	1 26 40
Wawenock, W. G. Sargent	1 48 30	1 28 02
I X L, T. E. Smith	1 56 28	1 28 56

Class H.		
Marion III., R. C. Goudry	1 45 18	1 42 18
Zidana, Reed, Homer and Hamilton	1 43 37	1 43 37
Newsboy, A. C. McLean	1 52 13	1 44 13
Sinbad, R. Packard	1 52 55	1 46 05
Carmen, J. F. Rich	1 53 20	1 47 20
Egeria, F. Van Cownenberge	2 17 55	1 47 55
Sond and Dance, F. W. Frazer	2 22 46	2 02 46
Thordes, F. R. Bursler	Withdrew.	

Cabin Boats.		
Isabel, E. L. Hodgkins	1 18 48	0 36 48
Mascot, F. Borden	0 44 13	0 44 13
C U Later, W. A. Chaffer	1 22 18	0 46 45
Gertrude, J. F. Tobin	1 13 08	0 47 05
Beachcoma, Peterson and Shepard	1 05 54	0 48 03
May S., C. Sargent	0 49 46	0 49 46

Open Power Boats.		
Pegasus, L. R. Cogswell	0 33 13	0 33 14
Sparks, W. Kelley	1 20 13	0 53 13
Anabel, James E. Farrell	1 30 02	0 56 35
Garaffe, J. W. Seardon	1 17 58	1 17 58

M. Y. R. A. Boats—Class D.		
Dartwell, Ira M. Whittemore	1 43 41	1 43 37
Clara, Herbert W. Robbins	1 44 55	1 44 29
Dolly III., W. W. Arnold	1 46 12	1 46 21
Busy Bee, Tuppin and Hardwick	1 50 03	1 46 45
Hush, John Kitson	1 45 54	1 46 54
Wanderer, F. W. Brown	1 53 36	1 49 53

Class I, 18-Footers.		
Cheroot, E. and R. S. Hendry	1 44 58	1 44 58
Louise, A. E. Whittemore	1 45 23	1 45 23
Aurora, F. L. and R. W. Pigeon	1 49 59	1 49 59
Moslem II., H. M. Bloomfield	1 50 57	1 50 57
Doshen II., A. W. Finley	1 52 02	1 52 02
Rena, W. P. Karshick	1 52 03	1 52 03

Class X, Dories.		
Elizabeth S., L. H. Brown	1 52 49	1 52 49
Busy A. III., J. S. Hodge	1 55 03	1 55 03
Terror II., C. H. Sass	1 58 42	1 58 42
Pointer III., James H. Farrell	1 59 40	1 59 40
Naiad, Franson and Gillis	2 00 04	2 00 04
Teazer, Henry Van Dongon	2 06 10	2 06 10

Bay Side Y. C.

AN inter-club regatta was held last Saturday, the visiting yachtsmen being from the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club.

The visitors appeared in a special one-design race for which a trophy was offered by the home club, over the six-mile triangular course on Little Neck Bay. W. A. Lindermann's Mlle. Boss won by 26s.

In the Bay Side bird class, Clover, owned by Charles G. Meyer, crossed the line 1m. 8s. ahead of A. Nesbitt's Tease. Charles L. Willard's Curlew finished first, but was disqualified for not turning the first stake according to rule. The summary:

Manhasset Bay Y. C. One-Design—Start, 3:25.		
	Finish.	Elapsed.
Scylla, E. A. Sierck	4 57 11	1 32 11
Mll. Boss, W. A. Lindermann	4 56 45	1 31 45
Bayside Bird Class—Start, 3:30.		
Curlew, C. O. Willard	Disqualified.	
Skylark, John Dayton	5 01 36	1 31 36
Teaser, A. Nesbitt	5 00 39	1 30 39
Loon, A. W. Knapp	5 04 55	1 34 55
Clover, C. G. Meyer	4 59 31	1 29 31
Do Do, A. Andrews	5 01 31	1 31 31
Bayside Y. C. One-Design—Start, 3:35.		
Rowdy, Charles Medicus	5 30 57	1 55 57
Betty, William H. Johns	5 19 10	1 44 10
Edna J., A. Nesbitt	5 24 09	1 49 09
Peggy, William H. Johns	5 19 10	1 44 10
Mary Jane, William E. Banks	5 24 19	1 49 19
Kido, A. Haskell	Did not finish.	
Bayside Handicap Class—Start, 3:40.		
Sport, George Hopwell	5 36 00	1 56 00

Beverly Y. C.

IN the third club race of the Beverly Y. C. on June 22, seventeen boats in three classes started. There was only a gentle zephyr and so no speed could be made.

The 21-foot class went over the course to Bow Bells and return. Foraminifer went over the line first, followed by Saracen. Skate and Selwonk were close together, Terrapin a quarter of a minute behind.

In the sonder class Joyette, owned by J. C. Edwards, sailed by W. W. Hobbs, was the first to finish.

Seven one-designers sailed in the Crane 15-foot class, and the boat owned by George U. Crocker, an unnamed boat, was first. Pioneer, owned by F. B. Austin, was second. The summary:

	Elapsed.
Foraminifer, D. L. Whittemore	3 01 45
Saracen, R. Winsor, Jr.	3 01 47
Skate, W. E. C. Eustis	3 02 15
Selwonk, W. S. Knowles	3 02 16
Terrapin, F. L. and G. B. Dabney	3 02 33
Pollywog, F. C. Hood	3 03 10
Sonder Class.	
Joyette, J. C. Edwards	3 03 33
Fin, Howard Stockton, Jr.	3 03 44
Seacoon, J. Lewis Stackpole	3 05 20
Sally VIII., C. E. Hellier	3 06 20

Bear Y. C.

SPHINX won Class A event, Butterfly Class B and each event was close and well contested. The summary follows:

Class A—Start at 3:45.

	Elapsed.
Sphinx, Harold Spink	1 11 10
Toreador, Jack Ordway	1 11 59
Merlin, Tom Daniels	1 15 11
Swastika, Will Keough	1 19 41
Beta, George Ring	1 16 40

Class B—Start at 3:50.

	Elapsed.
Niomi, Louis P. Ordway, Jr.	1 16 15
Butterfly, Stuart Markoe	1 21 12
Oriole, Stuart Lemon	1 21 56
Blue Hen, Worrell Clarkson	1 22 10

Course No. 5. Start, to center, to Wildwood, to center, to home, to center, to Clark avenue, to center, to finish; eight nautical miles.

New York Y. C. New London Race.

ISTALENA, George M. Pynchon's 65-footer, came back at Aurora and Winsome in the New York Y. C.'s special return race from New London to Matinicock, L. I., last Sunday, finishing ahead by eight minutes, and twenty-five minutes ahead of E. Trowbridge Hall's Winsome.

The sloops raced from Greenwich to New London on June 19, and Winsome beat Istalena by 8m. 35s. to Bartlett's Reef Lightship, while Aurora crossed 15m. 39s. after Mr. Hall's boat.

The return race started off Bartlett's Lightship, Saturday morning at 8 o'clock, with a very light easterly breeze blowing.

Istalena took the lead and held it for half of the distance, when Aurora passed her and kept in that position to Cold Spring Harbor where Pynchon again secured the lead and held it until Matinicock Point, the end of the course, was passed.

The finish times were:

	Finish.
Istalena, G. M. Pynchon	10 08 00
Aurora, C. Vanderbilt	10 20 00
Winsome, E. T. Hall	10 37 00

Bergen Beach Y. C.

It was virtually power boat day on June 23 in the closed regatta of the Bergen Beach Y. C. Fifteen craft started and six sneak boxes sailed the first of a series of three races. The summary:

Open Catboats—Start, 2:32—Course, 10 Miles.		
	Finish.	Elapsed.
Siren, C. Merritt	4 01 01	1 29 01
Zoe, F. S. La Fond, Jr.	4 09 48	1 37 48
Corrected time on Siren, 1.29.01; Zoe, 1.31.30.		
Cabin Sloops—Start, 2:30—Course, 10 Miles.		
Nanon, W. C. C. Pens	Did not finish.	
Baby Rogers, H. C. Boehm	Disabled.	
Cabin Cruisers—Start, 2:35—Course, 10 Miles.		
Onward, Commodore Still	4 23 33	1 48 33
Siren, A. P. Kruger	4 25 51	1 50 51
Francis, H. D. Muller	4 33 55	2 03 55
Echo, W. W. Pynn	4 47 40	2 12 40
Corrected time on Onward, 1.33.18; Siren, 1.41.20; Echo, 1.50.51, and Siren, 2.00.42.		
Open Cabin Launches—Start, 2:40—Course, 10 Miles.		
Hilde, Commodore Hildebrand	4 33 36	1 58 36
Fawn, C. E. Farrington	4 40 05	2 00 05
Cupid, W. F. McDermott	4 43 21	2 08 21
Elizabeth B., J. Burn	Disqualified.	
Minton, C. Chapman	Did not finish.	
Open Launches—Start, 2:45—Course, 10 Miles.		
Carrie, E. Nessler	4 44 14	1 59 14
Katie C., J. H. Willis	Did not finish.	
Order of finish of sneak boxes: A. H. Rowe, E. H. Childs, Jr., J. I. Knight, Jr., R. S. Conover, C. Hough and E. H. Childs, disabled.		

Manchester Y. C.

THE one-designers opened the season on June 17 at the Manchester Y. C. Eight were entered. Three of them were new boats—Teal, sailed by Billie Dexter; Shad, sailed by Phillip Sears; Kiowa II., sailed by J. A. Jeffries. Gnat was there with the speed and took the cup. The summary:

	Elapsed.
Gnat, O. Ames	2 00 23
Ketchup, George and Everette Fabyan	2 01 55
Kiowa II., J. A. Jeffries	2 01 57
Minx, H. S. Grew, 2d.	2 02 17
Shad, Phillip Sears	2 04 05
Hiccough, Edith Fabyan	2 04 45
Teal, Billie Dexter	2 05 10
Vosetta, George Wigglesworth	2 08 08

Seawanhaka-Corinthian Y. C.

SCHOONER yacht Helen II., owned by Edmund Randolph, won the principal prize last Saturday at the annual regatta of the Seawanhaka Corinthian Y. C., sailed on the Sound off Oyster Bay. It was a silver cup offered by Vice-Commodore Harold S. Vanderbilt. Four of this new class of schooners started. Alicia, owned by W. M. Baldwin, was second in the race, which was over a triangular course of thirteen miles. There was even closer racing in the Jewel class, where Jade, owned by E. S. Willard, won by one second from W. J. Bucknell's Brilliant. In the New York Y. C. 30-foot class, J. W. Alker's Alera, sailed by Robert Cuthbert, won from Caprice by 31s., and in the Star class, F. S. Richard's Snake defeated Little Dipper by 33s. The Robert Center cup was won by Imp, owned by H. G. Landon, from Flicker, by 43s.

In the large class of boats, Corinthian, owned and sailed by Howard C. Smith, was the winner. She defeated Alert by 10m. 13s. corrected time.

Forty-two yachts started at 1 p. m. from Commodore August Heckscher's steam yacht Anahma, off Lloyd's Neck.

Larchmont Y. C.

SEVEN yachts of the Inter Club one-design class sailed off Larchmont Sunday afternoon. The course of ten miles was sailed. A. B. Alley worked Festina into the lead, and although closely pressed by Triton, kept in front to the finish, winning by 1m. 4s. La Cygne finished third. The summary:

Larchmont Interclub Class—Start, 2:55—Course, 10 Miles.		
	Finish.	Elapsed.
Festina, A. B. Alley	5 04 09	2 09 09
Triton, W. H. Jennings	5 05 13	2 10 13
La Cygne, David Carl	5 06 29	2 11 29
Whiff, W. B. Manny	5 08 07	2 13 07
Lewanna, Spence Bros.	5 09 56	2 14 56
Dagmar, E. J. Tierney	5 11 00	2 16 00

Toledo Y. C.

ON June 29 will be held the last of the elimination series for the President Taft cup, presented by the President to the Toledo Y. C. The club's program for the balance of the season is as follows: July 4, races open to local clubs, also free-for-all class for the Governor Harmon cup. July 11, 12 and 13, the President Taft races. Winning crew will receive the President Taft cup, also gold fobs and silk flag. The second boat's crew will receive silver fobs, and the third boat's crew will receive bronze fobs. The previous elimination races for this cup were held June 15, 16 and 22. On July 13, there will be a ladies' catboat race for the Commodore's cup. Aug. 10 and 17, third and fourth heats for the News-Bee cup. Aug. 31, sixth annual race for Mills trophy. For Labor Day, Sept. 2, there will again be open races for all classes over the club course, while during the balance of September there will be a squadron cruise of both sail and power boats to Detroit, catboat and sweepstake races, and the long distance sail and power boat cruise to Monroe. The Toledo Y. C. keeps open house all winter, as a number of members own and operate ice yachts from the club. The officers for 1912 are as follows: Commodore, Walter F. Brown; Vice-Commodore, Irving Squire; Rear-Commodore, Edward Ford; Recording Secretary, A. B. Mills; Financial Secretary, Frank R. Frey; Treasurer, C. A. Russel. The Regatta Committee consists of J. W. Taylor, Chairman; R. A. Luedtke, George King, George Snider and S. O. Richardson, 3d. There is also a separate Power Boat Committee composed of S. L. McAfee, Chairman; Geo. E. Hardy, Dr. P. E. Bethards, C. V. Skinner and G. B. Ricaby. Also a Catboat Committee made up of H. J. Ellis, Chairman; Chas. W. Quetschke and R. Bothwell.

Marblehead Corinthian Y. C.

SLOOP Nutmeg, owned by A. C. Jones, won the Marblehead Corinthian Y. C.'s race from Marblehead to Wood End Light, Cape Cod, and return to Marblehead by 23m. The race started Saturday afternoon at 4:15 o'clock and finished Sunday. Four boats in Class B, handicap, finished within an hour on corrected time.

In the Class A boats Wianno, owned by A. W. Stevens, had a close finish with V. F. West's Sayonara, another 31-rater, winning by 14m. in one hundred miles.

Ideal weather conditions prevailed, with a south to southwest breeze. At the start Eleanor parted her bobstay and had to give up the race. A bridle parted on the Porcupine's gaff off Cat Island, costing her about half an hour's time for repairs.

(Yachting continued on page 839.)

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TRAP SHOOTING



The Grand American Handicap

Springfield, Ill., June 18 to 21, 1912

THE thirteenth annual Grand American Handicap has passed into history, and should be recorded as one of the most successful of the series. The tournament was held at Springfield, Ill., June 18 to 21, inclusive, on the grounds of the Illinois Gun Club. This club is an active, up-to-date organization, whose officers have given unstintingly of their time in preparing for the big shoot of the year, and they were successful in providing ample accommodations for the convenience and comfort of shooters and spectators. The grounds are easy of access, being located about one block east of the end of the car line, and fifteen minutes' ride from the city.

A large pavilion tent was pitched back of traps 4 and 5, in which were chairs for the use of spectators and shooters, and sufficient number were provided, so that all could be supplied. In this tent was placed the bulletin board, around which a crowd was always collected, following the fortunes of some favorite in the different events. The dining tent was erected at the north end of the grounds back of traps 1 and 2. The dinners and lunches served were the best which have been had at any of the Grand Americans with which the writer is familiar, and received favorable comment from all the shooters. There were three Ideal-Leggett traps, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, and two Western McCreas, No. 4 and 5. The former were in charge of C. E. North, of Cleveland, and the latter in charge of H. E. Winans, of East Alton, Ill. It is needless to say that no delays were caused by any trap trouble.

The office force consisted of Fred C. Whitney, Des Moines, who for the eleventh time acted as cashier, and performed his duties with his usual ability. Bernard Elssesser, York, Pa., for the eighth time fulfilled the duties of compiler of scores to the satisfaction of every shooter on the grounds. The moneys were figured promptly, and what is of more importance, with perfect accuracy. To imagine "Bernie" making a mistake in this position is to imagine the impossible. Clerks, W. E. Hoffman, Chicago; T. Chalfont, Wilmington, Del., and D. H. Eaton, Cincinnati. Elmer E. Shaner was, of course, in charge, and it is superfluous to speak of his abilities in this position. The shooters have seen too many examples of his efficiency to need to have it recalled to their mind. His son, E. Reed Shaner, rendered him valuable assistance as his assistant manager, and was on the spot whenever his services were required.

The field force, a necessary part of the machinery of a big tournament, and an important one, was supplied by the club. The officers were fortunate in their selection of the following men, whose intelligent performance of their duties was a real factor in the smoothness with which the tournament was run off:

Trap No. 1.—Referee, Ed. Neer; scorer, A. Armstrong; puller, Ward; trapper, W. Connor; hustler, Whipp.

Trap No. 2.—Referee, J. L. Buerkett; scorer, James Martin; puller, Lon Burse; trapper, Brown; hustler, Gibson.

Trap No. 3.—Referee, A. B. Cochran; scorer, H. Bennett; puller, Conberry; trapper, W. Emick; hustler, Thompson.

Trap No. 4.—Referee, Levy Graham; scorer, Wilson; puller, N. B. Luther; trapper, L. Emick; hustler, Smith.

Trap No. 5.—Referee, Briggs; scorer, Hickey; puller, Townsend; trapper, Scott; hustler, Devereux.

Substitutes.—Referee, Mayberry; pullers, E. Graham and Longeman; trappers, Talbot and Cheeseboro.

The trade was well represented, not only on the firing line, but by numerous representatives, who circulated among the shooters, making friends for themselves and their companies.

Du Pont Powder Co.—J. T. Skelly, Walter Huff, L. S. German, D. D. Gross, C. O. Le Compte, L. J. Squier, H. J. Borden, H. W. Vietmeyer, W. D. Stannard, Edw. Banks, J. E. Dickey, Fred Gilbert, Art Killam, J. W. Garrett, C. O. Newton.

Peters Cartridge Co.—L. R. Myers, T. H. Keller, H. D. Freeman, C. A. Young, Woolfolk Henderson, J. S. Day, L. H. Fitzsimmons, H. W. Cadwallader, W. R. Chamberlain.

Remington-U. M. C.—H. G. Taylor, G. W. Maxwell, E. S. Graham, W. H. Heer, R. O. Heikes, T. A. Marshall, F. B. Clark, J. L. Head, J. B. Warren, Louis Ebert, L. S. McCoy.

A. H. Fox Gun Co.—A. R. Roll, J. L. Peden.

Winchester Arms Co.—Ward Burton, F. G. Drew, Jules Grimmer, Ad. Topperwein, A. H. Amman, Jas. Lewis, C. F. Sylvester, C. G. Spencer, F. G. Bills, W. R. Crosby, J. R. Taylor.

Hunter Arms Co.—H. McMurchy.

Parker Bros.—S. A. Tucker.

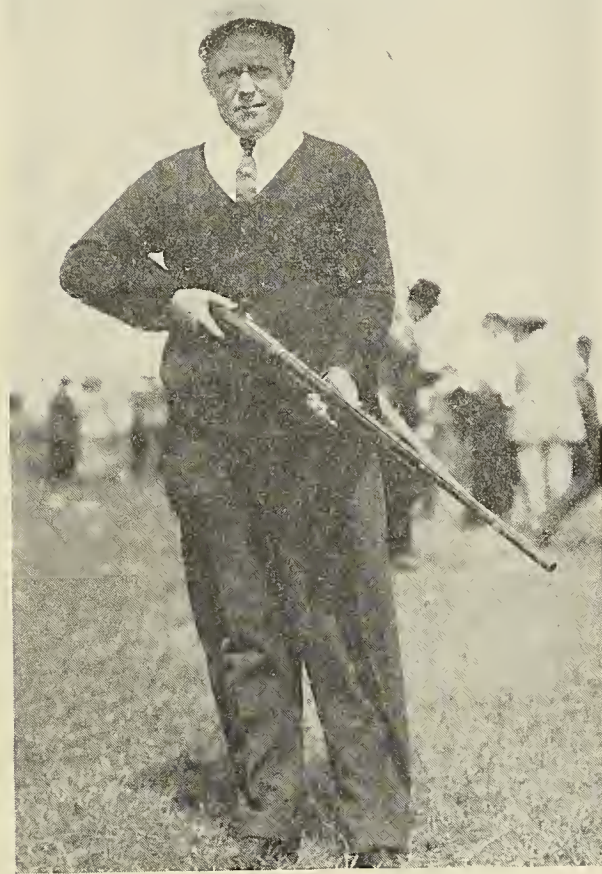
The weather during the week was not very bad, and could hardly be called good. Two showers delayed the shooting a short while, but there were no storms necessitating the postponement of any of the events, which were all finished on the date scheduled. The temperature was rather low, but that can hardly be called a detriment, as every one felt more alive than if the mercury had stood at the top of the tube each day. The wind interfered somewhat with the flight of the targets on two or three days.

The officers of the club are: Edmund Burke, President; A. C. Connor, Vice-President; Dr. J. R. Leib, Secretary-Treasurer, and Paul G. Burns, Field Captain. They all

have put in much work in preparation for the tournament, and everything in their power was done to have things in readiness. That they succeeded admirably is evidenced by the smoothness with which the shoot was run off.

Practice Day, June 17.

The week's sport opened, as usual, on Monday, which was designated "practice day," and on this day the contestants were supposed to tune up for the great struggle before them. Then, too, it gives visiting shooters a chance to get used to the strange surroundings, see how the traps work, how the pullers respond to their call of "pull," and get the hang of things generally. There is always a good number of shooters out on this day, some



W. E. PHILLIPS,

Winner Grand American Handicap, 1912.

of them early in the morning, and others arriving on later trains, who get a chance in the afternoon only. This year was no exception, and the entry was very good, perhaps a little better than at Columbus in 1911. The weather prospects were far from favorable, those arriving on the early morning trains, walking to their hotels in a drizzling rain, which continued most of the morning. In the afternoon it partially cleared off, though the sky was still covered with heavy, low-lying clouds which threatened a downpour at any moment. A very heavy rainstorm on the Saturday previous had left the roads in not the best of condition, and the walk to the grounds, for a part of the way, introduced the strangers to the clinging qualities of Illinois soil when moistened. The light was not of the best, but there was no wind which interfered with the flight of the targets, and some good scores were made. The squads were not shot in sections, but each one took a trip down the line of five traps, three Ideal-Leggetts and two Western McCreas, all of which worked to a charm. The program consisted of five 20-target events in the morning, entries for which were closed about one o'clock, and the same dose for the afternoon. The morning events had 119 contestants, while enough new shooters reached the grounds to fill out an even thirty squads for the afternoon's program. All stood at 18yds., as a preparation for the championship events to be held on the first day of the regular program. The first squad started the battle at about 9:30, and at 4:45 the last squad sheet was handed into the office, and "Bernie" and his assistants got busy with the figures. Good

scores were the rule, the amateurs having a little the best of their professional brothers, and traveling in the same class with them to the finish.

William Ridley, who stepped into the limelight at a former Grand American, took the lead in the morning events, going out with 98, one target ahead of the professionals, W. R. Crosby and Walter Huff, each of whom scored 97. Three amateurs, F. Wright, F. Stanton and Bart Lewis, tied for third place with the professionals, H. D. Freeman and H. G. Taylor on 96. Fred Gilbert had C. D. Henline as a companion in fourth place, each scoring 95.

The afternoon brought out a larger field of shooters, and the improvement in the weather had its effects on the scores, making them climb, until nothing under 95 caused any comment. The amateurs were still going with the experts, and at a good pace, J. S. Young getting in first place with the two professionals, C. G. Spencer and J. R. Taylor, on a score of 98; second place had two amateurs, Frank Stanton and G. T. Hal, tied with four professionals, C. A. Young, H. Clark, H. G. Taylor and George Maxwell, on 97; in third place were M. Arie and A. MacLachlan, amateurs, and the professionals, W. D. Stannard, W. Henderson and H. D. Freeman, each with 96 to his credit. High professionals for the day were: C. G. Spencer and H. G. Taylor, 193; J. W. Garrett and H. D. Freeman, 192 each; H. Clark, Ed. O'Brien, J. R. Taylor and W. R. Crosby, 191 each. The amateurs matched professionals, F. Stanton being high with 193; J. S. Young, 192, and B. Lewis, 191. Squad record for the day was made by No. 5, Barber, Garrett, Stannard, Kammerman and Huff, in event No. 5, when they left the firing line with only one goose-egg decorating the score sheet. During the day there were 26,900 targets trapped. The scores:

Morning practice:	
*C O Le Compte.....	93
Ira Galbraith	86
W Webber	85
Ray Loring	87
Lee R Kestner	64
*L S German	90
F G Fuller	86
F M Edwards	89
R H Bruns	89
*C A Young	89
*J S Day	92
M Arie	92
Bart Lewis	96
O'Connell	77
Nick Arie	90
C E Orr	89
*Geo S Lewis	80
Jesse Barker	82
*W E Grubb	86
Wm Jackson	83
*R R Barber	87
*J W Garrett	95
*W D Stannard	90
J Kammermann	91
*W Huff	97
*W Henderson	87
*L R Myers	70
*W R Chamberlain.....	95
Wm Shattuck	91
J K Nolder	93
J S Young	94
Geo McDermott	93
J B Barto	90
A Vance	87
*H Clark	94
B Dunnell	90
H Dunnell	91
A F Wilcox	77
C C Collins	87
Wm Clegg	80
R F Appleman	93
R Gerstell	94
W Weidebusch	83
*C G Spencer	95
W T Merriwether	61
*Mrs. Topperwein	93
*C E Goodrich	94
C A Cochran	84
C A Galbraith	91
Jno Noel	89
*Ed O'Brien	96
G K Mackie	92
H Dixon	91
M K Neville	80
J B Moncravie	79
*F G Bills	93
J C Famechon	82
Dan Vorhees	84
*R W Clancy	94
O P Goode	84
Afternoon practice:	
*C O LeCompte	92
R Loring	90
C E Orr	89
*G S Lewis	80
J Barker	87
*L S German	90
F A Fuller	85
F M Edwards	93
R H Bruns	83
*C A Young	97
*J S Day	88
M Arie	96
B Lewis	95
D O'Connell	85
N Arie	93
J S Young	94
G McDermott	85
J B Barto	93
A Vance	91
*H Clark	97
*R R Barber	91
*J W Garrett	97
*W D Stannard	96
J Kammermann	90
*W Huff	92
*W R Crosby	97
H D Freeman	95
*H J Borden	90
G E Crosby	88
W H France	91
Wm Ridley	98
C H Ditto	86
Wm Wetleaf	93
F Wright	96
J R Sharp	84
*E M Funk	92
L Halverson	83
C B Eaton	83
J W Appleman	88
A Lawrence	85
J G Martin	81
H W Kahler	94
*J E Dickey	90
P J Graham	88
*H W Cadwallader	88
*F Gilbert	95
J A Prichtel	86
Ed Massengale	85
W Bergman	80
H D Duckham	89
C H Wagner	81
R L Dover	79
I N Price	88
R C Rains	74
*J R Taylor	93
Kneussl	93
J Gray	90
*A Killam	90
C D Henline	95
C F Moore	92
*E S Graham	93
T E Graham	91
A McLachlan	93
J F Wulf	89
F Stanton	95
C D Coburn	84
E Hammerschmidt	84
H R Irwin	79
A C Connors	91
E T Myers	87
*H G Taylor	93
*T A Marshall	90
C A Edmonson	86
R L Hamilton	84
G W Ball	90
*L J Squier	87
J Morley	91
*T H Keller	82
A C Buckles	91
E Hendrick	91
R L Flanagan	59
J D Martin	83
J P Sousa	83
E S Rogers	82
*E S Graham	
T E Graham	85
A F McLachlan	96
J F Wulf	81
F Stanton	97
*A Killan	86
Hammerschmidt	86
H R Irwin	91
A C Connors	90
F W King	83
E T Myers	86
*H E Taylor	97
C W Venable	84
*T A Marshall	91
C A Edmonson	90
S W Varner	94
P Kimball	83
H E Snyder	89
*Geo Maxwell	97
*D D Gross	89
J F Breitenstein	75
*O R Dickey	92
A C Buckles	85
A R McCosher	84
R L Flanagan	59

Table of scores for the National Amateur Championship Purse, listing names and scores.

Table of scores for the National Amateur Championship Purse, listing names and scores.

broke 94. As soon as the last squad had finished, the tie was shot off. The men shot in the following order, each one standing at the same mark as in the main event: C. E. Orr, 20yds.; W. S. Hoon, 19yds.; L. R. Stockey, 19yds., and J. G. Gray, 18yds. It was generally expected that more than one shootoff would be needed, but this proved to be wrong, as Hoon won with 18, to 17 for Stockey and Gray, and 16 for Orr. Hoon missed his 6th and 15th targets; Stockey his 3d, 12th and 14th; Gray his 1st, 4th and 5th, running the last fifteen straight, and Orr his 4th, 10th, 15th and 16th. Second place honors were divided by A. C. Connor, a local crack, C. H. Peck, A. Skinner, F. Campbell, R. H. Bruns and L. Halverson with 93 each. G. V. Dering, J. C. Davidson, M. Arie, F. Stanton and J. D. Elliott, 92 each.

There were 301 entries in the Preliminary Handicap and 300 starters. Of that number 238 were amateurs, and only thirty-one of them finished with a score of 90 or better. W. R. Crosby and W. E. Grubb tied for high professional honors on 95. H. G. Taylor and H. C. Kirkwood were second with 93 each; R. O. Heikes and O. R. Dickey, 92 each; Homer Clark, C. E. Goodrich and C. O. Le Compte, 91 each. Of the sixty-two professionals who shot in this event, only twelve broke 90 or better.

There were 29,780 targets trapped to-day in about seven hours, or about 4,264 per hour on five traps, an average of 850 per hour per trap; or 14 per minute. This is going some, and is good evidence of the perfect condition in which the traps were kept. The shoot-off was refereed by Elmer E. Shaner; E. Reed Shaner, scorer; Chas. E. North, puller. The section system was again proven to be all right. The five sections finished with only twenty minutes separating the first and last sections. There were forty-eight moneys in the purse, the 89s just getting in.

The dinner and lunch served in the dining tent was pronounced to be the best ever had at a Grand American Handicap. The food was plentiful, of good quality, well cooked, and well and promptly served. The prices were reasonable, and were not boosted, as they have been at times in the past.

NATIONAL AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP PURSE.

There were 137 entries at \$16 each, or \$2,192; to which \$200 was added by the Interstate Association, making a total of \$2,392.

Table of scores for the National Amateur Championship Purse, listing names and scores.

PRELIMINARY HANDICAP.

Table of scores for the Preliminary Handicap, listing names and scores.

First Day, June 18.

The tournament was formally opened on Tuesday, the National Amateur and Professional Championships being decided on that day, instead of on Friday, as has been done in previous years. The weather was unfavorable. In the morning considerable rain fell at intervals. The rain ceased falling before noon, but the sky was still covered by heavy clouds, making the light poor. There was very little wind during the day. Before starting the shoot, Mr. Shaner made a short speech, a practice which he said he introduced last year, and which he found helped materially in making a tournament run smoothly. The championship events were each at 200 targets from the 18yds. mark. In the amateur race there were 137 entered, a slight increase over last year. The professional race was also better patronized this year, thirty-eight taking part. The squads were divided into sections, seven in a section. The contest for first honors in the amateur race was close and interesting, when it was found that W. S. Hoon, of Jewell, Ia., and E. W. Varner, of Adams, Neb., were tied on 192. In the shoot-off, the former lost his 4th target and Varner his 5th. Hoon dropped his 15th target. Varner won with 19 to 18, making a grand total of 211 out of 220 shot at in main event and tie. Varner did fine work, and certainly deserved his win. He ran the last four events straight. Hoon made a nervy finish. Knowing that he must break the last 20 straight in order to get into the tie, he turned the trick, without a falter, breaking his targets clean. A. F. McLachlan was second high man with 191, and captured third money.

The professional event was won by the veteran of many hard fought and won contests in this country and Europe, W. R. Crosby, of O'Fallon, Ill. His score was 198, and ties the record made by Lester S. German in the same event last year. Fred Gilbert and R. O. Heikes tied for second place on 195.

NATIONAL AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP.

Table of scores for the National Amateur Championship, listing names and scores.

NATIONAL PROFESSIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP.

Table of scores for the National Professional Championship, listing names and scores.

NATIONAL PROFESSIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP PURSE.

There were 38 entries at \$16 each, or \$608.

Table of scores for the National Professional Championship Purse, listing names and scores.

Long runs were not numerous, nor of any great length. Fred Gilbert succeeded in breaking 103 before the referee called "lost." C. O. Le Compte nearly reached the century mark, breaking 91. Ed. O'Brien ran 77. W. R. Crosby made a run of 74 in the first 100, and one of 70 in the last 100. The amateurs did nothing startling. No long run trophies were won. J. P. White scored 81. A. F. McLachlan was high amateur, making 92 straight, the second high long run of the day.

Second Day, June 19.

Wednesday was cloudy and cool. There was a strong northwest wind. The Preliminary Handicap, 16 to 23yds., at 100 targets. This is the day when the shooters try out the handicap they will use in the big event on Thursday. The Handicapping Committee handed out the stiffest handicaps which have ever been allotted. Only 39 men out of over 300 were given 16yds., and only 24 drew 17. Ten men, among them one amateur, were put at the limit of 23yds. The members of the committee seemed to be in sympathy with the sentiment of the Chairman, J. W. Bell, of St. Louis, who believes in "using the limit, or else lowering it." That the extra yards are a handicap to most shooters may be confirmed by a glance at the scores. The committee apparently did their work well, and succeeded in equalizing the shooters, for the battle between the 300 contestants was a most interesting one, and ended finally in a tie for first place between W. S. Hoon, of Jewell, Ia.; L. R. Stockey, Chicago; James G. Gray, Bloomington, Ill., and C. E. Orr, of East Alton, Ill., each of whom



PUMP GUN and STEEL LINED SHELLS

== Win the ==

Grand American Handicap

Sweeping Victory Scored for *Remington-UMC*
THE PERFECT SHOOTING COMBINATION

W. E. Phillips wins the Grand American Handicap event scoring 96 ex 100—17 ex 20, shooting a *Remington-UMC* Pump Gun and Nitro Club Steel Lined Shells.

National Amateur Championship, won by E. V. Varner, scoring 192 ex 200 and 19 ex 20 in shoot off, shooting *Remington-UMC* Nitro Club Steel Lined Shells.

3d. A. F. MacLachlin, scoring 191 ex 200, shooting a *Remington-UMC* Pump Gun and Nitro Club Steel Lined Shells.

Consolation Handicap, Dr. J. R. Lieb and C. A. Galbraith, 19 yards, tie with a score of 94 ex 100, Dr. Lieb winning in shoot off with 20 straight. Both shot *Remington-UMC* Autoloading Shotgun and Nitro Club Steel Lined Shells.

3d. P. W. Keiser, 16 yards, shooting a *Remington-UMC* Pump Gun and Nitro Club Steel Lined Shells, and F. M. Edwards, 20 yards, shooting Nitro Club Steel Lined Shells, tie with a score of 93 ex 100.

High Professional, Harry Taylor, scoring 94 ex 100, shooting a *Remington-UMC* Pump Gun and Arrow Steel Lined Shells.

2d. R. O. Heikes, scoring 93 ex 100, shooting a *Remington-UMC* Autoloading Shotgun and Arrow Steel Lined Shells.

*The man who Won the Biggest Event of the Year
shot a Remington-UMC Gun and Steel Lined Shells.
His Choice is a Safe Guide for You. :: :: ::*

Remington-UMC — the perfect shooting combination.

*T A Marshall	20	79	W Slioper	18	84
C F Moore	20	85	J L Woelfle	18	77
A F McLachlan	20	82	A T Wilcox	18	80
C E Orr	20	94	D W Voorhees	18	84
*J T Skelly	20	87	E S Rogers	18	77
W Wiedeusch	20	88	P J Graham	18	90
J K Molder	20	81	J W Appleman	18	84
M Thompson	20	81	O T Maxon	17	84
W Webster	20	83	J H Kenchell	17	84
J A Prechtel	20	85	F Coker	17	88
C Nuchols	20	86	W Bergman	17	76
R A Winters	20	85	L Frank	17	70
J B Barto	20	83	W Fahrenkrog	17	92
K P Johnson	20	82	H Brown	17	85
J Martin	20	87	G McGirr	17	86
*H McMurchy	20	85	J G Martin	17	88
Geo Roll	20	87	C M Humston	17	80
*R R Barber	20	89	J Cannaday	17	77
J T Park	20	80	A Meaders	17	92
J Barker	19	80	G A Riley	17	75
R H Bruns	19	93	A McKinnis	17	88
E R Alexander	20	85	H R Irwin	17	84
B H Alexander	19	79	M L Lippott	17	83
C D Coburn	19	85	J Gray	17	80
E S Collins	19	78	J D Pollard	17	82
S L Dodds	19	77	M K Neville	17	76
L Featherstone	19	91	J Surprise	17	81
E L Grobe	19	80	J N Veatch	17	82
E Erickson	19	71	A E Sheffield	17	91
W W Wise	19	89	F R Smith	17	89
L S Rambo	19	84	F Groviro	17	83
C H Pecks	19	93	E G Bogardus	16	83
W France	19	84	J W Connors	16	78
T N Price	19	85	G E Crosby	16	89

Score	Am't.	Score	Am't.
W S Hoon	94 \$129.00	W T Laslie	90 12.90
J G Gray	94 109.65	W V Jackson	90 12.90
L Stockley	94 109.65	F M Edwards	90 12.90
C E Orr	94 90.30	F G Fuller	90 12.90
A C Connor	93 47.30	E N Gregg	90 12.90
F Campbell	93 47.30	R Crawford	90 12.90
R H Bruns	93 47.30	C Edmonson	90 12.90
C H Peck	93 47.30	Jas Scott	90 12.90
L Halverson	93 47.30	P J Graham	90 12.90
A Skinner	93 47.30	O Williams	90 12.90
G V Dering	92 23.95	H W Kahler	89 12.90
M Arie	92 23.95	I Galbraith	89 12.90
F T Stanton	92 23.95	F S Wright	89 12.90
J D Elliott	92 23.95	D Thomas	89 12.90
I C Davidson	92 23.95	W N Wise	89 12.90
W Fahrenkrog	92 23.95	W J Fletcher	89 12.90
A Meaders	92 23.95	G J Elliott	89 12.90
N Arie	91 12.90	A Vance	89 12.90
L Fetherston	91 12.90	F G Burnham	89 12.90
G Kistler	91 12.90	Chas Bug	89 12.90
H H Jeffers	91 12.90	J Famechon	89 12.90
A Sheffield	91 12.90	P J Kimball	89 12.90
W Clegg, Jr	91 12.90	F R Smith	89 12.90
C M Powers	90 12.90	G E Crosby	89 12.90

Third Day, June 20.

Thursday, the feature day of the tournament, was the pleasantest of the week, with a clear sky and bright sunshine in the morning. A light west wind was blowing in the morning, increasing in strength and blowing hard in the afternoon, so that the conditions were more difficult, and some of the shooters suffered in consequence. About 2 o'clock a severe rain and thunderstorm passed over the grounds, delaying the shooting over half an hour. The Grand American Handicap was almost over when the storm broke, less than 200 targets remaining to be shot at, and the delay caused a late finish. There were 377 entries in the event, and 356 starters. The event is at 100 targets, entrance \$10, and \$500 added by the Interstate Association. Winner guaranteed \$1,000. For the first time, this year, the professionals were barred from competing for the trophy or purses, and shot for targets only. The shooting was started promptly at 9 o'clock, J. Ed Cain, of Dayton, Ohio, having the honor of firing the first shot in this classic event, standing on the 19yds. mark. He hopes to have the same honor next year in his home city, and there are many of the shooters who are of the same mind. The storm sent the chances of several of the shooters aglimmering. This was the case with W. S. Hoon. Up to the last string he had dropped three targets, and had a chance to win by going straight, and could miss one target and still get in the tie. But the tricky wind proved too much of a handicap, and he dropped into a tie on 94, losing as many targets in this one string as he had in the other four. When the last squad sheet had been recorded in the office, Mr. Shaner announced that W. E. Phillips, of Chicago, and H. D. Duckham, of Kenton, Ohio, were tied for first place on a score of 96, and that they would shoot off the tie immediately at 20 targets, over trap No. 3. This struggle was expected to be a close and exciting one, but the hopes of the large crowd which assembled back of the trap were not realized, as Mr. Phillips was never in any sort of danger after the fifth round. He lost his 1st, 16th and 18th targets, while his opponent dropped his 3d, 4th, 6th, 12th and 13th targets, the score being, Phillips 17, Duckham 15. This is the first year in which both the Preliminary and Grand American Handicaps have been decided in shoot-offs. There were fifty-three professionals in the event contesting for a special prize offered by the association. This prize, a handsome gold watch, was won by C. A. Young, of Springfield, Ohio, with 95 from the 22yds. mark. Fred Gilbert, 23yds.; John W. Garrett and Ed. Graham, both at 22yds., were in second place with 94 each; Homer Clark, at 22yds., and Del Gross, at 20yds., came next with 93.

Among the amateurs, Max Kneussl, of Ottawa, Ill., was second high man with 95 from the 20yds. mark, and took third money; W. S. Hoon, 19yds.; M. L. Lippott and Andy Meaders, both at 17yds., were third high men with 94 each. There were eight 93s, eight 92s, twelve 91s and twenty-four 90s, making fifty-eight amateurs who landed in the money.

At the conclusion of the shoot-off of the tie, the crowd assembled in the big tent, and the trophies were presented to their respective winners by Mr. J. T. Skelly, president of the Interstate Association and member of the Tournament Committee. Mr. Skelly was very happy in his remarks, and was warmly applauded by the shooters when he had finished. C. A. Young, the winner of the professional prize, could not be found on the grounds, and Mr. Shaner responded for him, in a speech which brought down the "house." Some of the boys said that Charlie could have done no better himself, and he agrees with them. Few men can successfully go up against Mr. Shaner as an extemporaneous speaker, though the Hon. Tom Marshall will run him a good race for place.

GRAND AMERICAN HANDICAP.

	Yards.	Targets					Total.
*F G Bills	23	15	14	16	17	15	77
*W R Crosby	23	17	16	20	19	19	91
*H D Freeman	23	15	17	19	16	20	87
*L S German	23	17	17	18	18	16	86
*Fred Gilbert	23	19	20	19	17	19	94
*W Henderson	23	13	15	19	15	18	80
H W Taylor	23	16	16	16	18	15	81
*J R Taylor	23	16	18	19	20	18	91
*C G Spencer	23	17	17	17	18	19	88
H Dixon	22	15	18	16	19	16	84
*W H Heer	23	20	18	15	19	19	91
*C B Eaton	22	17	15	16	14	18	80
*Ed W Garrett	22	20	18	17	20	19	94
*Ed O'Brien	22	17	17	14	18	13	79
*W Huff	22	16	19	17	20	19	91
*Bart Lewis	22	17	18	14	19	17	85
*G W Maxwell	22	20	18	20	15	16	91
Lon Fisher	21	19	19	16	17	18	89

	Yards.	Targets					Total.
Wm Ridley	22	18	18	17	17	19	89
J S Young	22	12	17	15	16	17	77
*C A Young	22	19	18	10	20	19	95
C M Powers	22	16	18	17	16	17	84
J P White	22	13	14	19	15	19	80
*Homer Clark	22	19	20	18	17	19	93
*R O Heikes	22	16	18	17	15	18	84
*H J Borden	21	17	19	18	18	19	91
*R W Clancey	21	18	18	17	16	18	87
G V Deering	21	18	16	18	17	18	87
*J S Day	21	18	17	15	16	16	82
T M Ehler	21	16	16	17	17	17	83
*E M Funk	21	18	17	16	19	18	88
Ira Galbraith	21	16	14	19	14	18	81
*E S Graham	21	19	19	19	18	19	94
T E Graham	21	19	15	18	20	20	90
S A Huntley	21	19	17	16	17	16	85
*H C Kirkwood	21	16	19	14	20	16	85
H B Pottinger	21	15	19	19	17	17	87
*W D Stannard	21	17	17	16	18	15	83
H E Snyder	21	18	20	18	18	19	93
*H G Taylor	21	17	20	20	16	19	92
R Thompson	21	20	17	15	19	16	87
Geo Volk	21	18	17	18	20	18	91
E W Varner	21	20	16	18	20	18	92
*Guy Ward	21	16	17	16	18	17	84
F S Wright	21	16	20	19	17	18	90
*J T Skelly	20	18	19	18	19	16	89
E R Alexander	20	18	18	18	19	16	90
F M Edwards	20	19	17	17	18	16	87



E. W. VARNER.
Winner Amateur Championship, G. A. H., 1912.



W. R. CROSBY.
Winner Professional Championship, G. A. H., 1912.

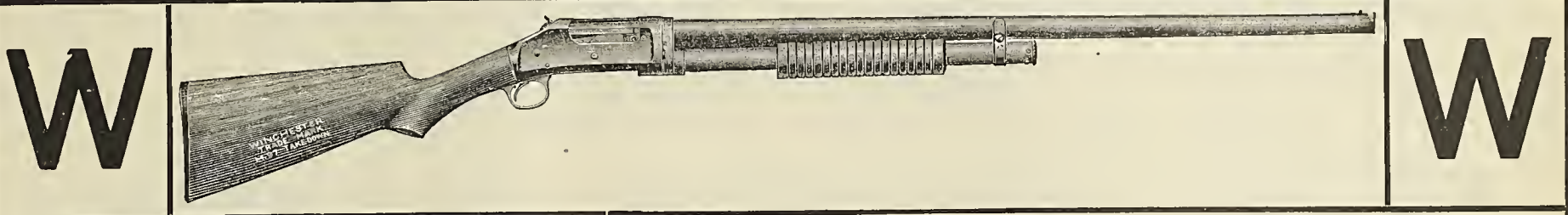
J Peterson	19	84	W C Deal	16	87
F W King	19	73	J Farmer	16	90
M H Johnson	19	79	*L R Myers	16	62
Joe Gray	19	85	J P Sousa	16	88
W J Fletcher	19	89	O Williams	16	90
Ed Cain	19	81	L R Kistner	16	84
*W Chamberlain	19	87	P G Burns	16	64
*E Banks	19	84	C C Wolfe	16	69
Duckham	19	88	J H Hopper	16	55
C T Rankin	19	84	O P Goode	16	76
A Stubblefield	19	72	R L Flannagan	16	65
C C Heckman	19	82	C W May	16	82
*J E Dickey	19	82	S C Bartlett	16	82
W R Miller	19	79	C M Bowlus	16	81
*E A Everitt	19	82	A Skinner	16	93
E K Crothers	19	86	L Eichhorn	16	85
J Skinner	19	73	H P Grundman	16	83
W Baggerman	19	87	C E Eisinger	16	81
J W Bell	19	86	C J Maldner	16	85
E Hendrich	19	77	C P Newell	16	85
J D Martin	19	80	A Lawrence	16	81
E H Ditto	19	80	*F G Drew	16	72
W G Rutledge	19	82	H D Smart	16	88
D Donaldson	19	85	B S Williams	16	88
C A Galbraith	19	83	C H Wagner	16	85
C E Sands	19	81	F B Goodwin	16	73
F Stanton	19	92	C N Chassassing	16	69
I Hammerman	19	88	H S Adkins	16	85
H A Robley	19	86	J G S Dey	16	73
G J Elliott	19	89	C Wilmer	16	76
*L J Squier	19	86	W F Schafner	16	60
G J McDermott	19	82	A M Masters	16	64
J D Elliott	19	92	W F De Wolf	16	76
*W E Grubb	19	95	E S Spindle	16	81
E N Gragg	19	90	A W Barker	16	81
E H Goering	19	86			

*Professionals.

PRELIMINARY HANDICAP PURSE.

There were 301 entries in this event: 238 at \$5 each, or \$1,190, and 63 entries for targets only; \$100 added by the Interstate Association, making a total purse of \$1,290.

WINCHESTER



Repeating Shotguns and Shotgun Shells

Do The Most Wonderful Shooting At Grand American Handicap

Read how Mark Arie, of Thomasboro, Ill., with his Winchester Repeating Shotgun, won the admiration of everybody by his wonderful shooting throughout all the events. Notice the summary below which gives but a faint idea of his clockwork-like movements:

Won Amateur Double Championship. Score 89.

High Amateur for all single targets. Score 657 x 700.

High over all for all Handicap Targets. Score 281 x 300.

High over all for all Targets (Singles and Doubles). Score 746 x 800.

High over all for all program targets (Singles and Doubles). Score 558 x 600.

Highest score in Consolation Handicap. Score 96 x 100, from 20 yards.

PROFESSIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP AT SINGLES

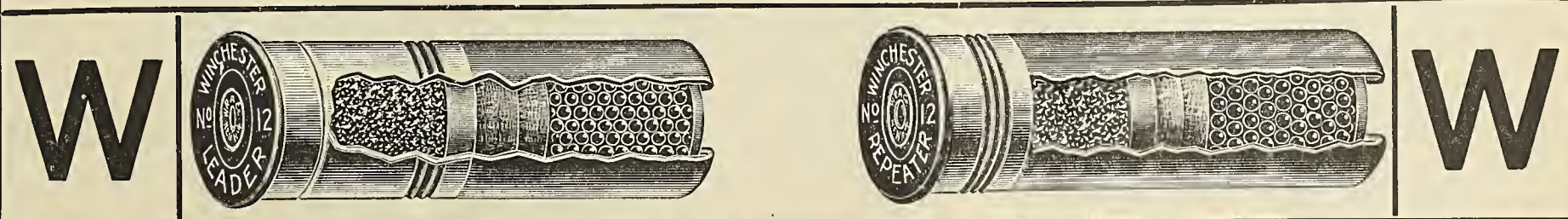
Won by W. R. Crosby, with Winchester Factory Loaded Shells. Score 198 x 200. Mr. Crosby also scored 95 x 100 from 23 yards in the Preliminary Handicap, which was the high score for that event.

PROFESSIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP AT DOUBLES

Won by Fred Gilbert, with Winchester Factory Loaded Shells.

The Professional Championship events are always understood to be the most difficult to win on account of the class of entries. Both having been won with Winchester Factory Loaded Shells, is a splendid endorsement of their reliability and accurate shooting qualities.

The Red W Combination Never Fails



Peters Shells

WIN A GREAT VICTORY at the
GRAND AMERICAN HANDICAP

at Springfield, Ill., June 18-21

PRELIMINARY HANDICAP

won by Wm. S. Hoon, 94 x 100 and 18 x 20 in shoot off.

AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP

Wm. S. Hoon tied for 1st place, 192 x 200.

GRAND AMERICAN HANDICAP

C. A. Young made High Professional score, 95 x 100 from 22 yards.

Professional Doubles Championship

J. S. Day and Walter Huff tied for 1st, 84 x 50 pairs.

Amateur Doubles Championship

Harry W. Kahler, 2d, 88 x 50 pairs.

High Amateur Average--All Single Targets

W. S. Hoon, 380 x 400.

A fitting climax to a wonderful succession of winners. The superior quality of

"steel where steel belongs"

shells absolutely proven.

THE PETERS CARTRIDGE COMPANY,
 Cincinnati, Ohio.

NEW YORK: 98 Chambers St., T. H. Keller, Manager.

SAN FRANCISCO: 608-612 Howard St., J. S. French, Manager

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

	Yards.	Targets				Total.
		20	20	20	20	
J W Bell	19	17	19	18	19	83
*W R Chamberlain	19	17	17	16	17	84
R H Bruns	19	18	17	17	20	90
F G Burnham	19	17	13	19	18	83
W L Baggerman	19	19	17	19	18	93
*Edw Banks	19	18	18	17	18	90
*I N Price	19	17	16	17	19	85
W H Cochran	19	14	16	18	17	80
E S Collier	19	19	17	18	20	91
C D Colburn	19	18	18	17	19	88
E K Crothers	19	18	18	17	19	89
S L Dodds	19	16	16	18	20	88
*O R Dickey	19	17	18	14	18	86
*E R Dickey	19	19	17	18	16	87
C H Ditto	19	20	15	17	17	87
D Donaldson	19	19	18	14	19	88
H D Duckham	19	19	17	20	20	96
J D Elliott	19	19	17	19	17	90
G J Elliott	19	15	16	18	17	82
*E A W Everitt	19	18	17	17	19	89
E Erickson	19	19	17	19	15	86
C Freel	19	14	17	19	20	85
Wm France	19	18	16	17	17	88
L M Featherston	19	17	15	15	18	83
C A Galbraith	19	16	16	14	16	76
*W E Grubb	19	17	17	19	18	90
A H Goerling	19	18	18	18	18	90
E N Gragg	19	10	17	19	17	81
E L Grove	19	20	13	16	19	84
E Hendrich	19	13	16	17	17	82
C C Hickman	19	17	16	16	19	84
E W Heath	19	17	17	15	18	82
E Hammerschmidt	19	18	18	17	19	89
H Hammersmith	19	19	18	18	18	91
W S Hoon	19	17	20	18	20	94
W J Fletcher	19	17	18	17	17	86
Geo Kistler	19	14	16	17	16	78
A R Kciler	19	14	18	14	19	84
J Kammerman	19	15	13	12	19	78
*C O Le Compte	19	18	18	18	19	91
*G S Lewis	19	15	15	19	17	84
Sam Lever	19	16	15	13	16	77
J D Martin	19	19	13	18	15	84
Geo Miller	19	13	17	18	15	79
*G E Mathews	19	17	17	16	16	82
W R Miller	19	..	17	15	17	w
G J McDermott	19	14	18	14	19	81
Edw Cain	19	15	17	17	18	83
C H Peck	19	17	16	19	18	89
W E Phillips	19	20	19	17	20	96
M H Johnson	19	19	15	15	18	84
L S Kombo	19	12	17	14	13	75
H A Robley	19	19	18	16	18	90
C P Roy	19	14	19	16	17	84
W G Rutledge	19	15	17	17	16	80
C T Rankin	19	15	19	16	19	88
J R Sharp	19	12	..	17	19	w
C P Shumway	19	17	19	17	18	88
F T Stanton	19	16	16	18	18	86
*L J Squier	19	19	18	14	16	83
John Skinner	19	13	14	17	17	77
Leo Stockley	19	14	17	18	16	81
A Stubblefield	19	15	17	17	16	83
C E Sanas	19	17	17	14	18	82
C W Venable	19	15	16	18	18	84
Alex Vance	19	16	16	18	17	86
W N Wise	19	18	16	19	17	89
G W Wagner	19	16	18	16	19	87
A S Wyckoff	19	15	12	15	16	75
T A Warren	19	..	..	15	14	w
Joe Gray	19	17	16	19	16	87
J M Markham	19	18	19	15	19	87
J W Appleman	18	12	18	19	18	84
C H Bockwitz	18	..	19	..	..	w
Fred Bockwitz	18	15	15	15	18	79
W E Byrn	18	13	13	16	14	71
C M Bug	18	17	18	16	13	83
J A Blunt	18	18	18	15	20	87
J J Blanks	18	18	18	17	16	86
G W Ball	18	13	12	19	17	79
W Clegg, Jr.	18	18	15	19	19	88
J A Campbell	18	18	19	19	18	93
R Crawford	18	14	19	16	20	85
*A H Durston	18	16	16	14	12	74
B S Donnelly	18	16	16	14	12	76
I C Davidson	18	16	19	17	18	88
F W King	19	19	17	11	16	83
Geo Eck	18	16	13	18	16	79
C A Edmonson	18	17	19	15	19	89
C Famechon	18	16	18	19	17	90
W H Foulk	18	14	15	16	18	79
L Halverson	18	15	17	17	19	86
P J Graham	18	17	17	18	20	90
J G Gray	18	16	16	17	20	89
A Glover	18	17	17	15	14	77
J L Humpfer	18	18	17	16	18	87
*F W Hoyt	18	17	12	19	17	84
H H Hoyt	18	19	16	16	18	88
R L Hamilton	18	16	18	17	19	88
H H Jeffers	18	14	20	20	18	91
J Gerstner	18	16	18	18	17	88
H Aughley	18	12	..	14	16	w
*T H Keller, Sr.	18	18	17	14	19	85
P S Kimball	18	18	11	17	18	80
J R Kender	18	14	..	16	18	w
Roy Loring	18	18	18	17	20	92
J M Lynn	18	19	16	15	18	85
G L Lauth	18	13	15	11	18	76
Dr J R Leib	18	16	19	17	19	89
J T Morley	18	15	12	17	15	76
B Massengill	18	15	16	16	17	81
C S Magill	18	11	13	17	15	74
G K Mackie	18	18	17	17	20	90
H L Maitland	18	17	15	18	19	86
J B Moncravie	18	15	12	19	18	78
J McGrath	18	18	16	19	18	88
McGinnis	18	16	18	18	17	87
P L Nelson	18	15	14	14	17	77
P M Paulson	18	15	16	13	17	74
T D Riley	18	17	16	17	18	85
E S Rogers	18	17	16	17	15	82
F Ragle	18	13	20	16	17	84



SMOKELESS POWDERS TRIUMPHANT

— AT THE —

Grand American Handicap

Springfield, Ill., June 17-21, 1912

*Notable and Remarkable Victories Achieved
by Amateur and Professional Trapshooters*

THE tests of marksmanship displayed over the traps of the Illinois Gun Club are indicative of the superiority of Du Pont Smokeless Powders. The triumphs attained by the victors are tributes to the wise discrimination they exercised in selecting powder.

High Amateur Scores on Practice Day

First: Frank Stanton, Long Lake, Ill. - 193 x 200, shooting Dupont
Second: Bart Lewis, Auburn, Ill. - 191 x 200, shooting Schultze

National Amateur Championship

Won by E. A. Varner, Adams, Neb.

E. A. Varner, Adams, Neb., and W. S. Hoon, Jewell, Iowa, tied on 192 x 200, both shooting Dupont. Result of shoot-off: Varner, 19 x 20—Hoon, 18 x 20.

National Professional Championship

W. R. Crosby, O'Fallon, Ill. - 198 x 200, shooting Dupont

Preliminary Handicap

Won by W. S. Hoon, Jewell, Iowa

W. S. Hoon, Jewell, Iowa - 19 yds., 94 x 100, shooting Dupont
L. Stockley, Chicago, Ill., - 19 yds., 94 x 100, shooting Ballistite
J. G. Gray, Bloomington, Ill. - 18 yds., 94 x 100, shooting Ballistite
C. E. Orr, East Alton, Ill. - 20 yds., 94 x 100, shooting Schultze
Result of shoot-off: W. S. Hoon, Winner, 18 ex 20

Preliminary Handicap—Professional Scores

W. R. Crosby, O'Fallon, Ill. - 23 yds., 95 x 100, shooting Schultze
W. E. Grubb, Laddonia, Mo. - 19 yds., 95 x 100, shooting Schultze

Consolation Handicap

Won by Dr. J. R. Leib, Springfield, Ill.

Dr. J. R. Leib, Springfield, Ill., Hdcp. 19 yds., 94 x 100, shooting Ballistite
C. A. Galbraith, Bay City, Mich., Hdcp. 19 yds., 94 x 100, shooting Ballistite
Result of shoot-off: Dr. Leib won with 20 straight

Professional Championship at Double Targets

Fred Gilbert, Spirit Lake, Iowa - 84 x 100, shooting Dupont

Join the WINNERS whose scores emphasize so clearly the assertion that DU PONT brands of Smokeless Powders are essential if you would "make and break records at the traps."

	Yards.	Targets				Total.		Yards.	Targets				Total.	
		20	20	20	20				20	20	20	20		
A J Brown	18	17	15	16	19	86	W F Bergmann	17	15	16	18	17	12	78
R C Raines	18	17	13	16	16	80	F Coker	17	16	15	16	19	17	83
Geo Reimers	18	17	19	18	20	91	S Cummings	17	8	12	..	13	8	w
H Stade	18	10	13	16	19	76	J E Carmody	17	18	20	17	18	17	90
Scott	18	16	16	18	14	83	R L Dove	17	16	17	15	17	17	82
C A Stilwell	18	16	12	18	15	80	L G Griswell	17	18	16	19	17	16	86
C R Seelig	18	15	16	14	16	79	Frank Govro	17	16	15	15	19	80	
Wm Sleeper	18	18	17	19	17	90	John Gray	17	17	20	15	18	18	88
A H Sunderbuch	18	15	17	18	19	89	C N Humston	17	15	13	15	14	16	78
C F Schaffer	18	17	19	17	17	90	J H Kenchel	17	11	16	17	20	17	87
W Stubblefield	18	16	16	16	13	80	M L Lippott	17	18	19	18	20	94	
C A Sheets	18	18	17	18	18	88	Frank Lee	17	14	..	..	18	15	w
J C Thompson	18	18	17	17	18	86	A Meaders	17	19	19	19	18	94	
D W Voorhees	18	15	16	16	19	83	A F Maxson	17	15	17	17	19	14	82
Joe Victor	18	18	17	15	20	89	S G Martin	17	13	15	17	16	18	79
A F Wilcox	18	17	17	18	17	87	G McGerr	17	16	15	16	19	85	
J L Woelfle	18	15	19	18	17	85	C L McDermott	17	17	16	15	17	14	79
S D Workman	18	18	19	18	18	91	M K Neville	17	..	..	..	..	w	
H Wehmhoefer	18	16	15	19	17	86	*T F Norton	17	16	16	15	15	18	80
W F Beppus	17	15	16	15	19	80	J D Pollard	17	17	18	15	18	17	85
H L Monbeck	17	15	19	19	17	89	G A Riley	17	18	10	..	15	14	w
S W Everitt	17	16	17	15	16	82	G A Sheffield	17	16	18	15	20	17	86
H Brown	17	17	19	16	16	85	F R Smith	17	18	16	10	16	17	77



THE BLACK SHELLS WIN

G. A. H. High Amateur Average

At the Grand American Handicap, Springfield, Ill., Mark Arie, shooting **THE BLACK SHELLS**, won the Amateur High Average on all targets during the shoot, breaking 746 x 800.

Mr. Arie also won the Amateur Championship for Doubles, breaking 89 x 100, using **THE BLACK SHELLS**.

These splendid records were made possible by the uniformity of pattern, instantaneous ignition and absolute reliability of **THE BLACK SHELL**.

UNITED STATES CARTRIDGE CO.

Dept. H Lowell, Mass., U. S. A



	Yards.	Targets				Total
		20	20	20	20	
L P Simpson.....	17	15	12	15	15	..
Jap Snrprise.....	17	17	17	17	15	84
Elra Seely.....	17	17	17	13	19	84
C J Sammis.....	17	18	18	12	18	84
Lank Grubb.....	18	18	14	12	18	80
J W Veatch.....	17	18	19	16	20	90
*H W Vietmeyer.....	17	16	15	18	17	84
O H Vivell.....	17	13	15	..	12	14 w
Roy Wilson.....	17	17	16	16	17	84
E T Myers.....	18	18	19	17	18	91
Wm Shattuck.....	18	18	18	17	16	89
H A Swearinger.....	18	18	16	16	19	89
H S Adkins.....	16	..	..	..	15	14 w
H C Amman.....	16	14	13	..	18	14 w
N R Huff.....	16	15	15	..	16	18 w
S C Bartlett.....	16	19	18	17	15	87
C M Bowlus.....	16	14	18	11	17	76
F B Goodwin.....	16	17	14	15	13	71
J L Buerkett.....	16	10	16	14	10	66
P G Burns.....	16	17	16	16	18	86
E G Bogardus.....	16	13	14	17	17	77
G E Crosby.....	16	18	17	18	19	90
C W Chessing.....	16	13	16	14	15	73
Dr C E Cook.....	16	15	18	13	14	79
J W Connors.....	16	18	16	19	18	90
R P Colthern.....	16	16	17	17	16	83
J G S Dey.....	16	15	16	14	14	78
W C Deal.....	16	16	19	17	18	89
W T DeWolf.....	16	17	18	17	16	87
W Merriwether.....	16	16	17	12	18	76
C E Ensminger.....	16	16	17	12	18	76
Lee Eichhorn.....	16	17	17	20	20	91
R B Edwards.....	16	10	14	15	18	71
J W Farmer.....	16	11	13	16	16	72
R L Flannigan.....	16	11	16	12	15	71
O P Goode.....	16	16	15	14	19	80
H P Grundman.....	16	13	16	14	17	78
Fred Gerhold.....	16	14	15	9	13	69
F L Grierson.....	16	14	14	16	12	68
Geo Groesch, Jr.....	16	..	19	12	18	..
J H Hopper.....	16	13	8	10	13	55
L Kumpfer.....	16	15	19	17	14	82
L R Kistler.....	16	18	18	18	16	88
P W Kerster.....	16	16	14	15	18	76
J H Koch.....	16	17	17	18	17	85
H D Smart.....	16	17	20	16	18	89
A C Kunze.....	16	15	18	13	19	83
C Kohler.....	16	11	9	8	12	52
A Lawrence.....	16	17	19	18	13	86
C W May.....	16	15	16	12	18	78
*L R Myers.....	16	13	13	14	10	64
L W McGredy.....	16	16	16	15	17	79
F E Marten.....	16	15	19	14	17	84
A Masters.....	16	15	16	17	16	82
C J Maldanner.....	16	17	18	19	17	90
W F MacCandless.....	16	13	15	13	11	64
A B McCasker.....	16	16	20	19	17	90
C P Newell.....	16	14	14	11	16	72
R E Newell.....	16	13	15	12	16	79
B W Ogg.....	16	17	16	17	19	85
H B Patello.....	16	18	15	15	19	81
C L Portman.....	16	19	17	16	17	88
Omer Pevin.....	16	16	15	15	19	80
G G Rupert.....	16	15	18	15	16	82
*A R Roll.....	16	11	..	..	9	w
Chas Rosche.....	16	12	13	10	11	58
J P Sousa.....	16	18	18	18	18	90
A E Smith.....	16	16	14	18	14	78
A Skinner.....	16	17	19	17	18	90
W F Schaffer.....	16	16	12	10	12	58
R Scholes.....	16	18	16	14	14	75
M V Troy.....	16	15	19	12	14	74
G W Troxell.....	16	13	15	10	16	65
J Van Etta.....	16	16	11	12	16	72
C Wilmer.....	16	16	17	17	17	85
O Williams.....	16	19	17	13	17	84
C C Wolf.....	16	18	18	18	19	89
*D D Gross.....	20	19	19	17	18	93
R Gerstell.....	20	18	17	19	19	92
W T Laslie.....	20	18	19	17	20	92
J H Noel.....	20	17	16	17	17	84
J F Wulf.....	20	15	13	17	18	82
H B Blanks.....	18	15	19	13	15	80
Wm Dillon.....	18	15	17	17	15	82
Tom Roe.....	18	14	14	16	13	74
B B Ward.....	18	15	16	15	10	73
H R Irwin.....	17	13	18	16	14	80
Wm Wettleaf.....	21	18	19	17	18	92
H Dunnill.....	21	18	17	18	18	89
Nick Arie.....	21	19	19	17	17	89
D O'Connell.....	21	19	16	8	9	62
A McKinnis.....	17	19	18	17	18	90
Wm Shilts.....	16	20	17	18	18	91
B S Williams.....	16	14	14	11	13	70
C H Wagner.....	16	15	17	15	18	83

Shoot-off, 20 targets:

Phillips.....	19	17	Duckham.....	19	15
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GRAND AMERICAN HANDICAP PURSE.

Total number of entries.....	377
Amateurs forfeited.....	18
Professional forfeited.....	1-19
Entries made good.....	358
Professionals for targets only.....	53
Total number in purse.....	305
255 regular entries at \$3 each.....	\$2,040.00
41 penalty entries (amateurs) at \$13 each.....	533.00
9 penalty entries (professionals) at \$3 each.....	27.00
305	
Eighteen amateurs forfeited at \$5 each.....	90.00
One professional forfeited, at \$2.....	2.00
Added by the Interstate Association.....	500.00
Total purse.....	\$3,192.00



YOU know mallards—wisest and wariest of all ducks—Solomons of the air. You can't knock down mallards with a paddle nor can you get them with a gun that plasters its shots all over the face of creation.

A mallard shot is generally a long shot, and long shots require a hard-shooting, close-shooting gun.

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L. C. SMITH GUNS

Score. Am't.		Score. Am't.	
W E Phillips...	96 \$1,000.00	H H Jeffers....	91 31.90
H D Duckham...	96 287.30	S D Workman...	91 31.90
M Kneussl....	95 255.35	W Fahrenkrog...	91 31.90
W S Hoon....	94 191.50	W Shiits.....	91 31.90
M L Lippott...	94 191.50	F T Myers.....	91 31.90
A Meaders....	94 191.50	A McKinnis....	90 21.25
L Eichhorn....	93 75.80	J W Veatch....	90 21.25
H E Snyder....	93 75.80	C Nuchols....	90 21.25
M Arie.....	93 75.80	J Prechtel....	90 21.25
A C Connor....	93 75.80	W Webster....	90 21.25
R F Appleman..	93 75.80	W Shieper....	90 21.25
W Baggerman..	93 75.80	C F Schafer....	90 21.25
J A Campbell..	93 75.80	G E Crosby....	90 21.25
C F Moore....	93 75.80	J W Connors...	90 21.25
C E Orr.....	92 31.90	C J Maldaner..	90 21.25
E W Varner....	92 31.90	A B McCosker..	90 21.25
P Baggerman..	92 31.90	J P Sousa.....	90 21.25
R E Loring....	92 31.90	T E Graham....	90 21.25
R Gerstell....	92 31.90	F S Wright....	90 21.25
W T Laslie....	92 31.90	F G Fuller....	90 21.25
W Wettleaf....	92 31.90	R H Bruns....	90 21.25
J A Groves....	92 31.90	J D Elliott....	90 21.25
G T Hall.....	91 31.90	A H Goering... 90 21.25	
J Peterson....	91 31.90	H A Robley.... 90 21.25	
G Reimers....	91 31.15	J C Famechon.. 90 21.25	
G Volk.....	91 31.90	P J Graham.... 90 21.25	
J B Barto....	91 31.90	G K Mackie.... 90 21.25	
E S Collier... 91 31.90	J E Cannaday.. 91 21.25	A Skinner.... 90 21.25	
H Ham'rsmith.. 91 31.90			

Fourth Day, June 21.

The final day of the tournament was cloudy and comfortably cool all day. There was very little wind at the start, but late in the afternoon it breezed up a little, though with no bad effects on the targets. As is usual on the last day of a tournament the attendance was much smaller than on any day of the week. Many of the shooters left town on Thursday night, having sated themselves with shooting, and not seeing any chance for a killing if they should stay over. The events for the day were the Consolation Handicap, and the Amateur and Professional championship events at double targets. The Consolation Handicap was first on the program, and is this year all that its name implies, for no amateur who had won any part of the purse in the National Amateur Championship, Preliminary or Grand American Handicap events could enter in this event. This event has not been on the program for several years, and the entry of 71 amateurs who needed some consolation for the troubles they had gone through in the past three days, would indicate that it might well be retained in future programs. There were 126 entries in this event, one man failing to put in an appearance, so that 125 started. Of these, there were a number of professionals and amateurs who shot for targets only, not being eligible to go in for the purse or trophy. Mr. Shaner announced the conditions of the contests, and at a few minutes past nine, the first shot was fired. At 9:15 the first squad sheet was handed into the office, and the event was finished at 12. A short time was required to fix the traps for the doubles, the first squad sheets coming in at about 12:20; at 3:05 these events were concluded. There were 60 amateurs and 40 professionals.

The Consolation Handicap was at 100 targets, \$7 entrance, handicaps of the Grand American to apply; \$100 added to the purse by the Association. The result was a tie between Dr. J. R. Leib, secretary of the Illinois G. C., and C. A. Galbraith on 94. The shoot-off at 20 targets resulted in an easy victory for Dr. Leib on a score of 20 to 17, Galbraith missing his 9th, 15th and 20th targets. Mark Arie, shooting targets only, made the high score in this event, missing but 4 targets.

The Amateur Championship at Double Targets was won by M. Arie on a score of 89; his nearest competitor was H. W. Kahler with 88.

The professional race in the doubles was a closer and more interesting contest than that of the amateurs, although the scores made were not so high. The result was a tie between Ed. O'Brien, J. S. Day, Fred Gilbert and Walter Huff. Three shoot-offs were required before the victor was decided. In the first shoot-off, Ed. O'Brien and Huff dropped out, the former scoring 11 and the latter 14. Gilbert and Day each broke 16. In the second shoot-off they tied on 18, Gilbert making a "Dutch double" in his seventh pair, and the latter missing the second target in his first and fifth pairs. In the third shoot-off, Gilbert went out ahead with 17 to Day's 15. The shooting was all over by 3 o'clock, and before 4 o'clock all moncys were paid out by cashier Whitney and the grounds practically deserted. The thirteenth Grand American Handicap had reached its close, and will be remembered by the participants as one of the most enjoyable of the entire series.

CONSOLATION HANDICAP.

Yds. T'l.		Yds. T'l.	
*W R Crosby....	23 93	A Glover.....	18 77
*F Gilbert....	23 87	R L Hamilton..	18 84
*W H Heer....	23 80	L Halverson... 18 80	
*W Henderson..	23 86	Dr J R Leib... 18 94	
*C G Spencer... 23 84		E Massingill... 18 77	
*J R Taylor....	23 87	J Moncravie... 18 87	
*Homer Clark... 22 87		T Rowe..... 18 72	
H Dixon.....	22 63	E S Rogers.... 18 84	
*J W Garrett... 22 92		W Shattuck.... 18 83	
*G W Maxwell... 22 91		H Sunderbruch.. 18 85	
*Ed O'Brien... 22 93		A F Wilcox.... 18 82	
*Ed Young....	22 87	J L Woelfe.... 18 81	
J S Young....	22 82	W F Bippus... 17 74	
*R W Clancy... 21 84		W F Bergman... 17 82	
*J S Day.....	21 84	R L Dove..... 17 85	
T M Ehler....	21 78	L G Griswold... 17 83	
*E S Graham... 21 89		C N Humston... 17 86	
H B Pottinger.. 21 w		O F Maxon.... 17 w	
R Thompson... 21 83		G McGirr..... 17 86	
*H G Taylor.... 21 91		E L Seeley.... 17 77	
*R R Barber... 20 92		S C Bartlett... 16 88	
*H W Cadwallader 20 85		P G Burns.... 16 81	
A C Connor... 20 89		C W Chassaing.. 16 68	
C C Collins... 20 78		C E Cook..... 16 73	
B Dunnill.... 20 90		R P Colthorn... 16 81	

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Camping parties can tour the Park at a cost of \$1.00 to \$5.00 per day. The favorite tour of this Summer will be the circuit from Midvale to Belton, or vice versa, taking in the most beautiful sections of the Park—a week or ten days required for the trip.

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 Panama-Pacific Exposition, San Francisco, 1915

87D

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By George Bird Grinnell

Describes every species of duck, goose and swan known to North America; tells of the various methods of capturing each, the guns, ammunition, loads, decoys and boats used in the sport, and gives the best account ever published of the retrieving Chesapeake Bay Dog.

About 600 pages, 58 portraits of fowl, 8 full-page plates. Price, \$3.50 postpaid.

FOREST AND STREAM PUBLISHING CO., 127 Franklin Street, NEW YORK

Yds. T'l.	Yds. T'l.
*L H Fitzsimmons 20 86	R L Flannagan 16 81
*A Killan 20 84	O P Goode 16 79
*T A Marshall 20 73	H P Gaundman 16 79
W L Mulford 20 81	F Goodman 16 70
J K Nolder 20 88	L R Kestner 16 81
*J T Skelly 20 87	L Kumpfer 16 86
M Shoop 20 73	L M McGredy 16 w
M Thompson 20 85	C W May 16 78
*Mrs. Topperwein 20 83	G D Rupert 16 85
J Wulf 20 90	J P Sousa 16 86
W H France 19 90	B S Williams 16 86
J Barker 19 91	T E Graham 21 82
*Ed Banks 19 86	G V Deering 21 91
Ed Cain 19 83	*H J Borden 21 89
*W R Chamberlain 19 88	*C E Goodrich 20 91
C D Coburn 19 90	J Maland 20 89
*E A W Everitt 19 79	J D Martin 19 84
C Freel 19 85	F Stanton 19 86
*W E Grubb 19 91	L S Rambo 19 83
C A Galbraith 19 94	C H Ditto 19 85
C C Hickman 19 84	C A Edmondson 18 81
E L Grobe 19 91	W J Clegg 18 77
E W Heath 19 83	H R Irvin 17 84
Hammerschmidt 19 83	A McKennis 17 91
E Hendrichs 19 57	P Keister 16 93
F W King 19 81	Wm Shilts 16 82
*C O LeCompte 19 89	*Guy Ward 21 80
Geo Miller 19 83	*W D Stannard 21 83
W R Miller 19 82	M Arie 20 96
J Noel 19 89	*J E Dickey 19 83
B S Donnelley 18 85	F S Wright 21 87
W E Phillips 19 ..	*L S German 23 89
C T Rankin 19 83	*W Huff 22 85
W Wagner 19 79	Wm Ridley 22 76
J Appleman 18 85	*R O Heikes 22 93
G W Ball 18 74	C M Powers 22 83
J A Blunt 18 83	F M Edwards 20 93
*A H Durston 18 89	T A Warren 19 69
*Professionals.	

Score. Am't.	Score. Am't.
M Arie 89 \$116.00	E S Rogers 84 33.85
H W Kahler 88 92.80	Jesse Young 84 33.85
H Dunnill 86 61.85	C C Collins 83 20.30
A MacLachlan 86 61.85	Wm Ridley 83 20.30
C M Powers 86 61.85	F T Stanton 82 5.80
N Arie 84 33.85	P J Graham 82 5.80
B Dunnill 84 33.85	

PROFESSIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP DBLE. TGTS. PURSE.

There were 40 entries in the Professional Championship at Double targets, ten of which were for targets only, making 30 entries at \$8 each, or a purse of \$240.

Score. Am't	Score. Am't.
F Gilbert 84 \$72.00	Walter Huff 84 38.40
J S Day 84 38.40	C G Spencer 83 26.40
Ed O'Brien 84 38.40	L S German 83 26.40

Notes.

Shoot-offs were required in all three of the handicaps. This is the first that such a thing has been known in the history of the Grand American tournament.

Everybody paid off before 4 P. M. on the last day. Pretty good work for compiler of scores, Bernie Elsesser. The local daily papers were quite liberal with space, and E. I. Banks filled all they allowed him, with mighty good stuff.

A. C. Connors says the price of beef has "triz" in his shop since the G. A. H. Even the Consolation Handicap did not create a bear market.

Mr. Tucker, of Parker Bros., gave an interesting talk on "Gun Cranks I Have Known." He had an audience of two only, but they enjoyed it.

George Maxwell was up against it for fair on the 20th. After breaking his first 60 in clean fashion, he struck a snag somehow and dropped 9 in the last two events.

Luther is a success as a passenger agent. He knew what he wanted, went after it, and got it—a Pullman through to Cincinnati. It is certain that the Queen City bunch appreciated his efforts.

Patne's moving pictures of the G. A. H. Watch out for them.

At noon on Thursday, all lined up for the circuit camera man. A fine picture of 600 or 800 people was the result. You can pick out your friends.

Try Whit's new game. It's a winner—for Whit.

J. P. Sousa has shot at 3,400 targets this year in registered tournaments, a record not equalled by any other amateur in the country. He is thinking with regret of the opening of his season at Ocean Grove on Aug. 15, when he must quit the firing line for a long period.

N. C. R. stands for a record-breaking G. A. H. at Dayton, O., in 1913. That's what MacCandless says.

J. Ed. Cain, of Dayton, O., fired the first shot in the G. A. H. this year, on Thursday. He would like to do the same thing next year at Dayton.

Several cities are after the next year's G. A. H. Springfield wants it again, and has good claims in urging that she receive the preference. Columbus, O., is another city well-known to all shooters; Chicago has been the scene of this classic several times and wants it again; and last, a new claimant has appeared in the shape of the N. C. R. Gun Club, of Dayton. There is no question but that any one of these claimants could take care of the tournament in good shape, and possibly Dayton may be given a chance to show how she ranks with the other places as a tournament giver. One thing is sure, she will not get the shoot unless the authorities are convinced that it is for the good of the game to go there, and if she does get it, the club will show the attending shooters the time of their lives.

F. G. Bills was working a rabbit foot over-time on Thursday. The charm must have been out of order, or there would have been more men in the tie.

Bills and Stockley made a sensation on Wednesday evening. Where did Bills get the big star he wore on his coat lapel?

Milt Johnson couldn't forget the three extra yards in his handicap, and a few lost targets resulted. However, Milt is a game one, and will be seen next year on the firing line, just the same. We wish him better luck in 1913.

Any one who thinks a tournament is just nothing but a lark for all connected with it, should take a peep into "Bernie's" room any night about midnight and have the idea dispelled. "Slaves" is the pet name the shooters have for the force, but they know that Bernie will have things all right in the morning, so that they will have no trouble in getting all there is of fun at the shoot.

Lost, a long run, the property of Luther Squier. The run was lost on the 19th. The finder will receive a suitable reward on its return to the owner.

A record of 1 out of 20 targets was made on the 19th. This is not the maker's average, by any means. The record will probably never be excelled.

Fred Whitney was just as snappy as ever, but the boys all like his particular brand of snap.

J. P. Sousa handles his gun in the same masterly style that he does the leader's baton in his band.

Luther Squier was doing good work for the Westy Hogans' shoot next September. It will be at Atlantic City, and will be a corker.

J. W. Garrett was boosting for the big Denver handicap, with \$5,000 added money. L. R. Myers was going some on practice day, 90 per cent after a year's rest is worth mentioning.

Bernie Elsesser amused himself on Monday evening by looking after an elusive dollar on the cashier's sheets for that day. He found it at last, and also, of course, found that some one else was the cause of its loss.

Doc Shattuck and Coburn were discovered on Tuesday morning looking up trains which they could get home on. But they were induced to stay over for the rest of the shooting.

Col. Jim Head was with us again. A G. A. H. without his genial presence would hardly seem just right.

C. M. Power, after two years' absence, was again among the entrants at the G. A. H. His long lay-off

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 DRUGGISTS,
 OR 93 HENRY ST. BROOKLYN, N.Y.

did not seem to have done him any harm, as he finished with the top ones.

A. F. MacLachlan shot well, getting the first 80 in the second 100 on Tuesday, straight.

One shooter was heard to say that he had five targets given to him in one of the events. Lucky man. He had no kick coming, and did not come to the office to have the squad sheet dug up for examination.

Capt. Jack Wulf, of Milwaukee, was a noticeable feature of the tournament. He is a good shot to begin with, and was envied by some for the possession of an Indian bead-worked shell bag, and a handsomely carved meerschaum.

Targets trapped during the week: Practice day, 26,900; Tuesday, 35,000; Wednesday, 29,780; Thursday, 35,020; Friday, 22,300; total 149,000. A little figuring will show that there was 11,640 pounds of lead distributed over the ground at this tournament, or over 5 3/4 tons. That is some lead for one shoot.

M. Arie was high amateur on all targets shot at during the week, breaking 746 out of 800. At 300 handicap targets he broke 281; at all single and handicap targets, 500, he broke 469; at singles, doubles and handicap targets, 600, he scored 558; at all singles, including practice day, 700, he scored 657. He led all the shooters except at 700 targets, when H. G. Taylor, a professional, scored 660.

Western Connecticut Trapshooters' League.

LONG HILL, Conn., June 22.—Amateur high gun was won by W. A. Gregory, Danbury, Conn., which gives him a win of a leg for the Dupont Connecticut amateur trophy and one leg for the Western Cartridge Co. gold fob, thus being tied with Charles Sherwood and L. C. Wilson, who have each won a leg and have only three more tournaments to shoot. H. E. Dickerman, of Chicago, had longest straight run of 59 targets. High gun in Class B was H. Sherman, Long Hill; Class C, W. B. Judd, Bethel.

The New Haven Club sent over a large delegation of their crack shots, of which A. L. Chamberlain and

AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP, DOUBLE TARGETS.

Wm Wetleaf 75	W A Weidebusch 81
A C Connors 80	A McKinnis 63
H Dixon 81	F Stanton 82
G K Mackie 68	J A Groves 76
H E Snyder 78	Wm Baggerman 75
R Thompson 81	Joe Barto 79
C C Collins 83	P J Graham 82
R H Bruns 73	Tom Rowe 45
F S Wright 76	John Marland 72
Nick Arie 84	R F Appleman 73
L Halverson 59	T E Graham 64
G T Hall 77	F G Fuller 79
H Dunnill 86	C B Eaton 66
B Dunnill 84	E Hammerschmidt 63
J Wulf 63	Fred Slear 67
John Noel 74	C M Powers 86
John P Sousa 39	M Kneussl 65
E S Rogers 84	Geo Volk 81
C H Peck w	B Lister 57
J M Markham 71	H W Kahler 83
C A Galbraith 68	W Webster 59
Jesse Young 84	G V Dering 79
C E Cook 61	P Baggerman 53
A F MacLaughlin 86	W Clegg 43
G McDermott 70	B Donnelly 73
M Arie 89	J A Prectel 70
H H Sunderbruch 72	Wm Ridley 83
C A Edmondson 72	T A Warren 56
Joe Gray 67	P W Keister 71
L S Rambo 74	

PROFESSIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP, DOUBLE TARGETS.

J R Taylor 79	Homer Clark 81
J W Garrett 76	G W Maxwell 76
C G Spencer 83	R W Clancy 75
R O Heikes 81	W Huff 84
H McMurchey 76	H J Borden 80
Guy Ward 80	J E Dickey 67
W R Crosby 73	E S Graham 76
Ed O'Brien 84	W D Stannard 82
H D Freeman 79	Mrs Topperwein 66
J S Day 84	D D Gross 74
H W Cadwallader 70	H C Kirkwood 78
C O LeCompte 75	O R Dickey 76
Art Killam 75	C A Young 81
R R Barber 80	C E Goodrich 68
F G Bills 82	W Henderson 81
L S German 83	L H Fitzsimmons 68
W H Heer 79	A H Durston 78
F Gilbert 84	J T Skelly 61
H G Taylor 82	W R Chamberlain 79
T A Marshall 77	G E Matthews 72

CONSOLATION HANDICAP PURSE.

The Consolation Handicap had 71 entries at \$5 each, or \$355, to which \$100 was added by the Interstate Association, making a total purse of \$455, which was divided as follows:

Score. Am't.	Score. Am't.
Dr. J R Leib 94 \$72.80	J H Moel 89 15.90
C A Galbraith 94 63.70	J K Nolder 88 12.15
P Keister 93 50.05	Wm Shattuck 88 12.15
J Barker 91 38.65	S C Bartlett 88 12.15
E L Grobe 91 38.65	J Moncravie 87 9.10
B Dunnill 90 26.15	R Thompson 86 2.25
J Wulf 90 26.15	C H Humston 86 2.25
W H France 90 26.15	L Kumpfer 86 2.25
C D Coburn 90 26.15	B S Williams 86 2.25
J Maland 89 15.90	

AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP DBLE. TGTS. PURSE.

The Amateur Championship at double targets at 60 entries at \$8 each, or \$480, to which \$100 was added by the Interstate Association, making \$580, which was won as follows:

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Nova Scotia.

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IN THE LAKE HIGHLANDS OF HALIFAX CO. An ideal camp ground, Nature pure and simple. Good boating, bathing and fishing. Very healthy. Just the place to bring the wife and family and enjoy life to the fullest extent. Snacks for hire very reasonable. Write for particulars. T. ROBINSON, P. O. Box 403 HALIFAX, N. S.

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Kent Island Narrows - - Md.

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Wisconsin.

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12 miles east of Chetek on Potato Lake. The finest view in this part of the state. 120 feet above the lake. The fishing is great for Bass and Muskies and Pike. Chain Lake only 3/4 mile by trail, has Muskies and Bass; and Pine Lake, 1/4 mile, has Bass and Lake Trout and Pickerel. Lots of shade, spring water, and the best of food. Large rooms. Boats on all lakes. Minimum rates by the week, 2 persons to a room, \$12 each; 1 person to the room, \$15. Roads fine. No charge for ice or boats to guests. Limited to 20 guests. 6 trout streams within 10 miles. W. E. BARDEN, Chetek, Wis.

W. W. Rice were the leading men, with a score of 139 each. The Bridgeport Club sent the largest delegation, and, it is needless to say, some of the best shots in the country. E. R. Lewis of this club went straight in the special event of 25 targets, winning \$20 in gold. C. Fox, of the same club, was second with 24 breaks, winning \$10 in gold. There were also shooters from Waterbury, Bethel and Danbury clubs, the latter club being represented by high gun of the day, W. A. Gregory, who broke 141 out of 150.

A large number of spectators were present and a goodly number of the fair sex, among them many who seemed to enjoy the sport equally as well as the men. The scores:

Shot at.	Brk.	Shot at.	Brk.
J B Robertson..	150 116	E Kelly	150 131
Geo Alling, Jr..	150 119	L L Morton ...	150 103
M Hepburn	150 131	Geo Derrick ...	150 67
A L Chamberlain	150 139	W F Alcorn	150 129
W W Gale	150 116	W Leigh	150 125
C B Cutter	150 135	Dr Smith	150 133
N Winblad	150 67	Dr Bishop	150 122
E Sherman	150 111	W W Rice	150 139
A J Williamson	150 113	E N Carrington	150 79
H Billings	150 121	C A Holmes ...	150 127
W B Smith	150 124	E Hart	150 125
T M Adams	150 101	C E Hall	150 120
L S Ferris	150 132	C Probst	150 117
D D Smith	150 103	J Dreher	150 114
F J Wales	150 121	C A Templeton	120 72
H F Sherman ...	150 124	J P Mahoney ...	40 25
Chas Fox	150 116	E H Bailey....	150 119
C E Osborne ...	150 117	W A Gregory ..	150 141
D H Hall	150 131	J Treadwell ...	150 116
E G Southey ...	150 130	H M Judd	150 120
W H Lyon	150 120	R H Bennett ..	150 105
R Lewis	150 119	C K Bailey	150 103
E Lewis	150 114	W B Judd	150 108
S P Senior	150 126	Theo Smith	150 65
C Sherwood	150 129	H E Dickerman	150 137
L C Wilson	150 134	L H Brodley ...	150 132
R D Cate	150 131	John Clarkson .	150 92
C Vanstone	150 136	S H Fanton	150 99
F W Smith	150 112	W S Thompson	150 103

Professionals:

F M Fay	150 134	H A Keller	150 91
A Sibley	150 142	J S Fanning ...	150 141
G H Chapin ...	150 133	H H Stevens ...	150 144

Team race, 500 targets:

New Haven No. 1.	Bridgeport No. 3.	
A L Chamberlain..	94 Williamson	79
M Hepburn	89 Billings	79
E Kelley	85 W B Smith	85
L H Brodley	86 C Fox	78
W W Rice	91-445 Ferris	92-413
Bridgeport No. 2.	Waterbury.	
D Hall	88 C Holmes	82
Southey	85 E Hart	84
Lyon	81 C Hall	79
R Lewis	78 Probst	72
E Lewis	74-406 Dreher	74-391
Danbury.	Bridgeport No. 1.	
W Gregory	93 S Sevier	79
E H Bailey	82 Sherwood	86
B Crane	89 Wilson	90
W Thompson	69 R Cate	90
S Fanton	67-400 C Vanstone	89-434
New Haven No. 2.	Bethel.	
J B Robertson ..	78 H M Judd	81
F W Smith	77 Bennett	68
W F Alcorn	82 C K Bailey	74
W W Gale	81 W B Judd	75
Dr Bishop	80-398 L Smith	43-341
Long Hill.		
Cutter	87 H Sherman	78
Wales	82 Tredwell	77-404
Osborne	80	

The New Haven Team won the prize, \$10 in gold.

Jersey City Gun Club.

THERE was a small attendance at the all-day shoot of the Jersey City Gun Club on July 19, only eighteen coming out; but those who were there enjoyed a good day's sport. Of those who shot through the entire program, D. T. Leahy, of New York, was high gun with an average of 91 per cent.; Joe North and G. H. Piercy tied for second with one target less, and W. Hassinger was third with an average of 89 per cent.

Of the professionals, T. A. Davis finished high with plenty to spare. The scores, in strings of 20 targets, follow:

B M Shanley.....	18 16 17 18 17 17 19 17 16 20
Joe North	19 17 19 19 19 18 18 18 16 18
W Hassinger	19 17 18 16 20 16 18 18 17
D T Leahy	15 20 20 16 17 19 19 18 19
Dr F W Matthews.....	16 18 18 19 17 16 17 20 17 18
R Dicks	14 17 13 18 18 15 14 19 20 18
M B Dood	15 12 15 16 17 16 18 18 17 15
W E Skidmore.....	19 17 18 19 16 16 16 16 15 15
E E Hallinger.....	18 11 17 19 16 18 20 15 16 18
Dr W H Matthews.....	17 16 17 14 16 18 19 18 17 19
G H Piercy.....	18 20 17 18 18 20 18 19 19 14
*T A Davis.....	16 18 15 16 14 15 14 18 15 16
H O Allyn.....	14 16 17 14 18 18 16 17 13 14
R L Shepperd.....	17 16 15 17 15
H H Shannon.....	.. .. 16 16 16 16 14 17 15
Dr P Moeller.....	.. .. 17 18 15 16 15 11 16
E A McLenore.....	.. .. .. 15 15 13
A Huggins .....	.. .. 13 14 15

*Professionals. Geo. Piercy, after having a good safe lead up to the last event, had the misfortune to catch a real live Jersey skeeter in his winning eye and lost 6 out of his last 20.

Dr. F. W. Matthews made his first appearance at the trap for over one year, and shot in good form, considering.

Shannon was busy trying to find a gun something like the one he had sent to the repair shop, and found one just a little too late to help him get the money.

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Du Pont Gun Club.

WILMINGTON, Del., June 22.—Forty contestants took part in the shoot here to-day. The main attraction was the Connable trophy, distance handicap event. Mr. Carlson again won the trophy, beating the field with 24 out of 25 from 21yds. J. B. McHugh and J. H. Minnick tied for Class A on 25 straight; Wm. Edmanson and H. P. Carlson tied for Class B on 24; Dr. Arthur Patterson, won Class C on 22, while H. C. Pollock took Class D with 19 out of 25. Ties will be decided on June 29, when contestants' score in the "all New England" and all Delaware match will be taken.

Special matches during the afternoon were: R. P. Choate and L. L. Jarrell tied for the Eugene du Pont Class C cup, Jarrell winning by 20 to his opponent's 18 in the shoot-off. Jarrell also successfully defended the same cup on a challenge from W. B. Smith, Jr., his score in the race, which was at 50 targets, being 41 to Smith's 37.

The "first" Class D cup, held by S. J. Newman, was also shot for and successfully defended, Mr. Newman's score being 41; his opponent, J. A. MacMullen, making 38 out of the 50 targets.

The following challenges were handed in during the afternoon, and matches will be arranged for at an early date:

D. Lindsay challenges holder of Class B cup; R. S. Wood challenges holder of Class C cup.

The Du Pont Club is proud of the distinction it has due to a world's record being made on its grounds Thursday, the 20th, when Mr. Minnick defeated G. H. Mitchell in a race consisting of 500 targets per man. Mr. Minnick's score of 477 out of 500, eclipses the former record, held by John W. Garrett, of Colorado Springs. Scores:

Table with columns for Class A, B, C, D, Yds., T'l., and names of contestants like I T Roberson, J H Minnick, W G Wood, etc.

Rocky Mountain State Association.

SALIDA, Colo., June 19.—R. S. King took high gun trophy in our three-day tournament, with 430 out of 450, his shooting being exceptionally good, though inconsistent.

Table with columns for 1st Day, 2d Day, 3d Day, and names of contestants like Hanley, W Shemwell, I Rohrer, etc.

Marion Gun Club.

MARION, Ia., June 22.—Below are the scores of our last shoot, held June 20. A fierce rainstorm just at noon, kept down the attendance. Each man shot at 50 targets: S. O'Brien 50, J. Ives 48, L. D. Dennis 48, F. Schwartz 47, C. Booth 46, I. B. Cutter 42, U. G. Byerly 42, G. Mathews 35, G. Johnson 32, A. C. Maxwell 32, H. Johnson 31. A. C. MAXWELL, Sec'y.

Vermont State Trapshooters' League.

BARRE, Vt., June 19.—W. P. Springer, from Northfield, became the new State champion to-day with the excellent score of 92 out of 100. D. M. Barclay, C. H. Burr and W. P. Twigg broke together for place, each cracking 91. Dr. C. H. Burr took high average for the two days, shooting consistently for a score of 280 out of 300. J. M. Gates was rather a distant second with 274. Frank Adams and D. M. Barclay tied for third with 269. H. H. Stevens broke rocks to the extent of 286 for first professional joy. The tournament was eminently successful, and we congratulate Secretary Frank E. Adams on the clear and comprehensive score sheets sent us.

Three extra events were shot, which are not counted in the totals, No. 13 being for merchandise prizes:

Table with columns for First Day, Second Day, Shot at, Broke, and names of contestants like J M Gates, G B Walton, H B Moulton, etc.

Anolotan Gun Club.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 23.—The following scores were made at the regular shoot of the Anolotan Gun Club yesterday:

Table with columns for Shot at, Broke, Dhls., and names of contestants like Green, Huseman, H B Wilson, etc.

*Visitor. †Used 20-gauge gun. The program for the registered shoot on July 27 will be issued about July 1.

MILES TAYLOR, Sec'y.

Newton Gun Club.

NEWTON, N. J., June 22.—The Frank Hall 100-bird championship race was shot to-day at our traps, and a classy field participated. Twelve men shot through and only two under 90 per cent. F. R. Wickes, Orange Gun Club, was high with 97; L. Colquitt and A. B. Brickner tied with 95 each. The scores follow:

Table with columns for Shot at, Broke, and names of contestants like F Lawrence, L S Page, W Hassinger, etc.

J. H. French and F. Lindle shot a series of matches for the dinner and a nice cold bottle, which ended in a tie. Mr. W. Dutcher, of Paterson, assisted the managers in every way possible, and it was appreciated. A. B. BRICKNER, Sec'y.

Sikeston Gun Club.

SIKESTON, Mo., June 21.—Out of 50 clay pigeons the following scores were made to-day: Dan McCoy 43, Clem Marshall 38, W. E. Derris 37, W. H. Tanner 36, L. R. Bowman 34, Harry Smith 32. Wm. H. TANNER, Sec'y.

Fort Wayne Gun Club.

FT. WAYNE, Ind., June 10.—H. H. Hontz, from Cromwell, took away high amateur average with 142 out of 150. J. R. Taylor added another high honor to his incalculable number of wins getting 146. Scores:

Table with columns for names and scores of contestants like K C Shepherdson, W J Blunt, H H Hontz, etc.

Professionals: R O Heikes..... 143 J R Taylor 146 C A Young..... 139 W D Stannard..... 139 L S German 146

Glen Willow Gun Club.

THE open target tourney of the Glen Willow Gun Club drew out 17 shooters to the Manayunk traps on June 22. Charles S. Newcomb, of Independent Gun Club won with 91 out of 100.

R. Hall and E. Kinchiner led Class A, each smashing 89, and on the shoot-off for the trophy, Kinchiner won out. Dr. Pepper won the Class B donation with 80, and William Free the Class C prize with 72. Oscar Wilde won trophy for the best member's score, with 91. Scores: King 75, Stern 77, Weinman 70, Rhinifer 69, Reicheldifer 78, Bickings 75, Schwartz (40) 32, Dr. Pepper 80, Hall 89, McClennen 76, A. George 59, Morris 92, Platt 95, Fisher 95, Clegg 78, Bender 35, Levering 31, Armstrong 58, Kinchiner 89, Cook 93, Smith 87, Plum 94, Oliver 94, Newcomb 97, Ford 84, Stevens 72, Pratt 83, Wilde 91, Letford 88, J. Mattis 70, R. Mattis 75, W. Carter 64, Riggs 92, Lehman 82, Eyre 92, McGrath 56, Free 72, Haerberline 55, Schultz 84, D. Peters No. 8, 83, Fredrick 88, Redmond 75, Hinkle (40) 20, J. Shuster (40) 34, Lawrence (20) 6, Fogarty (20) 7, G. Shuster (40) 34, Gerhart (40) 37, Lehman (20) 17, J. Mattis (20) 11.

DRIVERS AND TWISTERS.

The Mississippi Valley Gun Club, composed of sportsmen of Fulton county, Ill., has been incorporated. The directors are: George Denton, William Hinrichsen and George Harms. It is proposed to give shooting tournaments at intervals during the season.

In reporting the Ohio State shoot, held at Dayton, June 4, we gave the address of the winner, F. W. King, as Columbus. Mr. King is from Cleveland, and is none other than the gentleman who manufactures the celebrated shooting glasses, the aid of which undoubtedly had much to do with Mr. King's remarkable run of 50 straight in the championship event.

The Du Pont Gun Club will hold a shoot on July 4. No. 1 event is a merchandise shoot at 25 single targets, entrance 25 cents, including cost of targets; eight prizes; Lewis class system of division. Event No. 2 is at 10 pair of doubles, re-entries unlimited; entrance 15 cents, two prizes, high gun. Practice shooting during the day. No one barred. Practice targets, 15 cents for 25. Grounds open at 10 A. M. Entries close at 3 P. M. First scores made to count for prize in event No. 1. Lunch served on the grounds.

W. G. BEECROFT.

Rifle and Revolver

Du Pont Gun Club, Rifle Dept.

WILMINGTON, Del., June 22.—The following scores were made on the rifle range of the Du Pont Gun Club: Rifle, German ring target, possible 250: J. T. Birch, 227, 224, 221; A. P. Shivery 223, 214, 209; H. C. Mode 195; W. R. Huey 185; V. du Pont 160. Pistol, possible 100: W. E. Steen 62, 56, 65, 56, 61, 60, 56; E. S. England 71, L. C. S. Dorsey 87, 87, 85.

CARTAN & JEFFREY CO., Wholesale Brokerage and Commission OMAHA, NEB. June 3d, 1912.

Forest and Stream Advertising Department, New York, N. Y.: Gentlemen—Answering your letter of May 31, we would say that certainly it is to our interest to sell all the Carnation Milk possible, and that without any regard whatever to our friends in the advertising business. We are glad that the Pacific Coast Condensed Milk Co. has an appropriation for advertising in publications such as yours, as we believe this will open up practically a new field for the milk. Yours truly, CARTAN & JEFFREY Co.

Block Island Race.

JUST why so excellent an opportunity as that offered in the New York A. C.-Block Island race was overlooked by so many motor boats is beyond explanation. Only seven entries were received, one of these, Anna, being a post entry. The course is one that requires navigation skill which proved itself in the fact that out of seven entrants only three finished.

Joseph H. Wallace, one of the best amateur navigators, and an ardent racing sailor, won with Thistle five minutes ahead of the record for the course. He reached West Harbor, Block Island, at 3:35 A. M., seven hours ahead of Debut, which took second place. Debut did remarkably well considering a breakdown at Faulkner's Island. Repairs took three hours and fifty minutes. Debut's owner, Al. Nachmann, saved many miles by his knowledge of short cuts. His crew was Dion Underwood, whose duty it was to operate the fireless cooker, and W. G. Beecroft, navigating officer.

Annie, owned by E. J. Winterroth, took third place. In the sailing class Debut used a kerosene gas producer, which worked remarkably well every minute.

The sloop Interim, owned by R. N. Bovier, New Rochelle, won both the time and handicap prizes. Her time was 13h. 6m. Amada (B. R. Stoddart) was second; Crescent (H. C. Southwick) third; Duchess (M. Miller) fourth; Robilla (H. J. Diem) fifth; Okee (Commodore E. C. Myrick) sixth.

New York C. C.

THE forty-second annual canoe regatta of the New York C. C. was held off the club grounds on Gravesend Bay last Saturday, June 22, 1912. Judging from the number of members and their guests present it was the most successful regatta held in recent years. Over eighty persons remained for dinner. The summary of events were: First race, open canoe, sailing three miles, won by W. Carmalt; second, A. M. Barnes; third, E. Patrick. Second race, half-mile, single blade, won by Thos. Zulk; second, E. C. Kelly; third, Geo. Esselborn. Third race, half-mile tandem, single blade, won by Kelly and Molan; second, Finn and Marshall; third, Zulk and Erlingden. Fourth race, tail end, quarter-mile, won by J. Marshall; second, F. W. Roloff; third, E. C. Kelly. Fifth race, hand paddling, quarter-mile, won by B. F. Ketchum; second, C. T. Brown. Sixth event, tilting, won by Esselborn and H. Berning. Seventh event, swimming race, won by Geo. Esselborn; second, Thos. Zulk; third, A. Berning.

Atlantic Y. C. Mess Dinner.

THE flag officers of the Atlantic Y. C. were feted at the first mess dinner of the club on June 19 at Sea Gate. Charles B. Ludwig, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, was toast-master.

Capt. Gherardi Davis promoted interest in the deadly pill by presenting Commodore J. Stuart Blackton, Vice-Commodore Taylor and Rear-Commodore Teele each with a silver cigarette box. Commodore Fred B. Dalzell, Unqua-Corinthian Y. C.; Fleet Captain Daniel G. Probst, Larchmont Y. C.; Commodore George R. Le Sauvage, Bensonhurst Y. C., and Col. Cecil, U. S. A., all had words of joy to unloose.

Jamaica Bay Y. R. A.

THE delegates to the Yacht Racing Association of Jamaica Bay at a meeting on June 18 arranged the final details for the handicap races June 30. It is quite certain there will be at least 100 starters in the events for sailing and motor boats. Small craft will race over the Broad Channel course. Larger boats will sail from Sheepshead Bay to Ambrose Channel buoy near Sea Gate, and home. Half the fleet will sail outside course. Commodore G. W. Norris, of the Rockaway Point Y. C.; C. A. Merritt and the Bergen Beach Y. C. have offered cups.

Resorts for Sportsmen.

Maine.



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A **Big Country** is here opened up for Sportsmen just half way down the "West Branch" Canoe Trip; 40 miles by steamer from Greenville to Northeast Carry; twenty miles to Ches-uncook by canoe, twenty miles more to camps by motor boat or canoe. Another route by canoe from Norcross, Maine. Another overland by team from Lilly Bay (Moosehead Lake) to Caribou Lake, thence by canoe or motor boat 12 miles to camps. **Home Camps** comfortable with spring beds, etc. **Back Camps and Lean-tos** cover a great tract of Wilderness, for Sportsmen desiring to go far back in the woods. **Good living everywhere, Grouse, Ducks and Black Bear.** We guarantee to give you **Trout Fishing** that is **unequaled** and **Moose and Deer Hunting** that is **unsurpassed.** Choice of the sportiest quick water in Maine, for the stream fisherman, or the most placid of pond and lake fishing for those who prefer it, where brook trout rise to the fly all summer.

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Five trout streams from 5 to 30 minutes' walk from farm. Very best hunting in season. Open for boys from June 30 to Sept. 1. For particulars address **N. CHAMPAGNE, Carabassett Spring Farm, Me.**

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Property for Sale.

Salmon Club Share For Sale

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